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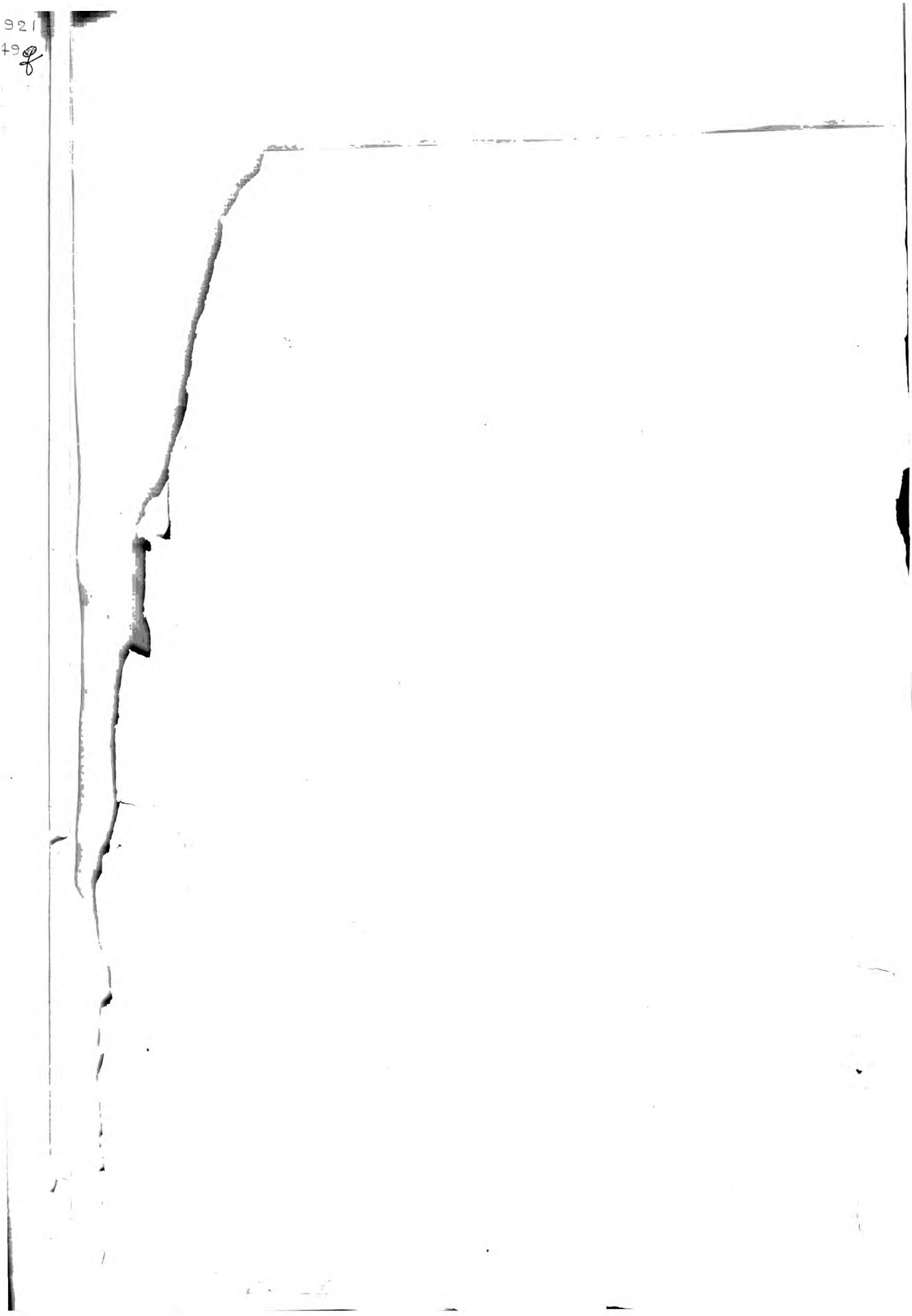
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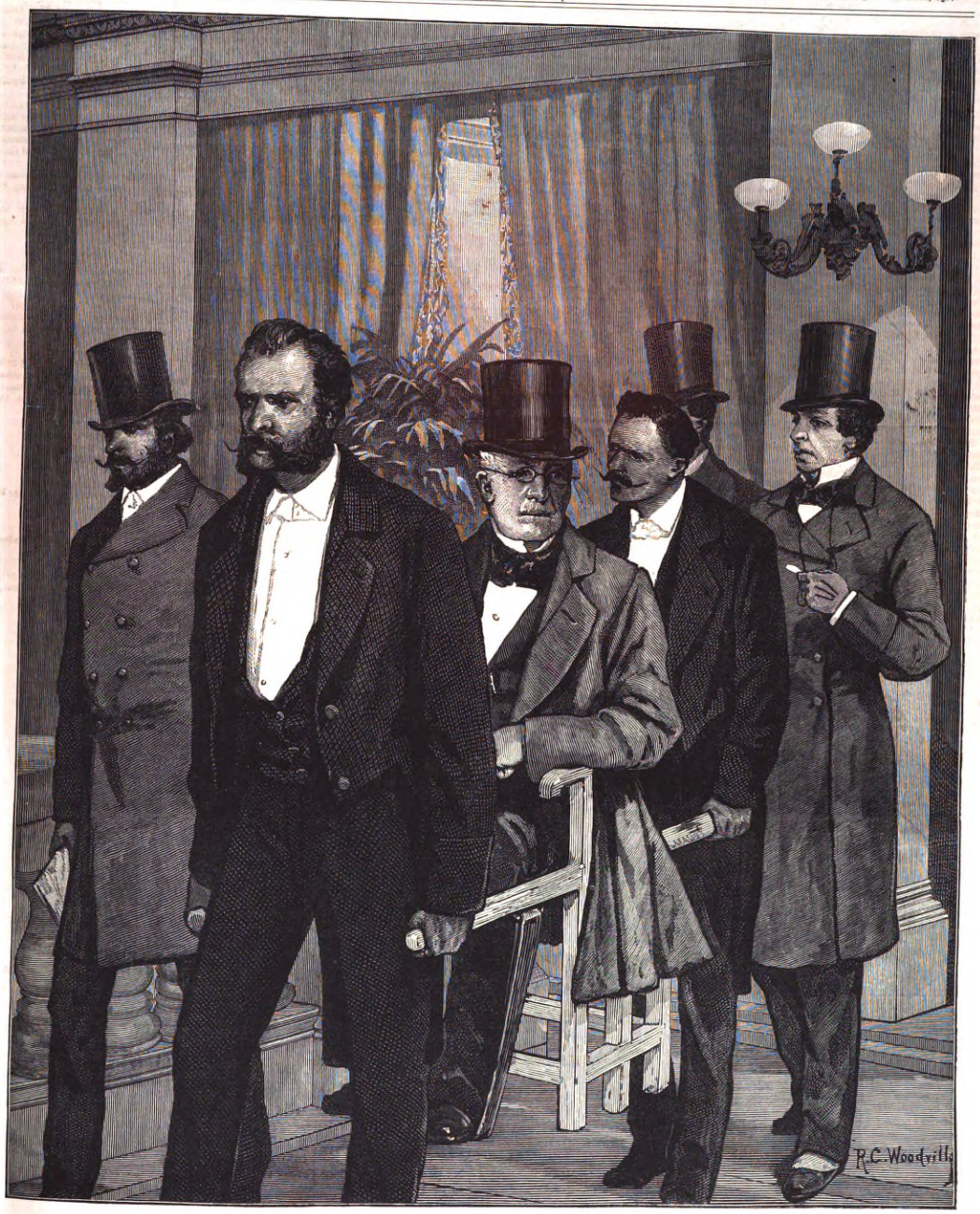
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN: STAIRCASE OF THE RADZIWILL PALACE—ARRIVAL OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Lymm, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Grundy, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 13, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Charles John Guthrie, advocate, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Harewood Glen, Selkirkshire, Lady Murray, of Philiphaugh and Melgund, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Luptons, Brentwood, Lady William Phipps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On May 8, at St. John's, Toorak, Melbourne, Francis Reid, eldest son of Sir Francis Murphy, Melbourne, Victoria, to Isabella, eldest daughter of David Power, Esq., Cloverdale, Toorak.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's and All Saints' Church, Little Budworth, Cheshire, the Earl of Selkirk to Cicely Louisa, second daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire.

On the 27th ult., at Orton Longueville, the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther to Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Léognan, near Bordeaux, France, Mary Anne, wife of Emile Dubois.

On the 25th ult., at Savignystrasse, Frankfort-on-Maine, of scarlet fever, Frieda Hermann Keyl, aged 11 years; and, a few hours after him, of the same illness, Paul Albert Keyl, aged 15 years; the two beloved sons of Albert Keyl and Louise Keyl (née Hoffmann), of No. 23, Rue Borie, Bordeaux. Friends please accept this only intimation.

On the 30th ult., at 17, Cavendish-square, after a short illness, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clay, Bart., late of the 19th Regiment of Foot, aged 46.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

Third Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's first quarter, 8.20 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. ii. to 27; Acts iii. 26. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. iii. or iv. to 19; Matt. ii.
Sermons in many churches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Albany, Dr. Doane; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Dr. Stevens; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ohio, Dr. Bedell.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Oxenden; afternoon, Rev. J. Knox-Little, Vicar of St. Alban's, Manchester; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of West Cowes.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Edinburgh; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Abbott.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Pigou.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, Rev. Dr. A. Barry (Taylor, the English Chrysostom).
St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Iowa.
St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Manchester, for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the Lord Mayor to be present.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, 9 a.m.: Alfred, Alexandra (500 yards), &c.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, eightieth anniversary festival (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
Adult Orphan Institution, Recital by Mr. S. Brandram, at 20, Arlington-street, 4 p.m.
Concert for the Orphans of the Sailors of the Grosser Kurfürst, German Embassy, 3 p.m.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, &c., Cannon-street Hotel.
For Soho Working Men's Club, Verdi's "Requiem," St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (200 yards), &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, meeting at Bristol (Colonel Kingscote, M.P., president), implement yard opened, 9 p.m.
Musical Union, grand matinée, 3.
Surrey Archæological Society, annual excursion to Kingston-on-Thames, Thames Ditton, and Esher Place.
Humane Society, general court, 4.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
University College Festival, fiftieth anniversary, first stone of extension buildings to be laid by Earl Granville, 1 p.m.
Boston Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).
Races: Newmarket July Meeting and Sutton Park.
Erith Yacht Club, 10-ton match.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol, entire showyard open, 9 a.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, fruit exhibition, 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, great provincial show at Preston (four days).
Great Archery Matches, Crystal Palace (three days).
Yachting: New Thames Yacht Club; Temple Yacht Club; Mudbrook Yacht Club, Wrexham.
Reading Athletic Society Sports.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Enthronement of the new Bishop, and Foreign Mission Festival, Lichfield.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (600 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on the History of Prussia in the Nineteenth Century; Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers on the Study of History with special application to Scotland).
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol: showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.; general meeting of members, 3.30 p.m.
Middlesex Hospital, special court, noon.
Yachting: Royal London Yacht Club, Fowey Regatta.
Rowing: Shrewsbury Regatta.
Athletic Sports, Shrewsbury.
Aldershott Military Races.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Her Majesty's State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Prince of Wales's (200 yards), St. George's, &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol, showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.
Seamen's Hospital Society, quarterly court, 2 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Agricultural College Club, annual dinner, Grand Hotel, Bristol, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, concert, operatic class, 8.30 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta, Rothesay (two days); Prince of Wales Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club (Wroxham) Regatta.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Lords and Commons, Prince of Wales's (500 and 200 yards), &c.
Geologists' Association, excursion to the gorge of the Mole, Box Hill, and Dorking (Victoria station, 2.12 p.m.)
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
Bungley Athletic Festival.
Nore Yacht Club: Matches.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, from 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, from 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 26	30·133	72·0	60·7	·69	6	86·0	57·0	SW. SE.	79	0·000
27	30·014	73·7	57·1	·58	2	84·0	63·3	E. SE.	283	0·000
28	29·883	71·0	55·5	·60	2	80·3	62·9	E. NNE.	402	0·000
29	29·776	66·9	51·1	·59	5	79·0	57·9	NE. E.	341	0·000
30	29·808	58·6	56·9	·94	—	70·1	54·7	NE. N. NW.	153	0·300
July 1	29·870	62·2	52·6	·77	10	68·0	53·9	NE. E.	153	0·215
2	29·835	54·2	47·7	·80	10	61·7	51·5	NE. NNE.	150	0·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·154	30·063	29·936	29·814	29·701	29·899	29·838
Temperature of Air	76·9°	78·3°	76·4°	72·9°	63·4°	62·9°	57·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	71·3°	69·6°	66·8°	64·7°	60·9°	57·8°	51·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	SE.	E.	E.	NE.	NE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m 5 45	A. h m 7 10	M. h m 7 35	A. h m 8 2	M. h m 8 32	A. h m 9 5	M. h m 9 40	A. h m 10 18	M. h m 10 55	A. h m 11 33	M. h m —	A. h m 0 8	M. h m 0 40	A. h m 1 10

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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MUSICAL UNION.—Madame MONTIGNY, expressly from Paris.—This eminent Pianiste will play at the GRAND MATINÉE To-Day (Tuesday), at 3, her performances including Hummel's Septet, and Solos by Gouperin, Mozart, Rubinstein, and Mendelssohn; and Duet (op. 11) of Rubinstein, with Lasserre and Papini: a Solo of Bach; and will lead Beethoven's Grand Septet, &c. To begin at Three precisely on TUESDAY, JULY 9, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

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MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand, and Mr. Corney Grain's New Sketch, the PARIS EXHIBITION, Wednesday, July 10, AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON (first time). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 72.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C. London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

Within the last fortnight the death and burial of Queen Mercedes of Spain, just upon the completion of the eighteenth year of her age, and married only five months ago to King Alfonso, have cast their shadow over a part of the Continent not of late years very intimately connected with the European system. The lesson they impress upon the mind is as saddening as it is suggestive. What bright hopes have been prematurely and suddenly nipped in the bud! What gentle and innocent joys have been extinguished! What high purposes may have been thus broken off! A more striking illustration of the uncertainty of life, even when surrounded by all the advantages which a Royal position can give it, it would be difficult to find. The *Saturday Review* has happily compared it with the death of the Princess Charlotte of England in the earlier part of the present century. There are not many, perhaps, now living who can recall the profound sensation into which this nation was startled by that event. To it, however, unquestionably, was owing the subsequent acceptance by Prince Leopold, her husband, of the Belgian Throne, and the consequent consolidation of that little kingdom by wise and liberal government up to the present moment. What may be the political effect of the death of Queen Mercedes upon the coming annals of Spain it is, of course, impossible to foresee. The young King may, or may not, derive personal advantage from the crucial affliction through which he has been called to pass. It may stamp upon his heart with increasing authority those principles of Constitutional rule which are suppose to receive the adhesion of all the Orleans family and which vague rumour informs us were highly appreciated by the Queen herself. Or it may after a while loosen that sense of obligation which the King might be supposed to feel for the fuller development of the political liberties of his people. Under any circumstances, it may be expected to modify very considerably, whether for good or for evil, the political inclinations of the youthful Monarch. Meanwhile, he claims and has the sympathy of the civilised world in the great loss he has sustained.

Passing from the South-West, over the Pyrenees, we exchange for a Royal Funeral a National Fête. Republican France has given herself a holiday. The splendidly successful Exhibition at Paris suggested, no doubt, the celebration of the establishment of Republican Institutions on Sunday last. Our neighbour is unrivalled in the art of putting into a visible form the joyous moods of her light-hearted children. She deserved success in her late attempt to do so, and she has achieved it. It needed not an Empire, a Throne, or even a Territorial Aristocracy to invest with dignity or to inspire with enthusiasm such a national expression of the satisfaction of the people as might befit the political victory which they have won, not by arms, but by moderation, endurance, and persistent good sense. France, in fact, has astonished the world by the character she has displayed in her late career. Under the pressure of enormous difficulties, by sheer force of well-regulated self-will, she has recovered the more position she lost by the war with Germany, has even bettered it among the States of Europe, and gives trustworthy pledges that her career henceforth, instead of stirring and keeping alive the anxious apprehensions of neighbouring Powers, will strengthen indefinitely the interests of peace. It was, in reality, this change of temper which the National Fête of Sunday last worthily illustrated. It drew to one centre all ranks and classes of the people, with the very minor exception of the reactionary party; and the programme carried out, while it exceeded in splendour everything of the kind which had preceded it under Royal or Imperial auspices, gave to the world a convincing demonstration of the fact that the French people have settled for themselves the form of government under which they are content to live, and that a moderate Republic such as already exists is that which (to use the prescient words of M. Thiers) "provokes the fewest enemies."

The Berlin Congress is advancing rapidly towards a successful close. It has not merely sanctioned but authoritatively devolved upon Austria the indefinite occupation and internal administration of Herzegovina and Bosnia. The Turks oppose a passive resistance to this determination, but will probably in the end acquiesce. At any rate it will be carried into effect, not at quite so early a period, perhaps, as was first anticipated, but with a predominant authority against which no protest of the Porte will become effectual. Servia and Roumania have been made independent of the Sublime Porte, and, unless we are misinformed, will receive such rectifications of their respective frontiers as will, if not satisfy their aspirations, command their assent. The Bessarabian difficulty has been virtually disposed of. Antivari has been conferred upon Montenegro as a port, besides some extension of territory. The navigation of the mouths of the Danube will be free, as it now is. The War Indemnity claimed by Russia has been discussed, but not fully determined. Greece yet remains to be dealt with; and we regret to be compelled to add that, from her point of view, her prospects are not flattering. She will probably gain but little, if any, addition to her territory, though perhaps, the administrative rule under which the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire will be placed may secure them against the intolerable oppression to which they have been heretofore exposed. Then comes the Asiatic phase of the Eastern Question—the government of Armenia, the final disposal of the Port of Batoum, and the delimitation of the Territories which Russia has wrested from the dominion of Turkey. There need be no fear, however, that a tolerable compromise upon these questions will be found impracticable. The Congress has advanced so far that it will do doubt be carried to the end with the moral impetus which it has acquired since the commencement of its sittings. One feature of its policy (we may justly describe it as a prominent one) is its insistance in all cases, and to its fullest extent, of the rights of conscience. There will probably remain no portion of the former Ottoman Empire in which the political equality of its inhabitants, irrespectively of creed, will not be amply secured.

We had intended in this cursory survey of the state of Europe to glance at what is going on at home, but have outrun our space. The long and deeply-interesting debate in the House of Commons upon what we may call the Cattle Plague Bill offers many topics for consideration and comment. It is not a party measure, for advocacy or opposition to, it by no means coincide with party lines of demarcation. But it is a measure which all admit to touch very closely the material interests of the people. The principle of the Bill has received the sanction of a very large majority, but it has yet to be seen whether it may not, in Committee, be so far modified as to neutralise the main objection of its opponents. Other measures of Legislation are making but slow progress in Parliament. It is impossible yet to say to what extent the list of measures presented by Ministers will pass during the present Session. But, in any case, we fear the Session will not prove to have been a fruitful one—a deficiency we shall be all the more ready to condone in the now almost certain case of the signature of a Treaty of Peace by the Powers represented at Berlin.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party yesterday week at Windsor Castle included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Wellington, General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Westminster, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia went to Bagshot on Saturday last. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn met the Princesses there and returned to Windsor Castle to luncheon with them. Prince Hassan Pasha arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. The Turkish Ambassador was present. The Bishop of Lichfield arrived, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and did homage on his appointment. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Steward, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Cross had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the Castle for Cumberland Lodge, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Connaught left for London. The Marquis of Hertford arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Henniker, and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby. The Hon. Mrs. R. Bruce arrived at the castle.

The Duke of Connaught visited her Majesty on Sunday. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, officiated.

Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, accompanied by Princess Christian, went to London on Monday to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duchess of Westminster and the Marchioness of Ormonde had an interview with her Majesty and the Princesses on Tuesday. The Dean of Windsor dined with the Queen.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who has passed the week at Buckingham Palace, arrived at the castle on Wednesday, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. The Prince, with his daughter, have returned to the Continent.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce has left the castle. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Henniker and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel as Lord and Groom in Waiting. General Viscount Bridport and Major-General L. Gardiner have left the castle, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has arrived as Equerry in Waiting. Colonel G. A. Maude has also arrived.

The Court, which went into mourning yesterday week for the late Queen of Spain, will change mourning on Friday next, and go out of mourning on the 19th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, after which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by his nephew, was received by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess visited the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead yesterday week. The Princess distributed the prizes, and the Prince presided at the luncheon in the hall of the asylum. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon on Saturday last at Camden-place, Chiselhurst. On Monday Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Louis Napoleon also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess were present at a garden party at the Earl and Countess of Listowel's at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, in the afternoon, and dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses left London on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Bestwood Lodge, Nottingham. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, opened the Midland Counties Fine-Arts Museum at Nottingham Castle. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses visited Peterborough, on the occasion of the Midland Counties Hound Show.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of Great Britain) left Darmstadt on Wednesday for England.

The Duke of Connaught entertained Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and other friends at dinner on Saturday last at the Naval and Military Club. The Duke has accompanied Prince Frederick Charles to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, to some theatres, to the Royal Aquarium, and other places of interest in the metropolis.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Sunday from Malta, by way of Naples and Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain George Winsloe, arrived on Tuesday at St. James's Palace from Paris.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon left Camden House on Wednesday for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Londonderry House on Saturday last, and were present at the Marchioness's reception.

His Excellency Count Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Wednesday, from Hanover and Berlin. The Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the Embassy from Eastbourne.

His Excellency Count Beust had a dinner party on Saturday last at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

The Duchess of Marlborough has arrived on a visit to the Marchioness of Blandford at Oakdean, Surrey.

Marquis Conyngham has left town for Cowes to join his yacht for a cruise in the Channel.

The Countess of Listowel had an afternoon party at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, on Monday, at which, besides the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck with their children, and many distinguished personages were present.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts had a party at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, on Monday. The Royal Tyrolean Singers performed.

The members of the Navy Club entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, at dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday—Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., was president of the evening. In addition to the First Lord, Colonel Pasley, R.E., was a guest.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther and Lady Grace Gordon, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Huntly, took place at Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, on the 27th ult. The bride was given away by her brother, the Marquis of Huntly; and Lord Francis Gordon Lennox was the bridegroom's best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Sybil Lowther, Lady Verena Lowther, Lady Grace Fane, Lady Margaret Gordon, Lady Elena Gordon, and Lady Ethel Gordon. The bride and bridegroom left for Cottesmore Hall, Oakham

The marriage of Lord Clanmorris and Miss Ward, only child of Mr. Robert Edward Ward, of Bangor Castle, Ireland, took place on the 27th ult. at the family seat in the county of Down. The ceremony was performed at the parish church by the Bishop of Down and the Rev. Canon Trench. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Princesse dress of white satin, trimmed with old Flanders point lace and orange-blossoms. The ornaments, pearls and diamonds, were the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, the Hon. Burton Bingham; the bridesmaids were Miss Kennedy, the Hon. Rose Bingham, Miss Charlotte Ward, Miss Ruth Wood, Miss C. Doyne, Miss Mahon, Miss Gairdner, Miss Knox, Miss Mulholland, and Miss Maxwell. They wore princesse dresses of Eau de Nil silk trimmed with ostrich feathers, and Pompadour hats to match. Each was presented by the bridegroom with a gold bracelet bearing a monogram and inscription. One hundred and twenty guests were entertained at breakfast. The bride and bridegroom left for Heythrop, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Albert Brassey. The pen which was used for signing the marriage settlement was the quill with which the Treaty of Vienna was signed sixty-three years ago.

The marriage of Mr. James de Hoghton, 10th Regiment, son of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, and Aimée Jean Grove, only daughter of the late Mr. John Grove, of Mudiford, Hants, was celebrated on the 27th ult. at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate. The service was performed by the Rev. R. R. Chape, Vicar of St. Augustine's, and the Rev. Sydney Selwyn, Vicar of Milton, Clevedon. The bridesmaids were Miss Grove (cousin of the bride), Miss de Hoghton (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Watson, Miss Agnes Hussey, and Miss de Montmorency. Mr. Daniel de Hoghton, 47th Regiment, officiated as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieutenant William Grove, R.N. The company assembled to breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bartle Goldsmid.

The marriage of Mr. Edmund J. T. Ross of Bladensburg with Miss Alexina Frances, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, was celebrated on Tuesday at the Church of Our Lady of Dolours (the Servite Fathers), Fulham-road. The bridesmaids were Lady Anne and Lady Fane Lindsay and Miss Petre, her cousins; Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, Miss Hilyard, and Miss Hepburn, cousins of the bridegroom. Captain Law, R.N., was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and chatelaine of orange-blossoms. From a wreath of orange-flowers, which was confined to the hair by diamond and pearl stars, flowed a large lace veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore princesse dresses of rich cream Surat silk, trimmed with pale pink coral poult de soie and hats to match. The wedding breakfast was given at the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay's residence in Collingham-road, South Kensington, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the Isle of Wight. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green satin duchesse, trimmed with a different shade of poult de soie; bonnet and feathers to correspond.

The marriage of Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M. P., and Miss Carolina Chandos Pole will take place on Saturday, July 20, at Kensington parish church; and the marriage of Mr. Walter Hume Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, with the Lady Doreen Boyle, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, is fixed to take place on Aug. 6.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Lord Alexander Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Hester Stapleton-Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere; between Lord Granville Gordon and Miss Roe, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Roe, of Mount Annville Park, in the county of Dublin; between Mr. Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, and Lady Alice Cochrane, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald; between Mr. James Stuart Trotter, third son of the late Mr. Archibald Trotter, of Dreghorn, N.B., and Lady Coutts Lindsay, daughter of the late Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar, and sister of the Earl of Lindsay; and between Mr. Charles Brand, of the Coldstream Guards, and Miss Alice Van de Weyer, second surviving daughter of the late M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY COLLECTIONS.

In most of the metropolitan places of worship on Sunday, and in the Jewish synagogues on the previous day, collections were made in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The following is a list of the sums, amounting to £100, collected at the various churches and chapels, so far as they can yet be ascertained:—St. Paul's Cathedral, £128; Westminster Abbey, £145; Temple Church, £155; Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butts, £151; Jewish Synagogue, Aldgate, £240; Berkeley-street Synagogue, £170; Great Portland-street Synagogue, £160; Bayswater Synagogue, nearly £100; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £426; St. Matthew's, Bayswater, £203; St. Thomas's, Upper Clapton, £145; St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, £154; Kensington Congregational Church, £103; St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £118; St. Michael's, Paddington, £102; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, £154; St. Peter's, South Kensington, £108; All Saints', Knightsbridge, £142; Greek Church, London-wall, £106; Quebec Chapel, £284; St. Mark's, North Audley-street (including £100 from Mr. Coope, M.P.), £162.

The Corporation of London voted a hundred guineas (not a thousand, as was stated last week) to the fund. A publican in Bishopsgate sent seven shillings in coppers, being penny fines collected from customers using bad language during the last two months. The collections in aid of the fund in the Roman Catholic churches in those parts of the dioceses of Westminster and Southwark that are situate in the metropolis will be made on the 14th inst.

The German Emperor has sent, through Count Münster, the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, first class, to his Highness the Maharajah of Johore.

At a meeting of the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday it was announced that the annual rental of the borough is £695,996, and the rateable value £554,224. The Council resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the bill for consolidating Parliamentary and municipal lists of voters; and they also adopted a set of rules for the governance of The Level as a public park.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

The Conference of the assembled Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Turkey, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck, in the Radziwill Palace at Berlin, has got through most of the subjects referred to its deliberations. There was no sitting on Wednesday last; but it was expected that on Thursday the Greek question would be considered, as well as the more precise determination of the frontiers of the several provinces and States, north and south of the Balkans. For this purpose, a sub-commission of military officers, nominated by all the Powers which are represented in the Congress, was employed on Wednesday in examining the proposed new boundaries. There will then remain the navigation of the Danube and the questions of the Dardanelles and Asiatic Turkey to be settled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist in the presentation of the main treaty, which has to be drawn up by a Special Commission, and which will be submitted clause by clause. It is hoped that three or four more sittings will finish the work of the Congress, and Wednesday next, the 10th inst., is mentioned as the day on which the final agreement may be signed. A Vienna telegram confirms the news that the Porte has instructed its delegates at the Congress to assent conditionally to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The term which the Turkish Government asks should be fixed for the occupation is said to be two years; but, the telegram adds, "Austria declines to be hampered by any distinct engagement either as regards the period of the occupation or of the number of troops she may employ. The troops will not cross the frontier until the sittings of the Congress have terminated."

Prince Bismarck has proposed that a demand should be made upon the Sultan for the Porte to give a formal guarantee that Turkey will accept the decisions of the Congress. But the latest Constantinople telegrams state that in diplomatic circles in that city the belief is entertained that peace is assured. General Todleben is preparing measures for the eventual withdrawal of the Russian army to Adrianople.

The Congress on Tuesday discussed the question of a war indemnity to be paid by Turkey. The Russians demanded £10,000,000, but the majority of the delegates considered the retrocession of Bessarabia and the liberation of Bulgaria sufficient compensation for Russian sacrifices. The Congress, leaving to Russia an *ex parte* settlement with the Porte, distinctly forbade the cession of territory or any detriment to the Ottoman bondholders.

It is settled that Servia shall retain Nisch, Pirot, and Vranja, and the Kopaunik defile as her western frontier. The claims of Montenegro have not been entirely satisfied. The Congress has granted Montenegro twenty miles of seacoast, with the town and half of the port of Antivari; Austria receives the other half, with permission to station war-vessels there; while Montenegro is forbidden to maintain a fleet. That part of Bulgaria extending from Silistria to Mangalia which Congress, besides the Dobrudscha, has granted to Roumania as compensation for the loss of Bessarabia, does not include Silistria. The enactment of civil equality for the Jews in Roumania is insisted upon as a condition of the recognition of Roumania's independence. The same condition is to be imposed on Servia. The Congress has resolved on the neutralisation of the Danube from the Iron Gates, near Orsova, and has ordered the dismantling of all fortresses and fortifications, and has forbidden the erection of new ones on the Danube. No war-vessels, except small gunboats, are to be allowed entrance or privileges. The International Danube Commission is confirmed; but the Porte, which no longer possesses any country bordering on the Danube, withdraws its delegate. Roumania is to appoint a delegate to the Danubian Commission.

The Congress will publish its protocols after the conclusion of the deliberations, which will be celebrated by a grand banquet. Our Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist at Berlin, represent only some trivial incidents of the illustrious gathering in the Radziwill Palace, but will perhaps be considered to possess a certain degree of interest.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN MALTA.

An Illustration of the review of the Indian native soldiery at Malta by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, on the 17th ult., is presented this week, and a page of Lieutenant Allan Gilmore's sketches of different groups of figures, showing the appearance of these troops when off parade, with some glimpses of the Floriana public gardens, and other scenes, about the town of Valetta, and the neighbouring forts and barracks. His Royal Highness, having that day visited Fort St. Elmo, Tigné, and Manoel during the morning and afternoon, reviewed the troops in the evening at six o'clock. General Sir Arthur Borton, the Governor, who commands the forces stationed at Malta, then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the troops were already drawn up. The Duke of Cambridge and his suite arrived immediately afterwards, and was received with the usual salutes. The march past then began, the field artillery leading, followed in order by the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the Madras and Bombay sappers and miners, and six Indian native infantry regiments, under the command of General Ross, in all about 1600 horses and 6500 men. After these came the Royal and Maltese Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and seven English regiments, numbering altogether 5000 men. The English troops were commanded by General Sir James Airey. The Indian regiments were much admired for the steadiness with which they marched past, showing the effect of excellent drilling and training. The Duke of Cambridge expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of all the troops.

In our Correspondent's Sketch of the scene at this review, the Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Arthur Borton and Sir James Airey behind him, sits on horseback and returns the salute of the cavalry riding past him at a trot. These are the 1st Bombay Lancers, which at once strike the eye as to their fitness for light cavalry work. Although the horses seem small at first for their riders, who, as a rule, are tall men, the ease with which they move shows that the defect is apparent only. Each horse in the regiment is the property of the rider, who is, therefore, to a certain extent, a man of some little position and means. There are certain service regulations for compensation in case of loss or damage received by the horse; but no man can join the regiment without producing a suitable charger or paying down the necessary sum for its purchase.

The propriety of establishing in Dorsetshire an industrial school for boys was discussed on Tuesday at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Dorchester, under the presidency of Mr. Floyer, M.P. The subject was brought forward by the Rev. Carr J. Glynn, who said an admirable site had been selected, but at present the money for the purchase had not yet been received from Government, the sum to be paid for the transfer of the county gaol being intended to be devoted to the purpose. Fifty boys are "waiting accommodation."

THE LATE CHARLES MATHEWS.

A brief memoir of this highly popular and accomplished comedian, who died at Manchester on the 24th ult., was given among our Obituary notices last week. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and had been nearly forty years one of the chief favourites of the playgoing world. Not only in London, and in all our provincial towns, as well as in those of America, India, and the Australian colonies, wherever English audiences were to be gathered in a theatre, but also in Paris,



THE LATE MR. CHARLES J. MATHEWS.

where he performed equally well in the French language, Charles James Mathews never failed to please. The funeral, at Kensal Green Cemetery last Saturday morning, was attended by many ladies and gentlemen of distinction belonging to the stage, or to dramatic literature and criticism. Seven mourning carriages, with a dozen private carriages, followed the hearse from the late residence of Charles Mathews to Kensal Green, where he is interred near the grave of his first wife, Madame Vestris.

Our portrait of Charles Mathews is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL W. McBEAN, V.C.

The funeral of this distinguished Army veteran, whose death, at the Herbert Royal Military Hospital, Shooter's-hill, was recorded in our last, took place at Edinburgh; but the removal of his coffin to the railway station at Woolwich on Tuesday week was attended by an imposing military procession. There were a dozen batteries of Royal Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery, and the third battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with two regimental bands. Among the mourners were a large number of officers of the 93rd Highlanders and other regiments, friends of the deceased, headed by Lieutenant-General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, Commandant of the Woolwich Garrison, with his staff. The coffin, with the hat and sword worn by the deceased Major-General, was borne upon a gun-carriage from the Herbert Hospital to the railway station. We have given a short account of the late General McBean's career, which was remarkable for his having risen from the ranks—indeed, from the position of a drummer-boy in the 93rd to that of a general officer.

The portrait now engraved is a good likeness, and characteristic of this fine old soldier.

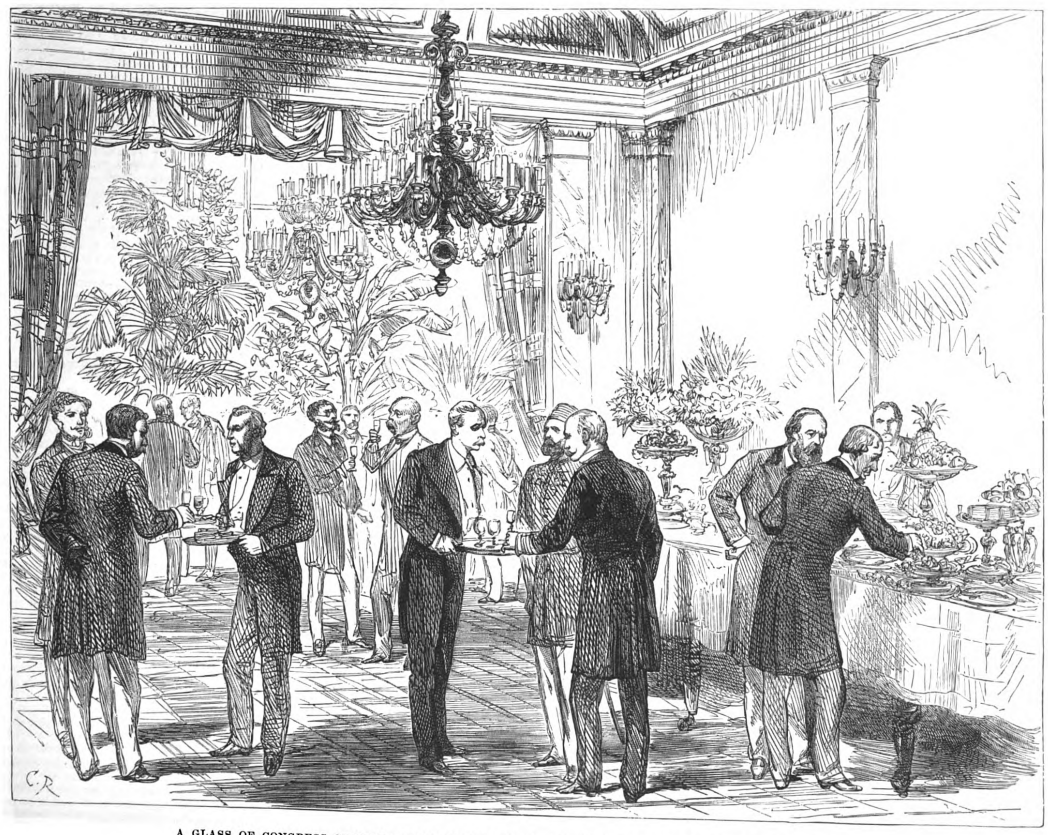
ADMIRAL SIR G. BACK.

Admiral Sir George Back, D.C.L., F.R.S., died on the ult., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in his eighty-s year. He entered the Navy on board the Arethusa in and was taken prisoner and sent to France, where he rem five years. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Frankl two different Arctic voyages, in 1818 and 1827; and in was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out fo purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who ha

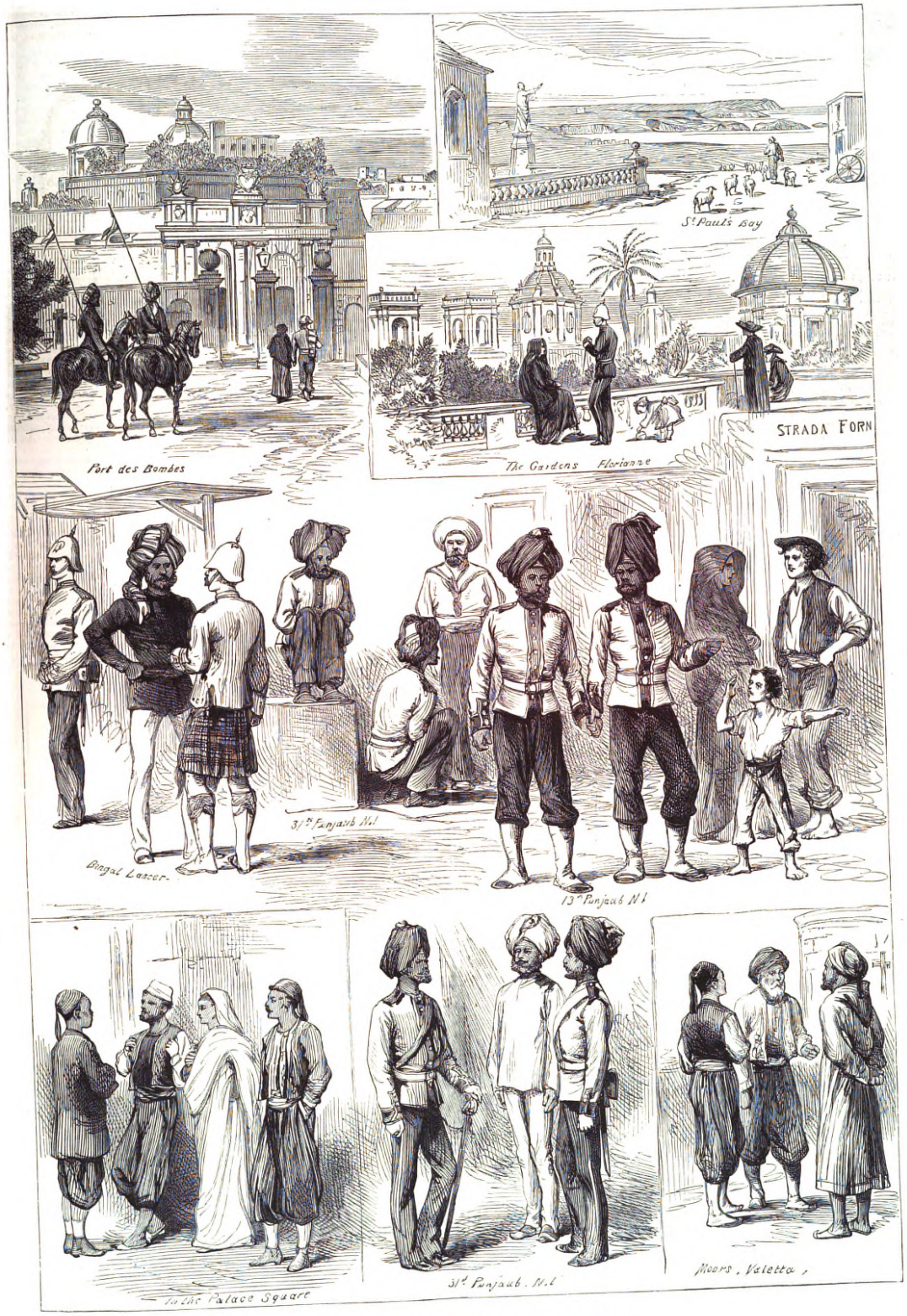


THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BACK, R.N., F.R

England in 1829 on a voyage to the Polar Seas. In the c of this expedition he discovered the Great Fish or River. He also commanded her Majesty's ship Ter another Arctic voyage undertaken in 1836-7; and from period, with the exception of a temporary appointme examine Holyhead Harbour, he has remained on half Admiral Back had received numerous medals and testim from various scientific bodies, including the Geograp Societies of London and Paris, of the former of which h a Vice-President. He was knighted in 1838, attained flag in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867. The portrait we g from a photograph by Barraud and Jerrard.



A GLASS OF CONGRESS SHERRY: SCENE IN THE LUNCHEON-ROOM AT THE RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SKETCHES IN CAMP OF THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have this week visited the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge, near Nottingham, and came on Wednesday to the opening of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum and Loan Exhibition of Art, in Nottingham Castle. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on Tuesday evening at Bestwood, which is situated about five miles north of the town, on the road leading to Newstead Abbey and Mansfield. They travelled from London, with their party, in saloon carriages attached to the Great Northern Railway express train, as far as the Daybrook station, on the line between Grantham and Nottingham. They were met there by the Duke of St. Albans and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Colville of Culross, General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Mr. Bernal Osborne came from London by the same train as guests of the Duke of St. Albans. The road near the station was decorated with evergreens and wreaths of flowers suspended from Venetian masts, and with a triumphal arch of evergreens. The children of several parish schools, to the number of 1600, sang "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." An escort of the South Notts Yeomanry accompanied the Duke's carriages along the road to Bestwood Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Duke of St. Albans and by his mother, the Dowager Duchess, who is also Viscountess Falkland, having married Lord Falkland in 1859, ten years after the decease of the late Duke. The present Duke, William Aubrey De Vere Beauclerk, is the tenth in succession. He was born in April, 1840, and has been twice married; first, to a daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey; secondly, to a daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to the town of Nottingham on Tuesday, and the ceremony of opening the Museum, passed off with great success. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council, with various officials who were to take part in the procession, assembled at the School of Art, in Waverley-street, and proceeded in carriages to the top of Mansfield-road to await the arrival of the Royal party from Bestwood. At this point a triumphal arch, bearing the words "Welcome to Nottingham" on each side, had been erected. The band of the Robin Hoods Volunteer Regiment was stationed near, and the South Notts Yeomanry, the North Notts Yeomanry, the 17th Lancers, and the 106th Foot were drawn up on both sides of the road. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the cheering of the crowd announced the approach of the Royal party. As the carriages drew up, escorted by a squadron of the North Notts Yeomanry, the band played the National Anthem, and the troops presented arms. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and General Sir D. Probyn, were seated in an open carriage. In the other carriages were the Marquis of Hartington, Lord E. Clinton, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, and the Duchess of Manchester; Lady E. Clinton, the Dowager Duchess of St. Albans, the Duke of Manchester, and Count Zarajowski; Mr. Bernal Osborne, Lord Colville, the Hon. H. Strutt, Colonel Clarke, Major the Hon. H. Wood, Lord Newark, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Mr. Cockerell. The Prince and Princess repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers with which they were greeted. A procession was formed, which included the mounted police, some squadrons of Lancers, the North Notts Yeomanry, carriages containing representatives of friendly societies, members of the Corporation, borough officials and magistrates, the architect of the Castle restoration (Mr. T. C. Hine), the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham and his chaplain, the members of Parliament for the county and surrounding towns and for the borough, the Mayors of the adjacent towns, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Belper), and the Mayor (Alderman Oldknow), the Sheriff (Mr. A. Jacoby), and the Deputy Mayor. Then came the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, followed by a squadron of North Notts Yeomanry and a squadron of the 17th Lancers and mounted police.

The procession went down Mansfield-road—a wide and handsome thoroughfare planted with trees—towards the Market-place. The decorations of the houses were very effective. Over the street were festoons and arches of evergreens, while Venetian masts were in close array. On each side the street was crowded with spectators, who cheered heartily as the Royal carriage passed. At several places on the route bands of music were stationed, and played the National Anthem, while the troops presented arms. At the Market-place the scene was quite imposing. This market-place is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, covering an area of nearly six acres, and its appearance is rendered quaint and picturesque by the projecting fronts of the upper storeys of the houses which surround it. These were hung with scarlet cloth and festoons of flowers, and trophies of flags were fixed between the upper windows. The square was surrounded by Venetian masts, and from these were suspended strings of small banners. Every window and the tops of the houses were thronged with spectators; in the Market-place there was an immense crowd. At the east side of the square, in front of the Exchange, were the bands of the Grenadier Guards; on the north or Long-row side, drawn up in a space inclosed by strong barricades, were the Sunday-school children of the town, to the number, it is estimated, of 17,000. They were under the direction of Mr. J. S. Kirk, secretary of the Sunday-School Union, and Mr. J. H. Haywood, secretary of the Church of England Institute. As the Royal carriage came into sight the children sang the National Anthem: and when it arrived opposite the inclosed space the children sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The singing was conducted by Mr. F. M. Ward, a local professor of music. At its conclusion one of the scholars was conducted to the Royal carriage by the Town Clerk, and presented the Princess with a bouquet. The procession left the Market-place by Chapel Bar, across which street hung festoons of artificial flowers. It ascended the Derby-road, where the residents had done their best to adorn the houses. In front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was an extensive platform draped with blue and scarlet cloth, trimmed with lace, and at the top of the road was the triumphal arch of the Nottingham Rowing Club. It was surmounted by an eight-oared boat, in which were seated members of the club in their boating costume, while other members stood on each side of the road and cheered lustily. As the Royal carriage passed under the arch, the men in the boat saluted by raising their oars. The procession quickened its pace, and passed round the North-road into the park, and so the Royal visitors advanced to the door of the Museum.

On entering, luncheon was partaken of, after which the Prince was conducted by the Mayor to the door of the Museum, where he was presented with a golden key. The door soon turned on its hinges, and his Royal Highness declared the Midland Counties Art-Museum to be open. The Prince and party then inspected the different apartments, and his Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted with the picture-galleries and the collection of lace. The ceremony over, the Prince proceeded to a tent erected on a plateau in front of the Castle, where the municipal address was presented to him. The Prince replied, commending the town of Nottingham for having taken the lead in carrying out an object contemplated by his father, the late Prince Consort, the establishment of Art-Museums throughout the United Kingdom. His Royal Highness also referred to the lamented death of the late Mayor, Mr. W. G. Ward, whose energy had done so much for this institution. The Bishop of Lincoln then offered up a special prayer, and, after the Benediction, the procession moved off, the Royal party proceeding to Bestwood Lodge, where their Royal Highnesses passed the night. They left Bestwood on Thursday for Peterborough, to visit the Hound Show there, and arrived in London the same evening.

There was a grand display of fireworks and illuminations in Nottingham on Wednesday evening, and everything was done to show due appreciation of the Royal visit. Messrs. Defries and Son, of London, were employed for the decorations and illuminations. A song, "Welcome," was written especially for the occasion by Mr. J. H. Brown, the music by Mr. H. G. Irons; and an ode by Mr. P. J. Bayley, author of "Festus," who is a native of Nottingham, was also written at the request of the Mayor and Corporation, and has been widely distributed. Altogether, the visit has been all that could be desired. We shall give some Illustrations next week.

The Midland Counties Art-Museum and Loan Exhibition of the Fine Arts occupies the stately mansion of the Dukes of Newcastle, called Nottingham Castle, which had been allowed to remain in a ruined condition since 1831, but which has lately been restored by the Town Council of Nottingham. The suite of rooms which is on a level with the western entrance, and which is flanked by two slightly projecting wings, is devoted to the display of such rarities as the South Kensington Museum has made familiar to us. Antique laces—both needle, point, and pillow—including a fine educational series belonging to Mr. Andrew MacCallum, the eminent painter; Japanese lacquer-work, lent by Mr. R. Phene Spiers, the famous collection of Japanese ceramic art, of the finest period, belonging to Major Walter; the Japanese Cloisonné, belonging to Mr. James Lord Bowes, the silver plate, the gold and silver jewellery, the Wedgwood, Turner, and Adams ware, the miniatures, the ancient textile fabrics and ecclesiastical embroideries, the wares of Doulton and Minton, and the rare porcelain of Mrs. H. T. Hope, not to mention many rare objects from the Indian Museum and from the collections of private individuals, are all set forth in appropriate order. Much praise is due to Mr. Wallis, the curator, and Mr. Briscoe, the Corporation librarian and compiler of the catalogue, and to Mr. Alan Cole, of South Kensington, and his assistants for the energy they have displayed in arranging this Exhibition.

One of the grand staircases is devoted to the portraits of the heroes and heroines of the Commonwealth, including both Royalists and Parliamentarians, and the other to the portraits of local celebrities and paintings, mainly of a modern kind. Up stairs is one of the finest collections of English water colours ever brought together, including Hunt, Cox, De Wint, Turner, and all those who have conferred distinction on water-colour practice. One room is devoted to such a collection of the works of Henry Dawson as places that gentleman in the very front rank of English landscape art. Another room contains the works of the late M. Niemann, and a third is hung with the lovely landscapes of M. Clarence Whaite. The great gallery, one of the best proportioned and best lighted in the whole country, is hung on one side with works of the old masters, and on the other by those of living men. Among the former are masterpieces of Vandyck, Teniers, Hogarth, Andrea del Sarto, Cuyp, Claude, Berghem, Rubens, Titian, Murillo, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and many others. The latter include such men as Israels, Faed, Leighton, E. M. Ward, Ansdell, Erskine Nicol, Andrew MacCallum, Cooper, Linnell, J. M. Pott, Long, and Burgess; and they are represented not by indifferent examples, but in many cases by chefs-d'œuvre. Besides native artists, there is also to be seen on the walls a goodly sprinkling of foreign work. Altogether, the Midland Counties Art-Museum is one of the largest provincial successes that has occurred for years past.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to all accounts, the national fête in Paris on Sunday was very successful. The decorations and illuminations were general throughout the city, and on a scale of great splendour. The weather was cloudy, but no rain fell. One of the incidents of the day was the unveiling of Clesinger's statue of the Republic in the Champ de Mars. All the Ministers except M. Dufaure, who was indisposed, were present, and speeches were made by M. Teisserenc de Bort and M. de Marcère. At the conclusion of the ceremony the military band played the "Marseillaise," and was enthusiastically applauded. Twelve hundred and sixty-nine Communists, who had earned indulgence by "contrition, submission, and diligence," have been allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honour of the fête. Nor were the poor forgotten. They had 20,000f. of the 100,000f. voted to M. Dufaure for receptions, 20,000f. of the 500,000f. voted for the fête, and grants from the local relief funds. Clesinger's statue of the Republic represents France as seated, with the physiognomy of a Roman matron, and with a head-dress a compromise between a helmet and a Phrygian cap. The right hand holds a sword, while the left rests on a tablet on which is inscribed, "Republique Française. Constitution. 25 Fevrier, 1875." There were illuminations and rejoicings in a large number of provincial towns, and even in Corsica, in sympathy with the Paris celebration.

The Shah left Paris on Tuesday for Vienna. Marshal MacMahon conducted him from the Grand Hotel to the station. On Sunday night the Marshal and Madame MacMahon accompanied the Shah to the top of the Arc de Triomphe to witness the fireworks and illuminations.

The Archduke Albert of Austria arrived in Paris on Monday evening, and was received at the railway station by Marshal MacMahon. His Imperial Highness has gone to Trouville.

The French Academy on Thursday week appointed M. Victor Hugo director and M. Victorien Sardou chancellor for the ensuing three months.

The Geographical Society of France held a special sitting yesterday week for the distribution of prizes—Admiral la Roncière le Noury in the chair. The gold medal of the society was presented to Mr. Stanley in recognition of his journey across Equatorial Africa. Mr. Stanley narrated the incidents of his journey, and was loudly cheered. Other prizes and medals were afterwards distributed.

M. Mouchez, captain in the army, succeeds M. Leverrier as Director of the Paris Observatory, but with purely administrative functions, the scientific functions being intrusted to M. Tisserand, a young astronomer of great promise, hitherto at the Toulouse Observatory.

The Comte de Chambord has sent 1000f. to the Joan of Arc Memorial Fund.

M. Léon Say received last Tuesday a deputation of British working men connected with the sugar interests that are injured by the French bounty system. The Minister expressed himself as opposed to a system of bounties, but pointed out that the drawbacks on raw sugar allowed by the French Government were not of this character. With regard to the refined sugar, they were preparing a new scheme, which he hoped would be satisfactory.

Disturbances in Marseilles on Monday night, arising out of a proposal to remove the statue of Bishop Belzunce from its present site, resulted in the arrest of 126 persons.

ITALY.

The final estimates of the revenue for 1878, together with the financial questions relating thereto, were discussed on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Seismit Doda, the Minister of Finance, made a long speech wherein he demonstrated the accuracy of his anticipations and enumerated the savings effected by the Ministry of the Left now in power. He then entered into an historical review of Italian finance, and alluded to the new bills announced in the financial statement. After refuting the objections of the Opposition, he concluded by expressing a hope that the Chamber would accord a vote of full confidence in the financial policy of the Ministry. The Chamber then passed an order of the day of Signor Tajani approving the Minister's financial scheme by 204 votes against 60.

Differences of opinion respecting the Ministerial measure for the reduction of the grist tax have led Signor Sella to resign his position as leader of the Opposition. Signor Minghetti is spoken of his probable successor.

SPAIN.

A low mass was celebrated yesterday week in the hall where the remains of the late Queen were lying in state, all the great dignitaries being present. The body of the Queen was afterwards conveyed in state to the railway station, to be taken to the palace of the Escurial. The state funeral will take place at Madrid on the 10th inst., in the Church of San Francisco. The remains of the Queen are ultimately to lie in a church which will be erected for that purpose at great cost. The room in which she died is, by order of the King, to remain undisturbed. A grateful feeling has been excited in Madrid by the kindly telegrams and messages from Queen Victoria.

The session of the Cortes, which was interrupted on account of the Queen's death, will be resumed next Monday.

From Havannah we hear that a Royal decree has been promulgated extending the organic municipal and provincial laws of Spain to Cuba.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of the Marine has been temporarily intrusted with the direction of the War Office, the Minister of War, M. de Koo van Anderwerelt, being unwell.

The Dutch are again in trouble with the Acheenese, and have sent reinforcements from Java to cope with them.

BELGIUM.

The 22nd proximo will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen, and a series of fêtes is to be given in Brussels, where also a collection has been set on foot to present a memorial to their Majesties.

The Military Budget for 1879 amounts to 41,395,500f., for 45,093 men and 8949 horses.

A great Liberal demonstration, to celebrate the success of the party in the recent elections, was held in Brussels on Sunday. All the provincial and principal towns in Belgium were represented by deputations; the streets were decorated with flags and thronged with people. In the evening there was a monster banquet of 6000 persons, at which the Ministers and all the notabilities of the Liberal party were to be present.

GERMANY.

A bulletin, issued on Thursday morning at Berlin, announces that all the Emperor's wounds have now healed, and that a gradual increase in his Majesty's strength is perceptible.

General and Mrs. Grant have been honised at Berlin. They were present yesterday week at a large dinner party given at Potsdam by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. Next day General and Mrs. Grant dined with Prince Bismarck. On Monday a review was held in honour of the ex-President; and on Tuesday he started for Hamburg, whence he purposes making a tour in Sweden and Norway. General Grant has received from the Empress an autograph letter expressing the Emperor's regret that his Majesty has not been able to receive him during his stay in Berlin.

Some particulars of the Berlin Congress will be found in another column.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted 60,000 marks for a painting by Herr von Werner of a picture commemorative of the Congress.

An entertainment was given in the Berlin Zoological Gardens on Monday by the editors of the Berlin papers to the foreign journalists at present in Berlin.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree ordaining that, until further notice, all strangers arriving in Berlin, and, further, all persons wishing to take up their residence in the capital, must be provided with passports or papers of legitimation.

The English Ambassador at Berlin has forwarded to the Emperor a petition from Mr. Bishop, who does not appeal against his sentence, but simply asks that his imprisonment may be in a fortress where books are allowed and no degrading dress is worn.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Imperial sanction was given on Thursday week to all the laws respecting the Austro-Hungarian compromise. At the same time the Reichsrath was prorogued. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet was engaged in discussing petitions relative to Eastern Affairs. In reply to some observations of Herr Helfy, the Minister-President, Herr Tisza said:—"It can never be to the interest of Hungary to have Slav States on our southern border joining hands with each other and casting a chain about our feet."

The Session of the Hungarian Diet was closed on Sunday by the Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, began by observing that the general political situation had everywhere weighed heavily upon public credit, and that the necessarily considerable time required to bring the compromise negotiations to an issue in the Houses of Parliament had rendered it impossible to accomplish all that might have been desired. Nevertheless much had been done towards the regulations of the national finance, as well as for administrative and judicial reform. His Majesty then proceeded to review the measures passed by Parliament during the Session now closing, and stated that the new Austro-Hungarian compromise laws would promote the interests of both portions of the Monarchy and the welfare of the whole people. Ample compensation for the concessions mutually made would be gained by both parties in the strength accruing from the fresh manifestation of the reciprocity of views and interests of both portions of the Empire. On the subject of foreign relations, the speech says:—"The present state of our foreign relations allows us to hope that we shall succeed in assuring not only the interests of the Monarchy, but also the blessing of peace. The Emperor is happy to acknowledge that the chief merit in this respect is due to the patriotic support received by the Government from Parliament. Whatever the future may bring, we may confidently trust that the interests of the

Monarchy, and therefore those of Hungary, will always find a sure support in you and in every son of the Monarch." The speech concluded by expressing the Emperor's thanks for the assiduous exertions of Parliament during the last Session.

The following autograph letter from the Emperor to Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet, has been officially published:—"My dear Prince Auersperg,—I have determined to order the prorogation of the Austrian Reichsrath from June 27 till further notice. On this occasion I have great satisfaction in expressing my thanks and high esteem to the members of both Houses of the Legislature for the zeal, devotion, and patriotic spirit of which they have given proof in the difficult work of settling the terms of the Austro-Hungarian compromise in a manner promoting the interests of both contracting parties, as well as the welfare of the whole Monarchy. At the same time, I entertain the confident hope that the feeling of the indestructible solidarity and the reciprocity of interests of both halves of the Empire will take still deeper root, and that by a harmonious co-operation of all forces the whole Monarchy will enjoy increased prosperity on the newly-established basis of agreement. FRANCIS JOSEPH."

The letter is followed in the *Official Gazette* by a list of the compromise laws voted by the Reichsrath.

GREECE.

From Athens we learn that the Ministers have resigned in consequence of a disagreement respecting some military promotions, but that the King has not yet accepted their resignations.

AMERICA.

President Hayes on Wednesday attended a commemorative celebration of the battle of Wyoming, fought on July 3, 1778. The President was well received by the thousands of people assembled on the occasion.

Mr. Randall, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a speech delivered on Monday at the Democratic Club, Philadelphia, declared that Congress held President Hayes's title quite as valid coming from the Electoral Commission as if received direct from the people. Nevertheless, he maintained the right of Congress to investigate the electoral frauds.

The American papers announce the death, in his eighty-first year, of Professor Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., a well-known American theologian, for fifty-six years a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Dr. Hodge was of Scotch-Irish descent. His theological works are very numerous.

In military circles apprehensions are entertained of a general Indian war.

CANADA.

A telegram from Montreal, dated the 3rd inst., states that the Canadian regiment has left for Saint Albans, Vermont, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The police and magistrates of Montreal are taking precautions against disturbances during the Orange celebration of July 12. The armouries are guarded night and day, and a regiment of volunteers will go into camp on Monday next.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that public anxiety is relieved by the latest meteorological report, the barometer rising over the whole of India, except in Behar, and Madras. Moderate rain has fallen in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Assam has had two inches of rainfall and Bareilly one inch. Copious showers have fallen in Bengal. There seems at present no reason for believing that the rainfall will prove other than an average one. In Madras, however, the Government deem the general prospects not improved, and prices continue rising. The mortuary returns in the North-West Provinces show the number of deaths for the year ended April, 1878, to have been 157,326, against 78,408 in the previous year. At the request of the Famine Commission, the Government has consented to send a sanitary commissioner to investigate the causes of the mortality recently reported in the North-West Provinces. It is officially announced that the late famine has involved Mysore in a debt of 900,000 rupees.

The annual rising of the Nile has begun in Lower Egypt.

A Madrid paper publishes a letter announcing the death of the Emperor of Morocco.

A tunnel near Schwelm, in Prussia, has fallen in, and about twenty-seven persons have been buried in the ruins.

Despatches from Fiji give an account of an earthquake at Tanna, New Hebrides, which raised the land along the shore and harbour about twenty feet.

Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, will on the 14th inst. be betrothed to Mdlle. Skobeleff, sister of the well-known Russian General. Mdlle. Skobeleff will bear the title of Countess Beauharnais.

THEATRES.

Mr. J. L. Toole presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, and, in proposing the principal toast, related a number of interesting stories descriptive of the lights and shadows of the actor's life. He also showed how useful the fund was to persons whose occupation is so precarious as that of the theatrical profession; and, in general, made out a strong case for the extension of public patronage to the fund. Subscriptions to the amount of £900 were announced, including a donation of £100 from the Queen, 20 guineas from the chairman, 100 guineas from Mr. Sothern, and 25 guineas from the Duke of Beaufort.

The Royal Dramatic College, near Woking, a familiar object to travellers on the South-Western line, is, after a brief struggle of twelve years, pronounced a failure; and this whole range of picturesque buildings, in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by ten acres of pleasure-grounds, is to be put up for auction by Messrs. Farebrother and Co., next week.

A matinée dramatique is announced for to-day at the Olympic on behalf of Mr. George D. Coleman, the acting manager of the theatre. A new play, entitled "Vivienne; or, The Romance of a French Marriage," forms the principal feature of the entertainment. The leading characters are represented by Miss Bella Pateman and Mr. Hermann Vezin.

A new second part is announced for production at St. George's Hall next Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment. It will consist of a piece called "An Artful Automaton," by Arthur Law, music by King Hall. "Doubleday's Will" and "The Paris Exhibition" are retained.

Miss Glyn inaugurated her Shakspearean readings at her own residence on Tuesday, when her pupil, Miss Stringfield, recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," after which the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was read by the distinguished tragédienne herself. We are glad that these readings are becoming popular. Miss Glyn's treatment of the famous love-drama was both pathetic and powerful. Miss Stringfield has talent, and her elocutionary ability is considerable. She was, as might be expected, somewhat nervous; but a second trial will probably bring out her strong points.

The Extra Supplement.

BUSH-FIGHTING WITH KAFFIRS.

This scene of irregular warfare in a South African forest is based on the authentic sketches of our special Artist, who was lately accompanying the mixed forces of British troops, Frontier Armed Police, colonial militia, volunteers, and native auxiliaries, Fingoes, Tambookies, and others, in their campaign against the hostile Galekas and Gaikas, on both sides of the Great Kei River. It looks rather like a chance skirmish by some detached party of "Rangers" with an unknown number of the enemy caught lurking in ambush to waylay a convoy on the neighbouring road from one fortified station to another. There has been a good deal of this sort of incidental fighting, by the colonial volunteers and their local allies, in districts where the regular troops under command of General Thesiger, or of his predecessor at the beginning of the late war, could not for some time be brought into action. We are happy to learn, by the latest news from Cape Town, which is to the 11th ult., telegraphed on from Madeira, that the Kaffir war seems to be almost finished. The Gaika chief, Sandilli, has been killed, while Mapole, the brother of Tini Macomo, and Somta, Sandilli's brother, have been captured, and Edmund Sandilli has offered to surrender. Blyth's force, after six days' continuous fighting, completely defeated the Griquas at Malgas, killing fifty-two of the enemy and capturing 2000 sheep. In another part of the country, we hear, Colonel Lanyon, having retired to Griqua Town, was attacked by a body of 800 men, whom he defeated with great loss.

Mr. Merriman's motion condemning the action of the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, with regard to the command of the colonial forces, has been rejected by the House of Assembly at Cape Town.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have made a grant of £100 to the funds of the Charity Organisation Society.

The St. Luke's Burial-Grounds have been converted into a public recreation ground and opened to the public.

Mr. Frederick Meadows White, Q.C., has been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, in place of Mr. Russell Gurney.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 3½ per cent.

Lord Shaftesbury on Wednesday distributed the prizes to the boys on board the training-ships Arethusa and Chichester, lying off Greenhithe.

Mr. T. J. Nelson, the City Solicitor, has issued an address to the Court of Common Council requesting to be transferred to the vacant post of City Remembrancer.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Judges at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House yesterday week. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

At the annual window gardening flower show in the college garden, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Thursday, in addition to the plants exhibited by the Westminster poor, there was a show of roses from Earl and Countess Brownlow, Ashridge.

The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the office of president of the Wrchouesmen and Clerks' Schools, a post held almost from the foundation of the institution till his death by the late Earl Russell.

Mr. George Francis, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacant mastership in the Queen's Bench Division, in place of Mr. Lumley, who recently resigned that appointment after a short tenure of office.

A full and distinguished company attended a conversazione held on Wednesday evening at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall East—Dr. Risdon Bennett, the president of the college, receiving the guests.

At the invitation of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Mr. Frank Buckland read a paper at the Royal Institution last Wednesday on the pollution of our rivers, with its effects upon the fisheries and the supply of water. The chair was taken by the Duke of Northumberland.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., has offered to the London School Board his late father's collection of books on educational subjects, with a view to it being made accessible not only to members and officers of the Board, but also to teachers and others interested in education in London.

The eighth annual meeting of the House-Boy Brigade was held on Wednesday evening, at the St. Peter's Schools, Lower Belgrave-street, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, who was supported by Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. F. Herschell, M.P., and Mr. W. E. Hubbard, jun.

Lord Enfield yesterday week distributed the prizes which had been won by girls at the Greycoat School, Rochester-row, Westminster. There are now 193 children in the school. Addresses were given by Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. Spottiswoode, and other gentlemen.

The Rev. P. J. Turquand, of York-street Chapel, Walworth, having completed the twenty-fifth year of his ministry there, has been presented with a purse containing 200 guineas from the congregation and friends; and a tea-service has been presented to Mrs. Turquand.

On Thursday week the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts held their annual soirée at Burlington House, Piccadilly. It was most numerously attended, nearly 2000 persons being present. The whole of the picture-galleries and sculpture-rooms were thrown open for the reception of visitors.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. The programme comprised, in addition to the ordinary attractions of the building, many entertainments of a special character. Twelve police bands performed in different parts of the grounds.

On Monday the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., in the chair. Among the speakers were Miss Thornbury (the secretary), Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Dr. Abbott, Professor Hunter, Miss Shore, Mr. Frederic Hill, Miss Isabella Tod, and Mrs. Duncan M'Laren.

The Dean of Westminster distributed the prizes to the boys of St. Anne's Orphan Asylum, Streatham-hill, yesterday week, and addressed the pupils on some of the advantages of education. After handing to the former pupils their prizes, the chairman presented those won by the senior boys now in the school, one of whom, E. G. Hogg, took the gold medal, the bronze medal, and six other prizes.

Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches has been appointed to the post left vacant in the British Museum by the death of Mr. George Smith; and he has, says the *Daily News*, begun his career as an Assyriologist by an important discovery with respect to the chronology of the reign of Cambyses, which, if it proves correct, will overturn all the former theories of Assyrian chronology.

An exhibition of fans, under the auspices of the Fanmakers' Company, was opened at Drapers' Hall on Tuesday by the Lady Mayoress, who was accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. It is exceedingly varied and interesting, and comprises many curious old fans lent by private owners in whose families they are treasured as heirlooms. The exhibition will remain open until Thursday next.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in June was 77,601, of whom 38,294 were in workhouses and 39,307 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 605, 868, and 7980 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 571, of whom 367 were men, 171 women, and 33 children.

The National Rose Society's annual show was held last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Later in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with Aldermen and Sheriffs Nottage and Staples, in state, opened an exhibition of work, under the auspices of the Tin Plate and Wire Workers' Company. His Lordship was made a freeman and liveryman of the company. The annual fête of the German Gymnastic Society was also held, the members contending in friendly rivalry for athletic prizes. In the evening they assembled in the transept, where the prizes were distributed.

The annual fancy-dress ball, under the patronage of the Queen, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, took place at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, under the patronage of the Duchesses of Somerset (Dowager), Richmond, Hamilton, Buccleuch, Athole, Roxburghe, Wellington, and Sutherland, and a large array of ladies connected with the leading Scottish families. The chief attractions were the two quadrilles arranged under the auspices of the Countess of March, the Highland quadrille, and the other fancy quadrille by Lady Kilmarnock and Lady Ruthven.

There was a great gathering of horticulturists, both amateur and professional, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday night, in celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Marnock, and the company included most of the principal nurserymen and gardeners in and about London, as well as many from distant parts of the country. The report gave interesting particulars of the good effected by the society in the relief of distressed gardeners and their widows. The subscriptions amounted to 600 guineas.

The seventy-second anniversary festival of the friends and patrons of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which was established in the year 1803 for the children of deceased members of the trade, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Alexandra Palace; Mr. J. Bagot Scriven (of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.) presided, and was supported by more than one hundred gentlemen. Mr. William Smalley (the secretary) announced subscriptions amounting to upwards of £6500, of which £2700 was subscribed at the chairman's table. The attractions were a display of fireworks, an evening representation of "The Rivals" by Mrs. Stirling and company, performances in the hippodrome, an evening promenade concert, and a ball.

Under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne the annual meeting of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held on Monday in the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street. There are, the noble chairman stated, at the present time 30,000 deaf mutes in the United Kingdom, and he confidently asked aid towards extending the benefits of a system so admirably adapted to its purpose.—On Wednesday evening a training college for instructing persons in the art of teaching deaf mutes to speak was opened by Dr. R. Symes Thompson. There was a numerous attendance, and the proceedings were graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. This college has been established under the auspices of the society for training teachers of the deaf, and diffusing the "German system" in the United Kingdom.

The hot weather of last week was accompanied by a large increase in the mortality of the metropolis. The Registrar-General's report states that there were 2266 births and 1570 deaths registered during the week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 72 below, and the deaths exceeded by 208 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had steadily declined from 80 to 19 in the ten previous weeks, rose again to 38 last week. Of these 14 were certified as unvaccinated and 12 as vaccinated; in the 12 remaining cases (of which 9 occurred in private practice) the certifying medical practitioners omitted to give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diarrhœa, which had been but 21 and 23 in the two preceding weeks, rose last week to 72, but were 11 below the corrected average number. Six deaths were also referred to simple cholera. Three fatal cases of sunstroke were registered. There were 24 deaths from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 97 from whooping-cough, and 19 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2791 births and 1827 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 32·7 and 21·4 per 1000 of the population.

Last Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held at Willis's Rooms—Lord Kinnaird, in the absence of the Duke of Westminster, presiding. The report (which was carried unanimously) stated that during the year eighty-one new troughs and fountains had been erected, making in all 728 troughs and fountains in different parts of the metropolis. It was estimated that about 500,000 persons used the fountains every day; while nearly 2000 horses, besides other animals, used a single trough in a day. The Grand Junction Water Company gave the water to the fountains in its district, as until this year did the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, all the other companies charging amounts varying from 3d. to 9d. the 1000 gallons. The committee thanked Mr. Gurney Barclay for the gift of two fountains; Mrs. Charles Kingsley for a fountain and trough, erected as a memorial to the late Canon Kingsley; Mrs. Deane Browne for a trough, Mr. J. H. Buxton for three troughs (in addition to one given before), and also Mr. Read and Mr. Hodgson for fountains, built at their cost and handed over to the association. The report spoke also of the great extent to which the example thus set in London had been followed in many other cities, at home and abroad. The chairman read a letter from Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who inclosed a cheque for £50, testifying to the great value of the association's work in the promotion of temperance. Another letter was read from Dr. Prater, with a like inclosure, as a testimony to the value of the efforts of the association in a sanitary point of view. Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Surr, Mr. Fen, and others spoke, urging the necessity for increased support.



REVIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS AT



TA BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor's measure for conveying a million from the Irish Church Fund to a Board to be formed for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland has been cordially greeted on both sides the House. No exception was taken to its being read a second time yesterday week; and on Tuesday the clauses and schedule were unanimously agreed to, the bill passing through Committee and being reported, amid cheers, in less than half an hour.

Reverting to the *Globe* Memorandum of the agreement between the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, Earl Granville on Monday, said in his most mellifluous tones, that during the three times in the course of twenty years he had been at the Foreign Office the confidence placed in the staff had never once been abused, but then the noble Earl was not aware that in that period any confidential communication "could have got into the hands of a person employed in the office by the hour as a copying clerk." Could the noble Duke give an assurance that steps would be taken to render it impossible for anyone in the position of the person charged with the "abstraction of the Memorandum" to gain access to such documents. The Duke of Richmond, as the matter was under police investigation, deemed it inadvisable to enter into the question at present. Lord Selborne hoped it was incorrect that, as reported, there was no rule at the Foreign Office against the employment of persons connected with the Press. But the noble Duke could not enlighten his Lordship on the point. Both the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cranbrook (after exchanging a whisper) preserved silence at the close of Lord Hammond's laboured lament that things are not as they were at the Foreign Office in his time, and his Lordship's sermonising exhortation to the Government to be more careful in future in the selection of copying clerks for responsible departments Thereafter, the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill, and the Conway Bridge Bill (to compound a debt of £40,000 by immediate payment of £10,000), were read a second time; and a few other measures were advanced a stage. The Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act (1874) Amendment Bill was on Tuesday read the third time.

The Royal assent, by Commission, was given on Thursday to several public and private bills, including the Public Health (Water) Act (1878) and the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Bills. The Lord Chancellor, replying to Earl Granville, explained that the observations he made on Tuesday with reference to the condition of girls to compete for studentships and prizes under the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill were directed, not so much to the legal construction of the measure, as to what were the intentions of the Government. The Dental Practitioners Bill passed through Committee. The Prisons Authorities Act (1874) Amendment Bill and the Bill of Sales Bill were read the third time and passed. Earl Delawarr having moved for a return of hospitals or other places registered for experiments upon living animals, Earl Beauchamp stated that the Government had already furnished to the House of Commons all the information they had in their possession, under the Vivisection Act. There would be some difficulty, he said, in publishing the reports of inspectors, as they were confidential documents. Lord Truro expressed a doubt as to whether the horrors of vivisection were kept within the narrowest possible limits. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

COMMONS.

When the House sat last in the melting heat of the past week, hon. members showed commendable fidelity to dry duty by devoting the afternoon of yesterday week to arid discussions on the Highways Bill, clause 8 of which was reached and amended in Committee. But the powerful counter-attraction, may be, of an illuminated fête at the Botanic Gardens cut short the evening sitting and enabled hon. members to disperse at nine.

The very fair show of white hats on Monday at question-time became small by degrees and miserably less when Mr. Rodwell resumed the debate on the Cattle Plague Bill. Something had been expected to come of the questions regarding the system which permitted a mere copying clerk, paid at the rate of tenpence an hour, to become familiar with the contents of an important State Paper. But the prosaic answers of Mr. Bourke threw a damper on this curiosity, and it was not long ere the benches were thinned, as aforesaid, by a continuance of the cattle theme. Bucolic members enlarged on this subject with a relish smacking of the enjoyment exhibited by agricultural visitors to the Christmas Cattle Show. Even Sir William Harcourt joined in the bovine strain. The issue was that Mr. Forster's amendment was rejected and the Government bill for slaughtering foreign cattle at the port of landing in order to stamp out disease was read the second time by 319 to 162 votes, Ministerialists cheering at their majority of 157. A few other measures were advanced a stage ere the House adjourned.

Scotland and Ireland shared the sitting of Tuesday. Glasgow, through Mr. Anderson, asked that that lively measure, the Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill, should be referred to a Select Committee in order that an alleged grievance against clause 88 might be considered. But the Lord Advocate and Mr. Cross begged that the measure might be allowed to proceed; and Mr. Anderson's amendment was negatived by 123 to 81 votes. In Committee various amendments were fruitlessly proposed. Mr. Downing next took up the running with his motion, declaring it to be unjust and impolitic to continue the deportation of Irish paupers from England and Scotland to Ireland. Mr. Sclater-Booth averred that the Government were anxious to do all in their power to mitigate the evils complained of; and, in the end, Mr. Downing contented himself with accepting Mr. Verner's amendment (which was agreed to), viz.:—"That the law requires consideration with a view to amendment."

Habitual drunkenness is so fruitful a source of crime and misery in this country that there was a general feeling of satisfaction on Wednesday that Dr. Cameron's bill for providing voluntary institutions or hospitals for the cure of inebriates should be read a second time without cavil. The sitting closed with a brief debate on Mr. French's measure for doing away with the jobbers who bought land in Ireland to squeeze the uttermost farthing out of their tenants. This Landed Estates Court Leases Bill, however, proposed to give undue power to the tenant, said the Attorney-General for Ireland; and Mr. French was defeated by 179 to 78 votes.

The Government were subjected to a large number of inquiries on Thursday, but few of them were worth recording. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Childers, his querist, that there would be no object in making a financial statement with respect to the effect of the additional expenditure upon the finances of the year until he was in a position to state the amount of the supplementary Estimates. This could hardly be ascertained satisfactorily until the conclusion of the negotiations now proceeding at Berlin. But, as they had advanced so far, he was led to hope that they might be brought to a close within ten days or a fortnight. The accounts would then be made up, and he hoped soon after that he would be able to make a statement. In reply to a second question from Mr. Childers, Mr. Bourke said that he had already stated that it was not consistent with the rules of the Foreign Office that temporary consistent with the rules of the Foreign Office that temporary consistent with the rules of the Foreign Office that temporary

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's grand opera "Le Prophète"—the revival of which after an interval of nine years was recorded by us last week—was repeated on the Thursday. The performances of Madame Scalchi as Fides and Signor Gayarré as John of Leyden were again characterised by high vocal and dramatic merit; the lady having improved her representation by some abatement of the occasional excessive demonstrativeness previously observable.

Yesterday (Friday) week Mdlle. Cepeda repeated, with enhanced effect, her performance as Valentina in "Les Huguenots." The next event of importance will be the production of Flotow's new opera "Alma" on Tuesday next. The intermediate announcements consisted of repetitions of operas cast as before.

The last Floral Hall concert but one of the season took place on Wednesday afternoon, the programme having again comprised performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The third appearance of Madame Pappenheim occurred on Saturday, when that lady sustained the character of Leonora in "Fidelio" for the first time in this country. We have already spoken of the high merits, vocal and dramatic, of the artist, as manifested in her two previous performances, as Valentina in "Les Huguenots;" and these were again displayed on the occasion now referred to, although the singer seemed to be somewhat under the influence of illness. She, nevertheless, made a very favourable impression in the arduous scena including the "Invocation to Hope;" in the duet with Rocco, the gaoler, while assisting him to dig the grave for her husband, the doomed Florestano; in the magnificent quartet, with that character, Rocco, and Don Pizzaro, in which the latter is foiled by Leonora in his attempt to stab Florestano; and in the ecstatic duet between the liberated husband and the heroic wife. The cast of the opera otherwise was nearly identical with that of its performances under Mr. Mapleson's management at Drury-Lane Theatre. Mdlle. Bauermeister was again Marcellina; Signor Bettini, Florestano; Herr Behrens, Rocco; and Signor Galassi, Don Pizarro; Signor Franceschi having filled the part of Il Ministro.

The overture in E major was played before the opera, and that in C (No. 3 of the four written for the work) was given after the first, and was enthusiastically encored.

On Tuesday "Faust" was given, with the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Hélène Crosmond as Margherita. The lady performed the character in the English version of the opera, during Mr. Mapleson's winter season at Her Majesty's Theatre, this year. Again Mdlle. Crosmond was well received; the cast otherwise having included Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Madame Lablache as Martha, Signor Campanini as Faust, Signor del Puente as Mephistopheles, and Signor Galassi as Valentino.

This (Saturday) evening Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," is to be produced, for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The twenty-seventh season of the New Philharmonic concerts came to a close on Saturday afternoon with the fifth performance of the series. Two pieces were introduced for the first time, the more important one having been a new overture composed by the lady formerly known as Miss Alice Mary Smith—now Mrs. Meadows White. The work is the prelude to music composed to the lyric verses of Longfellow's "Pandora." The overture contains passages in anticipation of the music which follows, and is a highly effective and suggestive piece of orchestral writing, with good contrasts and climaxes in the instrumentation. It pleased greatly, and was much applauded. The other novelty was a sacred song, "Espoir en Dieu," composed (to lines by Victor Hugo) by Baron Bódog d'Orczy, late Intendant of the Imperial Opera, Pesth. It is written for a soprano voice, with obbligati accompaniments for harp, horn, and harmonium, which were well played, respectively, by Messrs. Cheshire, Mann, and Trew. The rather gloomy vocal portion was expressively rendered by Mdlle. Paprini, who contributed other solos; Miss Elene Webster having given, with much effect, Donizetti's aria "O mio Fernando." The orchestral pieces were the overtures to "Fidelio" and "Tannhauser," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor; and the instrumental selection was completed by Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor and Vieuxtemps's for violin, in the same key—both finely played, the former by Mr. Alfred Jaell, the latter by Herr Wieniawski. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wylde divided the duties of conductor.

On Wednesday evening the Philharmonic Society brought its sixty-sixth season to a termination with the eighth concert of the year. The programme included Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," Mendelssohn's concert overture entitled "The Isles of Fingal," that by Weber written in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King (Augustus IV.) of Saxony, and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," all which were very effectively rendered by the fine band of the society. Mr. Charles Hallé gave an artistic performance of Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G); as did Mdlle. Castellan of the andante and finale from De Beriot's seventh concerto for violin. Mdlle. Schou (principal soprano of the Copenhagen Opera) made her first appearance here, with great and deserved success. Her brilliant execution and exceptional high range of voice were displayed with special effect in the bravura air ("Gli angui d'inferno"), from "Die Zauberflöte." Prolonged applause and two recalls of the singer followed her performance. Other vocal solos were contributed by Mr. Barton McGuckin with much effect. Mr. Cusins conducted with his well-known skill, this having been the hundredth concert at which he has presided during the twelve years that he has held the office.

The third special concert of the season at the Alexandra Palace took place last Saturday afternoon, and was entitled a "Beethoven Festival," the first part of the programme having been selected from the works of that composer. The concert opened with the overture to "Leonora" and closed with the symphony in C minor, having also included the Turkish march from the music to "The Ruins of Athens," the march and chorus "Twine ye garlands;" the song "Know'st thou the land?" by Mr. Thurley Beale; the lied Englished as "Creation's Hymn," finely rendered by Madame Patey; the cantata "Calm sea," for chorus and orchestra; "Adelaida," sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; and the scena "Ah! perfido," declaimed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. The second part of the concert was miscellaneous. Mr. F. Archer conducted with care and ability. A Mendelssohn concert is to be given on July 27.

The second grand opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall took place last Saturday afternoon, and the programme again consisted of more or less familiar pieces, executed by most of the principal artists of her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, gave a harp concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when performances on the instrument named, solo and concerted, formed prominent features in the programme.

Mr. Alfred Jaell was again the pianist at this week's matinée of the Musical Union on Tuesday, Signor Papini having been the leading violinist and M. Lasserre the violoncellist. The programme comprised Rubinstein's grand trio, in B flat, op. 52; Beethoven's quartet, No. 1, in F, op. 18; Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, for piano and violoncello; and the canzonetta from his quartet in E flat (op. 12); and pianoforte solos.

Having already drawn special attention to Madame Trebelli's concert of last week, and the benevolent purpose for which it was given, it will not be necessary to dwell at length on the performances, which, excellent as they were, were more or less familiar. The concert took place, as already said, at St. James's Hall, on the afternoon of Thursday week, and included the fine performances of Madame Trebelli and other eminent vocalists, besides brilliant instrumental solos contributed by M. Jacquinot (violin), Madame Arabella Goddard and Miss Mehlig (pianoforte); in addition to which Mr. Henry Irving gave a reading from "Richard III." It is to be hoped that these generous services may have materially contributed to the object in view—the supplying additional funds for the establishment of suburban outposts in connection with that excellent institution, the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden-square.

We have more than once had occasion to speak in high terms of commendation of the brilliant playing of Mr. George Magrath, a young pianist from America, who has studied at the Stuttgardt Conservatoire. His skill and accomplishments were specially manifested at his matinée, which took place at St. George's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the first part of the concert included his performances in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor and Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata" for pianoforte solo. In each of these Mr. Magrath displayed thorough command of the keyboard and of all the varied shades of tone. His touch is firm and vigorous, yet elastic—these different qualities having been specially evidenced in the grandeur and impulse of the first and last movements of the sonata, and the grace and delicacy of the intervening andante. Mr. Magrath's skill was also successfully shown in detached pieces by Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt. The violinist and the violoncellist in the trio were Signor Papini and M. Lasserre, each of whom also contributed some excellent solo playing; vocal pieces having been effectively rendered by Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander, Miss Palmer, and Signor Broccolini. M. Marlois and Mr. T. Drew were the accompanyists.

The concerts of the week have included those of the clever vocalists, Mdlles. Ida and Elena Corani, on Monday; of Signor Ferri on Tuesday; Signor Fantoni on Wednesday; Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant, the skilled violinist, on Thursday; and of Signor Branca on Friday—all afternoon performances.

A concert is to take place on Monday—organised by Madame Etelka Gerster—in aid of a fund for the wives and families of shipwrecked sailors of the Grosser Kurfürst. The performances are to be given at the German Embassy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the excitement of Ascot, there has been a decided lull in the racing world, and the meetings that have taken place during the last few days may be dismissed very shortly. Hampton was as popular as ever with holiday-makers, and Julius Cæsar secured the two chief events; and, by beating Queen of Cyprus very easily in "the Cup," showed himself well able to stay two miles. The disappointing Turtle Dove at last rewarded her persistent backers by carrying off the Claremont Stakes, and Thornfield proved too good for Cairngorm in another juvenile event. Odiham Races require no comment; but we cannot pass over the Bibury Club day without noting the success of Scapegrace, a well-named son of Wild Oats, all of whose produce seem able to race. The Carlisle Meeting attracted a very large assemblage, and the sport was fairly good. Mrs. Pond (6 st. 8 lb.) was made a very hot favourite for the Cumberland Plate, and, though she overpowered her jockey and ran wide at all the turns, and also stumbled in the last few strides, she managed to win by a head from Constantine (7 st.), with Jagellon (6 st. 81b.) a fair third.

The annual sale of her Majesty's yearlings took place at Hampton Court on Saturday last, when the very satisfactory average of 302 gs. for seventeen was obtained. It must be admitted that this result was entirely due to the late lamented St. Albans, as his two colts made no less than 3150 gs., against 1995 gs. obtained for the remaining fifteen lots. The crack of the sale was naturally an own brother to Springfield, by St. Albans—Viridis; and, after a good fight between Lord Rosebery and Messrs. T. E. Walker, Gretton, and Jardine, he was knocked down to the last-mentioned gentleman for 2200 gs. Mr. Gretton, always a spirited buyer at yearling sales, gave 950 gs. for a St. Albans—Pamunkey colt.

The second meeting of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park on Monday, when twenty-four vehicles were brought together. The Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were amongst those who were present at the gathering.

Cricket has undoubtedly been the leading "national sport" of the present week, and we must give the pride of place to the match between Oxford and Cambridge, as attracting the most general public attention. The Cambridge team have done so wonderfully well this season that their admirers would not hear of the possibility of their defeat; and though, at the end of the first innings, there appeared a chance of a fairly close finish, yet the Dark Blue Eleven collapsed in the most extraordinary manner at their second attempt, and were beaten by no less than 238 runs. A. G. Steel more than fulfilled the high expectations that had been formed of him, taking no less than thirteen wickets, at an expense of only 73 runs, and batting in fine style. At the same time, it must be admitted that the dead state of the ground was all in his favour, while it told against A. H. Evans, the Oxford fast bowler, who, however, only secured one wicket less than did his opponent, though, naturally, at a far greater cost. We append the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. A. P. Lucas, c Evans, b Knight	4	c Wickham, b Knight	74
Hon. A. Lyttelton, c Kemp, b Evans	5	c Kemp, b Evans	64
Hon. E. Lyttelton (captain), b Evans	53	c Hirst, b Evans	10
Mr. H. Whitfield, b Evans	22	b Evans	5
Mr. D. Q. Steel, b Evans	0	b Knight	2
Mr. L. K. Jarvis, b Evans	0	b Evans	7
Mr. A. G. Steel, not out	44	b Evans	9
Mr. F. W. Kingston, c Evans, b Knight	4	c Kemp, b Knight	9
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c Wickham, b Knight	14	not out	24
Mr. P. H. Morton, b Heath	10	b Evans	16
Mr. A. J. J. Ford, b Heath	0	c Savory, b Evans	5
B 6, l b 6	12	B 1, l b 2, w 1	4
Total	168	Total	229

OXFORD.

Mr. A. J. Webbe (captain), c E. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	11	c and b A. G. Steel	0
Mr. H. R. Webbe, c Morton, b A. G. Steel	26	b A. G. Steel	6
Mr. A. H. Heath, b A. G. Steel	14	c Whitfeld, b A. G. Steel	8
Mr. A. D. Greene, not out	35	c A. Lyttelton, b Steel	0
Mr. E. T. Hirst, c Lucas, b A. G. Steel	0	b Morton	13
Mr. A. H. Evans, st A. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	0	l b w, b Morton	4
Mr. C. W. M. Kemp, b A. G. Steel	2	not out	0
Mr. R. L. Knight, b Lucas	3	b Morton	0
Mr. A. P. Wickham, b A. G. Steel	1	c Bligh, b A. G. Steel	0
Mr. J. H. Savory, b A. G. Steel	19	c Kingston, b Morton	0
Mr. G. S. Marriott, c E. Lyttelton, b Lucas	11	b Morton	0
B 3, l b 2	5	L b	1
Total	127	Total	32

Umpires: West and Wheeler.

Turning next to the Australians, we note that a match against eighteen of Hunslet and District has been drawn, greatly in their favour. For Hunslet, Hall (79) batted splendidly, and on the other side C. Bannerman (52) and Messrs. D. W. Gregory (31), T. W. Garrett (27 and 45), W. L. Murdock (49), and F. E. Allan (not out, 38), did most of the scoring. Yorkshire has, however, turned the tables on the almost invincible colonials, and won the return match by nine wickets, the scoring on both sides being small. A very large assemblage witnessed the match between North and South at Nottingham last week, which was played for the benefit of the famous Notts veteran George Parr. South won by ten wickets; Midwinter (45), who is batting in fine form this season, making the top score for his side, but doing nothing with the ball beyond disposing of Mr. Hornby on each occasion. The following score, which is one of the largest ever compiled by an eleven, deserves insertion:—

EDINBURGH.

Mr. L. M. Balfour (Grange), c Russell, b Atkinson	70
Mr. J. Craig (Dalkeith), c Anderson, b Fellowes	0
Mr. J. Speed (Grange), c Miller, b Walker	75
Mr. J. M. Cotterill (Grange), c Cross, b Fellowes	271
Mr. T. W. Lang (Grange), c Evans, b Russell	47
Mr. T. R. Fleming (Grange), c Wilson, b Atkinson	11
Mr. W. E. M'Lagan (Academicals), b Atkinson	19
Mr. W. Roland (Dalkeith), c Wilson, b Atkinson	72
Mr. A. L. Wood (Royal High School), st Cross, b Fellowes	44
Mr. W. F. Webster (Brunswick), c Evans, b Fellowes	27
Mr. R. Macnair (Academicals), not out	35
Byes, 11, l-b, 9, w, 1	21
Total	692

It was made in a match against Glasgow, and it will be noted that only one man failed to get into double figures, and only one was bowled. Mr. J. M. Cotterill is the famous Sussex player, the loss of whose services has been sadly felt by his county. Indeed, the victory which Sussex has obtained over Kent this week is the first that the once formidable team has been able to gain during the present season. We are very pleased to note that the subject of paid amateurs is at last being warmly taken up by most of the sporting papers. This is an abuse which is not to be met with in any other branch of sport, and we hope that this is the last season that the professionals will be required to contest against pseudo "gentlemen," who cannot claim superiority to them in any respect.

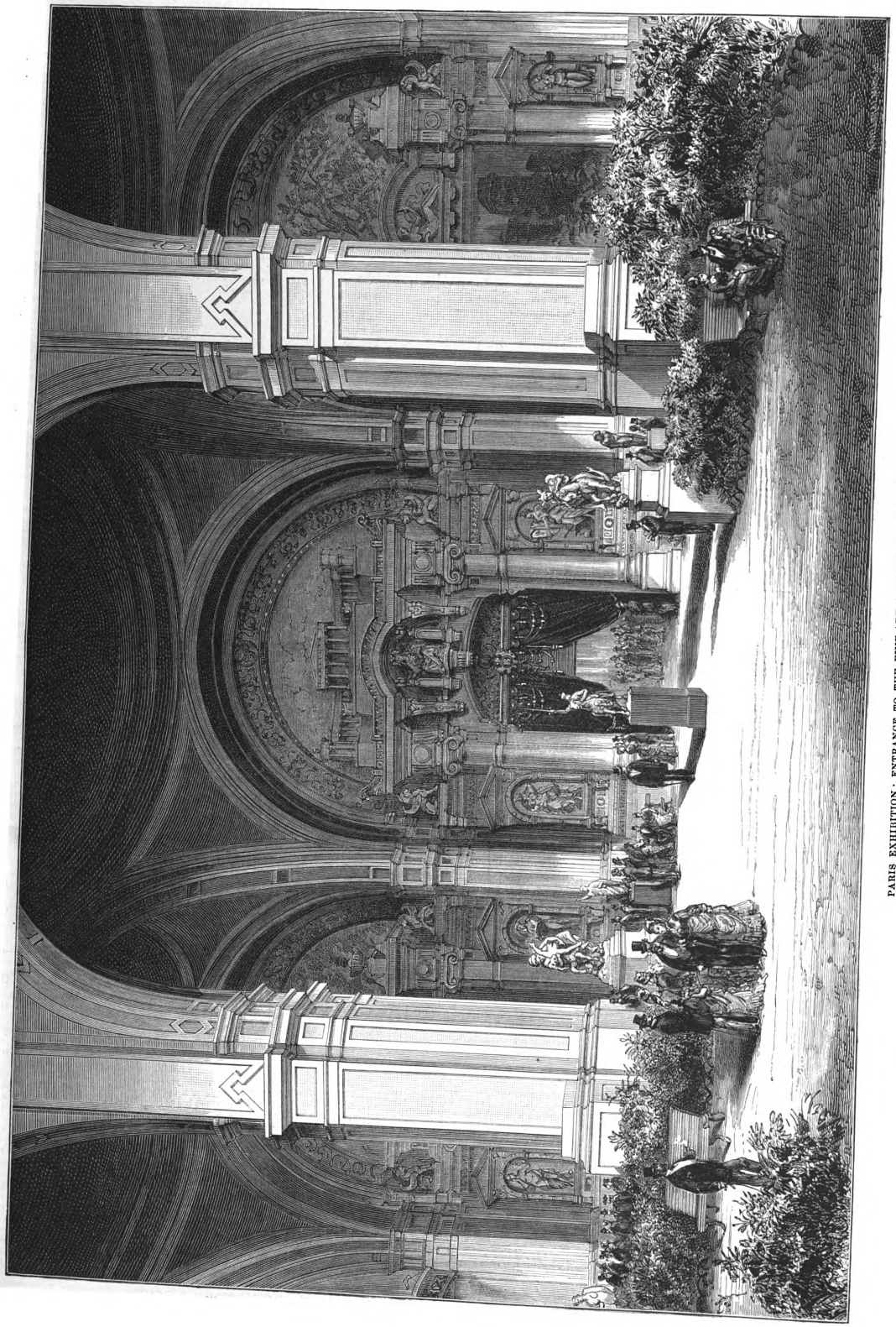
There was an immense attendance at the grounds of the Gun Club, Shepherd's-bush, on Friday week, to witness the pigeon shooting-match between Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell and Captain Bogardus, "the champion wing shot of America." The conditions were, to shoot at one hundred pigeons each, thirty yards' rise, for £300 a side. Never has there been a closer and more exciting match, as the two kept together until just at the finish, when the American, who had a little better luck than his opponent, got in front, and won by two birds, killing seventy against Mr. Pennell's sixty-eight.

Sunshine and International flavour to the rowing made the opening day of Henley Regatta exceptionally attractive. The Americans acquitted themselves well on Thursday, making amends for the defeat of the U.S. Triton, G. W. Lee, by Edwardes-Moss in the first heat of the Diamond Sculls. In the first heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup the American Sho-wae-cae-Mettes four beat their countrymen of the Columbia College Boat Club by three lengths, the same distance separating the Dublin University four from the Columbia crew. The London four (F. L. Playford, stroke) proved victorious over the Kingston crew by three lengths, Jesus College, Cambridge, being third, in the second heat for the same prize. Jesus College, Cambridge, beat the London eight in the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup; the second heat falling to the Thames Eight, who vanquished Kingston by two lengths. L. C. Cholmeley, Kingston, won the second heat for the Diamond Sculls by a length from T. W. Barker, First Trinity, Chillingworth, Ino R.C., being third. The first heat for the Visitors' Cup fell to Hertford College, Oxford, the Lady Margaret and First Trinity fours of Cambridge being respectively second and third. The Oxonians were victorious over the Thames pair in the first heat for the Silver Goblets; and the first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate fell to the Etonians, who worsted Cheltenham by four lengths.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The northern vestibule of the Fine-Arts Gallery, situated in the Champ de Mars buildings at the meeting-point of the French and the Foreign Sections of the International Exhibition, is the subject of our present Illustration. Its façade is composed of three vast arches, upheld by great square pillars, and forming a triple portico, which has a grand aspect; while the architectural lines are agreeably softened by the mild yellowish-white tint of the structure in general. There is a spacious forecourt, beyond which is the entrance to the Fine-Arts Gallery, betokened over the doorway by the model of a Greek temple, with a hemicycle left a colonnade extended in rear of it, and to right and left; all of grey material, but suffused with a delicate rosy tinge. The side entrances, leading respectively to the French and to the foreign Sections, are decorated with coloured landscape designs, upon a surface of porcelain or earthenware tiles, below which are represented, by colossal female figures, the Arts of Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, Engraving, Pottery, and Metallurgy, each with her proper tools.

The Paris Exhibition may be reached by tramway, railway, and the Seine. At the stations of all five trunk lines of railway, tickets are granted for the Exhibition, the passengers being forwarded to their destination by the circular railway without any additional expense. There are five lines of tramways which lead to the Exhibition:—first, the tramway starting from the Rue du Helder, via the Boulevard Haussmann to the Trocadéro; second, the tramway leading from Mont Parnasse railway station to the Barrière de l'Etoile; third, the tramway running from the Bastille to the Mont d'Alma; fourth, the tramway from the Louvre to St. Cloud; and, fifth, the tramway from La Villette to the Trocadéro. The omnibus routes are as follows:—The Porte St. Martin to Grenelle, the Bastille to Grenelle, and the Eastern Railway Omnibus to the Trocadéro. On the Seine, the Bateaux Mouche and Hirondell which belong to one company.



PARIS EXHIBITION: ENTRANCE TO THE FINE-ART GALLERY, CHAMP DE MARS.



THE QUEEN PLACING FLOWERS ON THE COFFIN OF THE LATE KING OF HANOVER AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

FUNERAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

The funeral of the late King George of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, first cousin to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a Knight of the Garter, took place on Monday week in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; the coffin having been conveyed thither from Paris, where he died. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Ely, attended the religious service in the choir of the chapel, occupying the Royal pew at the north-east corner, while the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Louise, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princesses Frederica and Marie of Hanover, daughters of the late King of Hanover, were in the stalls of the choir. The chief mourner was the Duke of Cumberland, K.G., son of the deceased King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by Prince Leopold, with the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Albert of Solms-Braunfels, Count Gleichen, and the Marquis of Lorne. The French Prince Imperial was also present, and several of the foreign Ambassadors and English nobility, with the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Barrington, and the officials of the Royal household, the late King of Hanover's staff, Garter King-at-Arms and other members of the Heralds' College. The Dean of Windsor read the funeral service. The coffin had lain, since the evening before, in a recess of the chapel near the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte; and there it was privately visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, who with their own hands placed wreaths of flowers on the pall. It was brought out, for the funeral ceremony, on the Monday morning, to the western end of the nave, and was thence carried in solemn procession up the choir to the entrance of the Royal vault, immediately in front of the altar; here it was lowered into the vault at the conclusion of the burial service. The Queen and Princesses finally took a last look at the coffin in the vault, where it lies beside those of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., and Queen Adelaide.

PENNHOME, SHERWOOD, NOTTINGHAM.

The buildings named "Pennhome," lately erected at Sherwood, adjoining the town of Nottingham, comprise six separate dwellings. They are intended as residences for ladies of reduced circumstances who are nevertheless not wholly indigent. They have been erected at the sole cost of Maria Christian, the wife of Mr. Sidney Cartwright, J.P., of The Leasowes, Staffordshire. This lady is a native of Nottingham; and the first stone was laid by her on June 28, 1877. The property has been handed over to Nottingham trustees, who are nominated by Mrs. Cartwright, and who are to be subject to the Charity Commissioners. The six homes will be supplied with light and firing, and the rates will be paid, the requisite endowment for these purposes having been made by the donor. The buildings have been erected from plans by Mr. James W. Woodsend, architect, of Nottingham. Their external appearance is at once simple and characteristic. The projecting wings and porches, together with the overhanging eaves, give an agreeable effect of light and shade, relieved by bands of moulded bricks and string-courses of blue brick. The door and window heads are of Coxbeach stone, as well as the two tablets in the centre of the front; the one bearing the name of the founder and the other the name of the buildings and date of erection. The ground floor of each house is composed of porch with oak seat, sitting-room, 10 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft.; kitchen, 9 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.; larder, scullery, and coal-place. These apartments are fitted up in a convenient manner, with cupboards and shelves. The larders are ventilated



PENNHOME, SHERWOOD, NOTTINGHAM, FOR LADIES OF REDUCED FORTUNE.

by a special air-flue. Each house has two bed-rooms, approached by a well-lighted staircase; the fireplaces in the bedrooms are in the angles, to avoid loss of space. Gas and water are laid on to each house; the usual conveniences are at the back, as well as a permanent clothes-line of galvanised wire. The work has been executed in a thoroughly sound and substantial manner by the builder, Mr. W. Woodsend, of Nottingham.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"My dear Sir,—Garrick's death is a striking event; not that we should be surprised at the death of a man who lived sixty-two years, but because there was a *vivacity* in our late celebrated friend which drove away the thoughts of *Death* from any association with him." Thus James Boswell, Esq., to Dr. Samuel Johnson, close upon a century ago (Feb. 2, 1779). Substitute seventy-five for sixty-two years, and Boswell's appreciative remarks on the death of David Garrick will apply with peculiar felicity to the late accomplished comedian Charles James Mathews. He was essentially a "vivacious" man. Not in the highest sense of the term a wit (although he said a number of smart and ready things which will live); scarcely a humourist in the broader acceptation of the quality; assuredly not a buffoon, although he shone to far greater advantage in farce than in comedy; but the most elegant, the most polished, the most sparkling, the most alert, the most agreeable of *persifleurs*. On the stage he was an embodied epigram; and an epigram is, I take it, an ingenious compound of a little wit, a little humour, and a great deal of ingenious smartness.

Every notable artist has two sides to his artistic character. Garrick wooed with equal success the Tragic and Comic Muse; but Johnson, who, while sincerely loving, was always growlingly disparaging "Little Davy," seemed resolutely bent on exalting the comedian in Garrick above the tragedian. Charles Mathews always appeared to me to possess the comic and mimetic portion of the genius of him whose death "eclipsed the gaiety of nations." More than one observation made by the Doctor respecting Garrick will be found to suit Mathews very well. "Garrick was so diffused: there was no man to whom he wished to unbosom himself. . . . He had innumerable friends but no particular friend. . . . There were more materials to make friendship in him, had he not been so diffused. . . . He was a very good man, the cheerfullest man of his age." It was Boswell who said that Garrick was pure gold, but beat out to very thin leaf. There again is Charles Mathews to a T.

A very admirable biographical notice of this versatile artist has appeared in the *Daily News*; and his personal merits have been most affectionately and tenderly touched upon in the *World*, the conductor of which journal, Mr. Edmund Yates, has an hereditary claim to speak *en connaissance de cause* on all pertainiug to the Mathews family. Under these circumstances it were impertinent in me to say anything further of him as an actor. I knew him pretty well all my life through. As a lad I have copied out scores of plays and "parts" for him; and I have watched the incomparable Eliza Bartolozzi (Madame Vestris) dress him for the part of the French lady in "Patter *v.* Clatter." The faultlesss symmetry of his gloves, his bracelets, his sandalled shoes in that costume could only have been surpassed by the Chevalier d'Eon.

The Season Number of *Vanity Fair*, next to a Chantilly basket which I lately saw at a wedding breakfast (I waited till a gentleman worth twenty thousand a year had hewn off one of the barley-sugar handles of the *panier* before I ventured to attack it) is the most elaborately dainty structure in literary confectionary that I have enjoyed for a long time. There is something frosted in it to please all palates, from blancmange to almonds, from maraschino jelly to tipsy cake. Mr. Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape") contributes a wonderful coloured portrait (a little too lifelike, perhaps) of the Earl of Beaconsfield; and Mr. James McNeill Whistler enhances the graphic attractiveness of the number by a weird etching purporting to represent "St. James's-street in the Season." I was not hitherto aware that the majority of the houses in the fashionable thoroughfare just named are a hundred feet high; that the west side of the street is destitute of any foot pavement; that the average allowance of legs to a hansom-cab horse is one and a half, and that hansom cabmen have, as a rule, two heads or none at all; but the etching is, nevertheless, full of superb qualities. It is not very like St. James's-street. It might serve for Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, or for the Calle de Alcalá at Madrid—for the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele at Milan, or the Balschoi Morskaia at St. Petersburg. Still, it is wonderfully full of light and air, and especially of movement. Mr. J. M. Whistler gives us "all he can" as an etcher, and we must be content to "dream the rest."

The colossal statue in bronze of Captain Cook, by Mr Thomas Woolner, R.A., has found a temporary pedestal in the open space between the United Service and Athenæum Clubs in Waterloo-place. It is a very noble effigy of the world-renowned circumnavigator, clad in his habit as he lived, the uniform of a Commander in the Royal Navy. The ultimate home of this grand work of art will be Sydney, New South Wales, by the public spirit of whose citizens the monument was commissioned some years ago. But should there not be a permanent memorial to James Cook in the metropolis of Britain, and close to the club-houses of that United Service of which he was so renowned a member? Does not the circumnavigator likewise deserve a statue in his native town, Whitby, in Yorkshire?

It would not be, I apprehend, a matter of great difficulty or of overwhelming expense to obtain a *replica* or *repliche* in bronze of Mr. Woolner's statue of the Discoverer—the English Columbus. The sculptor need not be at the pains to prepare another model, since the original moulds could be used after repairing the slight injuries which they may have suffered in the operation of the first casting. At any rate, the subject is worth mooting. The Senior and the Junior United Service Clubs, the Army and Navy, the Junior Army and Navy, and the Naval and Military Clubs must have between them some six thousand members. Throw in the Athenæum, the Travellers, the Reform, the Carlton, and the Junior Carlton, and a very moderate "whip round" would suffice to secure a duplicate of the Woolner Captain Cook for Waterloo-place. And would not the great missionary societies, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts be willing to contribute?

An exceptionally graceful, delicate, and tasteful display was opened by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, on Tuesday last, in the shape of a competitive exhibition of ancient and modern, native and foreign, fans, promoted by the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers, a guild incorporated in the reign of Queen Anne.

> Haste, then, ye Spirits! To your charge repair;
> The fluttering fan to Zephyretta's care.

So sings Pope, in the "Rape of the Lock." Hasten to Draper's Hall, and you shall see not only Zephyretta's fan, but Madame de Pompadour's and Marie Antoinette's, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's, and Princess Alice of Hesse's; regal and noble fans worth eight hundred pounds apiece; demure and useful fans that can be purchased for a couple of guineas; fans painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and by Boucher; fans exquisitely decorated with microscopic birds and flowers by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, an artist happily extant among us; fans with gold and jewelled handles of ivory, ebony, tortoiseshell, and mother-of-pearl, and with "mounts" of silk, satin, chicken-skin, swan-skin, and marabout feathers, decorated with water-colour paintings of rare merit, or with richest point, Maltese, and Brussels lace. But the object of the Fanmakers' Company in organising this exhibition is not merely an artistic one. They wish to forward the cause of technical education; to give stability, as a British industry, to a craft which hitherto has mainly been carried on by foreigners, and to encourage clever young artists to devote themselves to the embellishment of fan-mounts. Which would you sooner do, Mesdemoiselles—go out "governessing," at from twenty or forty pounds a year, or sit at home, in your own pretty parlours, and earn from three to five pounds a week (much more if you have special gifts) by painting fan-mounts?

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill has made its annual reappearance in the House of Commons, and has, of course, been lost by a very heavy majority. That was naturally to be expected; and we may expect to see the Permissive Bill trundled out of the House for some years to come. For how many Sessions did Mr. Berkeley fruitlessly bring on his Ballot motion? Some of these days the Permissive Bill, having got into the Commons, will not be "quoited down stairs like an Edward shovelboard," but will stay there, to go up to the Lords, to become eventually the law of the land. *Tout vient à celui qui sait attendre.* Meanwhile, Sir Wilfrid Lawson waits, like Patience on a monument, and smiles with good-humoured defiance at the Gin and Beer interest. Laughing good-humour seems to be inherent in the family of the humorous Baronet and member for Carlisle. I read in the *Monthly Magazine* for August, 1806, a notice of the death at Cheltenham of a Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton House, Baronet, "in whom the county of Cumberland has sustained the loss of a most worthy and independent county gentleman." "To the above qualifications," pursues the old *Monthly*, "may be justly added his strict integrity, admirable equanimity, disinterested friendship, unbounded hospitality, and that uninterrupted *gaieté de cœur* which not even pain nor sickness had power to subdue." "*Gaieté de cœur*" may carry the Permissive Bill at last. G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

A contribution of George Eliot, especially one of the weight and compass of her "College Breakfast Party," suffices of itself to single out *Macmillan* for special attention among all the month's magazines. The first question raised by this remarkable performance is with what qualification it is to be allowed to rank among "poems." Poem in the sense of the "Legend of Jubal" it certainly is not; but it seems, on the other hand, equally evident that the authoress has aimed at no higher standard of expression than she must be admitted to have attained, and that the metrical form has merely been adopted for the purpose of bestowing additional precision and emphasis on thoughts grave and weighty, indeed, but not more essentially poetical than we are accustomed to encounter in her prose works. Tried by this standard, the piece may be allowed to count as a literary success, which it certainly could not if any high ideal of style or constructive art were supposed to have entered into the authoress's conception. The plan is that of one of the "symposia" with which we have lately been made familiar, save that the sentiments expressed, being placed in the mouths of a party of Undergraduates, are more interesting in themselves than on account of the interlocutors. Hamlet, a wealthy young man, with the expansiveness, sensibility, and irresolution of his prototype, meets his acquaintances at his intimate Horatio's breakfast-table, and listens to their contradictory views on the problems of life. Laertes is inspired with a somewhat pugnacious and aggressive "enthusiasm of humanity," a Quixotic delusion in the eyes of the sturdy pessimist Rosenkranz, and sheer folly in those of the aesthetic sensualist Osric, for whom George Eliot displays a contempt at variance with her usual serene impartiality. Her own views seem shadowed forth in the circumspect but still assured faith of Guildenstern in a Right and an Ideal independent of all external conditions—a faith which on one occasion finds expression in a passage of lofty eloquence. A Catholic clergyman with his single "open sesame" serves as a foil to the discursive speculation of the young men. At length Hamlet has a vision whose purport is not imparted, but which is implied to have been affirmative and encouraging; and, generally speaking, we seem left with the acceptable conclusion that George Eliot's prodigious powers are not likely to be enlisted on the side of pessimism or negation of any sort. In point of composition the piece is hardly satisfactory: the style is at once negligent and laboured, and the versification devoid of the natural sweetness and ingenious artifice which equally characterised "The Legend of Jubal." The thoughts, however, have all the massiveness and profundity of George Eliot at her best, relieved by some very felicitous strokes of epigram. The only other contribution of much importance also relates to poetry—Professor Shairp's reply to Mr. Arnold's demand upon the age that it should leave off production and take to criticism. Professor Shairp shows incontestably by an appeal to history that creation and criticism have in general been contemporaneous and compatible in English literature; that it has gone on bearing poems and criticisms together, as the orange-tree its fruits and blossoms. He also dexterously enlists Mr. Arnold against himself, by a quotation from his Essay on Goethe. Mr. J. C. Morison takes up M. Taine's indictment against the French Revolution, and endeavours to show that its excesses cannot be accounted for by the opposition it encountered, but that it was animated from the first by a spirit of pillage and ruthless vindictiveness. It seems to us that any similar movement in any country must have quickly degenerated into license when the force at the command of the authorities was so absurdly small. There are good suggestions in a paper on "Cheap Literature for Village Children;" and Professor Blackie becomes quite dithyrambic on the beauties of Italy in May.

Readers of the *Cornhill* will turn before all things to Mr. James's contribution, to see what he has made of his charming heroine, "Daisy Miller," and will find with regret that he has been able to find no better use for her than to put her to death. The disappointment thus created is the best proof of the spirit and elegance of the portrait. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory conclusion, the second instalment is as full of bright and taking things as the first. Besides the very attractive continuations of "For Percival" and "Within the Precincts," the number contains three essays of considerable mark. "R. L. S.'s" paper on "English Admirals" contains some just observations on the men, and some rather sophistical ones on the presumed motives of their actions, all expressed with much charm of style. "Stray Thoughts on Scenery" has many just reflections, though few will sympathise with the writer's depreciation of the English parks. The leading idea of a clever essay on "The Tyranny of Fashion" is that feminine costume should be rescued from the sway of caprice, and put upon the same basis of recognised fitness and propriety as the masculine. It is proposed to effect this object by a reaction in the direction of the ancient Greek costume, and objections are parried by the undoubtedly just remark that a similar dress was worn by all British ladies during the four centuries of Roman occupation, and cannot therefore be unsuited to our climate. "Chinese Posting and Post-Offices" gives an entertaining account, not merely of the postal system, but of the general methods of travelling throughout the empire.

Fraser has one article of extraordinary merit, the second part of Vernon Lee's historical sketch of the "Accademia degli Arcadi." It is true that the Academy itself sometimes almost recedes from the view; but the reader is hardly likely to inquire too curiously for it, delighted as he is sure to be with the brilliant picture of the literary and social tendencies of Italy in the eighteenth century, of which the nominal subject of the paper is but the frame. Next in interest are the letters of Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey, addressed to Miss Betham, aunt of the authoress of "Dr. Jacob." Southey's letters exhibit his somewhat angular character in its most favourable light. Coleridge's are inexpressibly comical in the ingenuity and, at the same time, the palpable transparency of their excuses for the breach of his engagements. Lamb's are equally characteristic. "Among the Burmese" is the first of what promises to be a most valuable series of papers on the social life of this gentle and interesting people. The pictures of the general well-being are very pleasing, and none the less as this seems largely dependent on stability of British rule. The contents of the number also include interesting accounts of the archæological schools established at Athens and Rome by the honourable munificence of the French Government, of the religions of Asiatic Turkey, and the constitution of Norway.

The most remarkable contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* are a sedulously impartial essay by Mr. John Morley, and a deliberately sophistical one by Mr. Matthew Arnold. The very candour with which Mr. Morley investigates the difficult question of the Lancashire strike disables him from reaching any more positive conclusion than that all parties concerned would do well to become wiser and better. Mr. Arnold has somehow persuaded himself that it would be quite fair to tax Protestants for the support of an exclusively Catholic University, although no Catholic is taxed for the support of an exclusively-Protestant one; or that, at any rate, the revenues of the disendowed Church of Ireland might properly be handed over to another sect. It is difficult to suppose him serious; his object most probably is to show the ultra-liberal members who for party reasons have abetted the Irish Catholic episcopacy in this modest demand that they cannot consistently urge the disestablishment of the English Church; and here at least his logic is impregnable. Mr. Goldwin Smith pleads the cause of indignation meetings, but omits to remark that the term only applies to spontaneous manifestations of public feeling, and not to gatherings organised by party managers. Mr. Grant Duff concludes his interesting study of Emilio Castelar; and Mr. Saintsbury contributes a critique on Octave Feuillet, in whom he scarcely seems sufficiently interested to produce a good article.

The *Nineteenth Century* is below the average, but contains one very thoughtful paper on "The Place of Conscience in Evolution," by the Rev. T. W. Fowle. The development of the feeling of right from the animal emotions of anger, fear, pleasure, and the instinct of self-preservation, appears to Mr. Fowle easy to trace. "The difficulty lies not in man's moral but in his mental growth." Mr. Howell's historical sketch of the International brings into evidence the difference of sentiment which has always prevailed between its English and its foreign members. The former aim merely at the promotion of class interests, the latter at a complete remodelling of society. From any point of view the importance of the association would seem to have been enormously exaggerated. Dr. Adler vindicates Jewish patriotism against Mr. Goldwin Smith; Sir D. Wedderburn enforces the right of our Indian feudatories to considerate and liberal treatment; and Mr. Thoms advances some reasons for thinking that the testament ascribed to Peter the Great may not be an absolute invention.

Blackwood presents us with two phenomena—a pretty little comedy entitled "Apples," and a story by a German writer so thoroughly English in style that its foreign origin would never have been suspected. "Gordon Baldwin," by Rudolph Lindau, is really a very promising story: the interest is admirably kept up, and the selfish character of Forbes is depicted with great power and truth to nature. "The Two Muses" is a remarkably fine piece of earnest satire, revealing true poetical power. There are two other eminently readable contributions—the sketch of "Our Kentish Village," and the humorous exposition of Dr. Mackay's views on the derivation of thieves' Latin from Gaelic.

The two American magazines are, as usual, full of variety In the *Atlantic Monthly* attention will be chiefly attracted t Mr. H. James's new story, "The European;" in *Scribner* to beautifully illustrated article on "The Structure of Oxford.' *Temple Bar*, with other good matter, offers a careful and pene trating criticism of the works of Messrs. Burne Jones an Albert Moore, by Mr. Frederick Wedmore. The *Universit Magazine* has a portrait and memoir of another eminen painter, Mr. Poynter; with a good account of Théophil Gautier, and the stirring chapters of Mrs. Collins's "In Fni World." *Good Words*, *London Society*, *The Month*, and *Tinsley Magazine* fairly maintain their usual level. The *Contemporar Review*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Belgravia* have reache us too late for notices this week.

We have received Part 3 of a Dictionary of Music an Musicians, Magazine of Art, Light, Geographical Magazin Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, St. James's Magazin Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Mirth, Progress, Industri Art, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazin Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mar Distinguished London Men, Our Native Land, Cassell Family Magazine, Masonic Magazine, the Kentish Magazin Ecclesiastical Art Review, West End, Myra's Journal Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazir Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker, World Fashion; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, On a Week, Weekly Welcome. Golden Hours, Day of Re Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christi Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazin

Earl Cowper has been elected chairman of the Hertfordsh Sessions, in the room of the Marquis of Salisbury.

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All Silk Goods cheaper than they have ever been offered.
Rich French Gros Grain and Poult de Soie Silks, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per yard, extra rich.
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Napkins, Tablecloths, D'Oyleys, Sheeting, Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths, Sheets, all ready hemmed for immediate use, very cheap.

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Several hundred French Cashmere and Silk Visites and Mantles, at the low price of 1 guinea.
About 30 Paris Model Mantles, this season's, extra rich quality, trimmed passementerie, 3½ guineas each; regular price, 7 to 10 guineas. Rich Cachemire de l'Inde Novelties, marked at from 2 to 5 guineas each, equally cheap.
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Many Fashionable Gloves, from four to twelve buttons, equally cheap.

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Several thousand Yards French Fancy Ribbons, 4d. to 8d. per yard.

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About 300 Black Grenadine, Black French Cambric Costumes, all at 21s. each.
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Experienced dressmakers sent to any part of town or country, free of charge, to take orders. The greatest care and punctuality may be relied on. Patterns of all goods free.

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3,000 yards good wearing Black Silk, at 2s. 9½d., late 3s. 6½d.; 500 yards at 3s. 9½d., late 4s. 9d.; and 200 yards at 4s. 9½d., late 5s. 9d.; 7000 yards at 5s. 11d., late 7s. 6d., a yard.

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Richer qualities, 3s. 10½d., 4s. 8d., and 6s. 8d.

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30,000 yards Cashmere Twills, 5½d.; usual price, 9½d.

22,000 Yards Black Striped Grenadines, various Patterns, 4½d.; usual price, 8½d.

A Room-full of all kinds of Remnants and Short-Lengths.

Mantles, Paletots, and Dust-Cloaks.

Mantle Clothing Costumes at half the cost.

200 Waterproof Circulars, from 2s. 6d.

1000 Pair Handsome Drawing-room Curtains.

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The most Fashionable Millinery.

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Parisian Mantles, Artistic Millinery, Hats, and every variety in dress, specially selected by a very experienced mantle-maker in Paris, and representing the correct fashions of the season.

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SILKS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS, including

20,000 mètres of rich Stripe and Check Silks, at 1s. 11½d. per yard;
400 pieces of rich Coloured Gros Grain Silks, every new shade, at 3s. 2½d. per yard;
1000 pieces of Black Silk of special purchase, in four prices—Viz., 3s. 9½d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 11½d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.

BROCADED SILKS,

of extreme richness, usual prices 8s. 6d. to 21s., will be sold at 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

Damasses of the newest designs, usual price 3s. 6d., at 11½d. per yard.

1000 pieces of Silk Pongees, in lengths of 20 yards, with Rich Embroidered Sprays for trimming (now so much worn in Paris), 28s. 6d. complete.

600 pieces Rich Silk Embroidered Cashmere, at 3s. 9d. per yard; usual price, 6s. 6d.

1200 pieces of Pongee Washing Silks, 20 yards for 16s. 9d.

Patterns post-free.

58 Coloured Silk Costumes at 58s. 6d., reduced from 5½ guineas.

98 Silk Costumes in Black and all Colours 42 guineas, very cheap.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

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DRESSES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

60 pieces Summer Cashmere Merinoes, new Colours, 1s. 11d. per yard.

250 pieces Twilled Angola Moss Beige, all Wool, in useful Shades of Grey, Drab, Brown, Steel, &c., at 10d. per yard.

400 pieces Striped Llama Poplins, all pure Wool, 12½d. per yard.

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60 boxes Fast Black Velvet Velveteens, formerly 3s. 6d., at 2s. 3d. per yard.

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180 Trimmed and Braided Cashmere Morning Robes, formerly 42s., at 21s.;
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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

MANTLES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Diagonal Cloth and Figured Cashmere Jackets, from 21s.
A variety of Coloured Cloth Jackets and Mantles, from 21s.
Indian Cashmere Jackets from 31s. 6d.
Embroidered Cashmere Polonaises (unmade), 31s. 6d.
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Waterproof Mantles, from 21s.
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WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS are now selling

AT SUMMER PRICES, effecting a saving of 25 per cent.

WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS can be sent on approval to any part of the country upon giving a reference, sending the length required, and measure taken under arms, round back and from 2 to Messrs. Wayre, Manufacturers and Direct Importers of Russian Seal Skins, 18a, Oxford-street, and 322, corner of Oxford-circus. Seal Jackets re-dyed, repaired, re-lined, and altered in shape.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK commenced on MONDAY, JULY 1, and will be continued during the Month.

The Stock in all Departments has been systematically revised and reduced, and special attention is directed to the following Goods:—

SILK and MATERIAL COSTUMES.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES and JACKETS.

MANTLES, MILLINERY, and LINGERIE.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, and PARASOLS.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, WIGMORE-STREET, WELBECK-STREET, W.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE beg to announce that their usual JULY SALE of GOODS at reduced prices is now proceeding, and will be continued until Saturday, Aug. 3. In each department will be found goods of the first character, all of which have been bought at a low price.

Amongst these attention is directed to some "Special Parcels," consisting of—

450 Embroidered Costumes, of Egyptian Cotton Cloth, at 19s. 6d.

Some Richly Embroidered Tussore Silks, from 42s. 6d.

350 Scotch and Swiss Embroidered Skirts, from 4s. 9d.

And a Lot of Washing Costumes and White Lawn Dresses, remarkably cheap.

In the Silk Departments some good and cheap Coloured Gros Grains are being shown at 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; and Glaces Silks of well-known make at 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 5s. 6d., all worth much more.

Also a very superior Stock of Mantles, Jackets, Seal and Fur-lined Cloaks, to which attention is invited.

Carpets, Curtains, Linens, Damasks, &c., have been much reduced in price.

Costumes in all materials are marked very cheap, and must be sold.

A visit to each Department of the House is respectfully solicited.

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MARSHALL and SNELGROVE.

COSTUMES.

The New Washing Costumes, 15s. 6d. to 2½.
The New Silk, Cashmere, and other Costumes, from 39s. 6d. to 5½.

BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

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TURCORINE! for WASHING DRESSES. A mixture of silk and linen cunningly combined. Coming Oriental effects in a variety of designs. 12½d. per yard. Patterns free.—BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

HOLY BAZIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is a most rare perfume, distilled from the HOLY BAZIL FLOWER of HINDU (Ocymum sanctum), so remarkable for its unique fragrance. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, W.; and by their Agents in all parts of the civilised world.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S PISTACHIO-NUT SKIN and COMPLEXION POWDER imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also represses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration.—2, New Bond-street, London, W. May be had of all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Earth, with the same facility as a book. In boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. Depôt, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s., 10s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st. W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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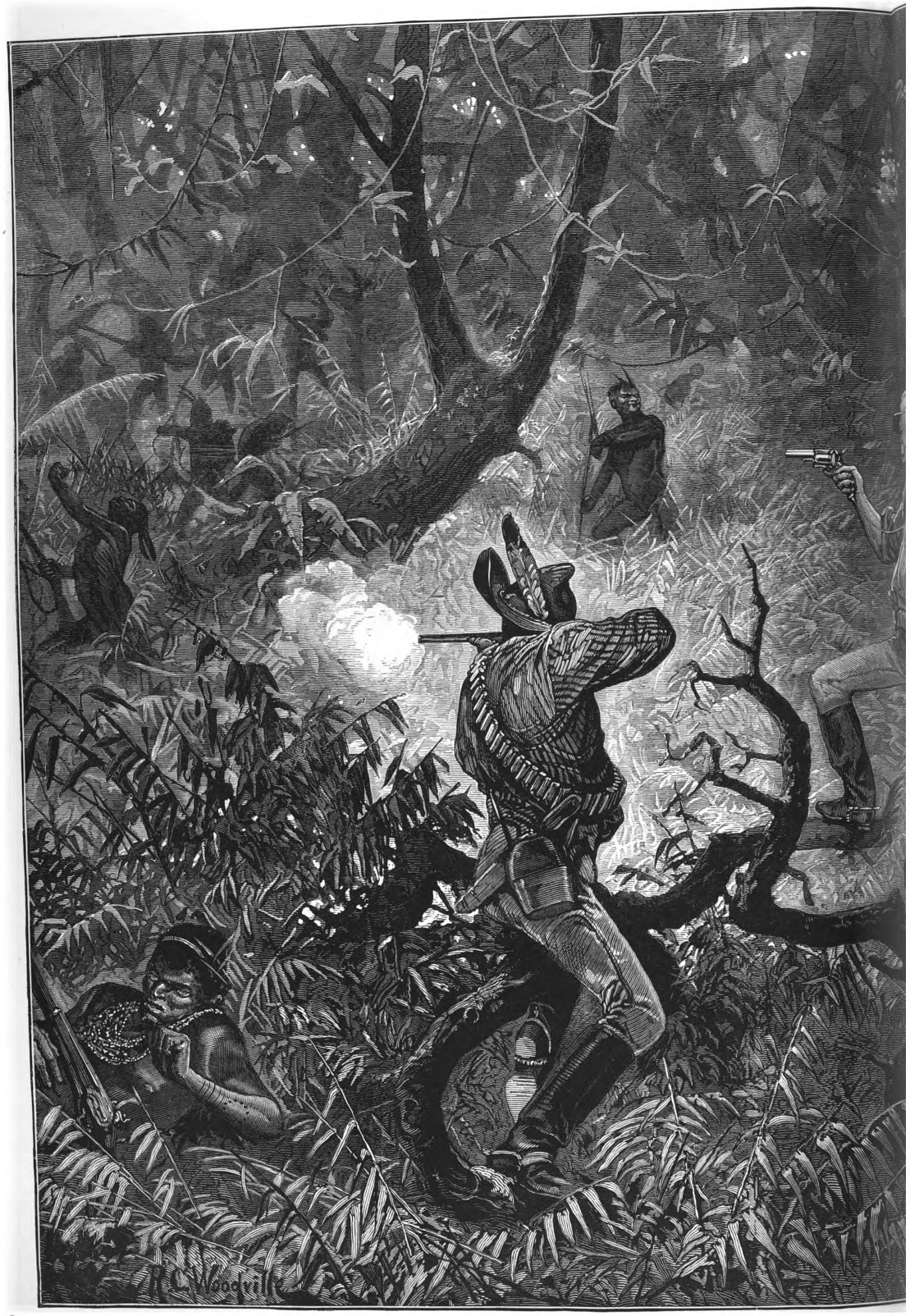
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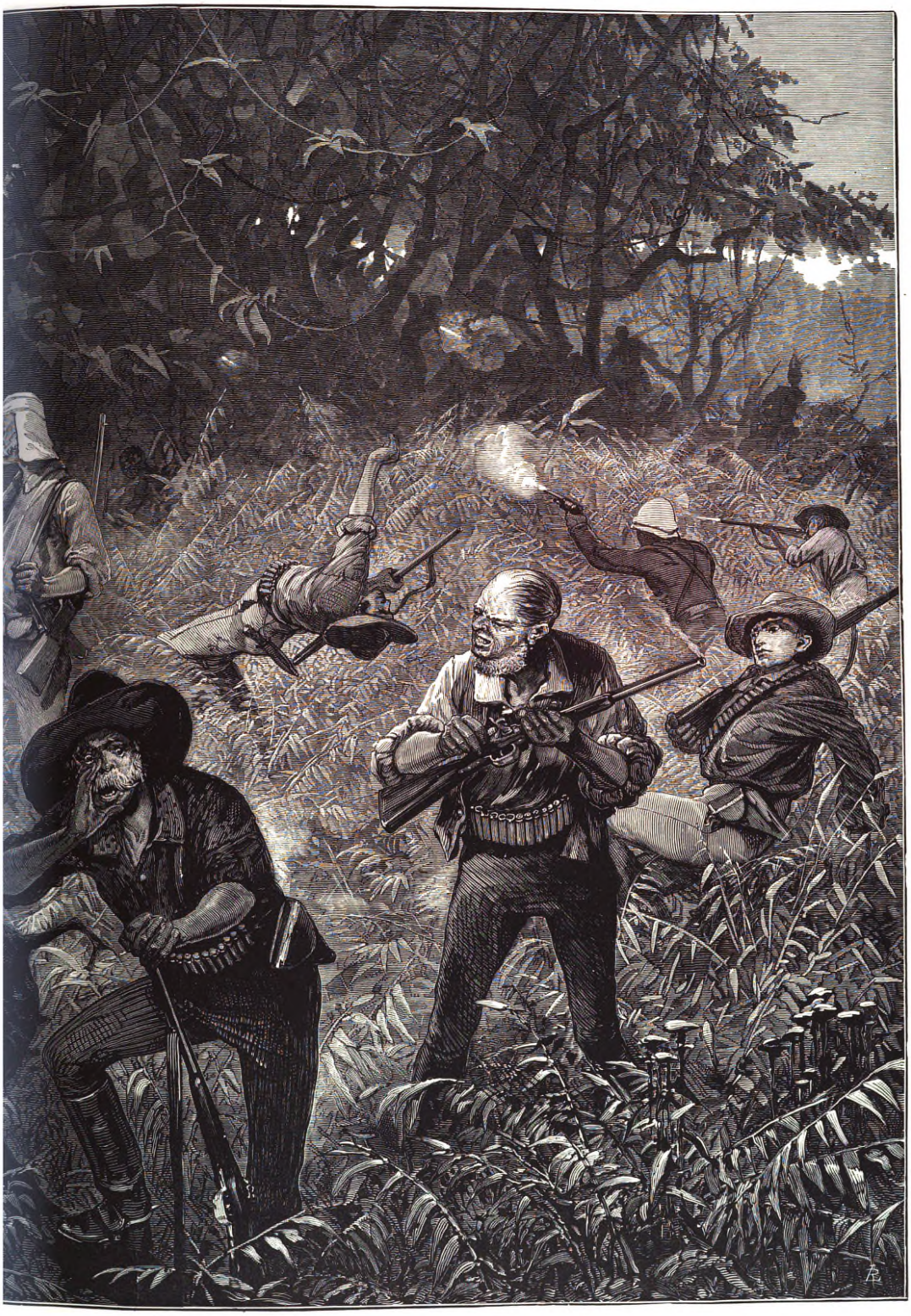
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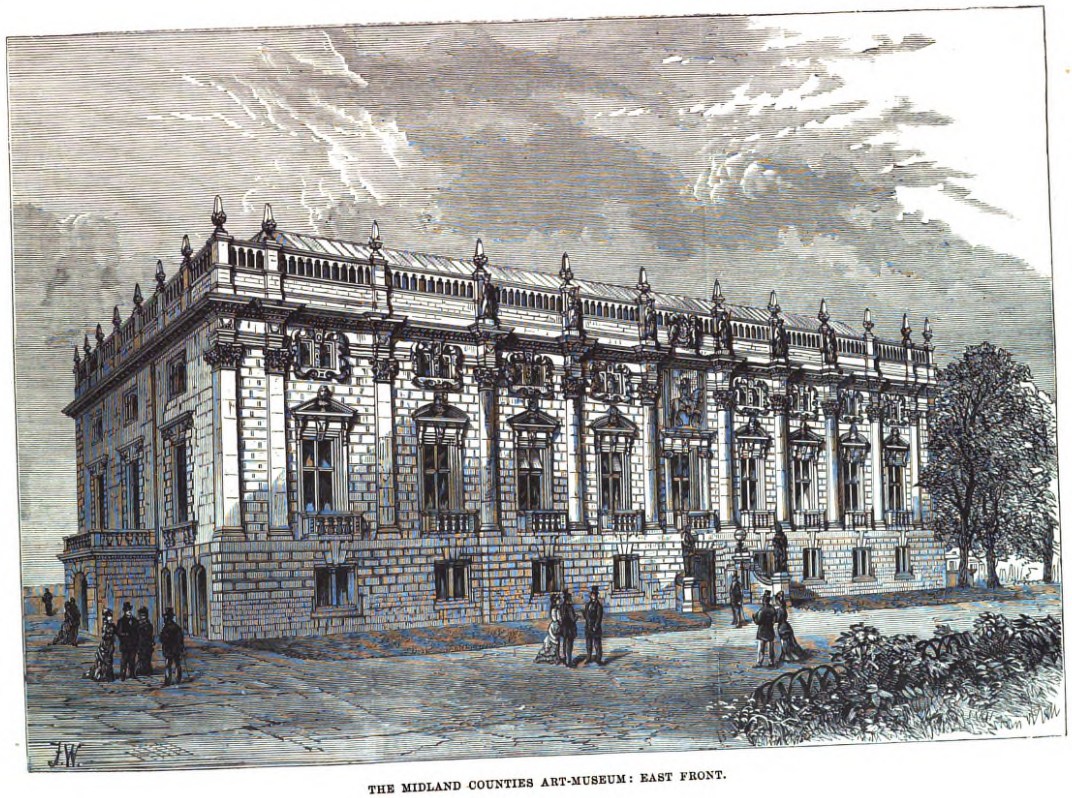
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THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—ITALY.

(From our Correspondent.)

When the great art-revival reached its culminating point in Italy, and Rome and Florence were the twin art-capitals of the world, the genius of the people found expression in painting rather than in sculpture; and, in spite of the mighty things achieved by the chisel of Michael Angelo, it is by her pictorial rather than by her plastic triumphs that the Italy of the sixteenth century challenges universal admiration. Since then three centuries have elapsed, and, from causes which we have no space here to explain, this order of things is reversed. Not that Italy is as supreme now over other nations in sculpture as she was then in painting; but simply that the two arts, so far as she is concerned, and without any reference to other nations or the position they hold, have changed places, and that the tools of the sculptor seem to come more sympathetically to her hand than those of the painter.

Our readers will be quite prepared to hear, then, that in leaving the British Section and entering the Italian, we were by no means impressed with the pictorial side of the exhibition. The general tone of colour struck our eyes as lighter, brighter, and more gaudy than that we had just left; and a certain air almost of flippancy seemed to characterise the whole. Not that earnestness is altogether absent from Italian canvases as that it is so exceptional. In the several landscape works of Chevalier Vertunni, for example, we have no occasion to complain on this score; and if there is a little heaviness in his impasto, sometimes, it is the heaviness of a master. Marchesi, again, is an artist with a serious aim. His "Interior of a Sacristy" is full of subdued and harmonious colour; and the same may be said of Fontana, whose "Æsope" and "Mater amabilis" are painted broadly and effectively. Chevalier Giuliano is another artist capable of conveying real pleasures. His little procession of young girls singing joyously as they walk by a sea wall at the "Setting of the Sun" is one of the most satisfactory pictures in the section. The facial action of singing is most charmingly conveyed. C. Detti's "Duel" is very spirited, but too suggestive of Fortuny to be altogether satisfactory. The Spaniard's influence, indeed, is felt largely throughout the section. In a less pronounced degree, perhaps, Marchetti and Jacovacci owe some of their sparkle and inspiration to him.

Apart from this Fortuny fashion, it may be said that, as regards tone and colour, the Italians fall into one of two styles—either into the black, positive, effective manner of De Nittis, who is admirably represented here by a long and telling series of London views, slightly Frenchified, including Westminster, Trafalgar-square, the Bank of England, and "Canon Bridge," as it is called in the catalogue; or into the bright, light key of such men as Michetti and Joris, each of whom has a couple of capital pictures in the gallery. V. Volpe gives a fine example of *genre* painting in his priest leaning back in his chair. Nor is the French Corot without his Italian imitators; and, indeed, the French school generally makes itself felt in Italy, as in every other land. Gandi, the water-colourist, is an exception to this, and reminds one more of the English William Hunt than of anyone else. J. S. Rotta is another water-colourist whose figures are strong and well individualised.

Whatever of the old debt owing by France and Europe to Italy has in these latter days been paid back to her in the way of painting, there are two arts in which no other nation can do much other than stimulate her, and these are sculpture and engraving. In the latter, with the exception of a short period about a century ago, when her attention was excited for a time by the marvellous beauty and purity of line produced by the graver of the Scottish Strange, Italy, from the days of Marc Antonio Raimondi to the present, has never been without a supremely competent school of engravers. Its honours are still maintained by such men as the Chevalier Di Bartolo, who is accomplished alike with the etching needle and the graver.

Italy's works in sculpture, whether in the field of the realistic or the ideal, is much more varied, higher in aim, and more positive in achievement. When the examples in sculpture almost equal those in painting—in the former the number of works is a hundred and eighty-two, in the latter a hundred and ninety-three—we can scarcely expect the level to be equally lofty throughout. There are, accordingly, many pieces of sculpture which are merely pretty, and such as one could easily imagine would be raved about by the wandering wife of a rich English parvenu affecting the airs of a *virtuósa*. They are what English artists would contemptuously term "pot boilers;" but we must not forget that the Italians have a double incentive to the manufacture of these cleverly sculptured wares—first, the pot-boiling urgency; and, secondly, the importunity of rich, ignorant foreigners, both English and American, sojourning in Rome and other Italian art-centres, who will have sculptured souvenirs in their own tawdry taste from the studios they have been pleased to visit and affect.

Apart, however, from the baneful influences we have named, the sculptured art of Italy stands on a high level. We were particularly struck with the modelling of an old woman sitting back bowed in her chair, with that limpness of look and earthward consent of the whole body which extreme old age gives to people. It was a very small work, and, from having no number on it, we regret we are unable to give the artist's name. The same unconscious abandonment and prostration come out forcibly and painfully in the two Chinamen who lie, opium-drugged, upon a rude bench, whose author also we are unable to name. There are many examples of this realistic treatment. H. Ximines, of Florence, quite startles one with his two ragged and rather repulsive-looking gamins fighting in the most ferocious manner. Another realistic bit of raggedness stands at a corner in the cross gallery, and represents an urchin smoking a cigar with ineffable nonchalance; while a third composition is that of two London newspaper boys holding out with intense eagerness to the supposed passer-by, the one a *Standard* and the other a *Daily News*. So terrific is their haste to do business, that one of the boys does not give himself time to take the copper he has obtained for the last paper from between his gleaming teeth. The artist in this case, so far as we can make out, is J. Focardi, of London. But, of all the realistic work in the Italian collection, that which will commend itself most to the English visitor—whether from its masterly modelling, its finished and perfect carving, or from the nature of the subject treated—is that which represents the great Jenner vaccinating his own son, by the accomplished Professor Monteverde, of Rome. The nude child lies across the doctor's knee, and, with depressed shoulders and concentrated attention, he stoops over it to prick with the lancet the little arm. The intense expression of the face, the nervous firmness of the hands, and the conspiring action of the whole body towards the one object, may fairly be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of realistic sculpture. Along with two members of the Royal Academy of England—the one a sculptor and the other a painter—and a third gentleman who is eminent as a decoratist, we stood before this group. After combating the objection of the first named to the work—not on account of any lack of artistic power on the part of the Italian, but on the score that an English doctor would not lay the child naked across his knee, as in the statue, and that the whole action was anti-English—and convincing him, we hope, that the English or anti-English character of the action had nothing to do with the merit of the idea as expressed objectively by the chisel of the Italian Monteverde, we all came to the conclusion that it ought to be bought by the English College of Surgeons and placed in their hall.

Among ideal subjects with an historic reference we find the central place of honour occupied by J. J. Papini's "Cleopatra" reclining on a couch. The work is full of technical excellence, carried to the extent of bravura; and to our eye the face of "the Serpent of Old Nile" is too pronounced in the Paphianism of its expression. The "Cleopatra" of E. Braga, on the other hand, errs in this, that the figure, which is standing, has none of that litheness which we know belongs to female humanity of the Oriental type. It is more European than Egyptian, but is none the less beautifully modelled on that account. For ethnological correctness of form and face we were particularly struck with J. Ginotti's negress tugging indignantly at the manacles which bind her. The tendency to ostentatiousness and defiant emphasis to which we have already referred, and for whose paternity we must go back to the facile Bernini, comes strikingly out in Borghi's otherwise noble bronze statue of "Oliver Cromwell," whom we see in long boots, filling augustly the chair in which he sits. With such portentous moustachios as we have here, the Great Protector need only have shown himself to rout completely all his Philistine foes. We prefer the marble figure of the late Pope smiling in his chair, with outspread hands, as in welcome. If our catalogue directs us rightly, it is the work of Chevalier Pagliacetti. In the shape of portrait-busts, that of Mazzini, by L. Gaugeri, of Rome, is one of the finest in the whole Italian section. Nor must we omit mention of Costa's "Victor Emmanuel," Zucchi's "King Humbert," or the portraits by Castellani and Gernito. Salvini's "Giotto" as a boy, Maraini's "Sappho," Calvi's "Othello," Barcaglia's "Waking of Aurora" and his Cupid on the shoulders of Venus, the "Clytemnestra" of Avellini, the "Savonarola" of Biggi, and the "Spartacus" of Lucchetti, and the others which we have named are only a few of the many noble works in sculpture which Italy has to show the stranger. The visitor, moreover, must remember that they are not all to be found in the rooms immediately devoted to the fine arts; on the contrary, some of the best will be found scattered in various parts of the Italian section. On the whole, Italy makes a brave show, and fresh art-vitality seems to have come to her with her renewed political life.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

To the old question "What is poetry?" there remains, I believe, but one answer which has not yet been given; but this answer is, as it happens, the right one. Cannot any poet—that is, any really *living* human being—guess it? "What is poetry?" Everything. Surely this answer is true enough, comprehensive enough—even, rightly understood, exclusive enough; for there are many nothings in the world. Everything that *is*, that has a real existence, that is not a mere lifeless sham, is poetry; and every true description of every such reality is poetry in the literal sense—the poetry of words.

Yet the converse of this proposition cannot be said to be true; for there are many things which have no substantial existence—half-formed thoughts, indefinable states of mind, dim, unconscious perceptions—which are yet of the very essence of poetry. These are the offspring of the first sweet summer breezes (accompanied by so strange yearnings), or of the occult influences of the night—in which are born all mysteries, chimeras, and non-existent things generally. Some of these come with sleep, but many when sleep will not come; and poetry, even with those who are thought unpoetical, is hardly ever absent altogether from a sleepless night.

Most people know some, at all events, of Heller's *Nuits Blanches*—"Sleepless Nights"—fantastic studies for the piano, which even a moderate player can make interesting. These express almost every variety of feeling which the inability to go to sleep brings to us—in one it is as if myriads of little demons were pricking and pinching us; in another there is a sort of steady beating, as if some one in the next room were slowly playing a devil's tattoo on the ground; in another a heaving and throbbing, like that of distant steam-engines at work; in another a yearning cry, which shows that sleep is far away and not to be hoped for; while in another is a lulling murmur, deceitfully promising an ever-approaching sleep—which never comes.

It is torture—a long, wearying, changeful yet monotonous torture—the endurance of a night without sleep, even when one is not kept awake by actual pain: when one *is*, it is terrible. If one could only know at the beginning that sleep would not come, it might be wiser to give it up at once and take to reading; or even dress and go out for a moonlight walk—one of those strange, solitary walks, when the world is so beautiful and oneself so weary, when one would like to weep and cannot be sure whether it is from joy or sorrow. Of such a walk, surely, although preluded by a dream-troubled sleep, Shelley wrote his magical "Lines to an Indian Air"—

> I arise from dreams of Thee
> In the first sweet sleep of night
> When the winds are breathing low
> And the stars are shining bright:
> I arise from dreams of thee,
> And a spirit in my feet
> Has led me—who knows how?
> To thy chamber-window, Sweet!

And, though he very likely suffered for it in a headache next day, the poet was right not to try to allure again the vanished goddess of sleep—who, like other goddesses, ethereal or earthly, keeps aloof more coyly the more she is wooed. The innumerable plans of inducing sleep to visit us when we are overtired, or not tired enough, are of very little worth: if she will come

> She will, you may depend on't;
> And if she won't—she won't, and there's an end on't.

The common way of counting so many hundreds, or thousands, has the great drawbacks that, in the first place, it is a disagreeable and worrying process—and all ways of seeking sleep should be pleasant and soothing—and, in the second, one may very soon drop into a mechanical way of counting, and go on at the same time with it and with any train of thought which has been troubling us. A better plan, for the arithmetically disposed, is to go through some simple tables, which will require a little, and a very little, mental effort: as, twice two are four, twice four are eight, &c.; which, by the time one gets to twice a hundred-and-twenty-eight, becomes just last—a blessed sign of sleepiness!

Methods not like these are sought by the poetical mind when it is unduly wakeful: in one of the loveliest, and not one of the most hackneyed, of his sonnets, Wordsworth has told us picture of the simple thoughts to which his great mind naturally turned. All the most beautiful sights and sounds of the country move at his call before him in quiet procession:

> A flock of sheep, that leisurely pass by,
> One after one ——

coming, we can imagine, through the opened gate of a meadow into a green lane, and wandering down it: *les brébis passent et se ressemblent!* There is no sight more touching in its peaceful beauty; as there are no sweeter sounds than

> —— the sound of rain, and bees
> Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas—

though one is not quite sure, among these last, which are sounds and which sights. Next the poet calls up visions of great expanses, boundless and tranquil—

> Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky.

Who can fail to love the mind which instinctively took refuge from all troubles in thoughts, or inward pictures, of such loveliness and purity? Yet even these cannot give him rest: he lies sleepless through the night, and must hear the small birds' melodies

> —— first uttered from my orchard trees,
> And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.

Words which bring to our minds those of another poet who has "uttered nothing base;" who, when he tells us, in one of his curiously vivid lines, how as the night passes away

> The casement slowly grows a glimmering square,

remembers, in like wise,

> The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds.

And in "Locksley Hall," also, Tennyson has reminded us of one of the miseries of lying awake—the constant and pitiless beating of "the rain upon the roof." It has its poetry, there can be little doubt, this weary, dreary penance of sleeplessness, like most penances and most miseries. Perhaps one may say that this poetical possibility is (little as we could acknowledge it at the time) the redeeming element in many tortures. The agony really unbearable is that which is vulgar, hideous, for which one would not ask sympathy, which moves onlookers only to a coarse, hard ridicule.

Not that all sleepless nights are torture. There is in a long night-journey a fresh and almost wild delight which day's healthier pleasures scarcely equal: we moderns can imagine how glorious must have been a moonlit journey on the box of the York coach—or, grander still, a horse-back expedition in those remote times "when knights were bold"—we can call up some vision of these delights when we think of our own rushing, rapid journeys in the "night mail north." The start, with the station's great arching roof overhead, open at one end to the sombre sky; the contrast of the cries of porters and the laughing of travellers with the silence that one can *feel* around, even in busy London; the long or hurried farewell, as the train slowly moves off—passes and leaves the platform, grunts and puffs, then seems to pant like an eager horse as it feels the open pathway under it, and settles to its splendid pace of close upon sixty miles an hour. "The moon looks out, the fields rush by," as some poet must have said somewhere; there is an immense feeling of loneliness as we hurry through unknown places—all weird and unearthly in the dark or the moonlight—as we stream along under our flying banner of fire. It is an hour or two after midnight when we leap from the train, and hurry into the warm, bright room for a hasty, hot, confused, delightful breakfast. Children scald their mouths with steaming coffee, Scotchmen rush in battalions upon the cold roast beef; hardly anyone is quite awake; everyone is laughing except those who are very cross, and they make the others laugh the more. Then, into the train again—only twenty minutes are allowed, and nobody wants to be left behind: foolish those who did, for all who are awake behold a series of the grandest pictures—the broad plains of the Black Country, with every now and then a gaping pit from which the furnace flames roar and surge like (as the country people roughly say) "hell's mouth itself." And then, after the night, there comes ——

But we must not make the thousandth attempt to describe a sunrise, lest it should turn out no better than the other nine hundred and ninety-nine. Only let it be said, and remembered, that there is the sunrise to end every sleepless night: the most exquisite beauty to compensate for what is often the most dreary torture. Here, as so often elsewhere, our greatest pains are bound up (sometimes indisseverably) with our highest pleasures.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on the 4th inst., held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, payments amounting to £1850 were made on some of the 268 life-boat stations, including rewards to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats for recent services. Amongst the contributions lately received were £600 from Miss Barlow, of Leicester, to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named the John Clay Barlow, after her late brother; and £4 12s., contents of contribution-box at St. James's Schools, Burnley. The late Mrs. Sykes, of Grasmere, had left the institution a legacy of £600; the late W. Trowell, Esq., of Fletton, Huntingdon, £100; and the late Miss F. A. Burrell, of Durham, £100. The institution's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continue to be extensively circulated on the coast and elsewhere. The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Admiral Sir W. H. Hall, K.C.B., who had been one of their members for many years. Reports were read from the institution's four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to twenty-two life-boat stations.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on Saturday last turned the first turf of a direct railway between Deal and Dover. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published last Saturday containing the announcement that "her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to prolong till Dec. 31, 1878, the time for the registration of trade-marks used in the textile industries."

A meeting of citizens was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding—to take steps for the relief of the sufferers by the China famine. Sir Thomas Wade, British Minister to China, said there are five distressed provinces, covering an area more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. The population is 120 millions, fifteen millions of whom are starving. A large sum of money was subscribed.

The receipts on account of revenue during the quarter which ended on Sunday were £18,817,695, against £18,866,868 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The receipts for the year ended Sunday were £79,714,126, against £79,084,492 in the year ending June 30, 1877. The increases during the past quarter compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, have been in customs, land tax, and house duty, post office, interest on advances, and in the miscellaneous items; while there has been decreases in the excise, stamps, and property and income tax. Upon the year there has been a net increase of £629,634.

NEW BOOKS.

Curiosity, rather than any stronger or worthier sentiment, is the influence under which we take up *The History of England:* related for the rising generation by the late M. Guizot, and translated in good style, for the most part, by Moy Thomas (Sampson Low and Co.), a work of which two large, handsome, profusely and nobly illustrated volumes are now before the public. For it is quite certain that an English reader, desirous of studying a full, true, and particular account of the historical events which have combined to make his country what it now is, from the day "when Britain first at Heaven's command arose from out the azure main," would not turn for information to the pages either of the late illustrious M. Guizot or of any other foreign authority. Not that M. Guizot's account is at all less full, true, and particular than it should have been for the instruction of his grandchildren, but that he could not be expected to feel that deep interest which identity of nationality inspires. On the other hand, such accounts as his not only arouse curiosity, though that may be the chief feeling with which they are approached; they also achieve the useful purpose of enabling us to see ourselves as others see us. This "History of England" is not only uniform, as regards externals, with the same author's "History of France," already brought out by the same enterprising publishers, but it corresponds thereto in other respects. It contains in a collected form certain "tales of a grandfather," taken down from his lips, expanded, and edited, with affectionate and reverential care, by his gifted daughter, Madame Guizot De Witt, and intended for the benefit principally of the young. The plan, however, is slightly different; for, as the tales were related to a French audience and published originally for the edification of French readers, the narrator "felt that in this case the knowledge which would enable the reader to supply any hiatus is less extended; he was, in consequence, careful to preserve the regular and chronological sequence of events." Nor will the English reader have any reason to complain of this method. It may, perhaps, entail some little sacrifice of dramatic effect and picturesque arrangement; but, on the other hand, it is less bewildering and less likely to load the memory with pictures in which the cart precedes the horse. The first volume may be said to commence with the Roman invasion under Julius Cæsar, and it ends with the death of Henry VII. The second begins with the reign of Henry VIII., and ends with the death of Charles II. The latter is, of course, the volume in which we expect to find M. Guizot at his best, for it contains a portion of our history, that portion in which Cromwell is the prominent figure, whereon the late illustrious historian and statesman is an acknowledged authority. The student would probably go to Mr. Freeman for all that concerns the Norman invasion; to Mr. Froude for what relates to the House of Tudor; and to Mr. Gardiner for the personal government of Charles I. But for readers—especially young readers—who are not exactly students M. Guizot has bequeathed a history which will give them, in pleasant and readable style, a sufficiently comprehensive array of facts and a sufficiently trustworthy estimate of incidents and of characters. Moreover, the histories of France and England are at certain epochs so intermingled one with the other that he who speaks with authority, as M. Guizot certainly spoke, about the French cannot fail to command respectful attention when he discourses of the English; for the two are, in fact, one for the purposes of general information and instruction. As regards the illustrations, they will probably be considered to fail occasionally in respect of accuracy of costume and other points: they are numerous and spirited, most of them are fine, many of them are truly noble, some of them are melodramatic, and a few of them are grotesque.

It is not likely that there will be much difference of opinion among persons who are qualified to speak from personal experience or from trustworthy testimony, to say nothing of the internal evidence afforded, about *Walks in Algiers*, by L. G. Séguin (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), a book which seems worthy of being regarded as a model of what such works should be. "Algiers and its surroundings" are the theme of the volume; and it appears to be allowed by general consent of all who have had an opportunity of examining the pages that whatever we are told therein can be safely depended upon, whilst the excellent style in which it is told must be admitted by every reader, travelled or untravelled. A very tempting description is given of Mustapha Supérieur, which, as "everybody" knows, is "the most attractive and aristocratic suburb of Algiers," the suburb where "the English colony has its head-quarters." And be it known to anybody who does not already know it that the English colony, as is not unusual with colonies of that nationality, is bidding fair to make a peaceful conquest of the whole place. The suburb takes its name from Mustapha, the "last Dey but three," who once upon a time dwelt there in a beautiful palace which is "now used as the summer residence of the Governor-General." The time for living in this lovely suburb is from October to June. To the walks which may be taken therefrom in any direction there is no end, and their attractiveness is equally without limit. Turn which way you will, you can "scarcely fail to discover some new charm of landscape, some picturesque nook;" you may wander up and down wooded slopes, always taking a fresh route, with scarcely any fear of going wrong, if you have a taste for flowery lanes, if you have an eye for colour, if you have an ear that rejoices in the song of thrush and nightingale. There is a great deal to be said for the climate of Algiers as superior to that of Nice and other places of resort for invalids and idlers: but to be content with Algiers you must be a lover of nature, and must not hanker after the mundane pleasures to be found in the neighbourhood of Monaco or even of Pau. You may, if you travel first class, and pay £10 9s. 6d. for your fare through from London to Algiers, reach Marseilles in sixteen hours and a quarter from Paris, and Algiers from Marseilles in thirty-six hours; but of course, for enjoyment, it would be advisable to go more gently, and break the journey at Lyons, if nowhere else. There is a want, it appears, of really good hotels in Algiers; but as to them and as to everything else that especially concerns the traveller or the invalid in search of a healthy place of abode abundant information is supplied in the volume under consideration, a volume which both for those who contemplate a visit to Algiers and for those who do not is much to be commended as a delightful collection of useful and agreeable notes, memoranda, and descriptions. Illustrations, moreover, there are, to the number of about a score, including plans of Algiers and of the environs; and let it be added in a spirit of grateful appreciation that there is an index. One remark must be made in conclusion: the author, who is probably indulging in a small joke, writes of "le génie militaire" as though it meant "military *genius*," whereas it of course means what we should call "the engineers;" and, moreover, it means "the engineers of the army" as opposed to "le génie maritime" or "engineers of the navy." The matter seems to be worthy of observation, because so many good writers, who might reasonably be supposed to know better, are apparently ignorant of what is one of the commonest expressions in the French language.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The camp will be open to-day (Saturday), and the shooting will begin at nine o'clock next Monday. The winner of the Silver Medal will be known on Thursday, the 11th, and the names of the sixty who are entitled to shoot in the second stage will be announced. The St. George's contest (second only in interest to the Queen's) is in the programme for Friday, the 12th, and the Lords and Commons Match will take place on Saturday, the 13th, in the afternoon. The Queen's Prize, second stage, will be shot for on Tuesday, the 16th, and there will also be on that day the first stage of the Army and Navy Prizes and the Public Schools Veterans' Match. On Wednesday, the 17th, the University teams will compete for the Chancellor's Cup. The match between the regular Army and the Volunteers for the Donegal Cup, and the contest amongst the regulars for General Eyre's prize, is also fixed for the 17th. Thursday, the 18th, will be a busy day, the principal events being the Elcho Shield, the Public Schools Match, the Volunteer Cadets' Match, and the Kolapore Cup. The last shooting day is Friday, the 19th, when the principal attractions will be the Loyd-Lindsay Prize for mounted men and a similar contest for volunteers on foot. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday, July 20, and there will be the usual athletic sports and games later in the day. The space for the regimental camps is allotted, and will be occupied by the London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd London, the Victorias, the South Middlesex, the St. George's, the London Scottish, the 19th, 29th, and 37th Middlesex, the Civil Service, the Queen's (Westminster), and the 1st Surrey. The council have approved a white cap cover to be worn by competitors; but the use of the approved pattern is not compulsory, and any regimental cap covers authorised by commanding officers may be worn.

The London Scottish, as usual, took possession of their camp at Wimbledon last Saturday for a week's drill prior to the national shooting gathering; an example that this year has been followed by the Queen's (Westminster), a strong body of whom went under canvas.

The metropolitan volunteers had a heavy day's work last Saturday, as ten regiments were inspected officially, while three took up residence under canvas at Wimbledon, and others participated in minor field-days and marches, bringing up the total force under arms to something considerably over 7000 men. First in point of time, as it probably was in importance, was that of the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park, by Colonel Burnaby, the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards. The corps, in ten good companies, in addition to two companies of cadets, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., whose field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, Major Hope, and Captain Ewens. The regiment was put through a long series of movements, extending over nearly a couple of hours, and including the "attack formation," on the principle practised by the Guards on their Wimbledon field-day, a fortnight since, the movements concluding with an advance in line and general salute. In his address at the close of the drill Colonel Burnaby expressed himself well satisfied with what he had seen of the regiment this year, as this was the fourth occasion on which he had had the pleasure of meeting them. The 20th Middlesex were inspected upon the Horse Guards parade by Lieutenant-General Stephenson, the commanding officer of the Home District. The corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne, and showed a strength of 627 of all ranks on parade. At the close of the drill, which included a novelty in the shape of the bayonet exercise, excellently performed to the word of command of the Sergeant-Major, General Stephenson made a short congratulatory address. The 3rd Middlesex Artillery, who showed a field state of 810 on parade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro, underwent a satisfactory inspection at Wellington Barracks by Colonel Waller, R.A., the Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Artillery for the Home District. The 4th Middlesex, Lord Truro's other regiment, of whom nearly 450 answered to their names, passed through a similar ordeal in Hyde Park, where the test was applied by Colonel Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards.—The St. George's, to the number of 476, paraded at Wellington Barracks, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, and marched thence to the grounds of Lambeth Palace, where they were inspected by Colonel Fitzroy, of the Coldstream Guards. The 1st Middlesex Engineers were also inspected by Colonel Gordon, R.E., the battalion and company drill being executed in Battersea Park, and the engineering work at the head-quarters of the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome was in command.—The 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), who mustered nearly 800 of all ranks, went by special train from Waterloo to Bushey Park, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., and were inspected by Colonel Wynne, of the Grenadier Guards.—The Civil Service Rifles, a large detachment of whom have been under canvas for a week at Sandown Park, were inspected there, the remainder of the corps going by train to Esher; while at Carshalton the 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion, comprising nearly 800 men of the Brixton, Wimbledon, Carshalton, Epsom, and Shaftesbury Park Corps, went through the same ordeal under Colonel Sprot, commanding the fiftieth sub-district.—The Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, were inspected in Regent's Park.—The 2nd London, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, went to Blackheath for a field-day; and the 10th Surrey took the train to Horsham, returning to London on Monday by march route. The East London Engineers proceeded to Rochampton for a mimic field-day at the residence of Colonel Crowle.

On Sunday the 1st London Engineers and the 37th Middlesex attended Divine service—the first named at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where the sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert; the latter at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Canon Nisbet, Chaplain of the corps, officiating.

The annual fête of the 1st Cambridge Rifle Volunteers was held last week in the handsome grounds of Sidney Sussex College, granted for the occasion by the Master and Fellows. All sorts and kinds of amusement had been provided; and the band of the 11th Hussars played a selection of music. Educated dogs, feats of swordsmanship, a double telephone, the ascent of grotesque balloons, and a grand illumination of the grounds were amongst the attractions; and the whole wound up with a display of fireworks.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Staffordshire has been won by Mr. Buxton, 8th (Burton) Corps.

The Suffolk Agricultural Show took place last week at Ipswich. The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Rendlesham, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Marquis of Bristol were among the prize-takers.

The Domestic Economy Congress at Manchester came to a conclusion yesterday week. During the day papers were read and discussions held on the ventilation of dwellings, cookery, needlework, clothing, food, and other subjects.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.

(From a Correspondent.

All along the line of the grand boulevards (from the Madeleine right away to the Château d'Eau), and all along the Boulevard St. Michel—in the quarter thronged with visitors and the quarter thronged with students—these are the two great lines of cafés. Of course, every street in Paris is dotted with them here and there, but in these it is no matter of dots; from the Pont St. Michel to the Luxembourg Garden alone, I have counted—I think it was fifty!

For a man with a spare hour, or two or three, on his hands, there is no place like a Parisian café; above all, a café in the Latin quarter—where, despite the greater show of the Italiens and their kin, there is far more variety, more interest, more life. On a sunny day in July one may sit—say before some café on the eastern side of the Boulevard St. Michel (not too far above or below the Cluny Museum)—and watch the constant stream of students, of every nation and of every colour, white, yellow, brown, and black; of soldiers in all sorts of uniforms—some very fierce little men, and some very mild, but all very little; of *grisettes*, or rather of the new generation which has risen up and taken their place, as the big, brutal Hanover rat has dispossessed his quiet little black predecessor. *Bonnes* pass, with chattering children, on their way to the gardens of the Luxembourg, where the band plays, and the marionettes act their funny drama twenty times a day; and priests go by, sour and close-shaven or ruddy and countrified, demure all of them, with downcast eyes, yet noticing everything—even to the *bonnes*. Little boys come to you as you sit and beg you to buy boxes of lights; little girls put flowers on the table before you and then run away—not that they mean the flowers as gratis offerings: you may be sure of their return. Occasionally you see a beggar, though these are rare in Paris; but if you throw away the smallest bit of your cigar there are little boys to pick it up—in the city are seven hundred boys, I am told, engaged in this one occupation.

If, however, you prefer the Italiens or the Capucines for your coffee, or your "grog," or your ice (you can get delicious ices at these first-rate restaurants for a franc and a half, which is undeniably a first-rate price), you have only to take an empty chair—not always an easy thing to find in front of a shaded café on a hot afternoon—and you may see half the lazy people of Europe pass and repass, in carriages, open cabs, and omnibuses, on horseback and on foot; or if, again, you wish to sojourn for a while in the famous "Elysian fields," you may think yourself—in the evening, especially—on the outskirts of some gigantic fair. Paris is, indeed, the pleasure-ground of Europe; it is not a very noble *métier*, but the French like it, and do their work extremely well—amusing themselves while they amuse others.

In every other quarter of the town there is something, and something fresh, to be seen—except, indeed, in those long, white, dreary boulevards which intervene between the busy city and its charming environs. But in the city there are, here, all all the strangers shopping, paying high for their broken French, and grumbling; here, the busy, merry, sharp-tempered Frenchwomen haggling over halfpence; here, the speculators, the *agents de change*, the *agioteurs*, who make such hellish hubbub at the Bourse; here the quiet, round-shouldered workmen, smoking as they go to or from their work; everywhere soldiers, priests, sisters of charity, and young girls in the white dress of the *première communion*.

But it need hardly be said that it is not merely for the solitary idler that the café is a resource and a pleasure. What we in London have lost a century or more—the old coffee-house, where comrades met to make merry, to discuss politics, trade, literature, even to do business—this still exists and flourishes in Paris, with such differences as the difference of time and nation naturally make. From the young "bloods" of Queen Anne's day to the actual *gommeux*, from the sober old English citizens to the modern examples of French respectability, is a step, no doubt, yet it is almost a question whether it is a greater step than that from a nineteenth century Englishman to his French contemporary—among the young men, at all events; so distinct a type has the rough athletic Briton of to-day become.

Still, what was an everyday luxury, if not an absolute necessity, to the Englishmen who lived with Dryden or with Addison, has become absolutely necessary—is as the very breath of life—to every Frenchman. The French cannot live without talking—they confess it readily—and this accounts for many of their institutions, as, for example, their gregarious student life, with its hotels filled with lads of twenty: in London medical or legal students generally live alone, very seldom "chum" with more than one friend. As for cafés, a Frenchman has applied to them his eternal quotation—*S'ils n'existaient pas, il faudrait les inventer*.

And look at their advantages for the innumerable men, young or old, of all classes who have no fixed evening occupation. In England, in London even, for the bachelor multitudes who can hardly be expected to spend their evenings at home, there is no refuge but the club; and a club has the disadvantage of being a fixture—a party of friends in Paris can carry their club with them, establishing it at the nearest cafe. Besides, the English club is considerably more expensive than a Parisian café of the usual kind.

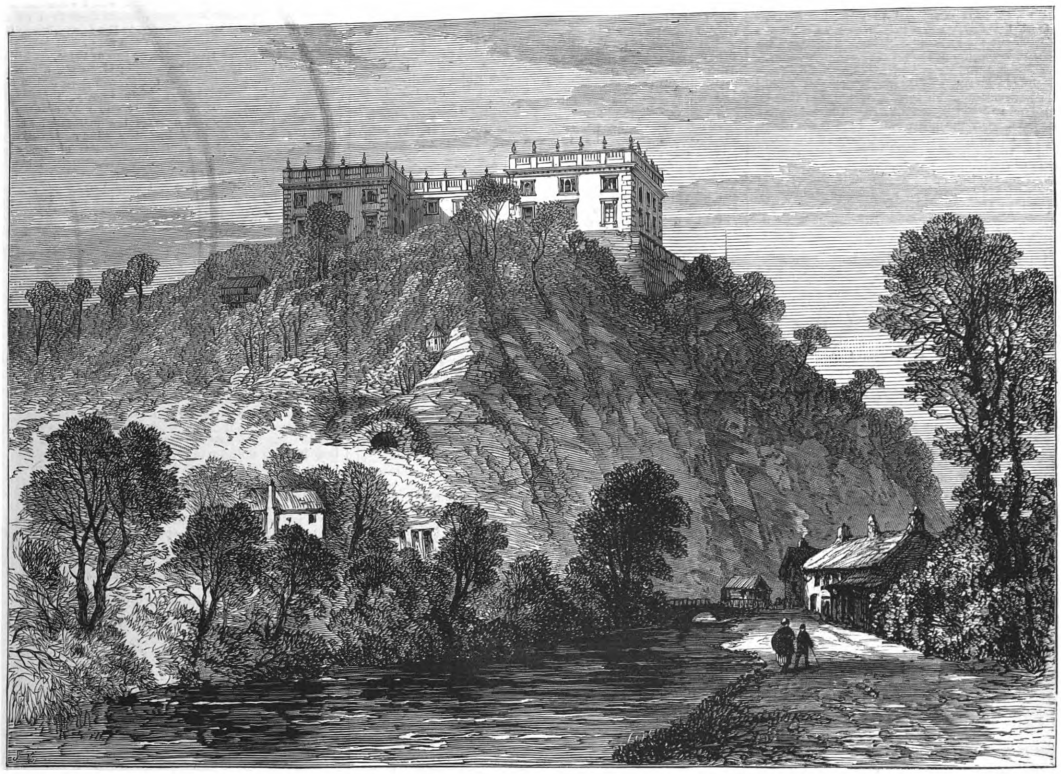
For it is really a very cheap amusement, your café—that is say, it may be made very cheap; and the Frenchman has not the Englishman's passion for making cheap things dear by paying more than is necessary for them. No Parisian thinks it at all mean to spend an hour or so at a café, reading all the available newspapers or playing at dominoes, taking nothing but his cup of coffee at 35 or 40 centimes (though I must confess that he generally adds to it a *petit verre*), and giving the waiter only two sous; and the way in which cafés increase and multiply show that it is *not* mean—that the proprietors can well afford to give him this accommodation at this price.

So they are cheap enough, those merry parties of comrades who drink little and talk much, which are held night after night at every café on each side of the Seine: those informal clubs that can change, break up, move their quarters, or double their numbers, at a moment's notice. At them almost every Parisian acquires a dash, a liveliness, a readiness in talk, rare among Londoners; it is odd to notice how a man who in Paris has seemed rather quiet and insignificant, in London leads the conversation or takes, at all events, a prominent part in it. As talkers, the French are certainly unrivalled; and it is to a great extent their cafés which have given them this supremacy.

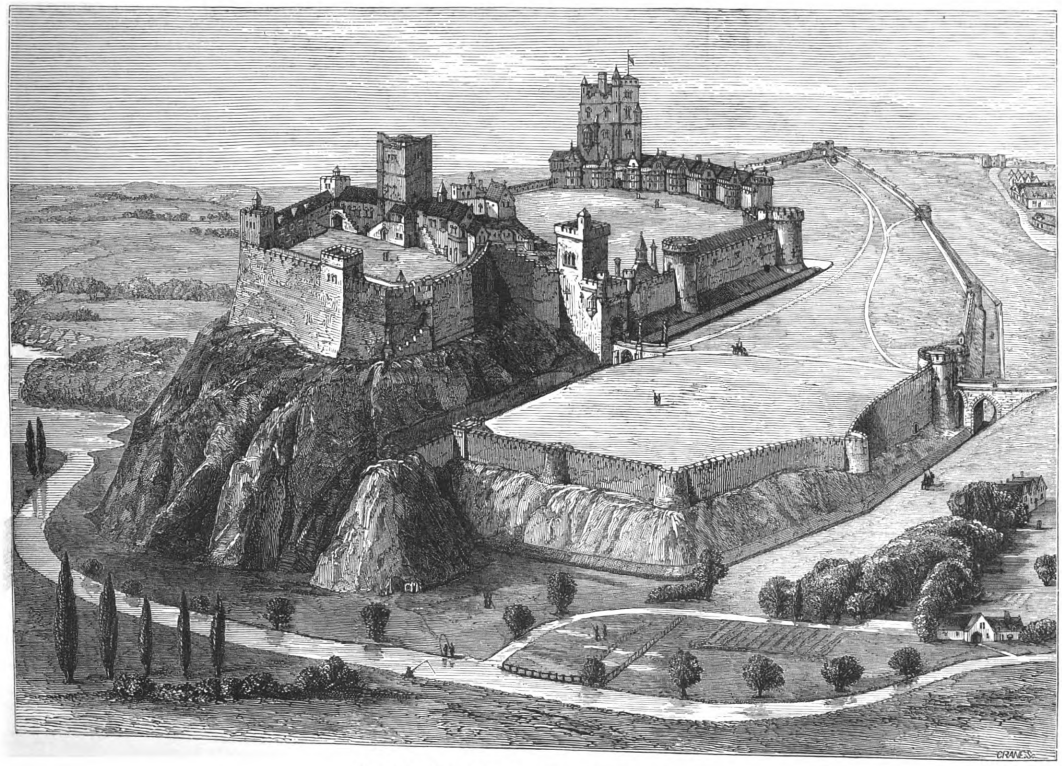
Of some of these cafés, which have become historical, or which are at the present day the most popular and interesting, I hope in ensuing articles to give some brief account.

It has been decided by the Trinity Board to build the new Eddystone Lighthouse themselves, and not under contract. There were three tenders, that of Mr. Pethick, of Plymouth, the lowest, being £105,000, while the estimate of the Board's engineer was £90,000.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

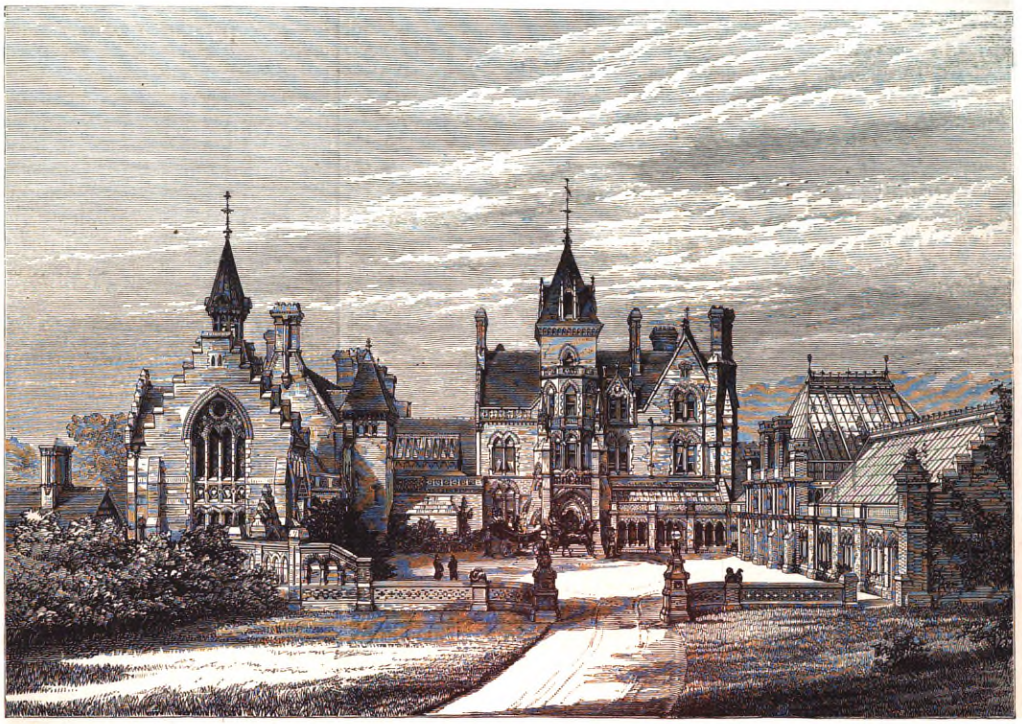


THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ART-MUSEUM, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE: WEST FRONT.



NOTTINGHAM CASTLE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.



BESTWOOD LODGE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE LATE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.

A sad personal calamity had taken place just before the opening of Nottingham Castle by the Prince and Princess of Wales as an Art-Museum for the Midland Counties. This misfortune was the death of Mr. W. G. Ward, the Mayor, to whose public spirit and indefatigable exertions the success of the scheme has been chiefly owing. On the evening of Thursday, the 13th ult., while riding with his eldest son near his house, he had an apoplectic seizure, and, falling from his horse, sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died in the course of the following day. Mr. Ward, who was born at Nottingham in the year 1825, was connected, under the late Mr. George Moore, with the business of Messrs. Groucock, Moore, and Copestake. At the age of twenty he was appointed to the management of important departments, and shortly afterwards was placed at the head of the Nottingham house of that firm. At the age of thirty he began business as a lace manufacturer on his own account, and soon obtained a leading position in the town. The firm of Ward and Cope, in their factory at New Basford, now have a hundred first-class machines employed in the manufacture of lace curtains, theirs being the largest establishment in the trade. Mr. Ward had been an active and useful member of the Town Council since 1869, and an Alderman since 1874. It was chiefly through his influence that the Borough Extension Act was carried, by which Nottingham now ranks as the thirteenth town in the United Kingdom in population, and fifth in extent of area; so that from the mayoralty of Mr. Ward the town may be said to make a fresh start in prosperity and municipal dignity. He has also done much good public service as a member of the School Board and of the Chamber of Commerce, and in promoting a system of arbitration for disputed questions between employers and employed. The Nottingham School of Art, over the managing committee of which he presided, has been more especially indebted to Mr. Ward's energy and ability in directing its affairs. The marked success achieved by the students of the Nottingham School of Art induced the Department of Science and Art to make, in the early part of 1872, overtures to the Town Council with a view to the establishment of a permanent museum. A letter from Sir Henry Cole, then of the South Kensington Museum, to Mr. Ward, in that year already Mayor of Nottingham, was laid before the Council in February, 1872, when it was unanimously resolved to accept the offer of the Education Department; a committee was appointed, and an annual grant of money voted. Within a few months an exhibition of pictures and other specimens of art-work—lent by the authorities at South Kensington—was opened in the Exchange Rooms, Nottingham, and was attended with such popularity as to determine the Council to provide a suitable site for a permanent institution, and the Castle was at once suggested as the most eligible. Application was at once made to the trustees of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Tabley, who granted a lease of the Castle and grounds for a term of 500 years—the Council to use and maintain the same as a public Museum and Exhibition. Clauses to that effect having been inserted in the next Improvement Act carried through the Legislature, it was resolved to devote a minimum sum of £20,000 towards the restoration of the Castle and its adaptation to the purpose This was the origin of the new "Midland Counties Art-Museum," which was opened last Wednesday, and of which we give a separate description. The late Mayor of Nottingham will be remembered by his fellow-townsmen especially in connection with this final and crowning success of his useful public life.



THE LATE MR. W. G. WARD, MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

The opening this week of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum at Nottingham, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, is an event of more than local interest. But the site upon which this institution has been erected claims particular notice for the sake of its historical and antiquarian associations and the renown of Nottingham Castle. We have to thank an accomplished Nottingham architect and archæologist, Mr. T. C. Hine, F.S.A., for the materials by which we are enabled to describe and illustrate this subject. Mr. Hine compiled and printed, last year, for limited circulation, a volume containing a series of brief historical notes, arranged in chronological order, with the dates set forth in the margin of its pages, concerning remarkable events in the annals both of the Castle and of the town. These extend from the Norman Conquest down to the purchase of the Castle by the Town Council, in 1875, for an Art-Museum. The book is illustrated by many photographic reproductions of old prints and drawings, facsimiles of ancient manuscripts, maps, and plans, which bring the former aspects of Nottingham plainly before the reader's eye. One of these, being the view of "Nottingham Castle in the Sixteenth Century," was drawn by Mr. Hine from his accurate and matured studies of the plan and construction of that grand baronial edifice, which was superseded, two hundred years ago, by the ducal mansion that was notoriously ruined by an incendiary fire in 1831. We are permitted by Mr. Hine to copy this view of the ancient Castle in our Engraving; and we may also consult his antiquarian commentary, together with a neatly written "Historical Sketch" by Mr. J. Henry Brown, for the information here desirable to recall to mind. It need scarcely be observed that Nottingham Castle has frequently been mentioned as the scene of important events in the history of England.

The name of Nottingham is Saxon, and refers, like that of Sneinton, the eastern suburb, to the "Snottenga," or caves, which from time immemorial have existed in the rock, of New Red Sandstone formation, on which the town and Castle stand. It is probable that some of these caves, perhaps originally hollowed out by subterranean streams of water, were the dwellings of a primitive race of mankind long before the Roman conquest of Britain. But Mr. Hine's opinion seems to be well founded, that the rock-face in Nottingham Park, in the grounds of Mr. J. Leavers, west of the Castle, perforated with five tiers of small niches, like pigeon-holes or "columbaria," accompanied by a sort of furnace, having a chimney, at one side, exhibits the remains of a Roman "sepulchrum commune." A very similar example, found at Rome, was represented in one of our Illustrations some years ago, and others have been described as existing in Naples and Sicily. The bodies of the dead were burned in the "bustum" or furnace; and the ashes, put into glass or porcelain jars, were preserved in the niches of the "columbaria." This has nothing to do with the many larger excavations in different parts of the Nottingham rock, vulgarly

called "Druids' Dens" or "Papists' Holes," which were certainly used as dwellings, and were very likely, at some time or other, cut out for that purpose, though now mostly reduced to be cellars or storehouses. The place may have been a stronghold of the early British inhabitants, but we are not told of any Roman fortifications there. The Castle Rock, rising about 130 ft., with a precipitous south side, overhangs the Lene rivulet, and overlooks the meadows where that stream flows into the river Trent, with a fine view, south-west, over Clifton Grove and Wollaton Hall, eastward to Belvoir, and with the entire town of Nottingham close by at the other hand. In the Castle Rock itself there is a singular hidden cleft, the nether part of which may have been formed by the action of water, but which has been made into a covert passage, with a spiral staircase at the top, from the lower level to the Castle platform, as well as to the Keep; with loopholes, or openings for light, cut in the face of the cliff, and with stockades and gates, apparently once existing, to close the passage at discretion. This is "Mortimer's Hole," which readers of English history will remember, and there are several other cavernous passages, varying in depth and length, beneath the foundations of the Castle.

About the earliest historical incident recorded of Nottingham is the defeat of King Alfred, in 868, in an attempt to take it from the Danes, who held it till 922. They were again in possession of it, under Sweyn and Canute, in the eleventh century, and Earl Tostig refused to give it up to Harold in the year of the Norman Conquest. William the Conqueror gave it to his natural son, William Peverel, who built a regular Norman castle here. The town was then divided by a wall, running north and south, into two separate boroughs, the English and the French or Norman town The monastery or priory, called that of Lenton, was founded by William Peverel, who died in 1113. This place suffered much from violence and rapine in the wars of Stephen, but its injuries were repaired by Henry II., who held a Parliament at Nottingham. It was bestowed by Richard I. upon his brother John, who conspired against him, and usurped the kingdom, while Richard was detained abroad on his return from the Crusades. Richard had to besiege Nottingham Castle, and to take it by storm, after which he held a Parliament there, and passed judgment against John, and other rebels But Cœur de Lion soon relented, and even gave the Castle again to his unworthy brother. John lived here as King twenty years later, and here cruelly put to death, by hanging, a number of little Welsh boys, children of the princes and chieftains of Wales, whom he had received as hostages for their parents' loyalty. King Henry III. occasionally visited Nottingham, and so did the first two Edwards. It is well known that Queen Isabella, after the murder of her husband at Berkeley, lived in Nottingham Castle with her paramour Mortimer; and here it was, in 1330, that Mortimer was arrested and carried off to judgment and execution. The party who came to seize him, by order of the young Edward III., gained access through "Mortimer's Hole." King Edward III was much at Nottingham in the early part of his long reign, while engaged in the Scottish wars. It has been said that his Royal Scottish captive, King David, taken at the battle of Neville's Cross, was imprisoned in a dungeon of Nottingham Castle, and that he carved a representation of Christ's sufferings on the dungeon wall. This story, however, is discredited by Mr. Hine, who does not think it likely that David was confined elsewhere than in the Royal Palace or Tower of London. The dungeon or cell, with the sculptured figures, has been looked for in vain; it may probably have been the retreat of some religious recluse. In 1411 Owen Glendower was imprisoned at Nottingham Castle.

During the Wars of the Roses, this place being a great stronghold of the House of York, Nottingham witnessed many transactions of considerable note. Edward IV. here collected his troops and proclaimed himself King in 1461, and he did so again in 1471, after landing on the coast near Hull, when he returned from his short exile in Flanders to avenge his dethronement by Warwick. Under Edward IV. and Richard III., whose Court was repeatedly held here, the Castle was greatly enlarged, strengthened, and adorned, becoming then such as it appears in our Illustration, from Mr. Hine's drawing, which is based on Leland's description and Smithson's plan of 1617. It was one of the most magnificent buildings of the Plantagenet castellated style.

The space previously occupied by the ancient Norman fortress, which is nearly that where the modern edifice—namely, the Duke of Newcastle's mansion, converted into the Art-Museum—now stands, was partly comprised within the Inner Ward of the Castle as it existed in the sixteenth century, upon the southern projection of the Rock, shown to the left hand in the view presented by our Engraving. The Inner Ballium, a second area, like the Inner Ward, entirely surrounded with buildings, and having at its rear the great tower built by Edward IV. and completed by Richard III., which the last-mentioned King used to call his "Castle of Care," is shown by this view farther in the background. The semi-circular plot of ground, inclosed by the rampart and moat, sweeping round to include the lower part of the hill, which appears to the right hand in our Engraving, is the Outer Ballium. This view is supposed to be taken from the south-east, being in truth a bird's-eye view from a point over the Trent meadows; the town of Nottingham, such as it was in the reign of the Tudors, would lie to the right hand, beyond the margin of our Engraving. The Keep Tower of the Inner Ward surmounted the State apartments, including the Great Hall and the Queen's Chapel, belonging to the Castle as it was in the time of Edward III. and under the Lancastrian Kings. Edward IV. built a more commodious and splendid set of Royal apartments in the Inner Ballium; and these are to be distinguished by the gable-roofed front, extending along the north side of that inclosure, beneath the grand composite tower, of Perpendicular architecture, with a flag on the top of it. The bridge over the moat, from the Outer Ballium to the Inner, with the portcullis, barbican, gate-house, and tower above, and guard-house adjacent, will also be perceived in our view. At the farther side of the Inner Ballium is the Garrison Chapel, with the house of the Chaplain. Altogether, we may say that Mr. Hine has succeeded in giving us a very clear idea of the plan and appearance of Nottingham Castle as it was left by the last of the Plantagenets, and as it remained, with little substantial alteration, under the Tudor Sovereigns. Richard III. here marshalled his army for the decisive battle in August, 1485, and departed for Leicester immediately afterwards, to encounter a fatal defeat and death on Bosworth field.

An epoch of still greater historical importance, the outbreak of the Civil Wars, in August, 1642, is connected with a memorable scene at Nottingham Castle. That ill-advised monarch, Charles I., when his quarrel with both Houses of Parliament had grown desperate, here set up his army standard, having issued his proclamation at York some thirty days before, to "suppress the rebels," amongst whom were Hampden and Cromwell. The "standard" could not easily be got to stand; for the wind blew a storm all day, and the stony ground allowed no fixing of the tal flagstaff. The King, then lodging at Thurland Hall, had come out with his friends and servants of the Court, and with eight hundred horsemen, to see his banner raised against the Lords and Commons. Every to see his banner raised against the Lords and Commons. Every Royalist spectator disliked the untoward omen; and it was still worse when they stuck up the flag on King Richard III.'s Tower, and the wind blew it down again. What a mercy, if Charles had taken warning by this, and had sent Hyde and Falkland to negotiate terms of peace! But no, the civil war was to begin at Edgehill and go on to Naseby; and poor King Charles I., in February, 1647, when he had been delivered by the Scots to the English, was brought a prisoner through Nottingham town, with two more years of captivity before him and death on the scaffold at last. The Castle had been held for the Parliament, under the Governorship of Colonel Hutchinson, whose wife has told us much of those troublous days; there was some fighting with the Newark Royalists, but no regular siege. The Governor, however, at the end of that war, persuaded Parliament to disband the garrison and dismantle the Castle, at which Cromwell was displeased; but there was an end of the fine old Royal and baronial fortified palace, the subject of our Illustration.

Next arose upon this renowned site the aristocratic mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture, erected between 1674 and 1679, by William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle. His Grace had purchased the site of Nottingham Castle from the Duke of Buckingham, and had cleared away the remnants of the ancient building. The edifice which he constructed here, with its horizontal façade, its Corinthian columns, pediments over the windows, and scroll-shaped architraves in the upper storey, and with an equestrian statue of the first Duke above the central doorway, was totally unlike our idea of a castle, but was a handsome ducal residence The wife of this Duke was the celebrated Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, whose literary and biographical fame, like that of Mistress Lucy Hutchinson, is inseparably wedded to her husband's part in the history of his times. The monument of the Duke and Duchess, with an epitaph recording her virtues, may be seen in Westminster Abbey.

"The New Castle of Nottingham," as the Duke of Newcastle's house was naturally called, soon became once more a place to claim the English historian's notice: for it was the abode of Princess Anne, with Lady Churchill and other partisans of the Revolution, in November, 1688, when the Prince of Orange came over to relieve James II. of the government of this Protestant nation. According to Macaulay, in those days Nottingham was "the head-quarters of the northern insurrection," the Town Council having promptly joined the Earl of Devonshire and other Whig peers in opposition to King James. It is stated by Mr. Hine that the apartments occupied here by Queen Anne, some time before her accession to the throne, with the furniture and tapestry, were to be seen within the recollection of persons now living.

The second Duke of Newcastle's daughter, Lady Margaret Cavendish, married John Holles, Earl of Clare, to whom, upon the failure of male heirs to her father, she conveyed the ducal title of Newcastle. Another branch of the Cavendish family, acquiring by marriage the great Hardwick estates in Derbyshire, had been honoured with that of Dukes of Devonshire. But in 1768, on the death of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, without heirs male, his niece's husband, Henry Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln, obtained the vacant Dukedom. He assumed the surname of Pelham, and his descendants, in five generations, have been Dukes of Newcastle and owners of Nottingham Castle, but their ordinary residence has been at Clumber, in the same county.

The first Pelham who was Duke of Newcastle, Thomas Pelham, held the office of Secretary of State more than thirty years; and, in the historical memoirs of the eighteenth century he makes a conspicuous figure, though not a glorious one. He was fussy and officious, awkward in his personal demeanour, and singularly indiscreet, though some of the ridiculous stories told of him may not be strictly true. One of the best is that of his sitting with the Duke of Argyll (see "The Heart of Mid Lothian") to examine a Scotch witness upon the affair of the Porteous Riots at Edinburgh. "You say that the gun was loaded," his Grace thus addressed the witness; "what sort of shot was the gun loaded with?" "Ou ah," the Scotchman answered, "it micht be jist the soort they shute *Dukes an' Fools* wi', ye'll ken that richt weel." Dukes and fools, and ammunition to shoot them! His Grace of Newcastle was thrown into a violent fit of alarm and fury. He would have instantly committed that witness to the Tower, or, at least, to Newgate, and had him pressed to death for the extraction of his guilty secret, no less than a plot to slay the ducal members of the King's Privy Council. But the good Duke of Argyll, one of the wisest and most patriotic of Scotchmen, assured his terrified colleague that "dukes and fools" were only "ducks and fowls," and that the contemplated slaughter was a harmless kind of sport.

The grandson of that not very sagacious Minister of State was the fourth Duke of Newcastle, the famous Tory Duke who ordered his tenants to vote for the candidate of his nomination, and, when complained of in Parliament, asked with surprise, "My Lords, may I not do as I like with my own?" But in October, 1831, when the House of Lords threw out the Reform Bill, there were terrible riots at Nottingham. A black flag, inscribed "The Bill and No Lords," was paraded through the streets. The Castle was attacked by a savage rabble, who easily got in, drove out the servants, destroyed the furniture, and set fire to the noble edifice. It was completely ruined, and though compensation, to the amount of £21,000, was paid by the hundred or county, his Grace would never repair the building, which has been left in ruins till lately purchased for an Art-Museum.

The last Duke of Newcastle, another Henry Pelham Clinton, who died in 1864, was an excellent man in public and private life, the early and intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and a statesman of considerable ability. He held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, when he was Earl of Lincoln, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies and for the War Department, at different periods between 1852 and 1864. His son, the present Duke, has fallen into pecuniary embarrassments, and his estates who are Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Tabley. The family of Clinton, from Warwickshire or Oxfordshire, were ennobled by King Edward III.; and it is very curious to remark what was the service, in 1330, for which the Barony was conferred. Sir William de Clinton, Chief Justice of Chester, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was one of the party at Nottingham Castle who clambered up through "Mortimer's Hole," to arrest the pestilent traitor, the minion of an adultress Queen, and to vindicate the honour of this realm of England. This singular coincidence has escaped the observation of Mr. Hine, and perhaps of the other local historians; but it seems worthy of notice, as the Clinton family have just parted with the Castle.

The architectural work of repairing and adapting the former Ducal Mansion for the purpose of an Art-Museum, at the cost of the Town Council, has been performed in a very complete and satisfactory manner, under Mr. Hine's direction, with the assistance and advice of Sir Henry Cole, Mr. G. H. Wallis, and other persons of great official experience at the South Kensington Museum. It is considered that the new Nottingham and Midland Counties Museum will comprise the best galleries of art in any provincial town or city of the United Kingdom. We present two exterior views, one of the east front, the side towards the town and railway station, on which side there is a lofty esplanade, with trees and sloping green banks; the other view of the west front, overhanging the Lene rivulet, with a precipitous cliff towards the Park, and with some of the caverns above mentioned, partly overgrown with bushes. The west front of the building has a receding centre, with a semicircular portico of Grecian columns, at each end of which is a porch, leading to the staircase of the right or left wing, respectively, and to the different apartments on the ground floor. The largest of these rooms is 54 ft. long and 26 ft. wide; the smallest is 25 ft. in length, and they include refreshment-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and other accommodation. The staircases, which are of stone, afford much space for the exhibition of pictures and statuary. The upper storey consists of two large galleries, one of which is 146 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, and four other rooms, altogether forming a most convenient suite of apartments for a properly arranged Museum of Art. The colouring of the walls, with regard to the due effect of paintings, has been carefully taken into consideration: the lighting, warming, and ventilation of the rooms have had equal attention. Our View of the interior of the Museum may here be referred to. The curator and director appointed is Mr. G. H. Wallis, late of the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Holbrook is the secretary. An account of the Loan Exhibition, and other present contents of the Museum, with the proceedings on Wednesday at its opening by their Royal Highnesses, will be found in another page of this week's Number of our Journal.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday week attended the fifty-first anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. Headed by the Prince and Princess, the whole company went over the building. While visiting the nursery their Royal Highnesses inspected the beds and play-room, and presented a number of small prizes, including dolls, balls, pictures, and books, to the occupants, the youngest of whom was only two years and a half old. One of the children in the institution, a Danish girl, eight years of age, recited an address which had been prepared for her, and presented a bouquet to the Princess. After the ceremony there was a luncheon, at which the Prince of Wales presided, the Princess sitting on his left. His Royal Highness having proposed "The Health of the Queen," the Duke of Manchester gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which was received with great cheering.

The Prince of Wales said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, on the part of the Princess, as well as on my own part, I beg to return our warmest thanks to the noble Duke for the manner in which he proposed the toast, and to the company for the manner in which they received it. It has afforded the Princess and myself the greatest possible pleasure and gratification to be here on the fifty-first anniversary of this most excellent and commendable institution. What I have seen, and what you have seen, will do more than anything I can say to prove how excellent this institution is, and how worthy it is of support in every possible way. The manner in which the children sang, the discipline under which they are evidently kept, and their clean and healthy appearance are matter of sincere congratulation to all who take an interest in the welfare, or who trouble themselves in connection with the management, of this institution (Cheers). I may say that there was one little girl who perfectly astonished us (Cheers). The remarkable elocution which she possesses would be well worthy of many a distinguished member of Parliament (Laughter). It is particularly interesting to the Princess and myself to be here on the forty-first anniversary of the Queen's coronation (Cheers). The first stone of the building in which we are now assembled was laid by my lamented father a few months before I was born, and I hold in my hand the mallet used on that occasion, which has been sent to me by Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman of the London School Board, whose father, Dr. Andrew Reed, was one of the promoters of this institution, and always took the deepest interest in its welfare. It is seventeen years ago this day since the Prince Consort visited this institution, and it is twelve years since I and the Princess were here last. I have little more to say in commending to your support an institution which has existed for half a century, which maintains 600 children, and which I believe has educated and sent forth 3000 children up to the present time (Cheers). To maintain an institution like this requires, as you may well suppose, a considerable amount of money—I believe I am not incorrect in saying that it needs about £1800 a year. It is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions; and I feel sure that those who are present on this occasion will tell their friends how pleased they have been, and how worthy the institution is of support. I now give you, most heartily, "Prosperity to the Infant Orphan Asylum" (Great cheering).

Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards left for town, and the chair was taken by the Bishop of St. Albans.

The band of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers played a selection of music in the grounds during the afternoon, and it was not until evening that the majority of the company left the pleasant surroundings of the asylum for the metropolis.

The subscriptions announced amounted to about £1500, including the annual subscriptions of ten guineas from the Queen and one hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales.

The Right Rev. Robert Gregg, Bishop of Ossory, has been elected Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross by the Synod of the diocese, in succession to his late father.

The evening fête of the Royal Botanic Society was held on June 27 in the society's gardens in Regent's Park. The president of the society, the Duke of Teck, and the Duchess of Teck arrived soon after half-past ten, bringing with them a party of guests from Kensington Palace, who were received by Lord Rendlesham, Sir Walter Stirling, Professor Bentley, Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S., Mr. Vivian, and other members of council, and Mr. W. Sowerby, the secretary of the society. They made the circuit of the grounds, which were inclosed with covered arcades, along each side of which were placed rows of little coloured oil lamps. Lights were also disposed in the beds, on the sloping banks, and among arbours of green leaves. The large marquee was filled with an exhibition of floral decorations for the table and the ball-room, and the rhododendron tent was lighted by Dr. Siemens's electric light. The lake was lighted with a pleasing choice of colours, and the broad walk was festooned with opal and ruby globes of ground glass illuminated by gas. From a high tower among the trees near the principal entrance coloured fires were burned on the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. During the few hours the fête lasted three military bands performed, being the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, and the 2nd Life Guards, which played alternately.

OBITUARY.

MR. SEGRAVE OF CABRA.

O'Neill Segrave, Esq., of Cabra, in the county of Dublin, who died on the 25th ult. at Kiltymon, his seat in the county of Wicklow, aged fifty-nine, was the representative of one of the oldest families in Ireland (his ancestor, Richard Segrave, was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer there in 1404), and possessed an extensive estate in that country. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dublin, and served as High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow in 1870. Early in life he was Lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards. He married, May 23, 1848, Matilda, third daughter and co-heir of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, in the county of Wexford, M.P., but leaves no issue. His brother and heir, Captain Henry Segrave (whose eldest daughter, Frances Emma, was married in 1876 to the present Sir John Talbot Power, Bart., of Edermine), succeeds to the estates.

MASTER MURPHY.

Jeremiah John Murphy, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of King's Inns, and ex-Master in Chancery in Ireland, died recently. This able and learned lawyer, after a brilliant career at the University of Dublin, where he gained its highest honours, was called to the Irish Bar in 1828, became a Queen's Counsel, and filled for many years the high judicial office of Master in Chancery. He belonged to the influential family of Murphy, of Cork, one of which, a cousin of Master Murphy's, N. D. Murphy, now represents that city in Parliament. Master Murphy married Maria, only child of Michael Balfe, Esq., of South Park, in the county of Roscommon, by Sally, his first wife, daughter of John Dolphin, Esq., of Turoe, in the county of Galway, and leaves issue. One of his sons is Prior of Downside.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Todd Naylor, Esq., of Liverpool, and Hartford Grange, Northwich, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-three.

Mrs. Ferrier, eldest daughter of Professor Wilson, and the wife of Prosessor Ferrier, on the the 30th ult., aged sixty-five.

Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, well known as a writer and lecturer on temperance and other subjects, on the 2nd inst., at her residence in Croydon, in her seventieth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clay, Bart., late of the 19th Foot. He was born in 1831, and succeeded his brother in the title in 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Otway Mayne, of H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Charles Otway Mayne, of The Manor House, Great Stanmore, on the 24th ult., at Akola, West Berar, aged forty-three.

The Rev. Edward Bridges Knight, late Rector of Chawton, Alton, Hants, second son of the Rev. William Knight, of Steventon Rectory, in the same county, on the 23rd ult., at Purbrook, Dorking, aged forty-eight.

The Rev. Marshal Spink, B.D., Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas, Saltash, on the 29th ult. He had lived at Saltash about twenty years, and for many years had been an Alderman of the Corporation, and was Mayor three successive years.

Mr. Robert Master, Commissioner of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, at Constantinople, on Saturday last, of typhus fever. His remains were interred at Scutari on Sunday, the English Ambassador being represented by his two secretaries.

Major-General John Cameron, R.E., C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Survey, on the 1st inst., at Southampton, after a short illness. He entered the Army in 1834, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1868. General Cameron was a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

General Harry Thomson, late of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged ninety-eight. This veteran officer, the senior in the Indian service, served under Lord Lake seventy-five years ago. He entered the Army in 1800, and attained the rank of General in 1861.

Robert Vaughan Williams, Esq., of Bodlonfa, Flintshire, M.A., J.P., late Judge of County Courts, Chester and North Wales, on the 21st ult., at Denbigh Lodge, Lower Norwood, aged fifty-six. He was the youngest son of the late William Williams, Esq., of Peniarthucha, in the county of Merioneth.

Michael Linning Melville, Esq., of Hartfield Grove, Sussex, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, late H.M. Judge at Sierra Leone in the Courts of Mixed Commissions, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-three, having survived his wife only six months. Mr. Melville was son of the late Robert Melville, Esq., M.A., M.D., by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Crosthwaite, Esq., of Greystone, Cumberland.

Henry Buckworth Powell-Montgomery, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Wilverley Park, Lyndhurst, late Captain Grenadier Guards, on the 24th ult., at Wilverley, aged fifty-eight He was eldest son of Henry Weyland Powell, Esq., of Foxlease Park, Hampshire, and assumed the additional surname of Montgomery in 1871. He married, 1869, Loretta Emmeline, only daughter of Colonel Northey, and widow of Sir William Dixon, Bart.

The Rev. Langhorne Burton Burton, M.A., of Somersby, Rector of Bag, Enderby, and Somersby, on the 25th ult., at his Rectory. He was the eldest son of the late William Burton Raynor-Burton, Esq., of Somersby, who assumed the latter surname on inheriting the estates of his great-uncle, Robert Burton, Esq., of Lincoln, and of Enderby Hall. He married, in 1837, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. John Hale, Rector of Holton, and leaves a daughter, Lucy Katharine, wife of B. Rothes Langton, Esq., of Langton, and four sons.

Genius works with any tools and on any materials. It is stated that at the second Annual Industrial Exhibition, opened in Hove on Tuesday, was a case of beautifully carved little nicknacs, which had been made by a street scavenger out of the tooth-picks he had found in the streets.

The Christian Evidence Society have issued the list of prizes and certificates awarded at their eighth annual examination in Christian evidences. In the advanced grade—in the "General Evidences of Christianity," the first prize was taken by John P. Dallen, of London; the second by Florence Jewell, of Emsworth; the third by Edward B. Lawson, of Leeds. In "Miracles," the first prize was taken by C. F. Cooper, of Liverpool; the second by Bessie L. Inwood, of St. Albans. In the elementary grade examination—in Whately's "Christian Evidences" and Bateman's "Why do you Believe the Bible?" the first prize was taken by Georgina S. Pelling, of Belfast; the second by William Hunter, of Belfast; the third by A. M. Cowell, of London; the fourth by Susanna E. Young, of London; for the fifth prize the following were equal—Jessie Cassels, of London; John P. Lovley, Maggie Stinson, and Federata Williamson, all of Belfast. Upwards of seventy first and second class certificates were also awarded in the two grades. Copies of the list and of the scheme of study and examination may be obtained at the office of the society, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C. The society are desirous to extend this most important and useful department of their work by promoting the study of evidences in high schools and among Sunday-school teachers and others.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C C (York).—The publishers of Mr. Bird's work on the openings are Messrs. Dean and Son, Fleet-street.

F S (Wakefield).—Thanks for the game; it shall receive early attention. If you send the solutions we will endeavour to oblige you.

W N B (Kindidley).—If you will describe your problem upon a diagram we shall be glad to examine it for you. Look again at No. 1792, it cannot be solved in three moves.

W L (Staines).—The problems are under examination and you shall have a report upon them all together next week.

W L W (Hartford).—Your solution of No. 1788 is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1790 received from J W W, C Chapman, and Carl Berbel (Cologne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1791 received from L H Roberts, G C Whitworth, Dalbahill, York C C U R S, J K, J G Finch, and C Club.

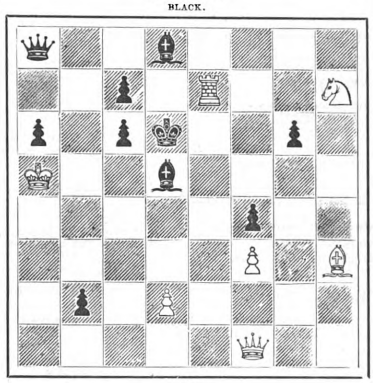
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1792 received from J de Honsteyn, T R Young, G D Frankland, C S Cox, Americaine, Paul and Virginia, (Edipus, E Worsley, St J E L Sharwood, N Ingerull, H Burgher Mechanic, S Threifall, W Alston, B H S, C Darragh, J Lyndford, N Brock, Leonora and Leon, W Cowell, P Hampton, W Lee, L of Truro, M Meredith, Triton, Only Jones, W Nelson, N Brock, H Stansfield, C Elmore, J Barnes, A Ellmaker, A R C, E Lewis, S R of Leeds, Simplex, A Scot, B Brewster, T W Hope, L Franklin, W Cowell, J W C, Orson and Valentine, Black Knight, Robin Grey, B Roughead, B Robson, M A Hind, Tonks, G C Whitworth, E H H V, R H Brooks, P S Shenele, Copiapino, T P F, Alice Hall, Dr P St, N Rumbelow, Capt. J H Walton, U K S, Alpha, E P Vulliamy, H Iser, J W W, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, C Club, W S Lambert, C G Bennett, G Rushby, Paul's Roost, M Whiteley, Osman, M Rawlings, J F Spiers, T Edge, A Mackenzie, F Wharton, G Reeves, D Leslie, N Powell, R Schofield, R T King, N Rees, Liz, and G Fosbrooke.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1791.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th	Any move	2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1794.
By A. E STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The following pair of brilliant games were played in the fourth round of this tourney between Mr. H. E. BIRD, of London, and the German master, Herr ANDERSEN, of Breslau.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)
7. B to Q 2nd	B takes B (ch)
8. Q Kt takes B	P to Q 4th
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P
10. Q to Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd
11. Castles (K R)	Castles
12. K R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
13. Kt to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
14. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
15. Q to Q 3rd	

Exchanging Queens would probably have led to a *remise*, and would have been safer, though unquestionably more dull, than the line of play upon which White here enters.

15.	Q takes Kt P

and White resigned; for should he now take the R with K, then follows 28. Kt to B 5th (ch), winning the Q; and if he play 27. K to R sq, White continues with 28. Q takes K B P, &c.

WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
16. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt to B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
18. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	B to Kt 5th

The only reply. If he had moved the K to R sq, then follow—18. Kt takes P (ch); and 19. R to K 8th (ch), &c. White, however, appears to overlook the best continuation—the capture of the B with Kt.

19. Q takes B (ch)	K to R sq
20. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to B 6th
21. Q to B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
22. Kt to Q 7th	K R to K sq
23. K R to Q B sq	Q takes P
24. R takes Kt P	R to K 3rd
25. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt sq
26. Kt to B 5th	R to K 4th
27. Q to Q 3rd	

An oversight that affords Black an opportunity for a striking termination.

27.	R tks Kt P (ch),

Between the same Players.—(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
5. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
7. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	B to Q Kt sq

We do not think the form of Sicilian adopted in this game affords a good defence. The second player loses time, and, as will be seen, his game becomes practically lost before his forces are half developed.

9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
11. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th
12. Castles (K R)	Castles
13. P to K B 4th	R to K sq
14. Kt to R 5th	Kt to Kt 5th
15. R to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q R 2nd
17. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th
18. P takes Kt P	R P takes P

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
19. Q R to K B sq	P takes P
20. Q takes P	B to K 3rd
21. R takes K B P	

A capital stroke, and quite in Mr. Bird's brilliant style; indeed, his play in the two games before us is marked by all the vigour and ingenuity that might be expected from him. Mr. Andersen, on the contrary, shows here little of the resource and keen perception of position by which the play of that great master is usually distinguished.

21.	B takes R
22. R takes B	Q to K Kt 4th

If, 22. K takes R, White wins easily by 23. Q takes P (ch).

23. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to R 5th
24. P to K R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
26. R takes Kt P	R to K Kt sq
27. R takes Kt	

After this Black has no resource.

27.	P to K 5th
28. Q takes P, and Black resigned.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The management of the Paris Congress and the competitors are alike to be congratulated upon the punctuality with which the several rounds in the tourney have been commenced and brought to a conclusion. Since our last issue, in which we published the score of the players down to the completion of the third round, two more rounds, the fourth and fifth, have been contested. The result of the fourth was that Bird won two games of Andersen, Blackburne won one and drew one with Englisch, Clere won one and lost one with Mackenzie, Rosenthal won two of Gifford, Zukertort won one and drew one with Mason, and Winawer won two of Pitschel. In the fifth round Andersen won one and lost one with Mason, Bird won one and lost one with Clere, Blackburne won one and lost one with Mackenzie, Englisch won one and lost one with Winawer, Rosenthal won two games of Fitzchel, and Zukertort won two of Gifford. In pursuing the following score, which shows the result of the play down to Wednesday last, the day upon which this part of the present issue was sent to press, our readers will bear in mind that each competitor has to play two games with all the others, and that drawn games count half a point to each side:—

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Winawer	9	—	1	9
Blackburne	7	2	1	8
Rosenthal	7	1	2	7½
Zukertort	5	4	1	7
Andersen	6	—	4	6
Clere	6	—	4	6
Englisch	3	3	4	4½
Bird	4	—	6	4
Mackenzie	3	2	5	4
Mason	2	2	6	3
Gifford	1	—	9	1
Pitschel	0	—	10	0
	53	14	53	60

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, Bart., late of Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by William Mackinnon, Francis Lloyd, and Llewelyn Malcolm Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each; to his wife, furniture and household effects and pecuniary legacies amounting together to £750; to his brother, John Raynor Arthur, £2000; to his younger sons, £8000 each, and to his daughters, £4000 each, in addition to their portions charged on his real estate. The residue of his personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, which is to be settled to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

The will (dated March 19, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 21, 1878) of Mr. William Chapman Hewitson, late of Oatlands Park, Surrey, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Hancock, Samuel Stevens, and Henley Grose Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to the Infirmary of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, and Durham; £5000 to the Orphan House, Ashley Down, near Bristol, established by George Müller; £3000 each to the London City Mission, Bridewell-place, and the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; £2000 each to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Arethusa and Chichester Ships, and the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; £1000 each to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, the Charing-Cross Hospital, and the London Missionary Society; £500 to the Horley House Institute for Training Missionaries, Bow; and £200 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. His entire collection of butterflies, with the cabinet and store-boxes, the testator leaves to the British Museum, on certain conditions, one of which is that it is to be called "the Hewitson Collection;" 250 catalogues of it are to be printed by his executors at the cost of his estate, and distributed among museums and lepidopterists, as they may see fit. To the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne he leaves all his natural history books, except Gould's Birds. There are numerous legacies to "the following worthy persons, some of them brother naturalists, with my love," and to others. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the residue of his property is given to the said John Hancock.

The will (dated May 12, 1878) of Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late of Marldon, Devon, who died on May 15 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Edward Harbord Lushington and William Francis Hungerford Grey, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Georgina Chicheley Grey, his household furniture and effects, £400, and a life annuity of £900; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property is directed to be divided between his two sons, William Francis Hungerford Grey and Leopold James Henry Grey, and all the children by his present wife.

The will (dated May 18, 1869) with three codicils (dated Dec. 23, 1871; March 3, 1874; and Aug. 6, 1875) of Mrs. Diana Caroline Brown, late of No. 72, Marina, St. Leonard's, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by her husband, Henry Alexander Brown, and Arthur Henry Clerke Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers Society, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and £50 each to the Scripture Readers' Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society. There are a large number of bequests to relatives and others, the principal legatees being testatrix's nieces, Mrs. Lora Lubbock, Miss Caroline Neville, and Miss Augusta Neville.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1873) with two codicils (dated Feb. 13, 1875, and April 16, 1878) of Mr. Ramsay Robinson Clarke, late of No. 42, Jermyn-street, and of No. 9, Argyle-place, Regent-street, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Frederick George Berkeley, the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after making some bequests, bequeaths the residue of his property to his sisters Lucy Clarke and Susan Berkeley, and the children of his deceased sister Catherine Bryan.

The will and codicil (both dated July 31, 1872) of Mr. Daniel Birt, late of No. 10, Blessington-road, Lee, Kent, Barrister-at-Law, who died on May 16 last, were proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Amelia Birt, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000 The testator bequeaths to his wife £200 and his furniture; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his estate is left upon trust for his wife for life, or until she marries again, and then for all his children.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Round About the Carpathians. By A. F Crosse. (Blackwood and Sons)
Causeuses sur L'Art et la Curiosité. Par E. Bonaffé. (A. Quantin, Paris.)
The Antiquary. By Sir Walter Scott. With Illustrations. (M Ward and Co.)
Modern Frenchmen. By P. G. Hamerton. Five Biographies. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.)
Kenning's Cyclopædia of Freemasonry. (Geo. Kenning, 198, Fleet-street.)
A Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information, By Edward T. Blakeley. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
The Art of Grafting and Budding. By C. Baltet. Illustrated. (Macmillan.)
Sea Songs. By W. C. Bennett. (Chapman and Hall.)
The History of the Robins. By Mrs. Trimmer. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. (Griffith and Farran.)
The Last Four Days of the Eurydice. By Captain E. H. Verney. (R. N. Griffin and Co., Portsmouth.)
The System of the World: Winds, Currents, Tides, &c. By Wm Leighton Jordan, F.R.G.S. Second Edition. (Hardwick and Bogue.)
An Essay on Consumption, its Nature and Treatment, &c. By Godwin W. Timms, M.D. Second Edition. (Bailliere and Co.)
Elements of International Law. By Henry Wheaton, LL.D English Edition With Notes and Appendix of Statutes and Treaties to the Present Time, by A. C Boyd, LL.B (Stevens and Sons, Chancery-lane)
From Bondage to Freedom. A Tale of the Rise of Mohammedanism. (Religious Tract Society.)
Kelly's Handbook of the Upper Ten Thousand. (Kelly and Co.)
Hardy Flowers. By W. Robinson, F.L.S. Third and cheap edition. (Macmillan and Co.)
South Australian Directory. Josiah Boothby. (Street and Co 30, Cornhill.)
Quentin Durward. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Old Testament Portraits. By Cunningham Geikie, D.D. (Strahan and Co.)
The Portrait Birthday Book of Famous Names. (Seeley and Co.)
Both in the Wrong. By Mrs. J. K. Spendler. 3 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.)
Junia. A Novel By the Author of "Estelle Russell," &c. 3 vols. (Blackwood and Sons.)
A Young Flower's Heart. A Sketch from Memory. By Thornbrough Bell. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Our Common Land (and other short Essays). By Octavia Hill. (Macmillan and Co.)
Jet: Her Face or Her Fortune? By Annie Edwardes. (Bentley and Son.)
"Bonnie Lesley." By Mrs Herbert Martin. (Griffith and Farran.)
The Romance of Love. A Poem. By R. Miller. (C Kegan Paul and Co.)
Stones of England. Westminster Abbey. By Winsett Boulding. (Bemrose.)
The Adventures of Miss Brown, Miss Jones, and Miss Robinson at Biarritz, (Bickers and Son.)
In a World of His Own. By Mrs. F E. Purkiss. 3 vols. (Remington and Co.)

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Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery of superior quality.
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Any Length is Cut by the Factors,
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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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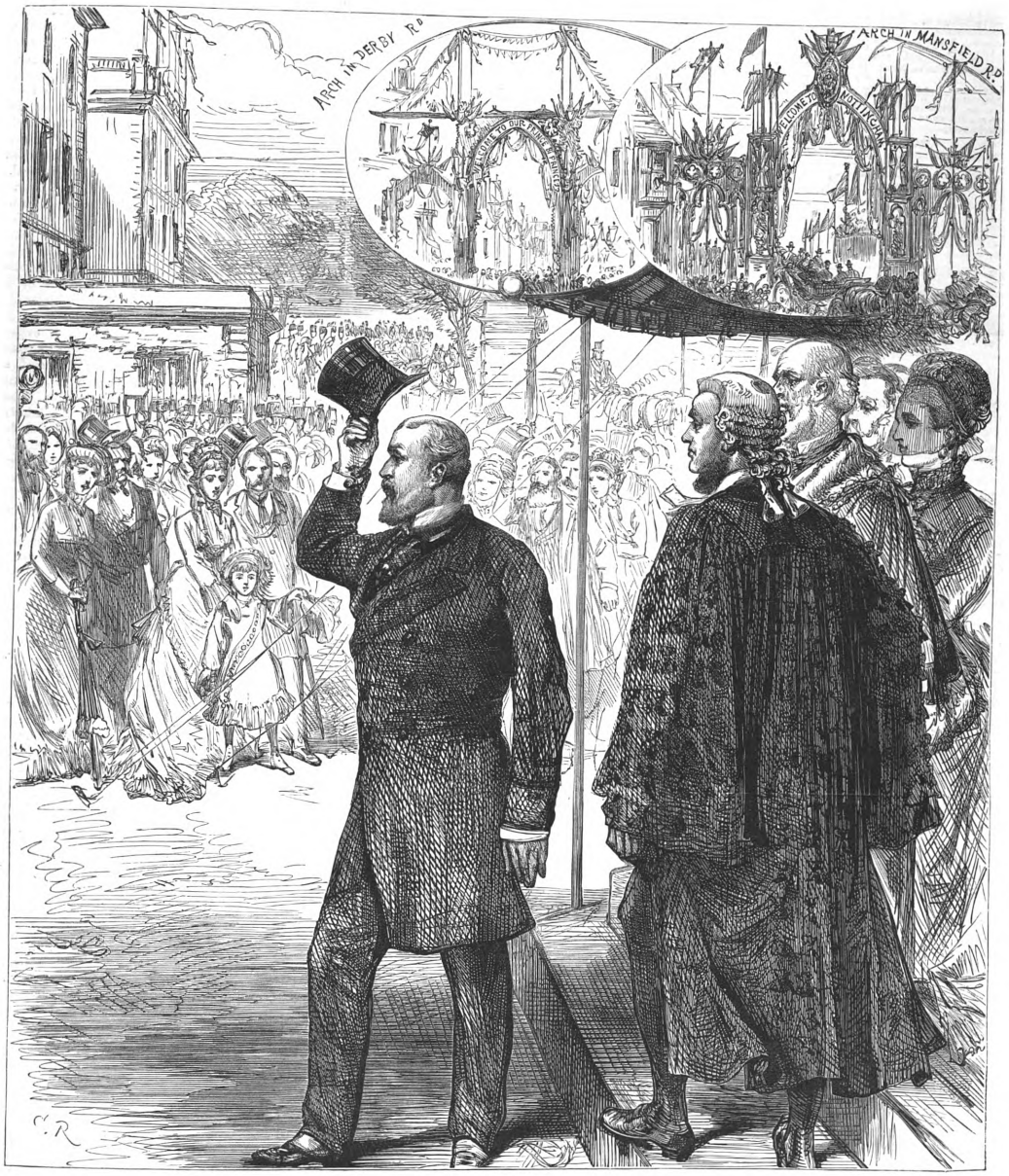
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THE "TALISMAN" BRACELET
(Patented), a Novelty for the Season, from £5.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2037.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN AT THE MIDLAND SCHOOL OF ART, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, F.S.A., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., the Duchess of St. Albans, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 29, Queen's-gate, Lady Blois, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Southgate, the Hon. Mrs. Charles G. Legge, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, the wife of Griffiths Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the parish church, Bangor, Ireland, Lord Clanmorris, to Matilda Catherine, only child of Robert E. Ward, Esq., of Bangor Castle.

On the 4th inst., at St. Michael's in the Hamlet, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, assisted by the Rev. R. I. Martyn, B.A., the Rev. Samuel Marcus Dill, M.A., of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, to Agnes Graham, daughter of the late John James Rowe, Esq., of Dinglefield, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Hensingham House, Cumberland, Mary, the wife of John Atkinson.

On the 3rd inst., at Coll, Argyleshire, John Lorne Stewart, aged 78.

On the 8th inst., the Rev. William Sinclair, Rector of Pulborough and Prebendary of Chichester, formerly Incumbent of St. George's, Leeds, fifth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, in the 74th year of his age.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Full moon, 10.55 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.; Acts xviii. to 24. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; Matt. vi. 19 to vii. 7.
Sermons in many churches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Colombo; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of North Carolina; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Western New York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Bishop of Louisiana (Dr. Wilmer); 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Potter (of New York); 7 p.m., Bishop of Pennsylvania (Dr. Stevens).
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Harvey.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr. C. W. Sandford; 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Colombo.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 4 p.m., the Bishop of Pennsylvania (Dr. Stevens); 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke, Rector of Coulsdon, Croydon.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, the Bishop of Derry (Sanderson the Judicious Preacher).
National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, Divine service, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol (last day), showyard, 8 a.m., parade of horses, noon.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Albert: 200, 600, and 900 yards; &c.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, Freemasons' Hall, 2 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, special meeting, 2 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m., Free and Open Church Association, anniversary service, the Bishop of Albany.
Redruth Horticultural and Poultry Show (two days).
Athletic Meeting, Market Harborough.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's and Albert, second stage; Army and Navy, first stage.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, general meeting and elections, 11.30 a.m.
British Horological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Society of Engineers, visit to the Victoria Dock Extension Works; Fenchurch-street station, 12.30 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Alfred Yacht Club (two days).
Races: Liverpool July Meeting, and Winchester.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, conference at Nottingham.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.: Donegall Cup, Chancellor's Plate, &c.
Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, annual meeting, at the Grafton Hall (Marquis Townshend in the chair).
Morning Concert at Stafford House for the Gallipoli Hospital.
Burton-on-Trent Regatta.
St. Neots Agricultural and Poultry Show.
Oundle Poultry, Flower, and Fruit Show.
Castle Donington Poultry, Pigeon, and Rabbit Show; also Athletic Sports.
Spalding Horse Show (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Elcho Shield, Ashburton Shield, and Spencer Cup (Public Schools), Army and Navy, second stage, &c.
Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Luton.
Nottingham Agricultural Society, Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Royal Toxophilite Society, third target.
Regattas: Metropolitan Amateurs; Alexandra Yacht Club; Royal St. George Yacht Club (two days).
Have Annual Regatta (five days).
Races: Southampton; Kempton Park (three days).

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.,
Duke of Cambridge's, Loyd-Lindsay (Mounted Prizes), &c.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

National Rifle Association, distribution of prizes.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Cobden Club dinner, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
Regatta, Kingston-on-Thames.
Cleckheaton Cattle, Horse, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Yachting: Prince of Wales and Royal Alfred Yacht Clubs, Hammersmith Sailing Club.
Athletic Sports: Whitworth, Halifax, St. Helen's.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, noon to noon.	Rain in 24 hours, noon to noon.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 3	29·950	55·9	47·9	·76	8	62·3	51·9	NNE. W. N.	110	0·060
4	30·108	59·9	49·0	·69	7	70·6	47·4	NE. W.	138	0·000
5	30·071	62·4	55·0	·78	9	70·1	54·2	SW. WSW.	249	0·000
6	29·562	63·6	54·7	·69	7	74·0	57·9	SW. W.	255	0·000
7	29·558	64·7	53·3	·68	—	71·7	55·5	W. NW. WSW.	161	0·000
8	30·081	61·7	50·8	·69	7	68·5	56·7	WSW. N. E.	112	0·000
9	29·992	62·9	53·4	·72	9	71·1	51·4	S. SW.	206	0·030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·969	30·124	30·093	29·973	29·974	30·093	30·058
Temperature of Air	59·1°	62·2°	64·4°	67·4°	65·8°	64·6°	67·4°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·7°	54·2°	54·2°	62·1°	59·7°	57·6°	59·2°
Direction of Wind	W.	WNW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	NNW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 38	2 0	2 23	2 48	3 5	3 29	3 40	4 0	4 18	4 35	4 53	5 7	5 23	5 49

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.
THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,
an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

ROSE EYTINGE.—Great Success as NANCY SIKES, from Charles Dickens's OLIVER TWIST. EVERY EVENING at Eight.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand; the PARIS EXHIBITION, by Mr. Corney Grain; and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON, by Arthur Law. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION. Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will SHORTLY CLOSE. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

As there are found to be serious difficulties in the way of issuing the Titlepage and Index apart from our ordinary publication, especially in the case of the numerous subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS living abroad, we beg to inform our readers that the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-Second Volume (from January to June, 1878), just completed, will be given with next week's issue.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

We take for granted that with the close of the present week the Congress at Berlin will have finished its labours and have signed a European Treaty for the present—and, perhaps, for the final—settlement of the "Eastern Question." The result of its deliberations has been stigmatised by some as "a patched up peace," not likely to be maintained unbroken for five years, or for ten, at most. Such a prediction is tinged with party passion. Six weeks ago war was in like manner declared to be inevitable. The forecast, however, has been belied by the event, and it is something to have removed the probability of the awful calamity from the immediate present to the proximate future. But is there any solid reason for anticipating this comparative failure of the work of the Congress. We confess we see none. No doubt, there will be some remaining swell after the storm has passed harmlessly by. Compromises have been effected which leave none of the Powers much room for triumph—Turkey, perhaps, least of all; but, on the whole, there seems a fair prospect that the new arrangements agreed upon will settle down into something like substantial tranquillity, and that the world may resume its industrial and commercial occupations with some confidence that they will not be suddenly disturbed by an outbreak of hostilities. We take leave, therefore, to rejoice in what has been done, not only as an instant good, but as containing within itself the germs of future benefit; and, so far as relates to the Eastern Question in its modern phases, we hope we have heard the last of it.

The interest, however, of the British people in the success of the Berlin Congress is, for the time being, eclipsed by the excitement caused by the official communication to it of the Anglo-Turkish defensive alliance, and of the cession of Cyprus. The Convention which embodies and records these momentous issues is dated June 4. It was kept a profound secret until a few days since. There had been, it is true, rumours, originating in more than one quarter, indicating with more or less definite significance the conclusion now borne out by the facts of the case. There can be no question of the gravity of those facts, looked at from whatever point of view. England is pledged by the document already designated to protect by military force the Asiatic Frontiers of the Sultan's possessions against any future aggression by Russia, and to prevent all future extension of the limits assigned to Russia by the Congress. With a view to this Turkey cedes to England the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus so long as Russia retains the territory ceded to her by the Sultan and sanctioned by the Congress. The Ottoman Empire on the other side of the Bosphorus, in fact, is guaranteed to the Porte by her Majesty's Government, and the cession of Cyprus is nominally assented to as a means to the end.

We have no materials for judging how this convention will be regarded by the British Public. The arrangement has been made and may be described as a *fait accompli*, without any previous consultation either with Parliament, or with the constituencies. It has been like the fall of a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It is, perhaps, the most unqualified exercise of prerogative which has been ventured upon during the present century. It sets aside without ceremony the traditional usage of the Foreign Office. Technically, it is constitutionally correct, as it would be technically correct for her Majesty, upon the advice of her Ministers, to veto any measure which has passed both Houses of Parliament. The right of the Crown to conclude treaties with Foreign Powers is indisputable. But the usual practice has been, informally at least, to take into consideration the ascertained wishes of the country in the exercise of that right in all matters of high importance. In this instance the nation stands pledged to a policy the bearings of which may prove to be incalculably momentous both in regard to its duties and to its interests, without so much as knowing beforehand what has been done in its name. The mode in which the transaction has been effected will, perhaps, be more seriously regarded than the end which has been thus achieved. It is an innovation, and a bold one, upon constitutional custom. It will inevitably challenge energetic discussion; and, although it may be looked upon as morally certain that it will receive the sanction of the present Parliament, it is not at all impossible that it will initiate changes tending rather to the restriction than to the expansion of the action of the Crown in respect of the control of our foreign policy.

Apart from the manner in which the constitutional right of the Sovereign has been employed, the substance of the Convention may be variously criticised. There is, no doubt, something to be said in its favour. The very definiteness of the object at which it aims will tend to promote—and, perhaps, peacefully promote—its successful operation. It brings us face to face with Russia on so sharp a line of separation that it will probably induce caution on both sides, and, by inducing caution, will discourage intrigue. The effect of it will be, we trust, largely beneficial to the subjects of the Porte, whether Mohammedan or Christian, in Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia; for it is evident that we cannot protect the Turkish Power against external foes without internal interference with such maladministration of Turkish authority as all experience has proved to be most provocative of aggression. The history of India will probably be repeated in the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan. England will stand between that Potentate and his Asiatic subjects, and will feel herself responsible for such reforms as will ensure moderately good government. It may be that she will prevail upon the Turkish Sovereign to call in the aid of tried and skilled administrators from India, and to sustain them in their action for the benefit of the inhabitants. It *may* be so, we repeat; but what a tremendous accession to our national responsibilities does the possibility involve! The military aspect of the subject is of minor importance as compared with its political bearing. All this has to be maturely considered. We have had put upon us an undertaking which, even if it should confer certain advantage upon Western Asiatic races, may seriously prejudice the interests of our people at home. We refrain from pronouncing any hasty judgment on the thing done, nor do we urge the duty of refusing national responsibility where results greatly conducive to humanity may be anticipated. But, on the other hand, we may rationally pause before assenting to a career which will unquestionably multiply the political obligations of the country and will expose it to dangers which cannot be contemplated without lively apprehension.

Neither the defensive alliance with Turkey nor the cession of Cyprus to England will affect in any way the business of the Congress, nor is it likely to put in peril the Berlin Treaty. It lies outside the range of the affairs which that diplomatic assembly was summoned to discuss and adjust. It will be differently viewed, of course, by different European Powers. It offers no affront to either of them. It can hardly be said to touch their *amour propre*. It seems a pity, therefore, that it should have come upon them as a *coup de théâtre*. But its real purport affects England only, and it is here at home that final judgment of it will have to be pronounced.

A down train was leaving Chester on Monday evening, and had reached the junction of the Birkenhead and Holyhead lines, when the last two carriages left the rails, and about thirty persons were injured, one of whom has since died.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by several members of the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershott on Monday, and witnessed a sham fight by about 16,000 of all arms. The forces were divided into two armies, the northern being commanded by General Wardlaw and the southern by General Anderson. The general idea was that Lieutenant-General Wardlaw's division was supposed to represent the advanced guard of a northern army moving from Wokingham through Frimley, in the direction of the Fox Hills, and Major-General Anderson's division was considered as representing the advanced guard of a southern army marching from the direction of Godalming.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Saturday last, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, where her Majesty met the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and returned to Windsor shortly before eight p.m. Mr. and Lady Florence Chaplin and the Lord Chancellor dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, officiated. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Mr. Theodore Martin arrived at the castle, and dined with the Queen. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Tuesday. Princess Beatrice came to London and went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The Duke of Connaught accompanied her Royal Highness to the Opera, after which she returned to Windsor. Miss Violet Lindsay arrived at the castle. Count Gleichen visited the Queen on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen has taken her usual out-of-door exercise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace yesterday week. The Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz likewise visited their Royal Highnesses. The Grand Duke and the Duke also lunched with the Prince and Princess on Saturday last. Colonel C. S. Gzouski (of Canada), President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, was presented at Marlborough House on Monday to the Prince by Sir John Rose. The Princess, with her daughters, has driven out daily.

The Prince and Princess will have a garden party at Marlborough House this (Saturday) afternoon, to "meet her Majesty the Queen."

The Prince has appointed Captain Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B., Royal Navy, to be Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, vice Major John Cecil Russell, resigned, and Major John Cecil Russell to be extra Equerry to his Royal Highness. The Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess (Princess Alice) of Hesse and Princess Ella arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday week from Flushing. They were received on landing at Queenborough by Colonel du Platt, Equerry to the Queen, who attended them (travelling on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway) to London. Shortly before noon their Royal Highnesses left Buckingham Palace and proceeded by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to Eastbourne. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited their Royal Highnesses at Buckingham Palace and accompanied them to the Victoria station.

Princess Christian presided on Wednesday at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association and distributed the prizes, numbering nearly 200.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit last week to Prince Waldemar and Princesses Victoire, Sophie, and Margaret of Germany, who are staying at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne.

The Duke of Connaught has appointed Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, of the Rifle Brigade, now extra Equerry, to be Equerry to his Royal Highness; also Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, to be extra Equerry; and Captain Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, of the Royal Horse Guards, to be Equerry to his Royal Highness, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, appointed extra Equerry.

Prince Waldemar with Princesses Victoire, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, visited the Brighton Royal Aquarium on Monday.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton on Monday at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have dined with the Earl and Countess of Ilchester and with Lady Molesworth.

The Archbishop of Dublin and the Hon. Mrs. Chenevix Trench have arrived in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo have left London for the Continent. During the Minister's absence the Chevalier de Souza Correâ will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke of Devonshire held his second reception on Wednesday at Devonshire House.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Gladys Herbert, youngest daughter of Lady Herbert of Lea and sister of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was solemnised on Saturday at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place. The Earl of Lonsdale arrived with the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., his best man. The bride, who came with her mother, was received by her brother, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., who gave her away, in the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, through indisposition. The bridesmaids were Lady Sybil Lowther and Lady Verena Lowther, sisters of the bridegroom, Lady Augusta Rous, and Miss A'Court. The bride wore a pearl-white satin duchesse princesse dress with a long train and ruffles of Brussels point lace. The skirt was trimmed with Brussels point flounces, arranged with fringes of orange-blossoms. Her hair was worn à la Grèque, with a diadem of diamonds and pearls, and wreath of orange-blossoms, over which flowed a long Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond necklace, and bracelets en suite. The bridesmaids were dressed in the style of Louis Quinze, with waistcoats of white silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, the whole being trimmed with gold braid. They wore caps of soft red silk with gold aigrettes, and each wore a diamond arrow brooch, with the initials "G. L." in rubies and diamonds, surmounted by a coronet tipped with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Vicar of St. Paul's. The wedding party afterwards went to Herbert House, Chesham-place, where Lady Herbert of Lea gave a breakfast; and shortly before one o'clock the Earl of Lonsdale and his bride proceeded to Euston, on their way to Lowther Castle, Penrith, where they pass the honeymoon. The Countess's travelling dress was of olive silk and Indian cashmere, with trimmings of shaded gold and fringe, and mantle and bonnet en suite, the latter being ornamented with poppies and shaded gold. The wedding presents were unusually numerous. Prince Leopold presented the Countess with a lace fan mounted in mother-of-pearl. Lord Lonsdale's gifts to his bride were of enormous value, and valuable presents were sent by the tenantry and households upon the several estates of both families and from the inhabitants of Whitehaven.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Hume Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, with the Lady Dorothy Boyle, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, is fixed to take place on Thursday, Aug. 1, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square; that of le Comte de Lasteyrie and Miss Goodlake is fixed for Saturday, July 20; and that of Miss Whatman to Captain Arthur G. Dugdale, Royal Artillery, on Thursday, July 25, at Boxley church, Kent.

Marriages are arranged between Earl Beauchamp and Lady Emily Pierrepont, daughter of Earl and Countess Manvers; between the Hon. Richard Maitland Dawson, third son of the Earl of Dartrey, and Miss Long, daughter of Colonel Long; also between the Hon. Anthony Lucius Dawson, youngest son of the Earl of Dartrey, and the Hon. Mary Frances de Ros, only child of Lord de Ros; between the Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, M.P., eldest son of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, and Miss Mary Stuart Hamilton, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton; and between Mr. Gerald Spencer, R.H.A., eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Robert Spencer, and Miss Meyrick, eldest daughter of Sir George Meyrick, Bart., of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

The opening, on Wednesday week, of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum, in the restored buildings of Nottingham Castle, and the festive reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in that ancient town, with their stay of two or three days at Bestwood Hall, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, were described in our last publication. We gave Illustrations of the exterior and interior of the Museum, and one of the old Castle, as it existed in the sixteenth century, the edifice more recently called by that name being the stately mansion of the Dukes of Newcastle, in the Greco-Italian style of architecture, which has been left in ruins since the incendiary fire of the Reform Bill riots in 1831. Several Illustrations are now presented of the procession that escorted their Royal Highnesses through the town and up to the Castle on Wednesday week, and of the ceremony at the formal opening of the Museum and the Loan Exhibition of works of art prepared for this occasion.

The scene in the well-known picturesque and old-fashioned Market-place, where a vast multitude of Sunday school children were assembled to greet the Royal Visitors with the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," was full of animation. The whole place was decorated upon a systematic and uniform plan. The houses were adorned with festoons of artificial flowers, backed with white lace on a crimson ground, extended below the first-floor windows, and above the continuous row of pillars; a different series of festoons, likewise on a crimson ground, was placed over the windows; there was a trophy, composed of six small flags, between each two windows of the upper storeys, with the flags of all nations at the windows; and larger banners, on flagstaffs, were displayed at the summit of the buildings. One house was entirely covered with bright blue decorations. Along the side pavement were erected poles of ornamental appearance, surmounted by scarlet, blue, or yellow standards, and bearing also trophies of small different-coloured flags, similar to those in the upper front of the houses, with a line of miniature flags stretched all the way between the poles. The Market-place contained, altogether, more than a thousand flags, and the thousand yards of crimson baize, with five hundred yards of lace, were used in its house decorations. In front of Long Row, at the hour of the Royal procession through the town, were gathered about 17,000 children, marshalled in tolerable order by the teachers and superintendents of the Sunday schools. They sang now and then, to beguile the time of waiting, either the National Anthem, or the Old Hundredth, or one of Moody and Sankey's hymns. The procession arrived at the Market-place about half-past twelve o'clock. It was preceded by an escort of the Lancers and the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry. The foremost two carriages were those containing the officials of the Friendly Societies, the Oddfellows, the Foresters, the Albion, and others, attired in their regalia. Next came the Municipal Corporation, the Aldermen and Town Councillors and borough officers; the borough magistrates and the county magistrates; the Dissenting ministers, with the Roman Catholic Bishop and priests; the county and borough members of Parliament; the Mayors of Leicester, Lincoln, Retford, and Grantham, in their robes of office; the Bishop of Lincoln, in his robes, with a Canon bearing the pastoral staff; the High Sheriffs for the county and borough; Lord Belper, Lord Lieutenant of the county; the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Oldknow, with the Deputy-Mayor and Town Clerk; and, lastly, the Prince and Princess of Wales, in a carriage-and-four, with outriders and a cavalry escort, followed by other carriages of the Royal party. The procession halted a few minutes while one of the little girls, assisted by the Town Clerk, presented a bouquet of flowers to the Prince and Princess. Miss Laycock, daughter of the High Sheriff, also gave a bouquet. The band played "God Save the Queen," the children sang two or three verses, first, of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," then of the National Anthem, with which their Royal Highnesses were greatly pleased, as well as with the cheering of the immense multitude in the fine old Market-place.

Having spoken of the decorations there, we may also notice the triumphal arches in Derby-road and Mansfield-road, which are shown in the upper compartments of our front-page Engraving. The one in Mansfield-road consisted of a central arch and two side arches, of the Moorish form, brilliant with blue, crimson, and gold, divided by two square towers, each surmounted with four corner flagstaffs and one taller central flagstaff, bearing crowns and banners; the sides of the towers were open, filled with beautiful plants and flowers, under a blue and white canopy, and decorated with lace, arranged in geometrical patterns within a gilt border. The side arches were draped and adorned with various devices; over the central arch was an escutcheon with the Prince's feathers, and a trophy of flags. This arch in Mansfield-road was erected from the design of Mr. Dutton Walker, architect, of Nottingham, and was decorated by Messrs. Piggott Brothers, of London, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Smith, of the Corporation Estates' Office. The triumphal arch in Derby Road, at the corner of the Post Office, was erected by the members of the Nottingham Rowing Club. This likewise consisted of a central and two side arches, which displayed a combination of evergreens and lace on a crimson ground; it was surmounted by one of the eight-oared outrigger racing-boats of the Club, with light masts at the bow and stern, supporting a cord and many little flags; the side arches were adorned with shields upon crossed oars, bearing the Royal Arms and the initials "N.R.C." It should have been mentioned that the decorations of the Market-place were supplied by Messrs. Wemersley and Co., of Middlesborough-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

We omitted last week to state that Messrs. John Elgin and Co., of Long-lane, West Smithfield, London, were employed by the Corporation of Nottingham for the decorations of the Exchange, the Castle and grounds, and the Royal Pavilion; and it was the same firm, not Messrs. Defries, that contracted for the street illuminations at night.

The entrance to the grounds of Nottingham Castle, from Park-drive and Lenton-road, is shown in our Artist's sketch of the arrival of the Prince and Princess there; it was prettily adorned with bannerets and pennons, and the 85th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, were drawn up along the road as a guard of honour. We have given an account of the proceedings at the Castle, and will now merely refer to our Illustration of the scene at the principal entrance, under the colonnade of the west front, where the key of the newly-completed building, henceforth to belong to the Midland School of Art, was handed to the Prince of Wales; and his Royal Highness, at the request of the Mayor of Nottingham, opened the door, and then, turning to the company outside, declared the Museum open, inviting them all to come in. The Mayor and Town Clerk are represented standing on the steps just behind the Prince of Wales. For the more ample description of all these proceedings, and for a complete history of the Art-Museum, with a critical notice of the exhibition of pictures, we refer to the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* of Thursday, the 4th inst.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

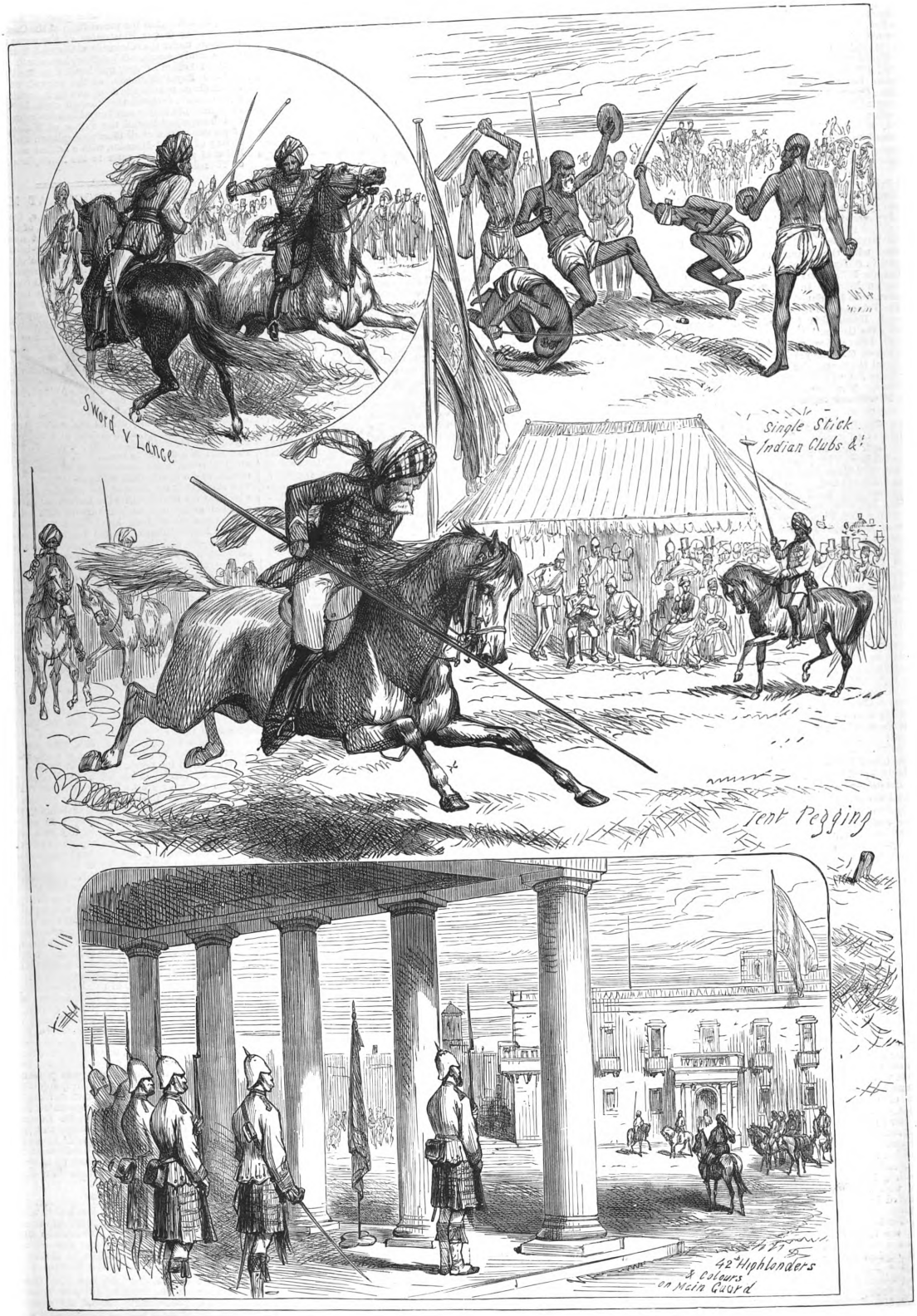
We present several additional Illustrations, from Sketches by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, 61st Regiment, of the Indian native soldiery, both infantry and cavalry, just now stationed at Malta. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who lately travelled from England to Malta and back for the sole purpose of inspecting these Indian troops, held a levée at the Governor's Palace on the 19th ult., at which the native Indian regimental officers were formally presented to him by their respective Colonels; and it is this scene which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. His Royal Highness, wearing his Field Marshal's uniform, with the blue, red, and white sash of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and several stars and crosses on his breast, will at once be recognised. General Sir A. Borton, K.C.B., the new Governor of Malta, stands at his left hand, with two aides-de-camp behind him, wearing red tunics and blue trousers. Facing the Duke of Cambridge are General Sir James Talbot Airey, commanding the infantry brigade at Malta, and two Admirals in naval uniform. The native officers of the Bengal Cavalry are in the act of passing before the Commander-in-Chief, and saluting him, at the same time presenting the hilts of their swords for him to touch. They are clad each in a dark blue tunic, with red cuffs, white breeches and top-boots, a red cummerbund or sash, with gold filigree tassels, and a blue turban with gold stripes. The native officers who stand next are those of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, who wear red tunics with blue facings down the centre, and gold border and buttons, blue turbans with red tassels and gold fringe, and blue-black knickerbocker trousers. The 25th Madras Native Infantry, in red tunics and green facings and white stocks, and the 2nd or Prince of Wales's Goorkhas, in Rifle uniform, appear in the background.

The exhibition of a variety of Indian military sports and games, both in the camp and on the ground of the Marsa, before the Duke of Cambridge and the Governor, was viewed with interest by a pretty large assemblage of spectators. In one of our Illustrations, a native officer of "Hodson's Horse," galloping at full speed with lance carried low, is about to transfix a tent-peg stuck in the ground before him, so as to bear it off in triumph. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir Arthur Borton are seated in front of the marquee of large tent, with several of their staff standing behind them; and the general company, both ladies and gentlemen, are sitting or lounging about to the right and the left hand. The upper corner of the page shows a sort of medley of four different kinds of athletic exercises going on at once for the entertainment of his Royal Highness. Two of the figures, again represented in a separate Engraving, on the opposite page, are those of a Goorkha and a Sikh, who are engaging in a bout at single-stick. Each man has a stick, which is padded, so as not to hurt too much, in his right hand, and a very small round shield, carried on his left hand, but no protection for the head, chest, or arms. There were two Sikhs opposed to one Goorkha, and the Sikhs were by far the finer looking men. The performance of the man behind, with a pair of Indian clubs, is one familiar enough to every amateur of gymnastic or athletic exercises in our own country. The figures of tumbling swordsmen require some explanation. A man is blindfolded, and seated on his haunches on the ground, in the Oriental fashion; a fig is then placed between his heels, which are set close together. A sword is now put into his hand, and he takes a leap into the air, of course tossing up the fig with his heels in making the spring from the ground. He whirls round in the air, making almost a circle, and tries to hit and cut the fig, without ever seeing it, before it falls. In the last figure, at the left corner, a man with a pair of long, pliant, elastic swords, one in each hand, is seen rolling his body over and over on the ground. The swords going round and round with him, above and below him, it was wonderful to see how he avoided cutting himself. Another feat was to use the pair of swords in a series of whirling movements, like those done with a pair of Indian clubs, but frequently passing the sword-blades, with great rapidity, between the arms and the naked body, and yet not inflicting a wound.

The main guard at the grand entrance the Governor's Palace during the stay of his Royal Highness was increased so as to consist of one Captain, one subaltern officer with regimental colour, two sergeants, one corporal, and thirty privates. The colour, under double sentries, was placed in a stand beneath the portico of the main guard, opposite the Palace. The open space between the main guard and the Palace is for the guard mounting parade at the appointed hour, but is a common lounge for the Maltese townsfolk. In our Illustration of this subject, the Duke of Cambridge and the Governor appear coming out of the Palace, with six Lancers riding before them. The guard, composed of a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders, with their colour, is drawn up in open order, the officers in front saluting, the men at the "Present!" and the bugler sounding the "general salute."

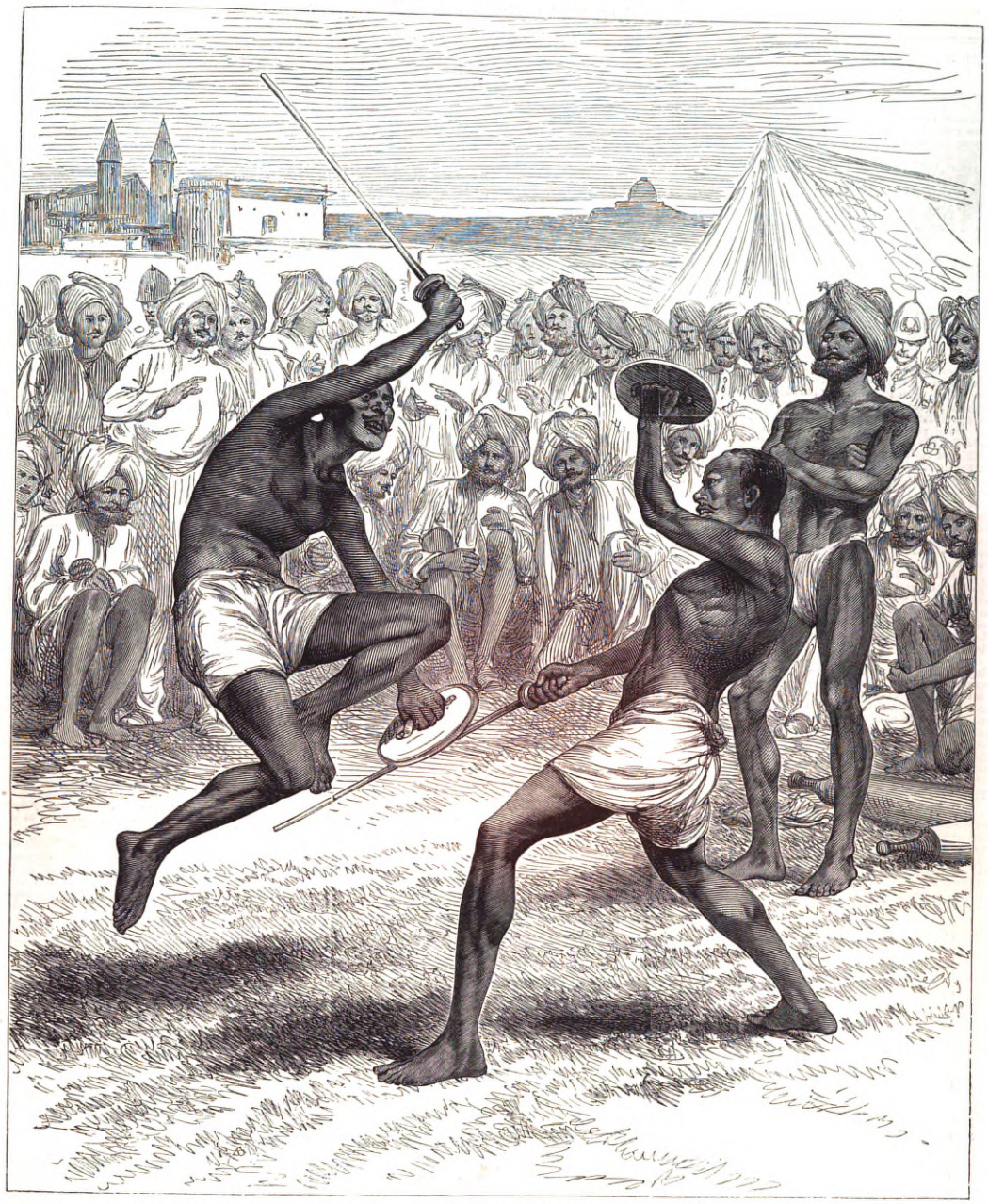
The Manchester Chicago Relief Fund Committee have in hand an unappropriated balance of £2053. At a meeting held on Monday it was resolved that this amount, less £100 which is to go to the Haydock Explosion Relief Committee, should be divided amongst the medical charities of Manchester, on the same principle as the Hospital Sunday Fund is divided.

The *Bristol Post* says that Mr. and Mrs. George Müller landed at Liverpool on Sunday, on their return from the United States, and came on to Bristol the next day. They were present at the usual Monday evening service at Bethesda Chapel, when Mr. Müller said that he had travelled more than 19,000 miles since he was last in Bristol, and had preached 249 times, in more than 200 churches, and had written invitations to 108 places in America, beside those to which he went. Both he and Mrs. Müller are in excellent health.

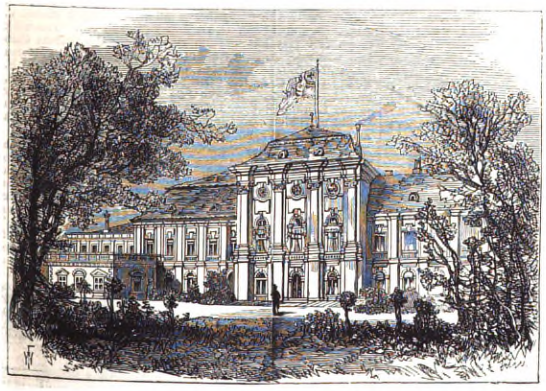


MILITARY SPORTS OF NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

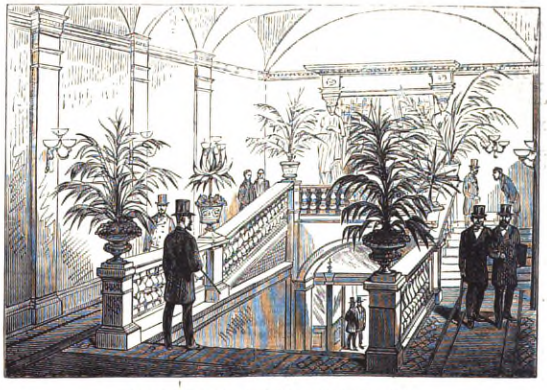
THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE LEAVING THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.



NATIVE INDIAN SOLDIERS' GAMES IN CAMP AT MALTA: A MATCH AT SINGLE-STICK.



GARDEN FRONT OF THE RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.



THE STAIRCASE, RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The complete returns of the results of the twenty-two elections held in France on Sunday show that of the candidates returned seventeen are Republicans and three are Conservatives. In two cases a second ballot will be necessary. The Republicans won fourteen fresh seats, and the majority now numbers about 380.

M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, has accepted an invitation from the Municipality of Boulogne to lay the foundation-stone of the new harbour. He has appointed Sept. 2 for the ceremony.

The Shah of Persia, before his departure from Paris, conferred the First Class of the Order of the Lion and Sun on Sir Albert Sassoon, in recognition of encouragement and assistance rendered by him in past years to Persian commerce.

The Duke of Sutherland and the Duke of Westminster have arrived in Paris.

M. Thulie has been elected President of the Paris Municipal Council.

A duel with swords was fought on the 4th inst., on the Luxembourg frontier, between Señor Caicedo, Minister of San Salvador in Paris, and Señor Medina, Minister of Guatemala. Señor Caicedo was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

The press pavilion at the Exhibition was opened last Saturday with speeches by M. Spuller and M. Berger. The Exhibition juries are busy, and five honorary medals to French painters have already been awarded—viz., to MM. Meissonnier, Cabanel, Gérome, Français, and Bouguereau. The international chess tournament is now progressing at the Palais de l'Industrie. Some particulars will be found in our Chess column. The English concerts at the Exhibition are fixed for the 17th, 18th, and 20th inst. As will be seen in our Music column, the Prince of Wales has greatly interested himself to ensure a worthy representation of English music.

Alberty de Cadenet, chief mechanician at the Grand Hotel, Paris, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment and 200f. fine as being partly responsible for the accident to the lift by which three persons lost their lives in February last. The evidence showed that fissures had gradually formed in the cast-iron cornice attaching the hydraulic piston to the framework of the lift.

Martin, the furniture broker in the Rue St. Lazare, Paris, who inveigled a collector of the Société Générale into his shop on the pretence of getting change for a 1000f. bank-note, and then murdered him, was tried on Monday. He received a good character as a husband and father, and the jury gave him the benefit of extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to hard labour for life.

SPAIN.

The King and Royal family left Madrid on the 4th inst. for the Escurial, where the funeral service for the late Queen Mercedes is to be held. The ceremonies, which will be carried out at the expense of the State on a most magnificent scale, have been postponed from the 10th to the 17th inst. Great preparations are being made for the ceremonial, and the musical Society of Madrid has engaged to perform the Requiem Mass on the occasion.

The Government has conferred on General Martinez Campos the Golden Fleece worn by the late King of Hanover, and has appointed General Jovellar Captain-General of Cuba.

ITALY.

The Court mourning for King Victor Emmanuel ended on the 10th inst., on the morning of which day the new ironclad Dandolo was launched at Spezia. The King and Queen, with the Ministers, arrived at eight o'clock, the senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies at nine. Some 50,000 spectators had assembled. The city was magnificently decorated, and the ships in the port were gaily dressed out. Queen Margherita christened the ship, which, however, did not glide quite off her stays, and had to be pulled into the water by two powerful vessels. The Dandolo is one of the largest vessels in the Italian navy; it is armour-plated, with two turrets, armed with four guns of 100 tons; engines constructed by Penn, of Greenwich, 7500-horse power; tonnage, 10,569; money value, 13,920,000 lire. The Duilio, launched from the dockyard of Castellamare on May 8, 1876, is the exact counterpart of the Dandolo. Other sixteen ironclads complete the first category of the men-of-war of the Italian fleet, including the Italia and Lepanto still in construction, the Palestro, Principe, Amadeo, Roma, Venezia, Maria Pia, Conte Verde, Castelfidardo, Ancona, S. Martino, Affondatore, Terribile, Formidabile, Varese, and Messina.

The Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on Monday until November. Duke Colonna da Cesaro, one of the most distinguished of the younger members of the Chamber, died at Leghorn on the same day of heart disease. He was for some time Attaché to the Italian Embassy at London, and in 1862 left that service to take part in the expedition to Aspromonte.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council of Ministers, tendered the resignation of the members of the Austrian Cabinet to the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday week. His Majesty has addressed an autograph letter to Prince Auersperg intrusting him with the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, but reserving his decision in regard to the resignation of the Ministry. His Majesty has, however, acceded to the request of the Minister of the Interior, Baron de Lasser, to be allowed to resign on account of bad health, and has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, creating him at the same time a life member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Austrian Reichsrath, Dr. Rechbauer, has been appointed Privy Councillor of his Majesty.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Vienna on the 5th inst. His Majesty, who was received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, proceeded to the Hofburg, the Imperial residence. State banquets have been given in honour of the Shah.

The commencement of the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been postponed until August.

SERVIA.

In opening the Skuptschina on Sunday Prince Milan, in his speech from the throne, stated the motives for entering upon a second campaign against Turkey, and thanked the national militia for their services in the field. His Highness dwelt upon the article of the Treaty of San Stefano relative to the independence of Servia and the extension of her territory, and expected that the Congress would sanction Servian independence and increase Servian territory by those districts in which Servians for centuries past have demanded union with Servia. The Prince also hoped from the justice and goodwill of the Great Powers an amelioration in the condition of the Servian countries not united with Servia. Servia, independent and enlarged, would, he said, acquire fresh strength for the development of all the national forces. The Prince concluded by recommending the Skuptschina to confine itself to the most pressing matters, such as the Budget, the laws enacted during the war, the discussion of the law upon invalided soldiers, and the reorganisation of the active army.

Senator Matie has been elected President and M. Vasits Vice-President of the Skuptschina.

Prince Milan has issued a proclamation in which he announces the independence of Servia, and expresses a belief that it will be recognised by Europe. He thanks the Congress for what it has done in favouring Servian aspirations, and calls upon the national representatives to be prepared for further financial sacrifices.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, in a speech at the commemorative celebration of the battle of Wyoming, spoke in favour of a policy of equity and good faith towards the Indians, and said that if war became necessary he would give the commanders the means to conduct it successfully.

A disastrous encounter with the Indians is reported in American telegrams. Fifty volunteers under Captain Sperry, who marched to Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, to scout in the Indian country south of Columbia River, were ambuscaded by the hostile Indians on Saturday, and the entire company killed or wounded, except seven. Captain Sperry himself was among the killed. Intelligence has been received by the Government that, in order to prevent the crossing of the Indians, the Columbia river is being guarded by the Federal troops.

General Howard reports that on Monday last he advanced from the south-west in two columns, and attacked the hostile Indians at Butler Creek. The Indians were strongly posted on a steep ridge, but, after a stubborn contest, were driven to another position in the rear, which the troops stormed and captured; the Indians retreating, were pursued five miles, abandoning their horses, provisions, and camp materials. The loss on the side of the United States troops is said to have been trifling. General Howard has opened communications with General Wheaton on the Columbia River.

CANADA.

By the latest telegrams we learn that disturbances were feared at Montreal at the Orange celebrations on the 12th inst. The Mayor has issued a proclamation stating that no crowds would be allowed to assemble, and that measures would be taken to preserve the peace and arrest all disturbers. The Orange leaders have taken legal opinion as to the legality of this proclamation, and have therefore given notice that the procession would take place. The Government, at the request of four magistrates on Montreal, has ordered 2000 men to encamp in Dominion-square on the 11th inst., under Major-General Smyth, who was to be sworn Peace Commissioner. The Mayor of Montreal has gone to Ottawa to endeavour to prevent the troops from being called out, and, if the measure should be persisted in, to have them placed under his own direction. He has stated that, if the magistrates should have the direction of the troops, he should retire from all active participation in the efforts to preserve order. Six regiments and two battalions of artillery were on Thursday stationed in different parts of Montreal.

Forbearance on the occasion of the Orange celebration was unanimously counselled by the Protestant and Catholic ministers of Montreal in their sermons on Sunday last. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral letter urging all Catholics to keep the peace, to support the authorities, and to abstain from alcoholic liquors on the 12th inst. A meeting of 10,000 Irish and French Canadians was held at Montreal on Monday night, at which resolutions were unanimously passed upholding the Mayor.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News has been received from the Cape by way of Madeira to June 18. Edmund Sandili, the Gaika chief, is still negotiating with the Colonial Government respecting terms of peace. The sub-chief Namba surrendered unconditionally on June 11. A *Times* telegram says:—With the death of the Chief Sandilli, Seyolo, and Anto, and the surrender of Dhimba, the Kaffir rebellion is at an end. General Thesiger will come to Cape Town next week, and then proceed to Natal. The principal defensive measures proposed by the Ministry have passed the Assembly. The Budget speech proposes fresh taxation to the amount of about £200,000.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on the 9th inst. by Sir George Bowen, the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, announced the introduction of bills for a new loan for public works and for the purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway. His Excellency also announced that an International Exhibition will be held at Melbourne in 1880. Another telegram from Melbourne states that the Mayor and Secretary for Public Works have placed Carlton Gardens in the possession of the Commissioners for the purposes of the Exhibition, and tenders for the building, in accordance with the accepted design, will be called for immediately. All parties are unanimous in the desire to make the exhibition a success.

A telegram from Brisbane dated the 6th inst. says that the Queensland revenue for the last financial year has slightly exceeded the Ministerial estimate. The colonisation of New Guinea is attracting increased attention, and a rush to the gold districts there is expected. The Governor of the Fiji Islands being absent, it is expected that the High Commissioner's jurisdiction in New Guinea will devolve on the Governor of Queensland.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, dated the 6th inst., says:—"Sir George Grey has had a most satisfactory interview with the Maori chief Rewi at Waitara. Rewi gives his entire adherence to the Government. Another meeting is arranged for September with Rewi and the native king jointly to arrange for the completion of the Government system of railroads through the North Island. It is believed that no difficulties will arise in making necessary arrangements, and that the natives will probably give land for purchase.

The Newfoundland Legislature has been dissolved.

Hödel, who made an attempt on the life of the Emperor of Germany, was tried on Wednesday and sentenced to death.

Princess Salm-Salm, the well-known authoress, died at Würzburg, on the 9th inst.

A son of the Khedive is, by special permission of the Queen, about to enter the Royal Military Academy as a cadet.

The Dowager Queen Caroline Amalia of Denmark completed her eighty-second year on the 5th inst. Her Majesty is the oldest living member of the Royal families in Europe.

It is announced in a telegram from Batavia that large reinforcements of Dutch troops are being sent to Atchin, where it is rumoured that a serious outbreak has occurred.

The Oaklands, Captain W Lawrence, chartered by Sir Arthur Bligh, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for Port Adelaide with 384 emigrants, among whom were eighty-five single female domestic servants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Stockbridge proper was as enjoyable a meeting as ever in many respects, though the epidemic, which has run through as many of the chief stables, caused the racing to be rather below the usual standard. Backers received a terrible blow in the Stockbridge Cup, in which they laid odds of 9 to 2 on Lollypop, and then had the mortification of seeing Ecossais hold him quite safe at every part of the journey, and finally beat him in a canter by three lengths. We remember that in 1874 it was confidently predicted that Ecossais's fore legs would never carry him to the end of that season; and yet, at seven years of age, he is as sound as possible, and capable of carrying all sorts of weights, and of winning races in the best company. Truly, "never prophesy unless you know" is a wise maxim. Scapegrace earned fresh laurels in the Mottisfont Stakes by defeating Strathern cleverly, though only in receipt of 2 lb., and the son of Wild Oats must be one of the best youngsters that have run this season. On the Friday the rich Hurstbourne Stakes produced a rather poor field, and was won by Caxtonian, a son of Sterling and Countess Agnes. T. Cannon, the popular jockey, had a very successful two days, as he carried off four races with his own horses, and rode the same number of winners.

The July Meeting—the most pleasant of any held at Newmarket—commenced on Tuesday, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who was the guest of Count Festetic. The first race of importance was the July Stakes, for which the Adventurer—Lady Morgan colt, now named Ruperra, who was amiss when he won his first engagement at Ascot, had been specially reserved. Gunnersbury and Leghorn also emerged from temporary retirement. The remaining five competitors were all "dark," the best-looking of them being Rayon d'Or, a son of Flageolet and Araucaria, and therefore half-brother to Chamant. He is, however, still very backward, and will do much better later in the season. Gunnersbury made the running at such a pace that he had Ruperra in difficulties before they had gone more than half way; but Fordham, who had no spurs, rode him with immense determination; and the colt, struggling on with marvellous gameness, caught Gunnersbury, who was then swerving about from distress, and won by a length. Ruperra is not yet nearly so fit as he can be made; and his victory in the Derby next season, with Fordham on his back, would be one of the most popular that has ever been accomplished. Trappist (9 st. 7 lb.), the favourite for the Cheveley Stakes, was hopelessly out of it after he had gone a quarter of a mile, and the uncertain Chevron (8 st.) won as he liked. The Exeter Stakes on Wednesday was not far enough for Lansdown, who was only third to a filly of the Duke of St. Alban's, called High and Mity. She is a daughter of Parmesan and Nobiesse; so her name, though by no means elegant, is singularly apt. Some remarkably speedy horses ran for the July Cup, including Lollypop, Julius Cæsar, Redwing, Trappist, and Ecossais. The weights were too much against Lord Falmouth's filly to give her a chance of success, and Trappist carried 10 st. 11 lb., including the full penalty of 12 lb. He and Ecossais had all the best of the start, and nothing but Lollypop ever got near them, Trappist eventually beating Ecossais by a clever half length, while Lollypop was about the same distance from the second. The meeting of Jannette and Thurio, over the Bunbury Mile, was watched with intense interest, and the result has made the former as good a favourite as Insulaire for the Leger. Certainly Thurio was attempting to concede 8 lb.; but the filly appeared to have more than that amount of weight in hand as she passed the post.

We regret to note that the sale of the Middle Park Yearlings, which took place last Saturday, was by no means a success, the fifty-four realising a total of 11,585 gs. only, or an average of about 214 gs., which shows a marked falling off from last season. Only two lots reached four figures, a splendid son of Rosicrucian and Anderida, for whom Lord Rosebery gave 1100 gs., and the Macaroni—Lady Sophia colt (1200 gs.). There were no less than thirteen young Rosicrucians, and we can imagine how the average they made—383 gs.—would have been increased if the unfortunate Beauclerc had been in a condition to win the Derby. At the time of writing the sales of blood stock at Newmarket seem very poorly supported; but we shall be better able to allude to them next week.

Both cricket-matches between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in favour of the former, and it must have been specially galling to the professionals to lose the first of them. They were only beaten by fifty-six runs, and of the 278 obtained by their opponents, no less than 148 were made by Messrs. W. G. and G. F. Grace, who, it is notorious, have no claim to appear among the amateurs. The bowling of Mr. A. G. Steel was as successful as usual, and proved fatal to nine wickets. At Lord's the scoring was far heavier, and the Players were defeated by 206 runs. Selby (88 and 64) batted magnificently, as did Emmett (57 and 47); but, with the exceptions of Midwinter (16 and 24) and Pooley (35 and 15), no one else did much. Long scores were very plentiful on the other side, W. G. Grace (90), A. P. Lucas (18 and 91), the Hon. A. Lyttelton (53), the Hon. E. Lyttelton (44 and 66), A. W. Ridley (58), and A. G. Steel (41) doing most of the rungetting, and nothing finer than the batting of Lucas, Grace, the Hon. E. Lyttelton, and the two professionals we have already mentioned, has been seen this season. Last week the Australians defeated an Eighteen of Stockport by 149 runs, the feature of the match being the fine batting of Messrs. T. Horan (14 and 70) and G. H. Bailey (34 and 35). This week they met a very strong team representing the Orleans Club and Ground. A. Bannerman (not out, 71) and Mr. T. Horan (64) batted in rare form; but, on the other side, Messrs. T. E. R. Fryer (61), C. J. Thornton (40), and I. D. Walker (not out, 60) scored very fast, and the match was drawn much in favour of the Orleans Club. This was, we believe, the first match played at the Orleans Club, and one can only regret that such a perfect ground is not a little larger.

For once Henley Regatta escaped without rain, and the meeting was a brilliant success in every way, the attendance being enormous, and the racing closer and more exciting than we ever previously remember to have seen it. The Thames R.C., favoured by the station, beat the Cambridge eight for the final of the Grand Challenge Cup; and, for about the eighth year in succession, the London R.C. took the Stewards' Cup for fours. The Diamond Sculls was at the mercy of Edwardes-Moss, after his fluky defeat of G. W. Lee, the American sculler, on the previous day; and the Silver Goblets were an equally good thing for him and Ellison. One of the most generally popular victories of the day was that of the Columbia College crew in the Visitors' Challenge Cup, as every one would have been sorry to see the plucky Americans fail to take a prize, especially after the unlucky mistake which deprived Lee of a well-earned triumph.

Rear-Admiral Commerell, a Constantinople despatch says, while in one of the boats of his flag-ship near Gallipoli, was caught in a sudden storm. Three of the boat's crew were drowned, and the Admiral himself narrowly escaped.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brandram, T. P., Lecturer of the Theological College, Chichester, to be Priest, Vicar, and Succentor of Chichester Cathedral.
Mackey, D. J.; Canon and Precentor of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth.
Sheppard, Henry Drought; Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, Berks.
Tanner, J.; Rector of Chipping Ongar, Ch. Ch.
Vernon, Canon; Rector of Etton, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

Forty Bishops preached in the churches of the metropolis on Sunday, thirty-one being foreign or colonial.

Bishop Maclagan was enthroned in Lichfield Cathedral on Thursday.

A purse of 100 guineas has been presented to the Rev. J. H. Johnson by his parishioners on his leaving Glen Innes, in the diocese of Grafton and Armidale, for England.

The new archdeaconry of Bodmin has been conferred by the Bishop of Truro on the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse, Rector of St. Ive's, Cornwall, and proctor for the clergy in convocation.

The Bishop of London on Tuesday consecrated the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington, which has been opened by license for ten years, and which is one of the most complete ecclesiastical buildings in London. His Lordship was attended by Mr. J. B. Lee, his registrar and secretary, and preached.

On Thursday the Festival of the Choirs of the Deaneries of Burnham and Maidenhead was held at Windsor. There was a procession of clergy and surpliced choirs, with banners, to St. John's Church, where Archdeacon Potts preached the sermon. Afterwards the clergy, choirs, and visitors dined in Windsor Home Park, under the marquee used for the Prince Consort's Association.

The Bishop of Winchester has reopened the church of Twyford, Hants, called "the gem of Hampshire villages." The church has been rebuilt from designs by Mr. Waterhouse, at a cost of £9000, of which Sir T. Fairbairn (to the memory of whose children one of the windows is filled with stained glass) has contributed a large portion. In pulling down the old nave evidences of work anterior to the transitional style of the Church of St. Cross, at Winchester, were found.

At St. Nicholas parish church, Newbury, a flower sermon was preached on Sunday by the Rector, the Rev. E. Imber Gardiner. After the sermon some hundreds of bouquets of beautiful flowers were carried by the children to the chancel, and deposited in large baskets arranged within the communion rails. A collection was made in behalf of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and in the evening the flowers were dispatched by the Great Western Railway to that and similar institutions in the metropolis.

The Bishop of St. Albans on Tuesday consecrated a new church, dedicated to Holy Trinity, at Leytonstone, where there is a growing poor population. The church is of Early Gothic architecture, and will contain 800 persons. All the seats are free. The church has been built by Mr. James Brown, of Finsbury-pavement, at a cost of about £6500, this being exclusive of gifts by neighbouring residents and others of a handsome font, lectern, &c. An anonymous donor has given a site for a parsonage and Sunday schools.

Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, has announced that he has by his will given £250,000 to the various funds in the diocese. The following shows the amounts required and the various funds which are to be endowed:—the Bishop's income of £1200 a year, £30,000; the stipends of dignitaries—one Archdeacon, £5000; three Canons and Rural Deans, £6000—£11,000; clergy stipends, £100,000; superannuated clergy, £10,000; fund—sick clergy, £5000; new clergy, £25,000; the training of future clergy, £25,000; the religious education of the young, £44,000.

The New Testament Company met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their eighty-second session, and sat each day this week until Friday inclusive. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Archbishop of Dublin, the Deans of Lincoln, Lichfield, and Rochester, Archdeacons Lee and Palmer, the Master of the Temple, Professors Lightfoot, Kennedy, D. Brown, Milligan, and Newth, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, Mr. Humphry, and the secretary, Mr. Troutbeck. They proceeded with the second revision of the Epistle to the Ephesians.

On the 29th ult. the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a chapel-of-ease and burying ground for that part of the parish of Stour Provost which is known as Stour-row. The building, which was erected about ten years ago, mainly through the exertions of the late Rector, the Rev. R. Barrett, cost about £1200, the chief contributors being the Marchioness of Westminster, King's College, Mr. A. Morrison, and Mr. Barrett himself. It will accommodate about 150 worshippers.—The Right Rev. Prelate has also reopened the parish church of Buriton, which has undergone a thorough restoration, the tower being the only portion of the structure that did not require renovation. By means of a subscription, a new chancel window has been inserted in memory of Mary, the wife of J. M. Sumner, Rector of Buriton, by the parishioners. In the southern aisle there is a memorial window of the late Mr. John Bonham-Carter.

The Pan-Anglican Synod resumed its sittings at the palace on the 4th inst.—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The subject discussed at the morning sitting was "The position of Anglican Chaplains and Chaplaincies on the Continent of Europe and Elsewhere," the speakers being the Bishops of London, Gibraltar, Long Island, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Carlisle; Bishop Claughton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Antigua. In the afternoon the subject considered was, "Modern Forms of Infidelity, and the Best Means of Dealing with Them"—the speakers being the Bishops of Ohio, Killaloe, Peterborough, Lincoln, Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol, Winchester, Montreal, Llandaff, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Bombay, Saskatchewan, Bloemfontein, and the president. Both subjects were referred to a committee.—On the 5th the Synod discussed the condition, progress, and needs of the various Churches of the Anglican communion, and, having appointed a committee further to consider the subject, adjourned to the 22nd inst.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Richard Greswell, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Worcester, has been elected an honorary Fellow in that society.

Mr. Markby, M.A., of Merton College, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, has been elected to the lately established readership of Indian Law.

Mr. E. W. Rees, of Repton School, has been elected to a mathematical scholarship at University College.

The vacant demyships at Magdalen College have been awarded as follow:—Classical: Henry Havelock, Wellington College, and John Edward Morris, Repton School. Mathematical: William Hartley Carnegie, Trinity College, Dublin. Natural Science: John Shaw Willes Chitty and George Lindsay Turnbull, Clifton College.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant open scholarships, &c., at Worcester, out of forty-three candidates:—Mr. Nicholson, scholar non ascriptus, and Mr. Hadow, from Malvern College, to the Clarke Scholarships; Mr. Leask, of Merton, to the Cookes Scholarship, open pro hac vice; Mr. Murdock, of the University of Aberdeen, to an open scholarship. Messrs. Balfour, of Marlborough College; Drew, of Clifton College; Clement Price, of Worcester College; Dwyer, of Christ's Hospital; and Hamilton, scholar non ascriptus, have been elected to exhibitions.

The degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, has been conferred on Mr. Cliffe Leslie by the University of Dublin.—The Senior Science Scholarship in Trinity College, Dublin, has been awarded to Swift Johnston, of the High School, Dublin.—The Board of Trinity College, on written apologies from the two students, Fisher and Cowen, suspended from their degrees, have removed the suspensions which had been imposed as penalties for the late riot in the college.

The Earl of Morley on the 28th ult. distributed the prizes to the students of University College for the closing session in the faculties of art and law and science. A report of the progress of the institution was read by the Dean (Professor Morley), after which the noble chairman addressed the assemblage, expressing his particular satisfaction with the increased educational facilities now afforded by the college to women for making themselves fitter to fill their position as home-trainers and as members of society. The pressure upon our space prevents us from giving the long prize list. Some names figure several times among prize-winners; foremost of the pluralists being Mr. D. S. MacColl, Mr. E. P. Jacobson, and Mr. L. H. Edmunds, all of London.

Earl Granville, as Chancellor of the University of London on Tuesday laid the first stone of some new buildings which are to form an addition to University College. The cost is estimated to be between £85,000 and £100,000. Mr. Goschen, M.P., treasurer of the college, read an address, giving an historical narrative of its origin and progress, together with a description of the nature of the work which it had so long carried on. The ceremony of laying the stone was followed by a luncheon, at which Earl Granville, Earl Fortescue, Mr. Lowe, Lord Belper, Professor Henry Morley, Lord Kimberley, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Lyon Playfair were among the speakers.

Mr. Gladstone gave an address on "Homer" to the members of the Eton College Literary Society last Saturday evening.—The result of the examination for the Physical Science prizes at Eton is as follows:—Geology and Physical Geography—Herries, K.S., 1; Pemberton, 2; Chambers, Bayley, Beaumont, Wood, and Wheeler. Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism—Kingston, K.S., 1; Griffith, Thurton, Harrington. The examiners recommended that the prizes should be divided between Herries and Pemberton.

The 4th inst. being Speech-Day at Harrow, a large number of visitors assembled at the school. Dr. Butler, the Head Master, presided, and distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the late examinations.

The 26th ult. was Speech-day at Rugby School, and was celebrated with all due honours, including the distribution of prizes to the boys and the performance of sundry passages from the classical and the modern drama. The Bishop of Worcester, chairman of the governing body, presided.

The following have been elected to entrance scholarships at Rossall School:—Seniors—H. K. Bather, R. Proude, and A. J. Jameson, Rossall School; A. L. Napier, Rev. A. S. Grenfell's, Parkgate, Cheshire; H. M. E. Price, Rossall School. Juniors—A. H. Davis and A. D. Steel, Rossall School; C. Gibson, Rev. A. G. Humfrey's, Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, Banbury; J. H. Acheson, Rev. J. C. C. Pipon's, Arnold House, Chester; F. W. H. Jones, Christ College, Brecon; R. Davies, Rev. A. G. Humfrey's, Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, Banbury; H. G. Smith and T. H. Vines, Rossall School; J. Armitage, Huddersfield College.

The following have been elected to foundation scholarships at Sherborne:—Turner, Partridge, House ma., Harper mi., Shore, Rev. W. B. Davis, The College, Torquay. To Old Shirburnian scholarships—Lovett, Ellis mi., and Holme. To an extra scholarship for one year—Lys ma. The successful candidates, with one exception, are already members of the school.

General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., distributed the prizes and certificates of merit to the successful students in the general literature and applied sciences departments of King's College on the 26th ult.

The 25th ult. was speech-day at Forest School, Walthamstow. J. K. F. Cleave received the King's College prize. Four boys gained certificates under the Oxford and Cambridge board. Several University distinctions appear in the list of honours. There are 130 boys in the school.—On the following Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales halted for a short time on the school bounds, and, by permission of the Prince, the head master presented a short address to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince replied, and begged a day's holiday.

At Clifton College the annual Guthrie commemoration was held on the 29th ult., when the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Bell, Master of Marlborough College. It was announced during the day that subscriptions amounting to nearly £6000 had been promised towards the fund being raised for the enlargement of the chapel, the completion of the quadrangle, and the addition of a racquet-court, as a memorial of Clifton College having been incorporated by Royal charter. The estimated expense of the additional buildings is £9000.

The session at the Baptist College, Regent's Park, closing on the 25th ult., a soirée was held in the evening, when the chair was taken by Sir Charles Reed. The feature of the evening was an address by the Rev. Charles Stanford, D.D., of Camberwell, on "Doddridge, Pastor and Tutor."

The 110th anniversary festival of Cheshunt College was celebrated on the 27th ult.

Blundell's School, Tiverton, held its annual festival on the 28th and 29th ult. At the service on Friday at St. Peter's Church the Archdeacon of Exeter, an old Head Master, preached the sermon. The speeches on St. Peter's Day included scenes from Sheridan's "Critic," Molière's "Avare," and Aristophane's "Equites." The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Devon. The list of distinctions gained by the school since June last year includes three open scholarships at Cambridge, and an exhibition and a first class in the final classical school at Oxford.

Viscountess Falmouth presided on the 2nd inst. at the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Burlington Middle-Class School for Girls, in Old Burlington-street.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the sons of the late Sir E. Armitage propose to found four scholarships to his memory in connection with the Manchester Grammar School.

The great Crosby School for the Merchant Taylors' Company, situated near Liverpool, erected at a cost of £12,000, was opened on the 27th ult. The building will supersede an old one founded in 1620, under the will of John Harrison, a citizen of London, whose father was a native of Crosby.

The Rev. Sidney Bolton Kincaid, M.A., has been elected to the Vice-Principalship of the Carmarthen Training College.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the North London Collegiate School took place last Saturday at St. James's Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Rev. Charles Williams, head master and principal, read the annual report, which stated that the school was as full as it could conveniently be, the number of pupils being 500. The Vicar's prizes for good conduct were distributed by Canon Spence. The principal prizes were won by the following, to whom they were presented by the Lord Mayor:—Camden Silver Medal for Mathematics, D. H. Bent; Camden Essay, D. H. Bent; Dartmouth Greek Prize, G. P. Ferguson; Southampton Latin Prize, D. H. Bent; Llanover History Prize, A. E. Restarick; Members for Marylebone Medal for Modern Languages, F. A. Hunt; Churchwardens' Prize, English verse, A. E. Restarick; Old Boys' Prizes, given to two boys meriting special reward, E. A. Claremont, A. M. Humphries. Some selections from the ancient and modern classics were then given by the pupils, the recital of which elicited frequent applause.

Mr. Joseph Makinson, barrister, Manchester, has been appointed stipendiary justice of Salford.

Cambo House, the residence of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that the Nile is rising well in both Upper and Lower Egypt. The Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenues has prepared a plan to extinguish all liabilities by 1888.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, in place of Mr. Justice Markby, who has resigned the office after a long term of service.

While the servants in a wild-beast show were cleaning a leopard's cage, in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the animal forced its way out and bounded into the street, causing the greatest alarm. The leopard was forced into a corner, and its keeper, lassooing it round the neck with a stout rope, succeeded in taking it back to its cage.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £320, a gold watch, and an illuminated record of the circumstance, signed by 254 subscribers (including the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Mayor of Brighton), has been presented to Mr. J. G. Cockburn, who has lately retired from the management of the Brighton branch of the London and County Bank.

Another of the St. John ambulance classes was opened on Monday in the barracks of the Hon. Artillery Company. The attendance was large. Captain Jay introduced the lecturer, Mr. Edmund Owen, of St. Mary's Hospital, who taught the St. John class in the Albany-street Barracks. After the lecture the director of the Ambulance Department of the order, Major F. Duncan, R.A., explained the nature of the movement.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in their report recently issued, state that it is recommended to organise and dispatch a special expedition, with the object of examining, by means of excavation where necessary, the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and the determination by this method of the sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and the other places on these shores associated with the New Testament history.

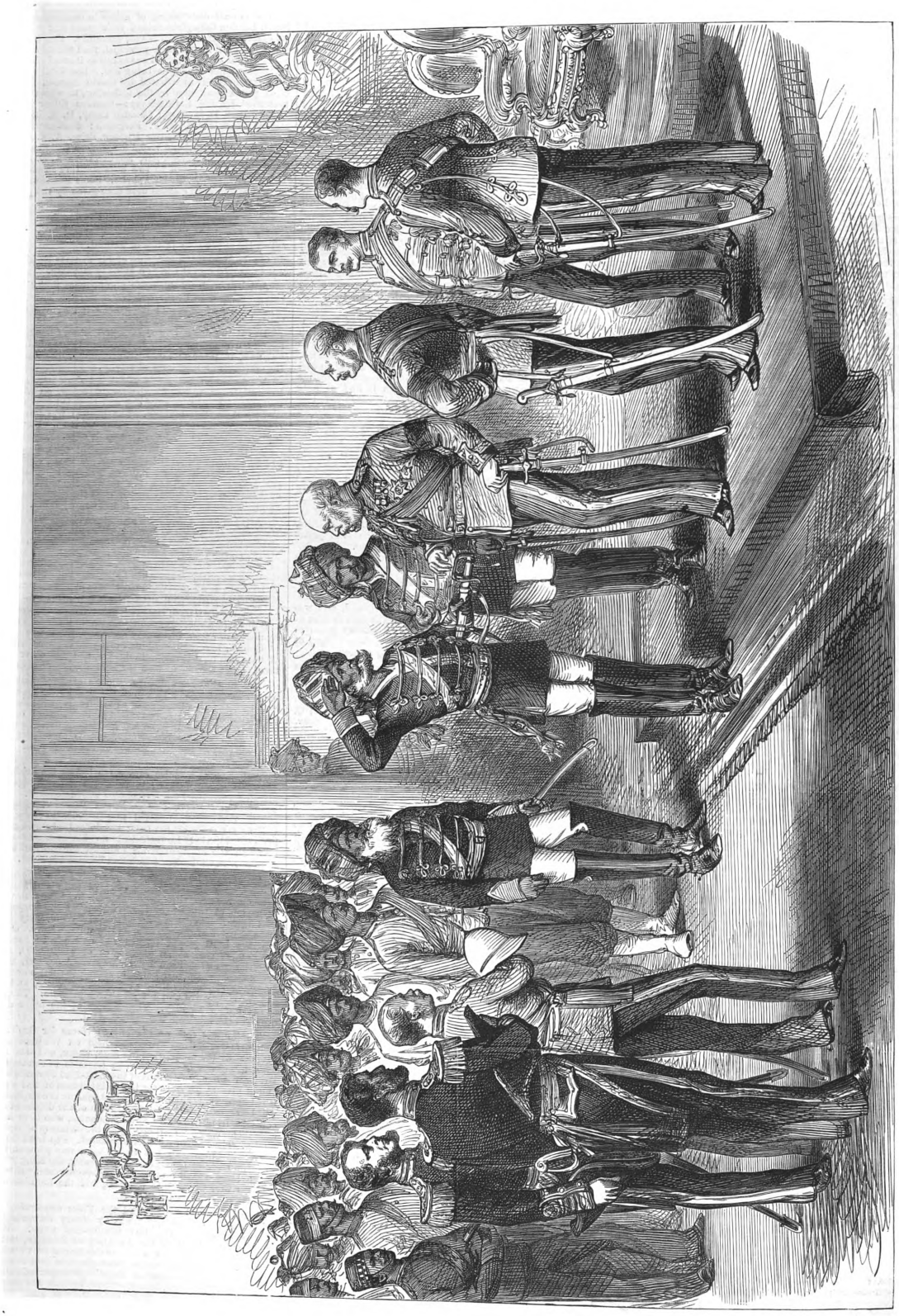
The marriage of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg with Mdlle. Scobeleff will be celebrated at St. Petersburg on the 14th inst. and the marriage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands with the Princess Mary of Prussia at Potsdam on the 27th of next month. A sum of 60,000 guilders has been collected in Holland in small subscriptions. It is to be presented to Prince Henry of the Netherlands on the occasion of his Royal Highness's marriage.

A breach-of-promise case came before the Irish Queen's Bench Division last week, in which Miss Fitzgerald was plaintiff and Mr. Stamer-Gubbins was defendant. Damages were laid at £25,000. Judgment was allowed to go by default, and the defendant submitted to pay £2500 to the plaintiff as well as the costs of her suit; the defendant stating, through his counsel, that he attached no blame whatever to the plaintiff, the only cause for breaking the contract being the state of his own health, which had become impaired.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex left London by special train from Euston Station on a state visit to Blackpool, in Lancashire, on the invitation of the Mayor (Dr. Cocker) and the Corporation of that town. They were accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the wives of the Sheriffs, and by a large suite. On Thursday the Lord Mayor opened the new winter gardens and pavilion, erected at an expense of over £100,000, and was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. A concert, fireworks, and a torchlight procession were among the day's events. On Friday and Saturday there were other festivities, and on Sunday the civic party will attend church in state. They return to London on Monday. The Mayors of the other corporate towns of the kingdom were also invited.

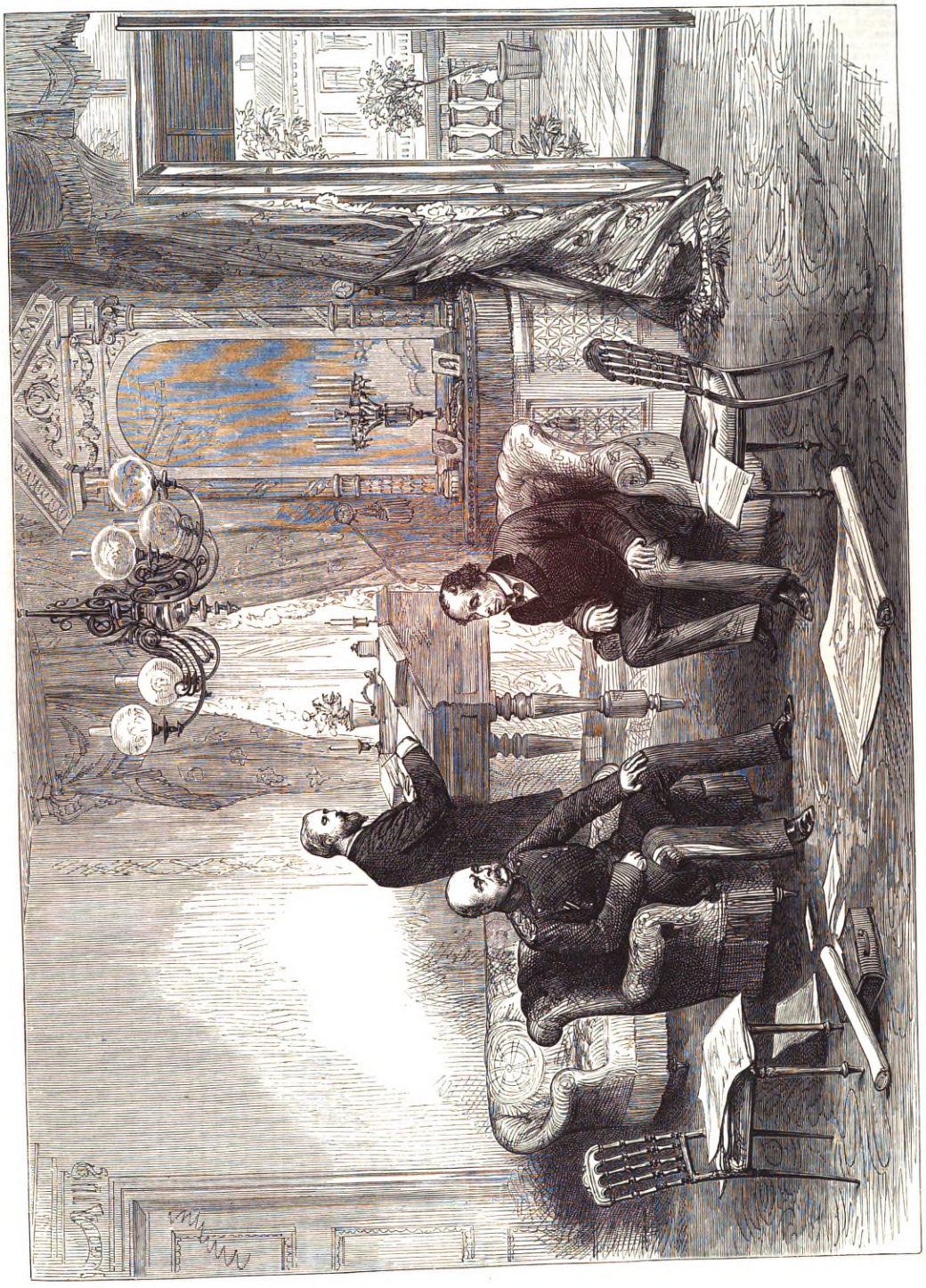
The annual fête of the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected, and Destitute Girls was held on Wednesday in the grounds of the home, Barking Side, Essex, and was attended by a numerous company. The home is in connection with Dr. Barnardo's institutions of the East-End Juvenile Missions, and at present provides for the maintenance of 282 girls; but it is hoped that when the original scheme is completed there will be accommodation for 600. Each of the detached cottages contains from fifteen to twenty inmates, who have a matron over them, called "mother" by all the members of her adopted family. The Earl of Aberdeen presided. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but Lady Cairns was present, together with the Duchess Dowager of Manchester, the King of Bonny, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Eleven new cottages were declared to be open, and the foundation stones of three others were laid.

Some details have reached the *Times* concerning a large collection in entomology made by Henry Edwards, of San Francisco, during the last twenty-five years. Professor Davidson, president of the Academy of Sciences, states that this collection of insects is one of the largest ever made in the United States, and by far the most complete ever made on the Pacific coast. It consists of about 60,000 species, comprising more than 200,000 specimens. These include not only all the orders on the Pacific coast, but nearly or quite all in the United States, with a large representation of orders from all parts of the world. The collection is said to be really one of the most complete known in any country. It is valued at 12,000 dols., or rather that is about the sum expended in freights, cabinets, and the purchase of rare specimens. The labour of twenty-five years is not estimated.



PRESENTATION OF NATIVE INDIAN OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.

PRESENTATION OF NATIVE INDIAN OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.



THE BERLIN CONGRESS: VISIT OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE KAISERHOF HOTEL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Extra Supplement.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS BRIDE.

The approaching marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia is another link in the golden chain of family relationships between the reigning Houses of Great Britain and of the German Empire, which ought to correspond with sincere mutual regard and goodwill on the part of the English and German nations. We give the Portraits of this illustrious young couple, who have been receiving the congratulations of their kinsfolk and friends in this country, and whose nuptial union will probably not long be deferred. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the late Prince Consort, is twenty-eight years of age, having been born at Buckingham Palace on May 1, 1850. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as a cadet, in February, 1866, became a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1868, and of the Royal Artillery in 1869; then entered the Rifle Brigade, and was made a Captain in 1871; was transferred in April, 1874, to the 7th Hussars, was promoted to the rank of Major in August, 1875, and in September, 1876, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his old regiment, the Rifle Brigade. In May, 1871, upon coming of full age, he was made one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and he soon afterwards received from Parliament the grant of a yearly income of £15,000 for life. He is a freeman of the city of London, and a member of the Grocers' Company; he has been invested by the Emperor of Germany with the Order of the Black Eagle, and in 1867 received the Imperial Order of the Osmanli from Sultan Abdul Aziz. His Royal Highness, like his two elder brothers, has visited the British colonies, and is personally well known in Canada, and likewise in Ireland. The young lady whom he is about to wed, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, is younger by ten years than her affianced husband. She is the third daughter of Prince Frederic Charles Nicholas, who is the eldest son of Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, brother to the Emperor-King William I. of Prussia and Germany. Her father, who is fifty years of age, is a distinguished Field Marshal of the Prussian army, and won a high military reputation both in the wars of 1866, against Austria, and in that of 1870 and 1871, against France. Her mother is Princess Mary, daughter of the late Duke of Anhalt; the young Princess Louise Margaret was born at Potsdam on July 25, 1860, so that she will, at her wedding, be just eighteen. Let us all hope that the bride and bridegroom will live at least half a century happily together, which is as much as the ordinary course of nature allows us to expect for the most fortunate mortals of any rank in the world. May they see their Golden Wedding, and its gold be still bright and pure!

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

It is expected that, by the time this Number of our Journal finds its way to readers throughout the United Kingdom, the Congress of Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe will have completed its task, and the representatives of Great Britain, or at least the Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield, will be enabled to return to England, it is hoped, early next week. The assignment of the limited territory attached to the seaport town of Batoum, upon its cession by Turkey to Russia, has been the last question of difficulty with which the Conferences of the past week has been occupied, since it became evident on Monday, from the known Convention between Great Britain and Turkey, for a British defensive protectorate of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions, with the delivery of Cyprus to the British Government, that there would be no substantial opposition made to the Russian acquisition of Batoum. These most important transactions, which throw into the shade all other political events and rumours of the week, are commented upon in our leading article.

The principal Illustration of the Congress given in this Number, from a sketch by our Special Artist at Berlin, is the interior of the private room at the Kaiserhof Hotel occupied by Lord Beaconsfield; and we have introduced into this Engraving the familiar figures of his Lordship and Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, who has repeatedly visited our Premier and held long conversations with him in that apartment. The figure represented as standing and writing at the desk behind is that of Mr. Montagu Corry, private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, who may or may not be instructed to take notes of the weighty utterances of the two powerful statesmen—of course with the consent of Prince Bismarck, if it be done at all, of which we are by no means aware.

We regret to learn that within the last day or two from the time of our present writing the Earl of Beaconsfield has been suffering from gout and some throat malady, which prevented his attending the Conference on Wednesday. He had seemed before in pretty good health, as he appears in our Artist's Sketch of a street scene, where his Lordship appears, with Mr. Montagu Corry, walking from the Kaiserhof Hotel to the Radziwill Palace. The following extract from a letter of the *Times'* Berlin Correspondent on Tuesday will serve for a commentary on the incident shown in our Artist's Sketch:—

"When Lord Beaconsfield first came to Berlin the acting chief of the police waited upon the British Premier to caution him against walking in the streets. There might be assassins abroad, the officer argued, with evident anxiety, intent upon killing the leading man of the high and mighty assembly that had met at Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield, in reply, expressed a doubt that Berlin assassins were sufficiently cosmopolitan to extend their operations to foreign Ministers sojourning in this capital. However, being ignorant of the state of the place, the repeated warning of the anxious officer eventually took effect upon the possible victim. For a week, therefore, the noble Lord used to drive out in a closed carriage, which he only left, at a distance from the town, to take his 'constitutional' in places beyond the reach of Socialists and Anarchists. But his bold spirit rebelled against these secret promenades. Having always deemed death preferable to eternal imprisonment, the Earl, after a week's abstinence, determined to slight the warnings of the police, and freely showed himself in hotel, street, and park. He had no reason to regret his independent course. Unless inconvenienced by obtrusive attention on the part of the metropolitan public, his walks were as agreeable as they were safe. Fame has its attendant penalties, and stares are punishments inflicted by admirers. Lord Beaconsfield has counted among the most interesting sights of the capital during the last month."

Two minor Illustrations, those of the garden front and the staircase of the Radziwill Palace, in which the sittings of the Congress are held, are presented this week, as contemporary history, will scarcely record any proceedings of greater moment than those of this august diplomatic assembly at Berlin.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Monday gave the Leaders of the Opposition abundant food for questioning the Ministry. It had announced that a conditional treaty had been entered into between England and the Porte for a British Protectorate of Turkey in Asia and of the Island of Cyprus. Many prominent members of the Lower House, not wholly satisfied with the Ministerial statement made by the Home Secretary, gathered round the throne to hear what version of the affair should be divulged in the Upper Chamber; and among those assembled at the foot of the gilded chair of State were two or three Cabinet Ministers, possibly interested to learn how the intelligence would be received by noble Lords. They had first to hear what would have been a dry deliverance had it not been for the clear and distinct articulation of the Lord Chancellor, who informed Lord Selborne in sonorous language that the Government bill for the codification of the criminal law would not be proceeded with this Session, but that during the winter Sir James Stephen's luminous measure would be fully weighed and considered by a Royal Commission composed of Lord Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir James Stephen himself, the author and draughtsman of the bill. It was then that Earl Granville rose and preferred his question as to the authenticity of the statement in a "London daily paper." Characteristically explicit was the reply of the Duke of Richmond:—

I may say that, in view of the retention by Russia of the Asiatic territories of the Porte, a conditional convention was, on June 4 last, entered into between her Majesty and the Sultan, to the following effect:—"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in those territories; and, in order to enable England to make necessary provisions for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England. If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it has acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the Convention will cease to operate, and the island will be evacuated." Under this Convention (the condition under which it is founded having now arisen), a firman has been issued by the Porte authorising the transfer of Cyprus to England, and possession of the island will be at once taken and the Government administered on behalf of her Majesty. I have to add that her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Garnet Wolseley to administer the government of the island. I will lay the papers on the table to-night.

An exodus of hon. members followed this declaration, which revealed nothing more than Mr. Cross had stated a quarter of an hour before to the Commons; and noble Lords themselves separated, after a fruitless conversation as to the erection of shelters for equestrians in Rotten-row, and after advancing a few measures a stage.

On Tuesday the Anglo-Turkish Convention was returned to by Lord Granville, who could not learn from the Duke of Richmond whether the treaty had been communicated, either formally or informally, to the other Powers. The bill to enable innkeepers to sell the left property of persons indebted to them was read the second time, on the motion of Lord Henniker; and various other measures were advanced a stage.

In reply to Lord Granville, on Thursday, the Duke of Richmond said he had no information as to the time the principal Plenipotentiaries would arrive in London, nor did he know when they would leave Berlin. There was, however, every reason to believe that the Congress would terminate its labours in the course of a few days. The papers in connection with them would be presented immediately after the close of the Congress. The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill was read the second time, and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the third time and passed. In reply to a question from Lord Shaftesbury respecting the slavery now existing in the island, the Duke of Richmond stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley would leave to-morrow for Cyprus, and on his arrival it would be his duty to make a full investigation of the institutions and every thing else connected with the island. On receiving an authentic report from him, the Government would be in a position to state the course they intended to take.

COMMONS.

Mr. Ridley was virtually declared the elect of South Northumberland yesterday week, the Speaker announcing that the petition of Mr. Grey had been withdrawn. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson (who had been returned by an exceedingly large Liberal majority as member for Middlesborough) was cheered by the Opposition on his taking the oaths and his seat. The afternoon was devoted to a dry discussion in Committee of the Highways Bill, clause 20 of which was reached when progress was reported. A debate on Ritualism, initiated by Mr. E. Jenkins, monopolised the evening sitting. The hon. member for Dundee, in that complaisant and pseudo-philosophic tone to which the House has grown accustomed, advanced many arguments in support of his prayer for a Royal Commission to inquire into the "Ritualistic" practices of certain members of the Church of England. Mr. Green seconded the motion; and the speakers generally, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deplored the conduct of those who had brought about the state of things complained of in the Church. Sir Stafford Northcote urged, however, that the law was strong enough to suppress abuses of the kind alluded to; and the right hon. Baronet succeeded in persuading Mr. Jenkins to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Fawcett was one of the first to open fire on Monday, the hon. member for Hackney not abating one jot of the stentorian quality of his voice in giving notice of a motion for altering the Government of India Act for the due protection of the pockets of the Indian people, whom the Crown would burden with the expenses of an army liable to serve in any part of her Majesty's Empire. Several questions of more or less public interest were put and replied to; Mr. Roberts took the oaths and his seat for Flint; and it then became the duty of the Home Secretary to act temporarily as the Leader of the House in place of Sir Stafford Northcote, obliged to remain at home in consequence of an accident, which drew expressions of regret from both sides the House. Answering a question from the Marquis of Hartington as to the rumoured Protectorate of Turkey in Asia and the transfer of Cyprus, Mr. Cross replied to the same effect as the Duke of Richmond; but what may be termed the macadamised delivery of the Home Secretary seemed to grate on hon. members, and a peal of derisive laughter from the Opposition benches greeted the reference of the right hon. gentleman to the reforms which the Porte would be called upon to effect. As a counter-demonstration, there was a faint, half-hearted burst of applause from the Conservatives at the mention of the approaching occupation of Cyprus. With regard to a second inquiry as to whether the Treaty had been communicated to the Congress, Mr. Cross requested the Marquis of Hartington to repeat the question the following day; and the Home Secretary, in the most offhand and abrupt manner, referred Mr. Gladstone to the papers for a clear understanding of the Convention. Yet another evening was devoted to the cattle plague; and it was shown that the Government had at last resolved to abate the stringency of the Ministerial measure. Mr. Torrens moved in an able speech on the motion for going into Committee on the bill—

That, having regard to the greatly enhanced price of animal food, this House is not prepared to adopt any measure which may tend further to diminish the supply of cattle from abroad.

Whereupon Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson made the conciliatory announcement that while slaughter would be the rule of the measure, it might be well to give the Privy Council power to admit cattle shown to be free from disease from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Mr. Forster was obliged to the Government for the concessions made, and suggested that the home regulations as to the conveyance of cattle should be altered in a similarly rational manner. The bovine chorus was joined in freely; and ultimately, when Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Cross, and the Marquis of Hartington had delivered themselves of their opinions on the matter, Mr. Torrens withdrew his motion. In face of an adverse motion by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Cross got the Bishoprics Bill read the second time by 188 to 60 votes; and the House sat till morning, not separating until the Lords' amendments to the Poor Law Act Amendment Bill had been agreed to.

On Tuesday a little more intelligence was communicated respecting the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. Replying to Mr. Forster, Mr. Bourke said—

The English ratification was sent to Constantinople by special messenger some time ago, and Sir A. Layard reported on the 8th that everything was settled; and Mr. Baring, who was to take the firman to Cyprus, had left Constantinople. We have not yet received any official report of the convention having been formally communicated to the other Powers.

The Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill was read the third time, after Mr. Anderson had uttered a final plaint as to the injustice which the measure threatened to inflict on Glasgow. In Committee on the Highways Bill some progress was made, clause 31 being agreed to ere the House branched off into other business. The evening sitting was occupied with the consideration of Mr. Errington's motion, supported by a speech of great length, for a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1870, which the hon. member argued had not operated sufficiently to check capricious evictions. The Irish members generally, Mr. Butt included, coincided with the views of Mr. Errington. Drily remarking that the authors of the Irish Land Act were not present to defend it, Mr. Lowther had no veneration for that Act, but yet felt bound to object to the motion, which was negatived by 134 to 67 votes.

"Proputty, proputty, proputty," was the toothsome theme which exercised the minds and voices of hon. members on Wednesday. Mr. Potter's Real Estate Intestacy Bill came on for second reading; but the upholders of primogeniture were in force, and the measure was rejected by 193 votes to 157.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reappeared in his place on Thursday and was greeted with loud and general cheering. In reply to Major Nolan, Colonel Stanley stated that the number of troops which would be employed in the occupation of Cyprus was about 10,000, consisting of the Indian contingent now at Malta and three English battalions. Mr. A. Egerton informed Sir A. Gordon that a large chart showing the harbours and coasts of Cyprus would be immediately placed in the library; and in reply to Sir J. Goldsmid, who naïvely inquired whether there were any harbours at all on the island, stated that there was certainly one, and three good anchorages, from which troops could be landed at all times. In answer to an inquiry from Sir G. Campbell, Colonel Stanley said that the committee to investigate the cost of the Indian troops employed in Europe would be nominated next week. He did not expect the inquiry to be a very prolonged one. Mr. Cross, replying to a question put by Mr. Forster, in the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, stated that the papers relating to the Congress were being prepared, and there would be no unnecessary delay in presenting them to Parliament. Maps, too, on a large scale, showing what the Congress had done, would be deposited in the library of each House. In answer to a question from Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Bourke stated that the Foreign Office had received reports of the ill-treatment of the Mohammedans in the Rhodope Mountains, and they agreed very much with the accounts published in the public journals. Replying to Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bourke stated that the Porte had expressed its readiness to enter into a convention with this country for the suppression of the slave trade. A draught one had been prepared, and was sent to Constantinople on June 9. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to follow the same policy in respect to this subject as they had pursued in respect to Zanzibar, Egypt, and the Red Sea. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Sir H. James that it was proposed to refer the Criminal Code (Indictable Offences) Bill to a Commission, consisting of Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir Fitz-James Stephen, to revise the bill and report upon it before the next Session of Parliament. The Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill, the first order of the day, then formed the subject of discussion and contention between the two opposing parties during the remainder of the sitting, each seeming determined to fight the battle to the last, and by the strength of their physical powers to tire the other down. Although the actual question was the consideration of the bill as amended, the principle of the measure was discussed *ab initio*, and in speeches of wearisome length and verbosity. Relays of members were organised on both sides, to relieve each other after midnight, and there is every likelihood that the morning's sun will witness the continuance of this unseemly struggle.

The conference of the British Temperance League was held the early part of this week in York. Resolutions were passed in favour of the closing of public-houses on Sunday, and for an alteration of the present state of things attending the sale of intoxicating liquors at railway stations. The conference will next year be held at Huddersfield.

A match, between representatives of the Hon. Artillery Company and the Berkshire Rifle Volunteers, both commanded by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., has been shot off on Crookham-common, the weapon used being the Martini rifle. For Berkshire the total was 1192 and for the Hon. Artillery Company 1135.

Monsei gneur Dupanloup's proposal to illustrate Joan of Arc's career by ten painted windows in the Orleans Cathedral, and to restore the old expiatory monument, has been already mentioned. He has now issued a stirring appeal for subscriptions, in which he says:—"To us Joan of Arc is a warrior, a victim, and likewise a saint; but, as it appertains to the Church alone to adjudge her this grand title of Saint, twelve of my venerated colleagues and I a few years ago addressed the request to the Holy See. We then opened at Orleans the preliminary investigation required by the canon laws; the Court of Rome has now that investigation in its hands, and we await with confidence its decision." A jury will choose the best plan, and the cost is estimated at 150,000f. All, moreover, who subscribe or collect 100f. will have their names inscribed in gold letters on marble tablets in the cathedral.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Alma, L'Incantatrice," an Italian version of Flotow's new opera, "L'Enchanteresse," was produced on Tuesday. The work was brought out at the Paris Italian Opera in April last, the book of the original French version having been written by M. de Sainte-Georges, the Italian version being by M. de Lauzières. It was in this latter form that the opera was given in Paris and was performed here on Tuesday—the character of the heroine having, in both cases, been represented by Mdlle. Albani. The plot is thus summarised in the book of the opera:—

Camoens, the Portuguese poet, being proscribed, is sharing the hospitality of José, a Portuguese innkeeper in Goa. There he meets with Alma, a charming Bayadère, one of a troupe of street performers. Her beauty and gentle nature awake in the bard a noble passion, while she in turn feels a deep admiration—which ripens into love—for the genius whose verses she has frequently sung to the enraptured people. Camoens, recognised by some officers, his old friends and admirers, is presented with the money whereby he may purchase his ransom and return to Lisbon, when he discovers that Alma is to be sold as a slave by her master, Kubli. To rescue the maid he disposes of his ransom sum in purchasing her himself. Having no longer the means to depart, he, with the help of José, who would leave Goa in order to escape from his coquettish wife, Zingaretta, succeeds in avoiding the watchful eye of the guards, and escapes with Alma and José to Lisbon. Secluded now in José's inn, his hopes lie in the grateful Alma, who by her singing could earn a sum sufficient to procure his freedom. During a night of carnival, however, a crowd of masks enter the inn, among them a stranger, who, recognising in Alma the maiden who had struck his fancy, and for whom he had sought everywhere, would now possess her, when, Camoens drawing a dagger in her defence, a struggle ensues, in which the stranger is wounded. At the moment Fernando, an officer, entering the place, reveals in the wounded stranger the King, Don Sebastian, who is indulging his love of adventure by wandering incognito. Amid the confusion, Camoens makes his escape, and conceals himself with Alma in a remote quarter of the city. He is, however, soon detected and arrested, and confined in a fortress to await his sentence. In vain José has entreated the King's forgiveness, as the wound was accidentally self-inflicted. While the jovial King is enjoying the carnival, amid a boisterous crowd, near the harbour, a batch of convicts in chains passes by, to be transported. Alma, who is present, discovering among them her loved saviour, drags him before the King, imploring mercy. Don Sebastian, astonished at such devotion, and, moved by her despair, would know who is the prisoner. On hearing from Alma the name of Camoens, he immediately repairs the wrong done, and, uncovering himself, does homage to the great poet, the glory of Portugal.

The opera has no overture, not even that poor substitute occasionally supplied under the title of "Prelude," a few detached chords for the orchestra being all that precedes the rising of the curtain on a square in Goa. Some spirited music accompanies the carousing of groups of Portuguese officers, after which Alma enters and sings an elaborate scena in which are some effective contrasts. This was rendered by Mdlle. Albani with an alternation of brilliant execution and refined expression that produced a marked effect. The duet which follows was admirably sung, both by the lady just named and M. Capoul, the representative of Camoens. The delicate mezzo-voce passages for Alma were charmingly given. A lively duet for Zingaretta and José was well rendered by Mdlle. Belocca and Signor Caracciolo, the lady being especially successful in the representation of the arch and coquettish wife of the innkeeper. A pleasing duet for Alma and Camoens and a well-written trio for the same characters and José complete the music of the first act.

Act ii. takes place in José's inn at Lisbon. Here Camoens recites his verses to the sympathetic admiration of Alma, the declamation of the former at the passage "O patria diletta," and the enthusiasm of the latter as expressed in the phrase "O suol natio sei caro al mio cor" having been very effective.

In the demonstrative song "Il vento soffia" (with chorus of sailors), Mdlle. Belocca gained a special success, having had to repeat the air. A common-place solo for Don Sebastian "Un di di follia" (probably an interpolation), was rendered effective by Signor Cotogni's forcible delivery of it. After this follows the trio of the Cigarette—one of the most successful pieces in the performance of the opera at Paris. There is much piquant character in this movement, in which Zingaretta teaches Don Sebastian and José the then novel delights of tobacco. The trio derived much effect in Saturday's performance from the vivacious acting and singing of Mdlle. Belocca. Some bacchanalian music follows, and a solo in which Don Sebastian narrates the story of his love. This was another specimen of good declamation by Signor Cotogni. The remaining important piece in the second act is an effective trio, in which are some dramatic passages expressive of the contention of the Poet and the King, and the intercession of Alma.

Act iii. begins in a square in Lisbon, and opens with one of the principal pieces in the opera, a scena for Alma, containing some very effective vocal writing, both in the brilliant and the expressive styles. Its execution by Mdlle. Albani was a splendid display of finished art, having included some admirable bravura singing and some phrases of exquisite grace and charm. The closing portion, "O canzoni dei primi anni," called forth an enthusiastic demonstration of applause, and the movement had to be repeated. The ballet music which follows is, we believe, an interpolation by Signor Vianesi. This scene included some very effective grouping and skilful dancing by Mdlle. Zucchi and Mdlles. H. and L. Reuters.

The third and fourth acts were thrown into one, much of the closing music of the opera having been omitted. The most important points remaining to be spoken of are—a solo for Cemoens, "Questa sola augusta meta,"—well declaimed by M. Capoul—and a pleasing duet for him and Alma expressive of their mutual affection.

Sufficient has already been said to imply that the performance of Mdlle. Albani was of high excellence, and that Mdlle. Belocca, M. Capoul, and Signor Cotogni were worthy representatives of the characters assigned them. As José, Signor Caracciolo acted and sang with much spirit, the part of Kubli having been efficiently filled by Signor Manfredi; other artists subordinately associated with the cast having been Signori Raguer, Scolara, Fille, and Ferrario.

Like M. de Flotow's previous work "L'Ombra" (produced here by Mr. Mapleson, in an English version, at Her Majesty's Theatre in January last), "Alma" contains some agreeable vocal writing, with occasional instances of dramatic effect and skilful combinations in the concerted music; but, also like that work, there is scarcely sufficient originality or sustained power for an opera of such length and pretensions. The performance was ably conducted by Signor Vianese. "Alma" is well placed on the stage, with rich costumes and picturesque scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney.

The performances of last week were all repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed. "Alma" is to be repeated this (Saturday) evening; and on Thursday Rossini's "Semiramide" was to be revived, with Madame Adelina Patti as the Assyrian Queen, for the first time in England. With the end of next week the season will close.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Balfe's posthumous opera "Il Talismano" was performed on Saturday, for the first time in this theatre. The work was composed to an English libretto written by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who, it need scarcely be said, took his incidents from Scott's well-known romance. The Italian text was supplied by Signor Zaffira, and the recitatives, in lieu of dialogue, were furnished by Sir Michael Costa. In this shape the opera was brought out by Mr. Mapleson in 1874, when his performances were given at Drury-Lane Theatre, Madame Christine Nilsson having sustained the character of Edith Plantagenet, Madame Marie Roze that of Queen Berengaria, Signor Campanini having been Sir Kenneth, and Signor Rota Richard Cœur de Lion.

"Il Talismano"—originally entitled "The Knight of the Leopard"—had long occupied Balfe's attention up to the time of his death (in 1870); and he is believed to have bestowed more deliberate care on it than had generally been his custom, his facility in composition having been exceptionally great. In the opera now referred to we find frequent evidences of considerate workmanship, especially in the concerted pieces and finales, in which some good dramatic climaxes are obtained, as among other instances—in the characteristic music for the Arab soldiers in the opening scene of the Desert; in that of the religious service in the chapel scene; in the elaborate movement in the scene of the Mount, with the entries of the several divisions of Austrian, English, and French soldiers—and in the graceful music for female chorus (in the Queen's pavilion)—all offering some strong and effective contrasts. The writing for the solo singers is distinguished by that suavity of style and special knowledge of vocal effect which Balfe (himself an accomplished vocalist) so eminently possessed.

It is, however, unnecessary to dilate further on merits which we have before pointed out, and which are now generally recognised. These became even more manifest in Saturday's performance, after the interval which had elapsed since the opera had been last heard.

The characters of Sir Kenneth of Scotland (the Knight of the Leopard) and Richard Cœur de Lion were again filled respectively by Signor Campanini and Signor Galassi, the latter gentleman having replaced Signor Rota in the part in 1875. As Edith Plantagenet, Madame Etelka Gerster appeared in a new character and achieved a fresh success. The graceful aria "Placida notte," with its brilliant coda, was finely rendered, as were the "Canzone d'Evelina," Edith's portion of the ring duet, "Teco il serba" (encored), and the exultent concluding aria, "Nella viva trepidanza." This latter afforded a special opportunity for the display of Madame Gerster's exceptionally high range of voice and florid execution, and the continuous applause bestowed on the singer necessitated a repetition of the aria. The music for the Queen was very efficiently rendered by Mdlle. Caroline Salla, who gained a well-deserved encore for the romanza, "La guerra appena." Signor Campanini's performance as the Knight of the Leopard was even more effective than in past representations of the opera. He acted well in the several important situations, and sang the music with good cantabile style. The charming "Flower Song" ("Candido fiore") was encored, and Sir Kenneth's aria, "A te coll' aure," was another successful piece of vocalisation; highly effective also having been the delivery of the Knight's share in the duet with Nectabanus and that with Edith already specified. The character of Richard Cœur de Lion was again finely represented by Signor Galassi—as in repetitions of the opera in 1875. This gentleman sang the aria, "O chi d'amor," and the succeeding prayer, "Alto Signor," with great effect; and his performance altogether was one of high merit. An important feature of the cast was the Nectabanus of Signor Del Puente, who realised excellently the dramatic aspect of the malignant slave by whom Sir Kenneth is tempted to desert his watch of the standard on St. George's Mount. The scene between the two, in that situation, was finely rendered on both sides, Signor Del Puente having also given, with great effect, the solo passages in the interview with Edith in the corridor of the chapel. Signor Franceschi was an efficient representative of the Emir, and subordinate characters were well sustained by Signori Roveri, Rinaldini, and Grazzi.

When "Il Talismano" was first produced no overture was to be found among Balfe's manuscripts, and a brief orchestral prelude was supplied by the ready hand of Sir Michael Costa. Subsequently the overture was discovered among the papers of the deceased composer, and was played with great effect at the Alexandra Palace, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill. In Saturday's performance of the opera this brilliant and well-scored piece was given, as intended, and formed a highly effective introduction to the stage music. The choral and concerted pieces were generally well rendered, as were the orchestral accompaniments. The scenery and costumes are in excellent taste; and there is little doubt that "Il Talismano" will find many successful repetitions. Sir M. Costa conducted Saturday's performance with that care and skill for which he is so renowned.

"Carmen" was given for the fifth time on Monday, "La Traviata" was repeated on Tuesday, and "Fidelio" on Wednesday. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was announced for the first time this season on Thursday, "Il Talismano" for the following night, and this (Saturday) evening the season is to close with the sixth performance of "Carmen"—some supplemental nights, at reduced prices, being advertised to begin on Monday.

That accomplished violinist, Mdlle. Castellan, gave her concert on Monday afternoon at No. 1, Lancaster-gate, by permission of Mrs. Owen Lewis. An interesting programme included skilful performances by the concert giver.

The eighth matinée of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, when Madame Montigny-Rémaury reappeared as pianist, as did Signor Papini as violinist and M. Lasserre as violoncellist.

A most effective performance of Verdi's "Manzoni" Requiem took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby, as on previous occasions, at the Royal Albert Hall. We spoke in detail of the merits of this work when first given in this country in 1875, at the building just named, under the direction of the composer. On Wednesday the solo singers were the Misses Robertson, Miss De Fonblanque, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Littelton. Previous to the Requiem, a miscellaneous selection was given. There was a full orchestra and a chorus including the choir of St. Anne's, Soho, the performances having been given in aid of the establishment of a working men's club in that parish.

A very interesting concert was given by Mr. Malcolm Lawson at the Royal Academy of Music (Tenderden-street) on Wednesday evening, when Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," and portions of Gluck's "Alceste," were performed, with band and chorus; the latter having consisted of members of the Gluck Society. The chief interest centred in the first-named work, the earliest stage production of England's greatest musician, it having been composed in 1675, when Purcell was only nineteen. Wednesday's performance was a very efficient one. The principal soloists were Misses A. Brookes and F. Kelly, Mrs. Hollick, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. T. Marzials, Mr. D. Ferris, and Mr. Williams. Mr. Lawson conducted.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when also the third and concluding opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall will be given.

The Prince of Wales has interested himself to ensure a worthy representation of English music at the Paris Exhibition on July 17, 18, and 20. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the English Commissioner, has secured the cordial co-operation of Mr. Henry Leslie, and these gentlemen have made such arrangements as cannot fail to present our national music in a highly favourable light to the Parisian public. The greater part of the members of Mr. Leslie's choir have entered enthusiastically into the affair, and Madame Arabella Goddard, and several of our most accomplished and popular soloists, have volunteered to assist them. The celebrated choir formerly directed by Mr. Lambert will uphold the honour of Scotland, and in the international choral competition Wales will be represented by the famous choir from Carnarvon.

THEATRES.

On Tuesday a new drama in five acts, by Mr. Cyril Searle, an American manager, entitled "Nancy Sikes," taken from the late Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," was produced at the Olympic. A débutante, so far as London, or rather England, is concerned, appeared as the heroine, supported by the author as Bill Sikes. The lady's name is Rose Eytinge. She has won, we are told, a considerable reputation in the United States in certain melodramatic characters, and even succeeded in higher rôles, such as Lady Macbeth and Cleopatra. Her choice of such a part as Nancy Sikes for her first appearance in England has excited discussion; but it was probably justified by the tragic elements embodied in the part. We are now in a position to judge of her merits. That Miss Eytinge is an actress of great power and discrimination there can be no doubt; nevertheless, it is with compassion that we recognise the waste of manifest talent on so revolting a task. The death-scene, in particular, with all its elaboration of circumstance, is too painful for representation. Nor is it saved by its supposed realism; for it is furthermore intensified by a kind of inverted idealism, that attributes to the criminal a sentiment of honour, which, however recognisable by thieves, can scarcely be expected to secure the sympathy of honest people. The selection of the piece for a first appearance is a great mistake. The débutante was well supported and the characters were carefully distinguished by competent performers. Nevertheless, it cannot be affirmed that the audience were altogether pleased with the performance.

In consequence of Mr. Sothern's ill-health, the Haymarket will close this evening for awhile, during which the great actor will visit America, where it is said he will perform for three days. He will return to this country in time for arrangements in relation to his proposed provincial tour, which will commence in September.

"Mary Warner," it is said, will be shortly performed at the Lyceum; Mr. John Billington is expected to support the part of George Warner.

The lesseeship of the Adelphi is stated to have passed from Mr. Chatterton to Mr. T. G. Clark.

The season at the Gaiety has been brought to a close, and the theatre will undergo a process of decoration until August.

On Monday, at the Lyceum, Mr. Henry Irving took his benefit in the presence of a numerous audience. He sustained Mathias, in "The Bells," and also Jingle, in the comical adaptation of "Pickwick;" and in both was, as usual, eminently successful.

Next Monday evening there will be produced at the Olympic an àpropos skit, called "A Congress at Paris," by Mr. Edward Rose. The principal part will be played by Mr. Harry Proctor, of the Theatre Royal, Scarborough; and Mr. Herbert Tree, Miss Lizzie Coote, and others will appear.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton has been unanimously selected as the new lessee of Drury-Lane Theatre.

FINE ARTS.

Madame Jerichau has submitted to the Princess a picture of the "Golden Horn," painted by her late son.

Sir Coutts-Lindsay has consented to open the Grosvenor Gallery on three Sunday afternoons between the hours of two and six. On Sunday, July 14, the gallery will be opened free to the subscribers and members of the Sunday Society, and on July 21 and Aug. 3 to the public by tickets, which will be issued by the Sunday Society.

Two remarkable etchings have been issued by Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, of 320, High Holborn. They are after the pictures by Mr. Frank Holl entitled "Hush" and "Hushed," exhibited in the Dudley Gallery last year. The etchings are by M. Victor Lhuillier, and are powerful reproductions of Mr. Holl's striking and pathetic pictures. M. Lhuillier's work is first rate, and entitles him to take foremost rank among modern etchers.

The attendance at the Glasgow Fine-Art Loan Exhibition up till last week was 45,000, and the amount at credit in bank £3000. The committee have decided to keep it open in August, to enable English and other tourists, when passing through Glasgow to the Highlands, an opportunity of seeing the art-treasures of Glasgow. This financial success must be very gratifying to the promoter, Mr. Allan Collins, who is a son of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a partner of the publishing firm of Messrs. Collins, Sons, and Co.

A memorial bust of Michael W. Balfe, the composer, executed, to the order of the Balfe Memorial Committee, by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., was unveiled in the National Gallery, Leinster Lawn, Dublin, on Saturday last. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, presided.

Mr. Brock has been chosen to be the sculptor of the memorial of Sir Rowland Hill which is to be erected at Kidderminster.

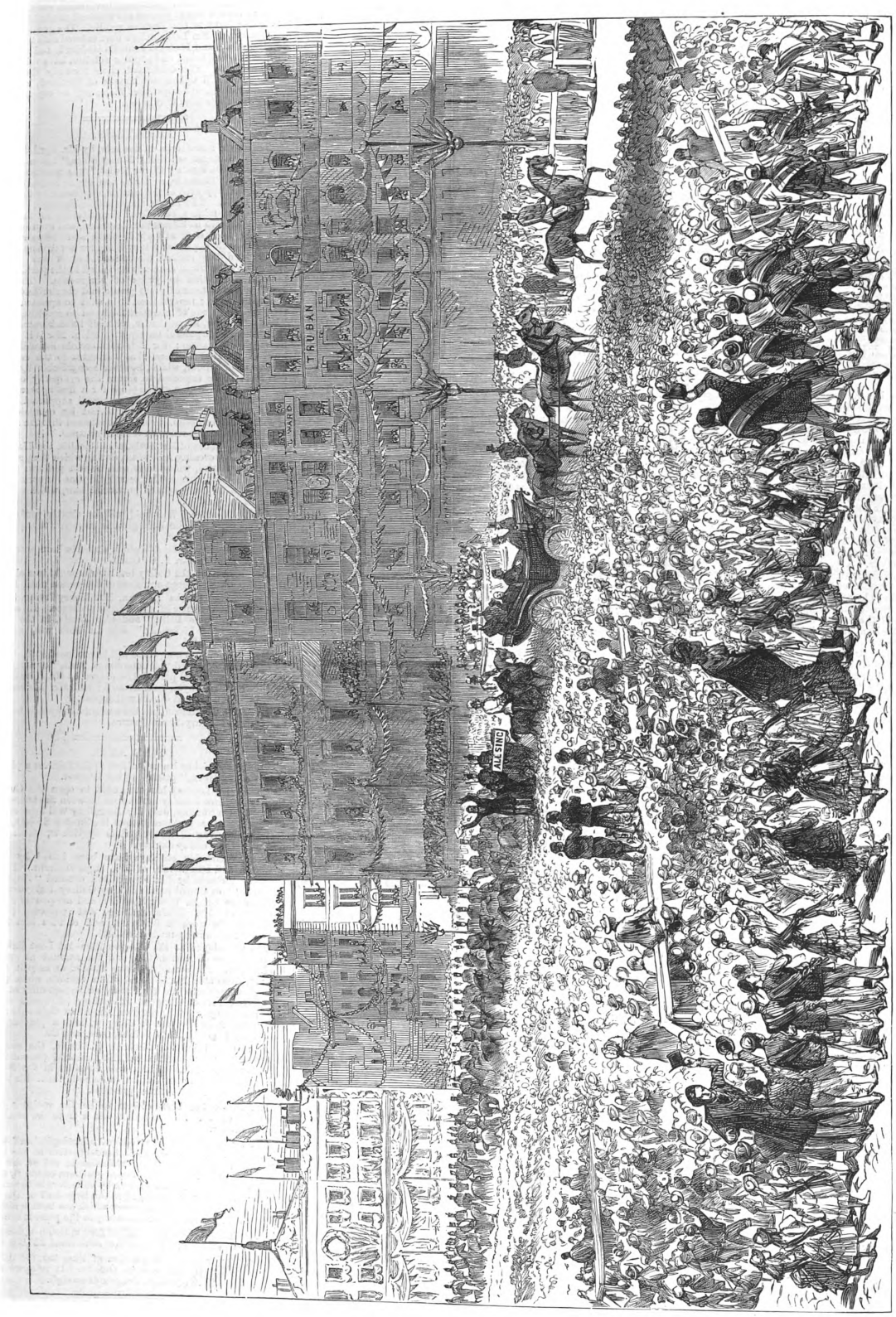
The council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, who have their head-quarters at the Castle, Taunton, have arranged an exhibition in aid of the castle purchase fund. Nearly 2000 line engravings, etchings, mezzotints and aquatints have been lent by collectors in the district, and they have been so arranged in the large hall of the castle as to afford an idea of the progress which has been made in the graver's art from the fifteenth century to the present time.

A movement has been set on foot for a museum of decorative art in Paris, and Sir R. Wallace has subscribed £10,000 to it.

The Belgian General Exhibition of Fine Arts for 1878 will begin on Aug. 20, and end on Oct. 15. It is open to the productions of living artists, Belgian or foreign.

Holiday numbers of *London Society*, *Belgravia*, and *All the Year Round* have been issued. The two former are illustrated, and all three contain tales and sketches by popular authors.

The arrangements for holding the forty-sixth annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Bath on Tuesday, Aug. 6, and three following days, are completed, and the meeting promises to be a great success from the large number of valuable papers entered for discussion.



ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM: CHILDREN SINGING "GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!" IN THE MARKET-PLACE.



ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ENTERING NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.



LORD BEACONSFIELD WALKING TO A MEETING OF THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Save when a deluge of rain floods Wimbledon-common, there is something delightfully unconventional about the life our marksmen lead during the fortnight the annual shooting competition in camp lasts. Not only do the Volunteers owe a debt of gratitude to the National Rifle Association. Society finds in the Wimbledon Meeting relaxation from the continual round of the Row and the Drive, the Opera and Dances. Thus a visit to The Cottage (where Lord and Lady Wharncliffe took up their residence on Saturday last) has come to be popular, whilst a military band discourses brisk music during the Wimbledon Fortnight. The President and Lady Wharncliffe, it may here be remarked, will issue no invitations to garden parties this year, but will be "at home" to friends as usual at The Cottage. As for the Camp itself, that presents much the same appearance as in previous years. The Victorias and London Scottish were the first to put up their tents and make themselves at home under canvas; and Canada is once again represented by a team of crack shots, Lieutenant-Colonel Been commanding them.

Church parade was held on Sunday in the South Middlesex camp at a quarter past ten a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. E. Ker Gray; in the 1st Surrey camp at eleven a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College; and in the Victorias' camp at ten a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Wandsworth. The preacher in camp next Sunday morning will be the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.

Shooting began on Monday under favourable circumstances. The light and wind were everything that could be desired, and the scoring was excellent, nine of the competitors making 35—the highest possible score—with seven consecutive bull's-eyes. The only competition brought to a close on Monday was that of the "Alfred," for Sniders at 200 yards, open to all comers. The aggregate value of the prizes connected with this competition is £350, divided into ninety-three prizes. Lieutenant Ward, of the 2nd Flint Rifles, made the highest possible score (35), winning £30; and £10 each fell to Corporal Howell, 9th Somerset, and Surgeon Parnell, 14th Worcestershire, who both scored 34. Among the winners of £5 prizes in the Alfred competition were Mackenzie, of the 10th Forfar; M'Auslan, of the 6th Dumbarton; and Young, of the 1st Herts, all of whom have distinguished themselves at previous Wimbledon meetings. Sergeant Weyman, of New Brunswick, stood lowest of those who had scored 32 points, and consequently took £2 only; and amongst those who won similar sums with a point less were the Queen's prizemen of 1871 and 1875, Mr. Humphrey, of Cambridge University, and Major Pearse, of the 18th Devon. Not in the Alfred only was the "highest possible" made on Monday. In the Windmill this ultimate total was attained by Lieutenant M'Intyre, 7th Dumbarton, after it had been approached within one point by Corporal Parlby, 3rd Notts, whose score of 34 in seven shots would a few years ago have established his fame as a marksman all England over. The Armourer's Company Prize also brought forward a champion, in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, whose score cannot be excelled. But the Glen Albyn, formerly the 200-yards' stage of the Windmill, was positively prolific in top scores. First, Private Messenger, 9th Leicester, reached the maximum figures; and after gun-fire two more such triumphs were recorded in the same competition. Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex, and Major Young, 39th Middlesex, were the second and third scores, each of 35 points. Several good scores were lost by the prevalent carelessness of firing at the wrong target. One such case was a particularly hard one. After having scored an inner and five bulls on the right target, and so having made 29, with one shot to go, the unlucky marksman put that final shot on the next target to his own, making a bull's-eye; but, instead of thereby profiting so far as to score only one short of the "highest possible," having the mortification to be fined 10s. for his blunder.

On Tuesday shooting began in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, for which unprecedentedly high scores were bound to be made, the Martini-Henry being adopted instead of the Snider at the short ranges. There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of the competitors for the Queen's Prize and for the St. George's Vase this year. The number entered for the Queen's is 2498, being 216 more than last year. The entries for the St. George's are 2283, being 413 more than last year. The amount of the money prizes connected with the latter competition has also been considerably increased, the total value last year being £541, divided into 100 prizes, whereas this year it amounts to £695, divided into 125 prizes. The result of the shooting for the second range of the Queen's Prize at 500 yards fully bore out the expectations that were formed of the Martini-Henry rifle, the aggregate scores at 200 and 500 yards far surpassing those of former years, when the competition was shot with the Snider. Last year the highest aggregate score at the two ranges was 60, there being ten of that number, three fifty-nines, and 17 fifty-eights. This year the highest aggregate score at the two ranges is sixty-eight, and that is followed by two sixty-sevens, four sixty-sixes, four sixty-fives, 11 sixty-fours, 28 sixty-threes, and 38 sixty-twos, there being considerably more than a hundred scores exceeding the highest obtained last year. The list of scores of Tuesday's shooting at 200 yards contained four thirty-fives, 14 thirty-fours, 42 thirty-threes, 71 thirty-twos, and 137 thirty-ones.

The tie between Sergeant Fletcher, of the 2nd Stirling, and Corporal Bond, of the 1st Bucks, who each made 35, the highest possible score, for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup on Tuesday, was shot off at gun-fire on Wednesday morning at the 200-yards Carton range. At first both competitors were very nervous, each of them scoring first an outer and then "a magpie." On the third trial, however, Sergeant Fletcher scored an inner, and thus won the cup, the first prize, Corporal Bond only making another magpie, and having to be satisfied with the second prize of £10 in money. Various competitions were begun on Wednesday. The Whiteley Prize, seven shots at 900 yards, for any rifles, a new prize during the present year, commenced, and Dr. Burnett, Ulster R.A., made 33; Lieutenant Coates, 6th Lincoln, and Mr. Doyle, of the Irish Rifle Association, 30 each. For the Secretary of State for War's Prizes, also seven shots at 900 yards with any kind of breechloader, Mr. Dunlop, London Scottish, made 32. Sir Henry Halford's Ne Plus Ultra, any rifle, seven shots at 1000 yards, was also begun; and for the Henry Prizes, seven shots with any military breechloaders at 1000 yards, Mr. King, of the Inns of Court, and Mr. Wyatt, of Ellesmere, made 30.

The chief interest of the proceedings on Thursday seemed to be centred in the shooting for the Queen's Prize at 600 yards. Up to the hour of our going to press with the early edition the following excellent scores had been made for it:—Corporal Mollineux, Manchester, Sergeant Lamont, Edinburgh, Low, Queen's (Westminster), 95 points each, 105 being the highest possible score; Private Grant, Manchester, 94; Sergeant Woolley, Chester, Private Kydd, Forfar, Sergeant Kirk, Beverley, 93 each; Sergeant Finch, 19th Middlesex, 92; Corporal Blacklock, 14th Durham, and Private Fraser, Queen's Edinburgh, 91 each.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.

Last Saturday evening half a dozen regiments were officially inspected in different parts of the metropolis; the highest muster, and also the highest of the metropolitan district this season, being attained by the 39th Middlesex, who mustered 901 of all ranks, at Regent's Park Barracks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, for inspection by an officer of the Coldstream Guards. The next in strength was the 36th Middlesex, numbering 878 of all ranks. The regiment, which was inspected in Hyde Park, was accompanied by a stretcher company and a company of recruits. It was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, and the inspecting officer was Colonel Hall, of the Coldstreams. The regiment drilled exceedingly well, the march-past at the double being very steadily performed. The London Irish (28th Middlesex) were also inspected in Hyde Park, on the ground facing the Knightsbridge Barracks, by Colonel Lyon Fremantle. The total number on parade was 833 of all ranks, and the command was in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, whose only field officers were Major Purcell and Captain Daubeny, the Adjutant. The Marquis of Donegall, the senior officer of the regiment, was at the saluting-base, but not in uniform. A great deal of drill was gone through; but, like the 39th, it was not possible to work the whole of the regiment at one time.—The 7th Surrey turned out 436 of all ranks out of 610 for inspection by Colonel Spott, of the Kingston sub-district, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.—The Second Middlesex Administrative Battalion, comprising, the Hampstead, Hornsey, Highgate, Barnet, Tottenham, and Enfield corps, was inspected at the Priory, Hornsey, by Colonel Logan, of the fiftieth sub-district. The regiment mustered 612 on parade, and was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warner.—The 9th Essex Rifles were inspected at West Ham Park by Colonel Rose, of the forty-fourth sub-district, and mustered 462 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Silver.—Several other regiments were out the same evening—the 3rd London keeping the ground for the London Irish, the 20th Middlesex for the 36th, and the 5th Essex for the 9th.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The West London Hospital for the Paralysed, which is situated in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was opened on Tuesday.

The library committee of the Corporation dined together at the Albion Tavern yesterday week; Mr. J. Voce Moore, the chairman of the committee, presided.

Mr. Locke has intimated that he will not offer himself for re-election for Southwark, which constituency he has represented for the last twenty-one years.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach received at the Colonial Office on Wednesday a deputation bearing a memorial, signed by many of the ratepayers and voters of the Transvaal, against the annexation of that country to the British Crown. Sir Michael said that he would give the subject complete consideration.

An offer has been made by the trustees and principal of the Artisans' Institute, St. Martin's-lane, to the London Trades Council, by which the whole of the property and premises of that institution would be vested in the hands of the London Trades Council, on condition that they continued to work it as an educational institution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer met with a slight accident on Saturday morning. In walking from one of the rooms of his official residence in Downing-street into the garden in the rear Sir Stafford Northcote struck his head against the sash of the window, which had not been completely opened, and inflicted a slight wound upon his forehead.

Professor James Stuart, of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose exertions in establishing the University extension scheme are well known, last Wednesday visited the Crystal Palace on behalf of the Cambridge Syndicate, and gave an address in the lower lecture-room of the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in July was 77,177, of whom 38,094 were in workhouses, and 39,083 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 392, 351, and 6295 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 427, of whom 234 were men, 152 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held last Saturday at the rooms of the Century Club, Pall-mall—Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that at the present moment the prospects of free trade and Cobdenic principles were by no means cheerful, and some thought the members of the club ought to lie on their oars and not take any decided steps. His idea, however, was that, they should redouble their efforts, with a view to hold the position they had gained.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company destroyed ninety-three tons of fish at Billingsgate Market as unfit for human food. Nearly the whole of it had come to London by land. It included 120 bream, 34 brill, 34 cod, 1211 crabs, 1000 crayfish, 300 dabs, 1024 haddocks, 4 halibut, 46,900 herrings, 989 lobsters, 1860 mackerel, 357 plaice, 1 salmon, 162 soles, 80 thornbacks, 5 trout, 71 turbot, 1500 whiting, and, in addition, 1507 bushels of periwinkles and 158 bushels of whelks, 1304 gallons of shrimps, and 665 lb. of eels.

By the permission of the Duke of Westminster, there was a sale of art-needlework at Grosvenor House on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The show is composed of embroideries worked within recent years by the ladies employed at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, at South Kensington, and represents the surplus stock which has been allowed to accumulate there. The articles were principally wall and bed hangings, coverlids, screens, and portières, many of them being equally meritorious in beauty of design and skilful execution.

At a meeting of the finance committee of the Agricultural Exhibition at the Mansion House, on Monday, the following additional donations were announced as having been contributed towards the fund for promoting a great agricultural exhibition in London next year:—The Corporation of London, £525; the Salters' Company, £52 10s.; Messrs. Coutts and Co., £52 10s.; the Bakers' Company, £52 10s.; Lord Portman, £30; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., £50; Mr. Charles Magniac, £25; Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, and Co., £21; Mr. Edward Baring, £20; Messrs. Piekfords, £26 5s.; and Mr. J. Unite, £25. The fund now amounts to over £5000. A considerably increased sum is needed to assure the success of the exhibition.

Mr. William Hardy has been appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Records, in the place of his brother, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, deceased.

Lord Granville presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the National Training School for Cookery. From the report it appears that the institution is now self-supporting. The committee consider that a fund should, if possible, be accumulated to pay for extensions as required, and at some future day to start the school in a better building free from debt. The Earl of Shaftesbury strongly insisted that fish ought to enter more largely than it did into the food of the nation. The great majority of the labouring classes, however, did not at present know how to cook it so as to make it palatable; but if the people would only see to this, and break down the monopoly of the fishmongers, the working man might have upon his table some of the finest food the seas could produce.

There were 2520 births and 1511 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 228 and the deaths by 96 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 108 and 97 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 108 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 65: the disease showed general fatality throughout the metropolis, especially in the east group of districts. The deaths referred to diarrhœa, which had been 23 and 72 in the two previous weeks, rose to 145 last week: they exceeded the corrected weekly average by 11, and included 109 of infants under one year of age, and 29 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of 8 infants and of 3 adults were also referred to choleraic diarrhœa. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 19 and 38 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 19 last week. There were 31 deaths from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, and 17 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 3038 births and 1756 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35·6 and 20·6 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 60·1 deg., and 1·2 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The mean showed an excess on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, whereas it was below the average on each of the other days of the week. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 21·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115·1 hours.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Association was held in Windsor Home Park on Wednesday. There was a flower show, to which the Queen and the principal residents of Windsor contributed, and an exhibition of cottage handicraft. Princess Christian presented the prizes.

The last of the summer exhibitions of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Wednesday at their gardens in Regent's Park. In spite of the heavy clouds that hung about during the morning, very fine weather favoured the show in the afternoon, and the attendance was in consequence very large. The exhibition of flowers was principally remarkable for a magnificent display of cut roses, one of the best collections of the kind that has been brought together this season. Among the most successful of the competitors in this line were Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, who took the first prize for a magnificent basket of dark crimson (Alfred Colomb) roses, and another first for some magnificent white roses; Messrs. Cranston and Co., Hereford; Messrs. Paul and Son, Waltham-cross; Mr. W. Rumsey, of Waltham, who exhibited a basket of splendid roses of all colours; Mr. John Keynes, of Salisbury; and Messrs. Cutbush and Son, Highgate. As the production of a perfectly black rose is the hitherto unattained ambition of all florists, it may be as well to note that the nearest approach to this was shown in a very fine flower standing in one of the cases belonging to Messrs. Cranston and Co. Besides roses there were some fine specimens of carnations and picotees, in which class Mr. Turner, of Slough, took a first, and Mr. J. Douglas, gardener to Mr. F. Whitbourne, of Loxford Hall, Ilford, a second prize. The latter also took a prize for some specimens of stove and hothouse plants. In the classes for hardy herbaceous flowers, E. Morse, of Epsom, was first. A somewhat novel feature of the show were some groups of wild flowers "from a definite area of five miles radius around any parish church." There was also an exhibition of fruit, in which grapes, peaches, melons, and pineapples played the principal parts. One of the best specimens was a fine melon exhibited by Mr. T. Bailey, which took the first prize in its class for weight and shape. During the afternoon the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards played selections of music, the first being under the direction of Mr. Waterson, and the second under the leadership of Mr. Winterbottom.

The second annual rose show, under the presidency of Lady Rouse-Boughton, was held on the 4th inst., in the Assembly Rooms, Ludlow, when a splendid assortment was exhibited to a numerous and fashionable company. Mr. Cranstone (Hereford) took the first prize, and Mr. Fittingham (Nottingham) the second, in the class for nurserymen, open to all England; and Mr. T. Jowett took the first prize for amateurs.

The 22nd annual show of the Highgate Horticultural Society was held on the 4th inst. in the beautiful grounds of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Holly Lodge, Highgate. The weather being of the best, the attendance was not only fashionable, but also so numerous that before the gates closed, at nine o'clock, the spacious grounds were positively crowded, for the greater part by ladies. The show was held in the lower lawn, under two marquees, one of which was devoted to the exhibits of amateurs, and the second and smaller to those of cottagers in the neighbourhood. The chief prizes—which in money value ranged from £10 to 5s.—were awarded to Mr. Brooks, Caen Wood Towers, Hampstead-lane; Mrs. Lermette, Finchley; Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, Fairseat House; and Mr. Cummings, Hornsey-lane, Highgate. During the day the band of the S Division of Police, under the direction of Mr. Henton, and that of the 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, conducted by Mr. W. Harris, played.

The suburban Flower Shows round London have been held, in several instances, with good success this year. That of Christ Church parish, East Greenwich, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and last week there was the Lee and Blackheath Show.

Lord Aberdare on Wednesday opened the Royal Horticultural Show at Preston. His Lordship, speaking at a luncheon held on the ground, challenged any cottage population to display greater natural taste for horticulture than the English poor people. The show is pronounced to be one of the best ever seen in the provinces.

The number of persons who sailed from the Mersey for foreign ports in the half-year just ended was 32,177—an increase on the figures for the first half of 1877 of 5622.

The Japanese Minister for Home Affairs was assassinated on May 14 by six Samourai, who afterwards surrendered themselves at the Imperial Palace.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The Royal Agricultural Show has been held this week on Durdham-down, Bristol. It compares favourably with the average of Royal shows, both in respect of stock and of implements and machinery—exceeding several recent exhibitions in the number of stock and in the area devoted to articles used in husbandry. Three hundred and fifty horses were entered for competition, 443 cattle, 397 sheep, and 164 pigs; or a total of 1354 head of live stock. Eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five feet space were allotted to ordinary implements, 2847 ft. to machinery in motion, and 964 ft. to seeds and models.

The entire show was opened Wednesday morning, in threatening weather, but large numbers of people, nevertheless, soon began to pour into the yard. Lord Ellesmere takes the first and third prizes for agricultural horses foaled in 1876. The Duke of Hamilton has the first prize for a thoroughbred. Mr. Tennant, of Selby, Yorkshire, gets the first prize for a shorthorn bull, aged; and the first for a young shorthorn bull goes also to Yorkshire, to Mr. Willes, of Bedale. Mr. Taylor, of Ledbury, takes the highest prize for an aged Hereford bull, and Mr. Price, of Pembridge, for a yearling bull. Mr. Walter Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgwater, takes most of the first prizes for Devons, Lord Falmouth being second in several classes. In aged bulls his Lordship is first.

Most elaborate preparations have been made by the Bristol people to give the Prince of Wales a suitable reception on Friday.

We shall give next week some Illustrations of the city of Bristol.

The Freemasons of England have, since the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution two splendid life-boats, as a thanksgiving for the safe return of their Grand Master. The first is stationed on the Devonshire coast; and the other was launched on Wednesday in the presence of Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master of the craft, and an immense assemblage, at Clacton-on-Sea. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, took a leading part in the ceremony.

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"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. Of Homœopathic Cocoa of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1832, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.
THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who had credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

THE "Mining World" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, a noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science at his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all; and there may now be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early Kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable, refreshing, strengthening, and incidentally preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

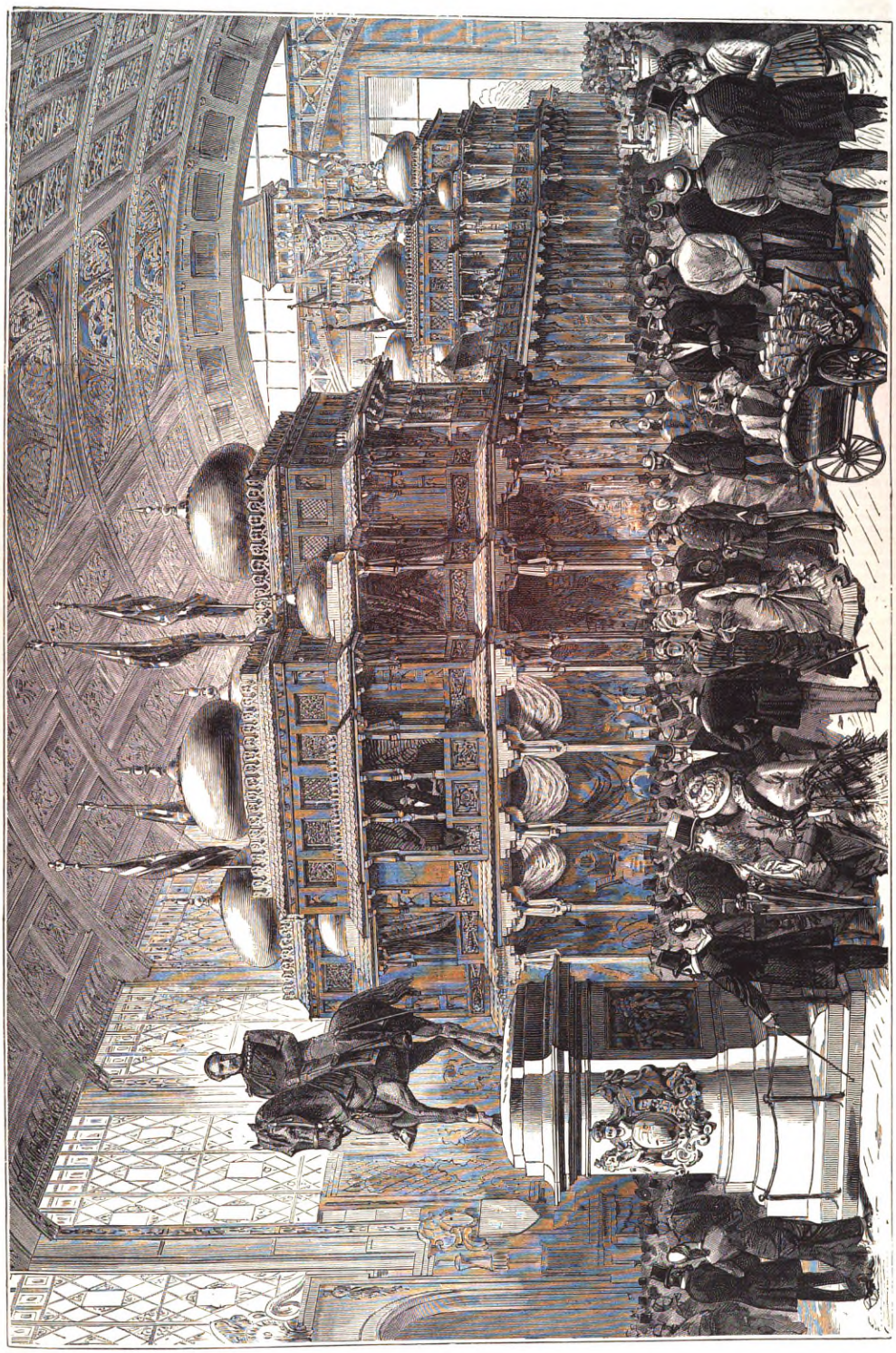
EPPS'S COCOA,
Each Packet or Tin is labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

PARIS DÉPOT.
A. DELAFOSSE, FAUBOURG ST. HONORE, 64.

NEW YORK DÉPOT.
SMITH and VANDERBEEK, PARK-PLACE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.


H.R.H. PRINCESS
LOUISE MARGUERITE
H.R.H.
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT



PARIS EXHIBITION: PAVILION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN COLLECTION IN THE GRAND VESTIBULE OF THE EXHIBITION PALACE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

M. Urbain Dubois may hold his hand. Some weeks ago I ventured to hint in this place that the eminent *chef* to the German Emperor, and author of "Cosmopolitan Cookery," might astonish Europe ere the Congress broke up with a *plat de son metier*: say, a "Surprise à la Beaconsfield." The Premier Earl (I mean the Earl who is Premier) has chosen to cook the dish himself, and to present it, with a complacent smile, to admiring Europe. The "Surprise à la Beaconsfield," otherwise the Treaty by which Great Britain undertakes to protect Asiatic Turkey, if necessary by force of arms, and Turkey consents on her part to the occupation of the island of Cyprus by British troops, will infinitely astonish all those who did not know at least a fortnight ago of what materials the dish was to be composed. Each daily newspaper is at present complacently asserting that it knew all about the Anglo-Turkish treaty ever so long ago, but that nobody else did.

Meanwhile, the people who have (fortunately for themselves) no politics, but to whom grammatical purity is everything, and especially the precisians who have been so desperately hard on poor dear Mr. Edmund Yates (I, too, had a fling at him) for his trifling slip about *premières amours*, may find some occupation in dissecting the remarkably curious diction of the text of the Treaty. It is the oddest French that I have read for a long time. Just mark that which follows "necessary reforms," "*Ayant trait* à la bonne administration." Note likewise, "Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan consent, en outre, d'assigner l'Ile de Chypre, pour être occupée et administrée *par elle*." Far up and away in the contest England is indicated as the Power which is to occupy Cyprus; but the final "elle" might refer grammatically to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan (majesty is feminine) or the island of Cyprus itself. In the annex mark particularly the passage about the Mahometan tribunal which "connaîtra exclusivement *des* affaires religieuses et non pas *d'autres*." "Connaîtra" should surely be "prendre connaissance." "Ecoles Musulmans" should be "Ecoles Musulmanes." "Par le canal" should be "par la voie," at least so I thought until, puzzled by this strange language, I turned to a scarlet-bound volume which I brought from Constantinople, and which contains the text, in French and Turkish, of the Capitulations or Conventions concluded between the European Powers and the Sublime Porte from the reign of Francis I. of France down to the year 1838. And there I found the expressions which had puzzled me, "ayant trait," "par le canal," and so forth. The mystery was explained. The French of the new Treaty is Dragoman's French: French of Pera, not that of Paris.

Ah! but it stirs the heart to read those old Capitulations and listen, in the preambles of the treaties, to the rehearsal of the style and titles of the Padishah:—a Grand Turk then, in good sooth. What do you think of this, as a beginning? "I, the Emperor and Sultan Mahmoud, Son of the Sultan Moustafa, Always Victorious . . . . . distributer of crowns to the Chosroes who sit upon thrones . . . . the shadow of Heaven upon earth, Sovereign of the three great cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, and Broussa, also of Damascus, 'odoriferous of Paradise' . . . . Lord of Tripoli, Syria, and Egypt, 'that rarity of centuries' ('rarity of centuries' is good), master of Arabia, Africa, Barca, and Aleppo . . . . of Bagdad, of Erzeroum 'the delicious,' of Kars, Van, and Caramania . . . of the Morea, of Candia, Chios, Cyprus, and Rhodes . . . of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis . . . of the White Sea and the Black Sea . . . of Turcomania, Kurdistan, and Circassia . . . 'of the noble tribes of Tartars, and all the hordes belonging to them' . . . of Albania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and the fortress of Belgrade." This is but a brief abstract of a list of dignities filling a whole quarto printed page, and which, in the Arabic-Persian character, looks very imposing indeed. Take physic, pomp; and, in humility remember the nursery rhyme about one Humpty Dumpty that sate on a wall.

I have an idea that all sorts and conditions of people must derive benefit, immediate or remote, from the British occupation of Cyprus. We are bound to civilise the beautiful island, if only in compensation for the mischief done there by Richard Cœur de Lion, who (hear it not, Sir John Lubbock) is accused of having, in revenge for the misconduct of King Isaac (of the silver fetters), knocked most of the ancient Greek and Byzantine monuments "into a cocked hat." We may expect to see a Grand Trunk Railway of Cyprus advertised shortly. Think of a station at Paphos (actually Baffo), with excursions to the Temple of Venus Anadyomene. I should like to be a postal and telegraphic clerk at Paphos. What work I should have on St. Valentine's Day!

We shall all have "Cyprus on the brain" for some time to come, so that I need no authority for reminding historical students of the fact that at Limoussa, in Cyprus, Berengaria of Navarre, the learned, beautiful, and good daughter of Sancho the Wise, was married with great state and pomp to Richard the Lion-Heart. The ladies will be interested to learn that on the auspicious occasion the King of England wore a tunic of rose-coloured satin and a mantle of striped silver-tissue, brocaded with silver half-moons. "He had yellow curls and a bright complexion," says Vinisauf, the chronicler, "and looked like Mars himself." The bride wore her hair parted *à la Vierge*, with a transparent veil pendent on each side like a Spanish mantilla, and a double diadem of gold and jewels. Berengaria was crowned Queen Consort of Cyprus (Isaac having so misbehaved himself by wrecking Richard's ships) as well as of England; so that in occupying Cyprus in 1878 the Majesty of England has only got its own again.

Mem: It was at Cyprus, according to gentle Miss Agnes Strickland, that Richard, protesting against the proceedings of King Isaac, uttered in his wrath the only words in the English language that he was ever known to speak. "Ha! de Debil!" quoth Cœur-de-Lion, "he speke like one fole Breton." Please to remember, likewise, that the bones of Richard's Lord Chancellor and the Great Seal of England itself, lost in a storm, are lying *perdus* somewhere in Cypriot waters.

It is a far cry from Limoussa to Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket; yet, through an odd little coincidence, the transition of ideas from the Mediterranean to Mr. Mapleson's theatre is easy. Just as the newspaper compositors were setting up the type of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, there was being revived with great splendour and with much success at Her Majesty's the late Michael William Balfe's opera of "Il Talismano," the part of Edith Plantagenet, *prima donna assoluta*, being sustained by that accomplished and fascinating young *cantatrice* Madame Etelka Gerster, while the *rôle* of Queen Berengaria fell to Mdlle. Minnie Hauk.

I am glad, first, that Madame Gerster should have surpassed herself in the character of Edith, because she is one of the finest and most brightly promising artists of the day; and I am right glad that the revival of "Il Talismano" should have been a triumph, because I hold that, as a nation, we have not yet half paid the debt of gratitude which we owe to the memory of Balfe. The most natural, the most tuneful, the most sympathetic of English composers has not been by any means forgotten; but he has been neglected. I rejoice to learn that a bust of Balfe has just been placed in the National Gallery at Dublin; but I look in vain for any sculptured memorial of the compeer of Purcell and Croft and Harry Lawes in Westminster Abbey.

The "installation," as the French say, of the British Museum is to be thoroughly reorganised. The Transfer of Collections Bill has been read a second time in the Commons, and will pass the Lords and receive the Royal assent, it is to be hoped, before the Feast of St. Grouse. The stuffed birds, beasts, and fishes, the beetles and cockchafers, and the geological specimens are to go to South Kensington; and the premises in Great Russell-street are to be exclusively devoted to their legitimate purpose—that of a Library and a Museum of Sculpture and Antiquities generally.

Students of zoology, palæontology, geology, entomology, botany, and cognate sciences may regret the banishment from Bloomsbury of some thousands of glass cases full of dry-as-dust specimens; but the general holiday-making, sight-seeing public will exult, I should say, at the change. Have you ever watched the expression of intense, hopeless weariness in the countenances of a party of country cousins wandering through the Scientific Departments of the British Museum? Ever so many years ago, when I was young, there was a lady with whom I "kept company." We used to quarrel, and then we used to make it up; but the reconciliation on my part (man is a vindictive animal) was only partial. I used to bide my time, and at the first convenient opportunity take the adored one of my heart, on a public day, to the British Museum. I kept her strictly to the Scientific Departments. At the expiration of about twenty minutes she would begin to yawn. Before half an hour was over she manifested unmistakable symptoms of beginning to weep. After that, seeing that she had suffered enough, we would flee the baleful shades of Bloomsbury. I allowed her to recruit her exhausted strength at the nearest pastrycook's, and we made it up—till the next time.

Mem: The Museum of Patents at South Kensington is not a bad ground for experimentalising in the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting. Or try the Museum of Economic Geology in Jermyn-street. Or, as an infallible recipe, take your victim to a lecture (in a darkened amphitheatre) on a drop of water magnified ever so many thousand times. "Adams's Orrery" at the old Adelphi used to be a bore nearly as fearful as the foregoing.

A gentleman writes to the *Times* to complain that recently, travelling by rail between Tarragona and Barcelona, the train was stopped by brigands, who robbed him of his watch and chain, money, &c., worth in all £150, and personally maltreated him into the bargain—taking even his railway ticket and leaving him penniless, and with his clothes half torn off his back. An analogous mishap—but with a difference—befell me on the railway between Barcelona and Zaragoza in February, 1875. Our train was stopped by a gang of armed marauders, who called themselves Carlists, but who were in reality brigands. I was the only Englishman in the train, and my Spanish fellow-travellers were mercilessly fleeced; but the brigands left me alone. I took off my hat to the Chief Robber, made him a low bow, and addressed him in a neat speech about Queen Victoria, and the happiness enjoyed by the loyal subjects of her Majesty. He stared at me, laughed, bowed, and let me go scot free. Perhaps he took me for a Carlist or a brigand retired from business. At any rate, he forbore to pick my pocket.

G. A. S.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations for this week represent, first, the "Indian Pavilion," erected for the collection of gifts from the Princes and Chiefs of India to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is situated at the entrance to the British Indian Section of the Exhibition, in the grand vestibule or north-end transept of the Palace in the Champ de Mars; secondly, part of the series of five different house-fronts, exemplifying distinctive stages in the progress of English domestic architecture, which are situated in the Central Avenue or Street of Nations, extending the length of the Champ de Mars buildings. We have, upon a former occasion, described both these structures, of which Illustrations are now given; and we need not, therefore, go over the same details respecting their architectural design and character, or the place which they hold in the arrangement of the Exhibition. The architect and official agent for the British Indian section is Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. We would take this opportunity again to commend, though many of our readers have already become familiar, at South Kensington and at Westminster, with the contents of the British Indian Section, the very interesting and instructive Handbook, written by Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., for the Indian Committee of the Royal Commission. It gives a compendious, concise, and minutely accurate historical account of Indian manufactures, husbandry, and commerce, from the remotest known antiquity to the present time, with much botanical, geological, and other information concerning the material resources of her Majesty's Asiatic dominions. We never met with a catalogue so well worth keeping and studying for years after the Exhibition. The successive English detached houses, each with its narrow strip of side garden along the Central Avenue, where it is entered from the Grand Vestibule next to the British Indian Section, have been enumerated in the order in which they are passed from that entrance—namely, the Queen Anne style town house, designed by Mr Norman Shaw; secondly, the Prince of Wales's Exhibition Pavilion, occupied by his Royal Highness as President of the Royal Commission, which was designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, in the Jacobean style, and is distinguished by the flag; thirdly, the façade of red brick, with Mr. Doulton's terra-cotta ornamentation, and with deep pointed arches, designed by Messrs. Tarring and Wilkinson; fourthly, the old-fashioned and picturesque timber-frame house, of pitch-pine, filled in with plaster, designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, and allotted to the Canadian section; fifthly and lastly, the old English country house of William III.'s time, the framework of which is likewise of timber. It will be observed that the houses stand in the reverse order in our present Illustration, being on the left hand side of the spectator, who is supposed to be going in the opposite direction to that contemplated in the former occasion; the Central Avenue, running from north to south, and the British Section, as well as the British Indian, being placed on the west side of the Avenue. The remaining Illustration is that of the portal which gives entrance to the Swiss Section, and which is located a great way farther on towards the south end of the Exhibition, on the side of the Champ de Mars next the Ecole Militaire. The Belgian Section, indeed, lies next beyond it, and the Russian is on the nearer side of it; the distances to be walked in this Great Exhibition are very considerable.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. II.

(From a Correspondent.)

Let us attempt some slight description of the cafés as they appear to the outward eye. The one word "mirrors" sums up all that need be said of the impression they make when one steps across their thresholds; unless, indeed, "windows" be more often the accurate word—for very many cafés seem to be made as nearly as possible entirely of outer walls, and these walls all window. For the interiors in other respects, they do not differ greatly from their copies in London, except that they are, perhaps, cleaner and lighter and brighter in colour; one might even, perhaps, say more gaudy, for this is a fault from which the undoubted good taste of the French does not always save them. There are, indeed, many picturesque and queer little cafés to be found by the explorer of Paris,—most of which ought to be marked DANGEROUS, in large letters; but the larger and more famous ones differ, as far as their interiors are concerned, more in their *clientèle* than in appearance from such places as Gatti's, in London.

The exterior, however, is a thing which we have not in England, and, until we get a new climate, never can have. On a summer's evening, clear and dry—Paris seems to be quite innocent of dew—the number of little round tables in front of the cafés of every quarter sets calculation at defiance. Every age and every class would seem to spend its evenings in the open air, sipping, staring, chatting—no, talking hard—and at some places flirting in a sufficiently marked way; at others—whether in consequence of a formal rule or of a *lex non scripta*—one sees only men. It is a very pleasant thing, and a thing we entirely want in London, to have one's evening coffee and conversation sweetened by the fresh air, made a repast for poets by the framework of beauty in which it is placed. Sitting on a cool starlight night at a café, perhaps at the corner of two intersecting boulevards, one looks down the long lines of light twinkling away into the distance, broken now and then by intervening trees; one hears the tinkling bells and sees the red and green lamps of the tramcars slowly approaching and going away in the dark; the sky is of a sombre blue, and it is only quite near one that the brilliant cafés and the many lamps lighten the scene—but the colours just here are bright and distinct, the blue blouses of the workmen, the dresses of their wives, often in broad stripes (of rose and grey, perhaps), the light garments of girls walking with that coquettish, affected step so thoroughly Parisian, the tight black silk dresses of maidens apparently more demure, the blue coats and red trousers of the *sergents-de-ville*, the white linen suit and straw hat of many a good *bourgeois*, the white aprons of curly-haired waiters, the white horses of omnibuses glimmering near and far, and, brightest of all, the illuminated "kiosk" over the way, where you may buy all newspapers, from the respectable *Temps* to the latest revellings of vulgarity under some untranslatable name. One can hardly sit here without thinking of that Byron-and-absinthe poet, that most musical of French singers, Alfred de Musset: what hours upon hours he must have passed thus, watching these sights, musing, rhyming, sighing—and smoking! We know the poems born of these evening reveries—some of them bitterly merry, full of mockery and scorn; others intensely sad and tender, memories of happier times and wasted years.

O puissance du temps! O légères années!
Vous emportez nos pleurs, nos cris et nos regrets,
Mais la pitié vous prend, et sur nos fleurs fanées
Vous ne marchez jamais.

Parisian café life is not without its poetry, its melancholy, and its tragedy; but these are hardly on the surface, and this is, perhaps, hardly the place to go deeper down to look for them.

It is with the surface that we are just now concerned; and the number of Parisian cafés is so vast that the Englishman making only a short visit to Paris can hardly gain even the most superficial knowledge of them without some sort of guide to direct him to those which are most interesting, whether from the memories of their past or from their present popularity. Unfortunately, such a guide is difficult to find—such a guide in printed form, I mean; I know of no English book whatever upon the subject, and in French there are few which would interest any but those who really do not need them—Parisians well up in the minor history of their city during the last twenty years.*

Such a want cannot be really supplied in an article of a few pages, but some notes and reminiscences of half a dozen or a dozen of typical cafés—as Tortoni's, the Régence, the Soufflet, the Américain, the Variétés—may not be uninteresting to those who either have been there, or "still would go." Which to choose for mention or description one hardly knows; but perhaps the best principle of selection will be to take, as far as possible, those which are the most unlike each other.

The father of all the cafés, the famous Procope of the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, is almost a desert nowadays: the whole street and its neighbours have been drained of their life by the Boulevard St. Michel, which now, although perhaps less favourably situated than the older and smaller streets—being, one would have thought, a little too far to the east—yet dominates the entire quarter. But nothing can deprive the Café de Procope of its heritage of great names: Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Mirabeau, De Musset, George Sand, Gambetta—these names are only the most famous among the hundreds treasured in its annals. "Voltaire's table" is one of the relics of the place, though one does not know whether he ever sat by it; and on the panelling of the room is his portrait—not a very striking likeness. The story of his going disguised to a café, after a "first night," to hear what was the general opinion of his new piece, is well enough known, and very characteristic of the man—of his pettiness, his eager vanity, and his genuine desire to know the truth. The "Procope" was in its time the favourite resort of Piron—then a wit of the first order, one of the leaders of a brilliant band, now, strangely enough, hardly remembered except by the epitaph he composed for himself—

Ci-git Piron, qui ne fut rien
Pas même académicien!

And here, in later days, were often seen the most poetical of French writers of prose and of verse, George Sand and Alfred de Musset, the former in man's dress, with her powerful, dark, handsome face, and long black hair, the latter with a face rather effeminate, with hair flowing back, weak chin, and keen but yet dreamy eyes. Still more recently there came here—as to many other cafés—a young and eager Southerner, who talked admirably and read everything, and of whom all Europe has since heard: Léon Gambetta.

But the Café Procope is very empty now. Only a few steady old gentlemen read the newspapers there, and an enthusiastic young student from the country sometimes visits the house of many memories once—but not twice. If we want to exchange the past for the future we must go along past the School of Medicine, eastward to the cafés which those who are to be the shining lights of hospitals and law courts crowd every night.

* Such books are the *Cafés et Cabarets* of Delvau (a little out of date now, and chiefly valuable for the etchings with which it is illustrated, and a collection of newspaper sketches published last year by Maxime Rude, from which I shall quote some anecdotes.

NEW BOOKS.

Characteristically cynical is the tone which pervades *The Russians of To-Day*, by the author of "The Member for Paris," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.); but the cynicism, as is usual with the author, is of the neat and pungent sort which reminds one of a La Rochefoucauld or of a Talleyrand, not of the coarse and revolting kind which recalls the manner of some vulgar demagogue. The book, moreover, is very seasonable, for Russia and the Russians have not yet ceased to be objects of interest and study among us; and the author, whether he really be entitled from his personal knowledge to lay down the law or not, has quite the air of a man who is perfectly familiar with the subject on which he has undertaken to enlighten his countrymen. It is worthy of notice, in any case, that he mentions, in his introductory sketch of Russian history, the will of Peter the Great as if there were no doubt whatever about the authenticity of the famous document so called, and he expressly states that it "has become, so to say, the charter of Russian Imperialism." In the same introductory sketch he makes the following somewhat curious remark touching the Czar Nicholas: "It is suspected that he committed suicide. Anyhow, he died broken-hearted." The expression has an odd sound; but it probably means that, as no man, if we are to believe round assertions, ever died of a broken heart, there are good grounds for believing that the Czar's death was self-inflicted, as it followed so scon after the events which may well have broken his proud heart. However that may be, our more immediate business is with "the Russians of to-day." First of all we have a sketch of a Russian noble, impoverished through the emancipation of the serfs; and we learn that, if in the late war between Russia and Turkey he and his lady-wife contributed freely from their scanty remnant of treasure for the service of their country, it was "because he looked to the conquest of Turkey as certain to secure him a lucrative berth, and has for some months pictured himself as installed in Bulgaria and initiating that misused province into the mysteries of the government system under which he has himself thriven." Next, we have a sketch of "an emancipated village," a sketch which emphasises the saying about the quantity of humanity that there is in human nature, for it appears that the emancipated Russian serf resembles the emancipated West Indian slave in knowing "of nothing on earth so good as idleness," and in displaying a disposition to "as often as not lie down and snore away the whole afternoon," under the belief that, when emancipation was decreed and there was nobody any longer to "thrash" him "into industry," forthwith "his working days were over." There is this, however, in favour of the emancipated Russian serf, that "he would work for a fair wage, if it were offered him;" but even he "has a shrewd sort of notion that if he bettered his lot overmuch by labour he would draw upon himself the attentive eye of the taxgatherer." After this we are treated to a picture of "a Mir, or peasant association," organised upon a cheerful system which "has simply caused the peasant to exchange the domination of his old master for the more grinding tyranny of many masters." Then we proceed to a consideration of "the temperance question," a question which is a serious, a difficult, and a complicated one even in this country, where, however, nobody would dare to affirm that "very summary measures" have ever been "taken towards forcing the people to contribute to the revenue by their intemperance," much as a Chancellor of the Exchequer might find himself at a loss to make both ends meet if teetotalism should become universal. And so we proceed from topic to topic, from sketch to sketch, biographical as well as social, political, military, or other, until we have taken a bird's-eye view of the Russians in general and a closer survey of some Russians in particular. Among the latter are included the Czar himself, Prince Gortschakoff, and Count Schouvaloff. Altogether, a pleasanter book to read, with its mixture of gossip, smart sayings, anecdotes, and serious information, it would not be easy to name, at any rate among recent publications. There is nothing said about any previous appearance of the separate articles which collectively make up the interesting volume, but some of them certainly have a familiar look and contain familiar turns of expression, so that, if the style also be taken into account, no great mistake probably would be perpetrated by anybody who should maintain that they have all of them already been a source of delight to the readers of some well-served newspaper. In reading them, however, one is disposed to take many of the sweeping statements with a mental proviso of "exceptis excipiendis." The writer, it should be mentioned, exhibits decidedly anti-Russian tendencies, and alludes to Mr. Gladstone as "a man soured at having lost his popularity and burning to revenge himself by hampering his successor in office."

A great military reputation would be sufficient to float a heavier and a less opportune volume than *Field Marshal Count Moltke's Letters from Russia*, translated by Robina Napier (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); a volume, moreover, which externally provokes a desire for intimate acquaintance, and, by its internal type and concomitants, sustains the reader's frame of mind whilst the acquaintance is a-making. It cannot be concealed, however, that the letters were written a long while ago—in the year 1856, in fact, when the now illustrious writer of them was a comparative nonentity, though he at that date was of sufficient importance to visit Russia in attendance upon the then Crown Prince of Prussia on the occasion of the present Czar's coronation. The letters were written to the illustrious writer's wife, who, it may be as well to remark, was an Englishwoman, since her nationality accounts for many allusions and illustrations which one might otherwise be surprised to find where they are. The letters contain nothing at all remarkable; they are scarcely more or less than what might have been expected of a well-educated man with an eye for observation and with a capacity of describing in detail, without becoming tedious, whatever the favourable position he occupied gave him an excellent opportunity of examining as a witness and a partaker. It is not improbable that, had not he been destined to afford special correspondents occupation for their industrious, graphic, and brilliant pens, he might himself have shone in the profession of a special correspondent, whether of the military or of any other stamp. Some of his "reflections on the life of the Russian people, both public and private," are very interesting, and are believed to be in many respects as applicable now as they were when they were written, "notwithstanding the great reforms introduced by the Emperor." Touching the late Emperor Nicholas, Count von Moltke says nothing about the suspicion of suicide which has been mentioned in connection with the proud Potentate's death. The Count says roundly, "Grief at the issue of the war was the disease which killed the Emperor Nicolas. This antique character could not bend his will—he must die." Many readers will consider that the most interesting part of the volume is the short "introductory notice," wherein a brief sketch is given of the great strategist's life; how that he "was baptised Helmuth Karl Bernhardt," being the third among the seven sons of a Lieutenant-General in the Danish army; how that he was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800; how that he went to the Cadet School at Copenhagen; how that he entered the Danish service, and, seeing the small prospect it offered, soon left it for the Prussian; how that he was a slender, blue-eyed, fair-haired, quiet, unobtrusive, zealous, hard-working, pleasing youth; how that, in 1832, he "was appointed to the staff, and continued in that service for three years, during which time his extraordinary powers of combination and organisation were developed by the scientific and exact nature of his studies;" how that he served with the Turks in various ways; how that he gained "distinction in the war with Denmark in 1864;" how that he "came out" in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866; and how that, after the Franco-German war, such are the modern facilities for rolling the snowball of fame, he became a thing miraculous, a prodigious military genius, whose magnitude makes dwarfs of Hannibal, Cæsar, Napoleon, Wellington. Count Moltke himself, however, is rather distressed than gratified by what he calls the "boundless laudations" of the public, whom he is cynical enough to consider capable of dealing out unmerited blame and unmerited praise with equal want of discrimination. The Count, moreover, seems to cling to the old-fashioned belief in the Lord of Hosts, though, perhaps, with a modification similar to that which led to the remark about Providence being on the side of the stronger battalions.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which was held on Monday evening at the Alexandra Palace. The company numbered about 730, including many persons holding high office among the Freemasons. His Royal Highness, proposing the principal toast, "Prosperity to the Institution," made an energetic appeal on its behalf. Mr. Binckes, the secretary, announced that the subscriptions received from the various lodges amounted to £10,100, of which £4734 was contributed by the London and metropolitan district. There were yet twenty lists to come in.

Mr. Samuel Lowry presided last Saturday afternoon over the distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, which are situated at Russell-hill, Caterham Junction. There are in the schools 108 boys and sixty-three girls, and a recent extension of the building will cost about £10,000. In addition to the examination the children sang an excellent programme of music.

The receipts of Madame Trebelli's concert recently given at St. James's Hall on behalf of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest amounted to £550, including special contributions from Madame Adelina Patti, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Irving, Signor Foli, and Signor Nicolini.

The concert announced by Madame Etelka Gerster in aid of the widows and orphans of the sailors drowned in the Grosser Kurfürst given on Monday afternoon at the German Embassy, proved a great success. The programme, consisting chiefly of vocal pieces, was varied and interesting.—Mr. D. Bandmann has received a note from the German Ambassador acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for one hundred pounds as the result of the benefit which Mr. Bandmann arranged at Willis's Rooms. "Pray accept my thanks," says Count Münster, "for this, as well as for the great trouble and labour you must have bestowed upon your noble and praiseworthy undertaking. I consider the result an excellent one; £100 is, in Germany, a splendid outcome."

The Countess of Zetland opened last Saturday a new building, to be used as workshops and stores, at the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham; and the corner-stone of a new cottage home, the gift of a lady, was laid by Mrs. F. J. Horniman. Subsequently about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon under a large marquee erected in the grounds, Mr. W. H. Willans presiding. Later in the day a meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of Sir Edmund Hay Currie, and the boys were examined under the direction of the Rev. H. C. Wilson. There was a distribution of prizes; and after tea, served in the cottage homes, the boys engaged in athletic sports in the cricket field.

A paper on the "Extension of Provident Dispensaries" was read on Monday by Sir Charles Trevelyan at a meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, advocating the application of the joint-stock or mutual assurance principle, as furnishing the only means whereby the medical profession can be placed in effective relation to the body of the people, working-class families being in general unable to pay even the lowest scale of professional fees. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., who presided, spoke in support of the object of the meeting. A resolution was carried empowering the committee of the society to take an early opportunity of conferring with the leading representatives of the working classes, and especially with the sick and benefit clubs, for the purpose of arriving at some practical issue.

The half-yearly meeting of the subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road and Margate, was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Charles Few, treasurer, presiding—when ten boys and fifteen girls, out of a list of fifty-nine candidates, were elected. During the past year fifty-four children were admitted into the asylum, and fifty-one were discharged upon completing their term. In 1877 there were thirty-eight children apprenticed, and the total number apprenticed during the last sixty-six years was 1590, at a cost to the charity of £15,195. The two asylums will accommodate 300 children.

The annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 27, Red-lion-square, was held on the 5th inst. at Hyde Park-gardens (the residence of Mrs. Scaramanga), under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The meeting, which was well attended, was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Rev. E. H. Hobbins, Dr. Armitage, Mr. Carter, Mr. Mead (one of the blind Scripture-readers), and Mr. W. Colmer, the secretary. From the report read and the various speeches made it appeared that the society was doing a very large and important work among the blind poor of London, of whom 713 are under home visitation, and between 200 and 300 are receiving regular instruction in day classes held in different parts of London.—Lord Shaftesbury presided last Saturday at the annual festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at the college in Westow-street, Upper Norwood. The proceedings began with an inspection of the college, which was followed by readings given by the pupils, and by a concert, in which the pupils also took the principal part. The meeting was addressed by Lord Shaftesbury, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and others. Dr. Armitage said the cost of each pupil was £60 a year, but that 70 or 80 per cent of the inmates of the institution learned to maintain themselves, chiefly as pianoforte-tuners.

A recital of "The Merchant of Venice" was given by Mr. Brandram on Monday at 20, Arlington-street (by permission of the Marchioness of Salisbury), on behalf of the funds of the Adult Orphan Institution. Princess Christian, who is president of the ladies' committee, was present. The Adult Orphan Institution (which is in Regent's Park) receives and educates the orphan daughters of officers of the Army and Navy and of clergymen, and is much in need of increased funds, especially of annual subscriptions.

The first of several projected homes for girls employed in the factories of the metropolis was opened on Tuesday at 88, St. John's-street, West Smithfield. Based as they will be upon the principles applied to the highly successful Homes for Working Boys, the institution of these needed refuges from insufficient, and sometimes squalid, accommodation is a step upon which those whose comfort is contemplated may well congratulate themselves. The aim of the committee, which includes many well-known philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, is, in a few works, to provide homes that shall be as bright, and happy, and homelike as possible. The scale of weekly payments for board and lodging will vary according to the wages earned by the girls. The highest terms, as at present suggested, are breakfast, dinner, and tea for 4s. 6d. a week, and lodging for 3s. The establishment opened on Tuesday contains twelve rooms, and can accommodate forty girls. At a breakfast, by which the inauguration was marked, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, there being nearly one hundred supporters of the movement present, including the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., the Hon. T. H. Pelham, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Dr. Donald Fraser, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. G. Hanbury, Mr. Denny, Mr. John Shrimpton (hon. sec.), and the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (treasurer), who stated that the subscriptions he had received amounted to £788. £500 had been expended on repairs. Several speeches were made advocating the extension of the plan, and explaining the great need for institutions such as that whose opening was being celebrated. Towards the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Morley offered to subscribe £300 (half the required amount) towards the establishment of a second home. To make up the remaining sum, Mr. Denny said he would contribute £100, Sir R. Carden, Mr. Hanbury, Dr. Gladstone, and Mr. R. C. Morgan each promising £50.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, Mr. W. Hawes, the treasurer, presiding. The minutes of the several committee meetings having been read and confirmed, Mr. Young, the secretary, read the report, which stated that since December last the number of cases brought under the notice of the society of persons having been in danger of drowning was sixty-three. Many were successfully treated and restored, but five were beyond recovery. During the same time five persons had been prevented from committing suicide. The number of cases which had occurred in Hyde Park during the half year had been twenty-five, and twenty-one were restored, two were beyond recovery, and two were dead when discovered. One person had been prevented from committing suicide. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. It was then resolved unanimously to award the silver medallion of the society to Navigating Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Saul and H. Eade, ordinary seaman, of her Majesty's ship Vestal, for the following act of gallantry:—On Feb. 3 last the pinnace of the Vestal, in charge of Mr. Saul, and with a crew of thirteen all told, foundered off Cape Tanyon, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, and sank suddenly in deep water. A heavy sea was running and the ebb-tide setting off shore, the nearest point to which was about four miles off. Most of the boat's gear, masts, &c., sank with her, but a few small spars and empty barricoes floated. Mr. Saul at first supported himself on one of these, but hearing cries and observing a man named Suter in a distressed condition, gave up his barricoe and swam for the shore without any support. Henry Eade was supporting himself on the sun-awning, but, observing a man named Richard Rowsell was sinking, gave it up to him, and he also struck out for the shore. Suter and Rowsell were, unfortunately among those who were lost; but this does not detract from the gallant and self-sacrificing acts of Mr. Saul and Eade, as at that time there seemed little hope of reaching the shore at all. Owing to the direction of the sea, they could not make for the nearest point of land, and eventually reached a point from six to seven miles from the scene of the disaster, after being in the water seven hours. Of the crew of thirteen, eight only reached the shore. The silver medallion was also awarded to George R. White for trying to save his brother, Harry C. White, who was capsized from a canoe in the Mississippi; and also to Sub-Lieutenant F. H. Boyer, of her Majesty's ship Modeste, for trying to save W. C. Gibson, who was washed overboard in Himé Sima Roads, Japan, on a dark and tempestuous night last winter. The silver clasp was awarded to Lieutenant Lewis E. Wintz (the recipient having in 1867 received the silver medal) for jumping overboard to the rescue of John J. Maker, who fell from aloft off Tenedos on Dec. 19 last.

The summer fête at the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected, and Destitute Girls, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, was held on Wednesday.

Cardinal Manning has given directions that next Sunday the collection for the Hospital Sunday Fund shall take place in all the churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster. Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark, has also made arrangements under which the hospital collection shall also be taken in the churches of his extensive diocese, which includes the Isle of Wight.

A grand morning concert is to be given next Wednesday at Stafford House in aid of the funds of the Gallipoli Hospital.

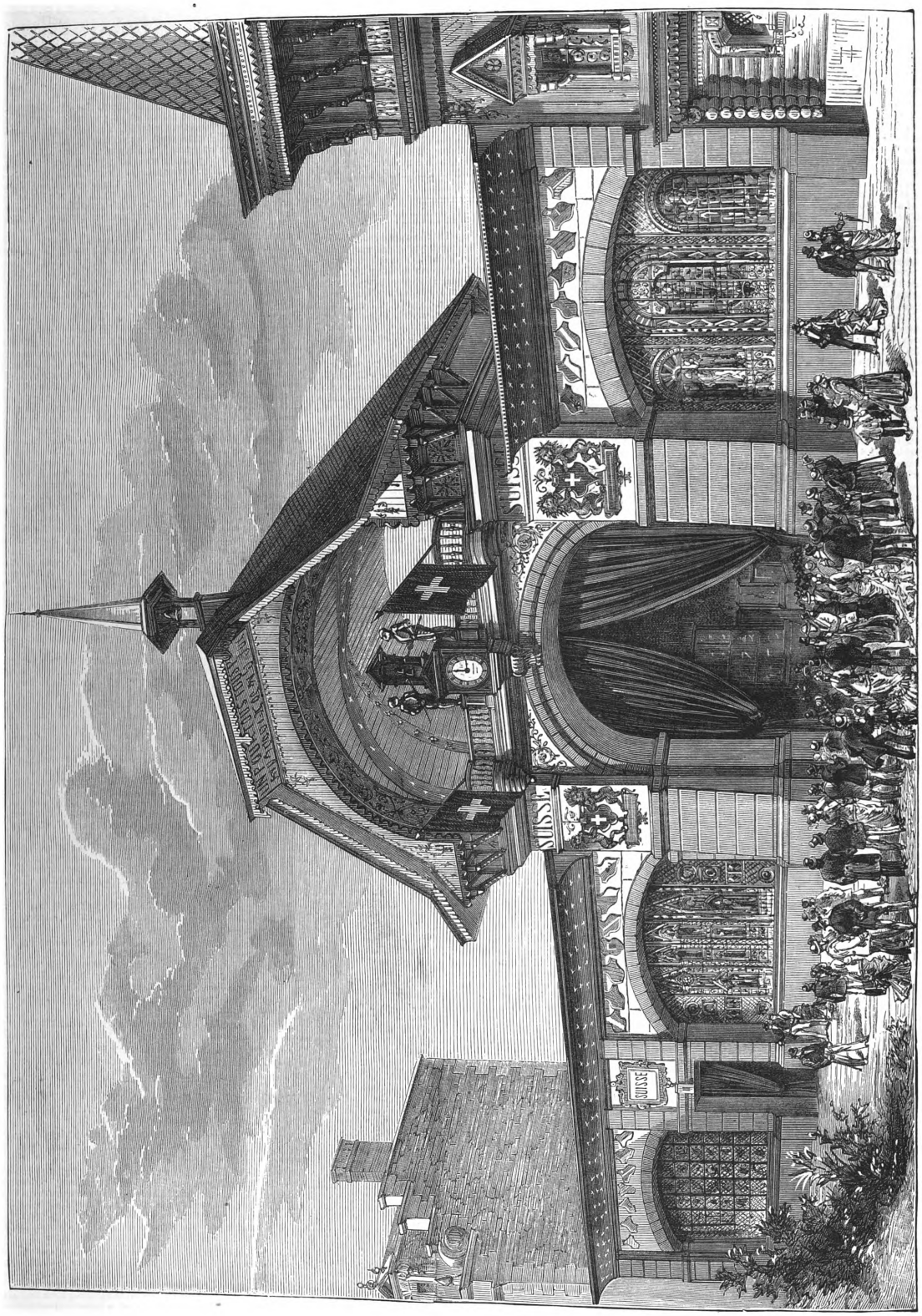
An anonymous donor has presented £2316 in Midland Railway Preference Stock to the Leeds General Infirmary.

Mr. Thomas Russel Pickthorn has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 3rd inst.

A good-service pension of £300 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, has been awarded to Admiral Sir George Elliot.

The Duke of Cambridge was examined on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Acts, and objected in the strongest manner to the idea of a "penal battalion," but he recommended that, in order to punish deserters, they should be put for general service in different battalions. Their punishment would then be that they could not desert.

Two elections of members of Parliament took place at the close of last week. Mr. Roberts (Liberal) was on the 5th inst. returned for the Flint Boroughs by a majority of 125 votes over Mr. Pennant (Conservative). The numbers were—Roberts, 1636; Pennant, 1511. At Middlesborough, on the 6th inst., Mr. Isaac Wilson (Liberal) polled a large majority over Mr. Sadler, his Conservative opponent, the numbers being—Wilson 5307, and Sadler 2415. A special meeting of the Middlesborough Town Council was held on the 5th inst. to elect a Mayor for the remainder of the year. Mr. Sadler, who retired, to contest the Parliamentary representation, was nominated, with Alderman Bulmer, and the latter was elected. It was agreed that the thanks of the Council be engrossed on vellum and presented to Mr. Sadler for his services.



PARIS EXHIBITION: ENTRANCE TO THE SWISS SECTION.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE ENGLISH HOUSES IN THE AVENUE OF NATIONS.

CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

A decided hit appears to have been made both with the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" and with the more recent series, in similar little volumes, neat, portable, cheap, and prepossessing, of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," though it is a question whether in either case, and especially in the former, the successive publications do not fall chiefly into hands for which they were not originally intended, so that it will be no matter for surprise if *Thucydides*, by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), should be more generally and more highly appreciated by readers to whom the Greek work is tolerably familiar than by readers who are entirely innocent of the Greek tongue. And that the editor himself was not altogether of a different opinion may be surmised from at least one significant fact: he considers it worth while to notice a particular chapter which has caused some discussion as to whether, such is its style and such are some of the expressions to be found there, it can have been written by Thucydides, a question of little or no consequence as regards the history and obviously beyond the comprehension of the mere English reader. The editor, indeed, has produced an excellent commentary, with a biographical sketch and other additions, likely to be extremely interesting to the scholar and extremely useful to the student, but not so evidently adapted for the requirements of the persons for whom the admirable series was nominally projected. No doubt his task was a prodigiously difficult one; and probably he has succeeded as well as anybody could hope to succeed. At the same time it is possible that his method of mingling Thucydidean extracts and references to the various chapters of the Greek history with his own running commentary may cause the reader more bewilderment than enlightenment as to the historian's matter and manner; and that the better course would have been to set forth briefly the salient points of each book of the history in succession, and then, in order to give a good idea of the style adopted by the Greek historian in his narrative and in his celebrated speeches, to exhibit a translation in full of certain memorable descriptions and certain famous harangues. The effect of the plan adopted is somewhat patchy, piecemeal, disjointed; here a little bit of the author, there a large slice of the editor and commentator, and anon a morsel of the critic. One is reminded rather of an elongated review in a magazine, a review divided into chapters, than of a reproduction, such as one might have expected, on a very reduced scale, of course, and in English, of a Greek author's work and style. But it may be said that, however reduced the scale, the limits of space prohibited this sort of undertaking; and the objection is unanswerable. In any case, as has been already admitted, we are the gainers of an excellent commentary; and, there being no dearth of translations of Thucydides, English readers, with the aforesaid commentary at their service, and with the histories of Thirlwall and Grote to boot, may, if they feel so disposed, learn as much about the Peloponnesian War, and about the manner and the phraseology in which it was written by the son of Olorus, as if they had Greek at their fingers' ends. The last chapter of the little volume contains some remarks concerning the reticence of Thucydides in respect of topics which did not fall within what he professed to be his province; concerning the stern fixity of purpose with which he confined himself to the Peloponnesian War and its immediate accessories. About the social and domestic life of Athens, about the art, the science, and the literature of the times he says not a word. And it is taken for granted that the omission was deliberate and intentional. But when we consider that he confessedly left his history unfinished; and when we remember that his first book is a sort of prologue to his history proper, it is not a very wild stretch of imagination to suppose that he may have contemplated a sort of epilogue also, in which he would have made ample amends for what is now regarded as a singular defect. In conclusion, it should be noted as curious that our learned editor should write of Minerva, Jupiter, Neptune, and so on, when he is breathing, as it were, the very air of Athens, and using, as it were, the very words which would have been used by Thucydides. There is such a thing as carrying purism in these matters to an absurd extent; but, on the other hand, there are occasions when carelessness in these matters is inexcusable.

Regarded as a review and commentary, nothing could very well be more satisfactory than *Petrarch*, by Henry Reeve (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume belonging to the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Whether by such a performance, however admirable and perfect, the fundamental purpose of the series be fulfilled or not is another matter. The idea, if memory may be trusted, at the outset of these delightful little publications was something of this sort: there are thousands of really well educated, as well as of intelligent and knowledge-loving but almost uneducated persons who are familiar with the names, reputations, and works, in a vague way, of both ancient and foreign classical writers, but who, being unacquainted with the language in which those authors wrote, cannot go straight to the native wells and draw draughts of delight for themselves; and it is therefore desirable, for their sakes, to publish in a handy form little volumes in which the ancient and foreign classics shall be made to express themselves in English, preserving, however, as far as possible, their own style, and, as far as the limits of space permit, their totality and their continuity. It is evident that, if this view were to be carried out, the proportion of editor to author, as regards the letter-press, would be about the same as that of Falstaff's bread to his sack; but, as in point of fact the proportion is in many instances found to be exactly the other way, we must conclude either that the view supposed was really never held or that it was soon discovered to be impracticable. However that may be, it is certain that the little volume now under consideration is rather an essay, and a most learned, sympathetic, instructive, agreeable essay, upon Petrarch, than a presentment of the poet himself in the literary form in which he captivated his generation. If, as we are told, "the fame of Francis Petrarch, which assigns to him the second place among the classics of Italy, and ranks him amongst the greatest poets of the world, rests mainly on the composition of about four thousand lines of Italian verse, addressed to a beautiful and virtuous lady of Provence," then, as one would imagine, the "English reader" would like to have as much as possible of those four thousand lines in style and diction approaching as nearly as may be to the original, in order to ferret out the secret of their charm. In the little volume under consideration, if one were to count the pages, there would probably be found more containing selections from Petrarch's Latin prose than from his Italian poetry. The result is that, although an inquirer could scarcely go to any other equally good source for information, within a reasonable compass, about Petrarch's life, about his dream of Laura, about what he owed to the family of Colonna, about his influence upon English poetry, about his travels, about the laurel-wreath decreed to him, about his connection with Rienzi and disturbances in Italy, and about his singularly appropriate death at Arquà, the volume affords but scanty means of judging what there was in those four thousand lines of Italian verse to testify of so gifted a being as presents itself to the imagination of "English readers" at mention of the name of Petrarch. But if, as we are assured, "his merit consists so much in the exquisite grace and polish of his language that the chief beauty of his sonnets evaporates in a harsher tongue," there is a sound reason why the disagreeable necessity of exhibiting him at an inevitable disadvantage should have been avoided to the utmost.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1871) with two codicils (dated June 15, 1875, and March 6, 1876) of the Right Hon. John, Earl Russell, K.G., late of Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Russell, the Duke of Bedford (his nephew), and the Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Frances Anna Maria, Countess Russell, all her jewels and ornaments of the person, an open carriage with a pair of carriage horses and harness, all wines and household stores, an immediate legacy of £1000, the rents of two houses in Belgrave-square and Chesham-place, the rents and arrears of rent of his Irish estates owing at the time of his decease, and the two boxes of Mr. Fox's papers; she is also to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Pembroke Lodge. The sum of £12,887 9s. 4d. India Four per Cent Stock is divided between his two sons, George Gilbert William and Francis Albert Rollo; to his daughter Lady William and Francis Albert Rollo; to his daughter Lady Georgiana Adelaide Peel, £1000 and all the drawings of her late mother; to his daughter Lady Victoria Villiers, £1500 and some mementoes of her mother; the portrait of his brother Lord George William Russell, by Hayter, he gives to the Duke of Bedford for life and then to his son the Marquis of Tavistock; and all his political papers to the Hon. G. F. S. Elliot, to dispose of as he may think fit. The Earl's household servants in his service at the time of his decease are left one year's wages in addition to any that may be due to them. The residue of his property, real and personal, is given upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children except his son Viscount Amberley (since deceased). The Irish estates, in which the deceased Peer had only a life interest, do not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The testator declares that all provisions made by his will are in addition to and not in substitution of any interest which the legatees may take under either of his marriage settlements.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1875) of Mr. Jacob Yallowley Powell, late of Netherwood Manor Park, Streatham, and of Lime-street, merchant, who died on May 12 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Ruth Powell, the sister, and George Holt Powell, the surviving executors; the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, £5000; to the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Home Missionary Society, the Orphan Working School, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey-rise, the London Hospital, St. George's Hospital, and to the Royal Free Hospital, £1000 each, all free of legacy duty; to Ebenezer Pritchard, deacon of the Baptist church, Upper Norwood, £500, to be distributed by him as he may see fit among the societies and poor of the said church; to the Rev. Mr. Tipple, the minister of the said church, £500; and to five of his children, £100 each; upon trust for his nieces, Mary Ruth Oseler and Charlotte Elizabeth Oseler, £20,000 between them; but if either of them shall marry a minister of the Established Church, or a person holding any office or commission in her Majesty's Army, her interest in such bequest is to lapse and to go among the aforesaid eleven charitable societies or hospitals; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his said sister Ruth. The testator directs that he shall be buried in unconsecrated ground, and that his funeral shall be very plain.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1875) with a codicil (dated May 26, 1876) of Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., formerly of Bradford, and late of Rawdon, in the parish of Guiseley, Yorkshire, who died at Brighton on March 25 last, was proved at the district registry, Wakefield, on the 14th ult. by Thomas Parkinson Muff, Henry Muff, and George Aspinall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths 106 shares (£10 per share originally paid) in John Crossley, Sons, and Co. (limited) to the trustees of the Crossley Orphanage Home and School; £5000 each to the Airedale Independent College, Bradford, to the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, and to the Yorkshire College of Science, Leeds; £2000 to Milton Mount College for the Education of Daughters of Congregational Ministers; £1000 each to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, and to the Bradford Spinsters' Endowment Fund; £500 each to the Bradford Infirmary, the London Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, Lancaster, the British and Foreign School Society, and to the English Congregational Chapel Building Society; £250 each to the Religious Tract Society, the West Riding Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, the Bradford Town Mission, the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary, and to the Bradford Fever Hospital; £100 each to the Bradford Association for Improving the Social Condition of the Blind, the Bradford Ragged Schools, Rebecca-street, Bradford, the Broomfield Ragged and Industrial School, Wakefield-road, Bradford, the Bradford Orphan Home for Industrial Training for Girls, Manningham-road, Bradford, the Bradford Nurses' Institution, and to the Ilkley Hospital, all free of legacy duty. The will directs that the sums bequeathed for the benefit of the Airedale Independent College, the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, the Yorkshire College of Science, and the Milton Mount College are for the purpose of founding and maintaining scholarships in connection with these several institutions. To each of his executors he gives £100; to his cousins, Samuel Broadbent Ingham, James Broadbent Ingham, and Mary Aspinall special legacies of £2000 each, in addition to other interests under the will; to each of his cousins, the sons and daughters of his uncles and aunts on both sides of his family, £100; and legacies to relatives of his wife and others; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, all his household furniture and effects absolutely, and for life or widowhood the income of the entire residue of his property, real and personal; in the event of her marriage again an annuity of £200 is settled upon her, independently of her husband. On the death or second marriage of Mrs. Brown the freehold property in the occupation of Messrs. Brown, Muff, and Company is to go to Mr. T. P. Muff; and the remainder of his estate is divided in various proportions among his own and his wife's relations.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1876) of Mr. Charles Edward Hill, late of Hawley Hill House, Yateley, Southampton, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hill, the widow, and Robert Julius Mumm, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to his wife the sum of £250 to be distributed by her among the servants who have been three years in his service; to his wife all his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and all his real estate and the residue of his personalty for life; on her death his real estate is to go to his brother, John William Hill; certain funds under his marriage settlement are to be made up to £16,000, and after his wife's death one half is to go to his brother Francis Charles and his children, and the other half to his brother Arthur and his children. The residue of his personalty at his wife's death is to be divided between his said brothers and their children as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1875) with a codicil (dated Oct. 25, 1877) of Mr. Dale Knapping, late of South Shoebury, Essex, who died on May 26 last, at Paris, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Knapping, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 16, 1877) of the Rev. Craufurd Tait, M.A., of Lambeth Palace, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator leaves to his three sisters, Lucy, Edith, and Agnes Tait, sums representing £600 Consols, to be equally divided between them; to his old friend John Hassard, £19 19s., as a slight remembrance; to Elizabeth Florence Bickersteth, only daughter of Robert, Bishop of Ripon, a policy of insurance on his life for £2000, for her own absolute use and benefit; to Mary Ann Peach, formerly long in the Archbishop's service, £19 19s.; to James Kersley, long his father's personal servant, £19 19s.; to Mrs. Pile, long his mother's personal servant, £19 19s.; the testator then devises and bequeaths all the rest and residue of his real and personal estate unto his father, Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury, for his own absolute use and benefit; and the two executors are directed to apply a sum of £10 each in the purchase of some slight remembrance as a token of his high regard for them.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1871) of Mr. William Birks Rhodes, late of Pomona-place, Staines-road, Hounslow, was proved on the 3rd inst. by George Symons and George Green Symons, the executors. The testator, after leaving a few small legacies, gives and bequeaths all the rest, residue, and remainder of his personal estate and effects to his executors upon trust, after payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay and divide the same between the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, and the Life-Boat Institution in equal shares.

The Dundee correspondent of the *Globe* states that, by the will of Miss Robertson, of Elgin, the sum of £30,000 is bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes. Mr. Spurgeon's College and Orphanage each receive £4000; schemes of the Free Church of Scotland, £7000; the London Missionary Society, London City Mission, and Baptist Missionary Society, each £2000; the National Bible Society, £3000; besides other bequests. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is one of the trustees.

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

In view of the importance attached to the new acquisition of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, we give a sketch of the Island of Cyprus from "Murray's Handbook for Travellers."

Cyprus is the most eastern island of the Mediterranean, and lies off the coast of Syria. It is 145 miles in length, extreme breadth fifty-five miles, and its minimum breadth twenty-seven miles, having an area of 4500 square miles—about the size of Jamaica, or nearly a third less than Yorkshire, and has now a population of 200,000. It has hitherto been but little visited by travellers, owing to the erroneous statements regarding it. There is, however, no reason why travellers should not visit this island with as great impunity as any other part of the Levant. The climate varies in different parts; the northern region is the most hilly and wooded, and the least fertile; and the heat in that district is tempered by the winds from the Karamanian Mountains, which preserve the frozen snow in the highest spots during the greater part of the year. The cold is very severe in winter. In the plains in the southern districts of Cyprus the heat of the sun is excessive, but is moderated by the sea breezes. The richest as well as the most agreeable parts of the island are in the vicinity of Cerinea and Paphos (Baffo). Larnaka, the chief seaport of the island, is about a quarter of a mile distant from the sea; the Consuls and most of the European inhabitants reside at a suburb on the seashore, called by the Italians the Marina, which is the chief dépôt of the commerce of the whole island. Although Larnaka is situated in what is regarded as the worst part of Cyprus, the country around being arid, this port, it is stated, has been selected solely owing to the safe anchorage of its roads. About an hour's ride from Larnaka, situated on the borders of the large Salt Lake, on the road to Citti, is a mosque in which the Turks suppose to be interred the body of the wet-nurse of their Prophet. Nikosia, the capital of Cyprus, was besieged by the Turks under Mustapha in 1570, the siege lasting forty-five days, when it was taken by storm; between the gates of Famagusta and Baffo, situate in a pretty garden, is a small mosque in which is interred the Bairactar, or standard-bearer, who first planted the Turkish flag on the walls. From the summit of the minaret of this mosque the best view, it is stated, is to be had, the mulberry and palm trees being interspersed with minarets and ancient Christian churches, now converted into mosques.

The principal products of the island are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, madder-roots, olive oil, wine, carobs, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, salt, fine timber, and fruit; there is an average yield of 1,246,000 gallons of wine and 198,000 cwt of salt. These are stated to form four fifths of the entire exportation, which is at present principally to Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and the coast of Syria. Nearly the entire imports consist of British goods brought from Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Mediterranean ports. Efforts were made in 1866 to increase the growth of cotton.

From Limasol there is a considerable trade in the shipment of wines and raki, made in the vicinity, to Egypt and the islands of the Archipelago; large quantities of carobs, which grow in the neighbouring forests, are shipped to Russia and Italy. To the sportsman Cyprus offers a wide and untrodden field. Its hills and valleys are described as swarming with hares, partridges, francolins, bustards, and quails; in the winter, woodcocks, snipe, and wild duck are found in great abundance; mufflons, or wild sheep, and wild boars are to be had at Cape St. Epiphanius, the district around which, called the forest of Acama, is uninhabited.

The antiquities of the island belong to three distant epochs—Grecian, Roman, and Christian. The period of the Byzantine Dukes lasted nine centuries; and among many fine churches erected at that period is still to be seen the superb one of Machera. There is a conjecture, for which no ground is assigned, that the monuments of that period were in great part destroyed during the time that the island was held by Richard I. of England.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE CLAY, BART.



Sir George Clay, third Baronet, died on the 30th ult. in Cavendish-square. He was born Aug. 14, 1831, the second son of Sir William Clay, of Fulwell Lodge, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and at one time Secretary of the Board of Control, who was created a Baronet in 1841. Sir George was formerly Major in the 19th Foot, and had retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. With the 19th Regiment he served during the Crimean campaign, and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he had a medal with three clasps, as well as the Turkish medal. In October, 1876, he succeeded to the baronetcy, at the decease of his elder brother, Sir William Dickason Clay. He married, first, March 8, 1862, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., and by her (who died in 1873) had two daughters. He married, secondly, Oct. 5, 1876, Mary Caroline, daughter of Sir John and the Hon. Lady Walrond, of Bradfield.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Edward Francis Chamberlayne, on the 23rd ult., at Aston Magna Vicarage, Moreton-in-Marsh, aged seventy-one.

James Trevenen, Esq., of Helston, J.P. for Cornwall, on the 27th ult., at Ford Park, Plymouth, aged eighty-six years.

Mr. James Aikin, associated throughout a long life with the commerce, politics, and local government of Liverpool, aged eighty-six.

Thomas Hicks, Esq., J.P., of Derreenatra Manor, in the county of Cork, and Upton Grove, Torquay, on the 19th ult., at the first-named place, aged seventy-three years.

Henry William May, of Woodville, Honor Oak, Forest-hill, and 3, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, only surviving child of the late Rev. George May, and grandson of the late Sir Henry Martin, Bart., on the 30th ult., at Alum Bay, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged thirty-four years.

Philip Hanbury, Esq., banker, of 60, Lombard-street, J.P., on the 4th inst., at The Woodlands, Redhill, aged seventy-six years. He was sixth son of Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Halfield Grange, Essex, by Susannah Willett, his wife, daughter of John Barclay, Esq., of London.

Prebendary Sinclair, of Chichester Cathedral, a son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, the founder of the Board of Agriculture, on the 8th inst, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was formerly Rector of St. George's, Leeds, and more recently Rector of Pulborough, in Sussex.

The Rev. Samuel Martin, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-one. Mr. Martin was one of the best known Congregationalist ministers in London, and held the post of minister at Westminster chapel for over thirty years. He has been in delicate health for some time.

Colonel Henry King, Commanding 13th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of the Indian Expeditionary Force, fourth and last surviving son of the late Thomas King, Esq., of Baltinglass, in the county of Kildare, Captain 20th Regiment, on the 1st inst., at Malta, aged fifty-two years.

The Rev. George Wray, M.A., Canon of York and Rural Dean, Rector of Leven, near Beverley, on the 26th ult., at his Rectory, aged ninety-seven years. He was second son of the Rev. Henry Wray, and descended from Richard Wray, brother of Lord Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray.

James Moilliet, Esq., J.P., late of Cheyney Court, Herefordshire, and Abberley Hall, in the county of Worcester, on the 1st inst., at 172, Earl's-court-road, South Kensington, aged seventy-two years; the descendant of a family of foreign extraction long settled at Geneva. Mr. Moilliet served the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1861.

Frederick Goodwin Doughty, Esq., of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, on the 1st inst., at his residence, Cumberland House, aged seventy-eight, second son of the Rev. George Clarke Doughty, of Theberton Hall, Suffolk. He married, in 1833, Beatrice, daughter and coheiress of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cuningham, of Oak Lawn, and leaves Frederick Proby, Commander R.N., and other issue.

Francis Edmund Joseph MacDonnell, Esq., son of the late Sir Francis MacDonnell, of Dundierth, on the 14th ult., at Bath, aged fifty-five years. He was a magistrate for the counties of Meath and Kildare, and served as High Sheriff of the latter in 1866. He married, first, 1859, Helen, only child of Henry McNamara, Esq.; and, secondly, 1865, Georgina, daughter of James Gernon, Esq., of Athcarne Castle.

We announced last week the death, in his ninety-ninth year, of General Henry Thomson, late of the Bengal Cavalry. He was not only the oldest officer of the Indian Army, but the sole survivor of Lord Lake's gallant army, which on Nov. 1, 1803, won the hard-fought (though now nearly forgotten) battle of Leswaree. In this action the 8th Hussars and the 27th and 29th Dragoons, and also the 76th Foot, greatly distinguished themselves.

The annual gathering of the miners of the county of Durham was held in the city of Durham last Saturday. There were long processions of miners' lodges through the city to the racecourse, where between 30,000 and 40,000 people were assembled. There were several platforms, and among the speakers were Mr. Herschell, M.P., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P. Resolutions were passed regretting the commercial stagnation which has existed during the past twelve months and urging upon the Government the great necessity of more rigorously enforcing the present law for the government of mines.

The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in their report for 1877, state that the number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing for sale in Ireland was last year 5382, and the crews 19,615 men and 778 boys. There is a decrease, apparently, of 583 vessels and 3300 in the crews; but the inspectors think the numbers were over-estimated in previous years. The conduct of the fishermen has been satisfactory. At nine places in England the sale of herring, mackerel, and cod from Ireland in 1877 brought £538,255. At Howth, near Dublin, there were employed in the herring fishery 243 Cornish boats, 226 Scotch, 175 Manx, and 232 Irish. The Kinsale fishery realised £120,398. As much as £50 a man was earned in the season by some crews. The average value of the boats employed was £550 each. The pilchard shoals were not as numerous on the southern Irish coast as in other years. A small company has been established to carry on the fishery at Baltimore, near Skibbereen. The inspectors say that the loans have been fairly applied; the amount available for 1877 was £6507. During the three years since the passing of the Act £14,474 has been advanced for loans. The inspectors say that the salmon fisheries are progressing most favourably, and "have now assumed very large commercial proportions," though there always will be a fluctuation in the produce from year to year, notwithstanding the greatest legislative care.

CHESS.

R H S (Holyoke).—It is not our practice to exchange with contemporary journals.

Vick (Chalk Farm).—The solution of No. 1791 appears below. Your proposed solution of No. 1790 will not answer.

G S (Sunderland).—The correction of your problem has been noted.

J W (St. John, N.B.).—Your solution of No. 1788 is correct.

G H D (Colchester).—We note your statement that the result of your match with Mrs. Gilbert depends upon three games besides the one published by us on the 29th ult.

H A K (Reading).—Thanks for your interesting letter. We shall endeavour to find space for it next week.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1791 received from C Govett and P le Page.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1792 received from N Rumbelow, Katinka Ifecnikova, Trial, C E Maw, W Leeson, E L G, Dabbshill, Emile Frau, L Mabilly, Hereward, Carl Krebs, Carl Imandt, J T C London, and P le Page.

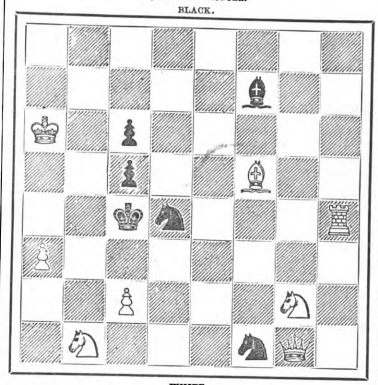
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1793 received from H B, W Lee, G Fosbrooke, and Leon, Simplex, R Schofield, C J G, S Threlfall, R Robson, P Hampton, H Burgher, R Roughead, Dorothy, Tritch, N Brock, Liz, Black Knight, Lammas, I Sharswood, D Leslie, Paul's Rook, J T C London, G Rushby, E H H V, W H Blythe, Cant, Rycroft, Hereward, C J Moss, E L G, Dabbshill, E P Vulliamy, N Rumbelow, land, Copiapino, M A Hind, Alpha, Dr F St, Edmund Phillips, Elsie, Franklin Institute, and C Govett.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1792.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q takes B	4. P to Kt 8th, becoming a Queen and mating.	
2. P to K 6th	Q takes P		
3. R to K 5th	Any move.		

PROBLEM No. 1795.
By J. A. W. Hunter.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

A Game played in the fifth round of the contest between Messrs. Englisch and Winawer.—(*Vienna Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr E.)	BLACK (M. W.)	WHITE (Herr E.)	BLACK (M. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	31. R to B 2nd	R to K 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. R to R 2nd	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to B 4th	White does not accept the challenge to draw, and the result justifies his judgment of the position.	
4. Kt takes P	B takes P (ch)	32.	P to Kt 4th
5. K takes B	Kt takes Kt	33. Kt to Q 6th	R to Kt 5th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	34. K to B 2nd	P to R 5th
This appears to be better than 6. Q to B 3rd (ch), the usual move in this variation. For all that, we think the defence, turning on 4. B takes P (ch), is unsound, and that 4. B takes Kt is the best continuation.		35. P takes P	P takes P
		36. Kt takes B	Kt takes B
		37. R to Kt 2nd	R to K 5th
7. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	38. K to B 3rd	R to K sq
8. R to B sq	B to K 3rd	39. R to R 2nd	R to K R sq
9. B to K 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	40. P to B 4th	
10. K to Kt sq	P to Q 4th	A well timed move that shuts out the adverse Kt from the game.	
11. P takes P	Kt takes P	40.	Kt to B sq
12. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	41. B to Kt 4th	R to R 4th
13. B to K Kt 5th	Q to B sq	42. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 4th (ch)
14. Kt to B 5th	Castles	43. K takes P	R takes P
15. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd	44. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 4th (ch)
16. B to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	45. K to B 4th	R to Kt 2nd
17. Q to K sq	B to B 2nd	46. R to R 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 6th	47. R to Q B 5th	R to Kt 7th
This preserves the Pawn for the moment, but even that poor boon is acquired at the cost of the Queen's power being circumscribed.		48. R takes P	R to B 7th (ch)
		49. K to K 3rd	R takes P
19. Q to B 2nd	Q R to Kt sq	50. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
20. Q R to K sq	K R to K sq	51. R to B 7th	K to K sq
21. B to B 5th	Q to R 5th	52. B to Q 6th	R to Q Kt 7th
22. P to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th	53. P to Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
23. R takes R (ch)	R takes R	54. K to Q 3rd	R to Kt 6th (ch)
24. P to K Kt 4th	Q to R 6th	The end game is very carefully played on both sides, and is most interesting throughout.	
25. Kt takes P	Kt to R 5th		
26. Q to Kt 3rd		55. K to Q 4th	R to K R 6th
Apparently the best way to secure the pawn. Obviously, 26. Kt to Q 6th is met by 26. Kt takes B.		56. K to B 5th	R to Q B 6th
		57. K to Kt 5th	K to Q sq
26.	Q takes Q	58. R to B 6th	K to Q 2nd
27. P takes Q	Kt takes B	59. B to Kt 8th	P to B 4th
28. P takes Kt	R to K 5th	60. B takes P	Kt to B sq
29. P to B 3rd	P to K R 4th	61. B to B 5th	R to K R 6th
30. R to K B 4th	R to K 7th	62. R to K B 6th, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Tournament.—The sixth round of this contest was played on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th inst., and resulted as follows:—Andersen v. Gifford each won a game; Bird v. Blackburne each won a game; Clerc v. Mason each won a game; Zukertort beat Pitschell two games; Mackenzie won one and drew one with Winawer; and Englisch drew both his games with Rosenthal. The play on these two days is chiefly notable for the extraordinary length of the first game between Herr Englisch and M. Rosenthal, which extended over 140 moves. In the seventh round Winawer won one and drew one with Andersen; Bird beat Pitschell both games; Blackburne v. Zukertort each won a game; Mackenzie beat Gifford two games; Rosenthal v. Clerc each won a game; and Mason drew both his games with Englisch.

It is announced that the committee of the congress have increased the number of prizes from four to six, and added to their relative value the sum of 300*l.*

The following table shows the score on the completion of the seventh round, when each competitor had played fourteen games, the draws being reckoned at half a point to each side:—

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Winawer	10	2	2	11
Blackburne	9	2	3	10
Zukertort	8	4	2	10
Rosenthal	8	3	3	9½
Clerc	8	0	6	8
Andersen	7	1	6	7½
Mackenzie	6	3	5	7½
Bird	7	0	7	7
Englisch	3	7	4	6½
Mason	3	4	7	5
Gifford	2	0	12	2
Pitschell	0	0	14	0
	71	26	71	84

The Counties Chess Association.—The annual meeting of this society will be held at King's College, London, during the week commencing the 29th inst. Competitors in the several tourneys will be divided into three classes, according to their known or reputed skill, and substantial prizes will be provided for the competition in each class. All bonâ fide British amateurs may become members of this society and compete in its tourneys on payment of a subscription of half a guinea per annum; but members of the first class are required to subscribe at least one guinea per annum. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern; or to Mr. Minchin, 9, Clydesdale-road, Kensington Park, W.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

The text of the "conditional treaty" between England and Turkey, and of the correspondence relating to it, has been laid before Parliament. The principal paper is a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard, dated May 30, 1878, in which his Lordship proposes a defensive alliance with Turkey against any further encroachment by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia, and proposes an assignment of the island of Cyprus to England, the territory to continue a part of the Ottoman Empire, and the excess of revenue over expenditure to be repaid to the treasury of the Sultan. On June 5 Sir A. Layard sent to the Marquis of Salisbury the Convention described in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night. It is dated June 4, and is comprised in two short articles. To this Convention there is an Annex, dated July 1, containing some details of the arrangement respecting the occupation of Cyprus and stipulating that if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and her other Armenian conquests, Cyprus will be evacuated by England and the Convention of June 4 will be at an end.

The Articles and Annex run thus:—

Article I.

If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

Article II.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Constantinople the 4th day of June, 1878. A. H. Layard. Safvet.

Annex to the Convention.

The Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, G.C.B., and his Highness Safvet Pasha, now the Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan, have agreed to the following Annex to the Convention signed by them as Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments on June 4, 1878:

It is understood between the two high contracting parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:

I. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkémêi Shéri) shall continue to exist in the island, which shall take exclusive cognisance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

II. That a Mussulman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkraf) to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of June 4, 1878, will be at an end.

Done at Constantinople, the 1st day of July, 1878. A. H. Layard. Safvet.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Psalter and Canticles, pointed for Chants Ancient and Modern. By Rev. Sir H. Baker and W. H. Monk. (Clowes and Sons.)

Dr. Johnson: His Friends and His Critics. By Geo. Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

The Annals of Tennis. By Julian Marshal. (The *Field* Office, 346, Strand.)

A Handful of Honeysuckle. By A. M. Robinson. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

Logier's System of the Science of Music, Harmony, and Practical Composition. Enlarged Edition. (Boosey and Co.)

The Serpent of Cos. A Poem. (Arthur H. Moxon.)

A Week at the Lakes: Adventures of Mr. Dobbs and his Friend Mr. Potts. By J. Priestman Atkinson. (Macmillan and Co.)

Fat and Blood, and How to Make Them. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. (Lippincott and Co.)

The Human Eye: Its Optical Construction Popularly Explained. By R. E. Dudgeon, M.D. (Hardwicke and Bogue).

Medusa and other Poems. By Lady Charlotte Elliot. (Kegan Paul and Co.)

The Psalmist: The Tune Book. For Congregational Worship. Edited by Ebenezer Prout, B.A. (Novello and Co.)

Richard the First. A Drama. By F. Proctor. (Charing-cross Publishing Co.)

A Voice from the Australian Bush, &c. Poems. By R. Bruce. (Frearson and Brother, Adelaide.)

The Spelling Reform. By J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. (Macmillan Co.)

An Elementary Indian Reader. By A. N. Wollaston. (Allen and Co.)

Eric and Thora. A Story for Children. (Mozley and Smith.)

Swallow Flights. By Louise C. Moulton. (Macmillan and Co.)

Lays and Legends of Gloucestershire. By Adin Williams. (Kent and Co.)

Letts's New Counting-House Atlas. (Thomas Letts, Queen Victoria-street.)

Honour's Worth; or, the Cost of a Vow. By Meta Orred. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

The Philosophy of War. By James Ram. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

A New Child's Play. Sixteen Drawings by E. V. B. (Low and Co.)

From Galway to Karlsbad. By T. Louis Oxley. (Kerby and Endean.)

The Gospel of the Kingdom. A Vade-Mecum for the Sick, &c. By Hugh Croskery, D.D. (Longley, 39, Warwick-lane.)

The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London. (With Biographical Sketches; from the Foundation in 1518 to 1825.) By Wm. Munk, M.D., F.S.A. Revised and enlarged. 3 vols. (The College, Pall-mall East.)

A Little Western Flower. By M. C. Helmore. (Marcus Ward.)

The Conqueror's Dream, and other Poems. By Wm. Sharpe, M.D. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)

Anthropology. By Dr. Paul Topinard. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.)

Julia Ingrand. A Novel. From the Spanish of Don Martin Palma. 3 vols. (Elliot Stock.)

Marsh's American Guide to London. (Marsh and Co., 138, Fleet-street.)

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PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK.
Trade Mark:
GRIFFIN'S HEAD SUPPORTED BY WINGS.
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"NOS ASPERA JUVANT."
These VELVETEENS, dyed in the new shade of BLUE-BLACK by a special process, are guaranteed to retain their colour and brilliancy, and cannot be distinguished from LYONS SILK VELVET at four or five times the price. Special makes for CHILDREN'S WEAR.
This VELVETEEN takes the needle much easier than any other make.
Be careful to see the VELVETEENS bear this Trade Mark.
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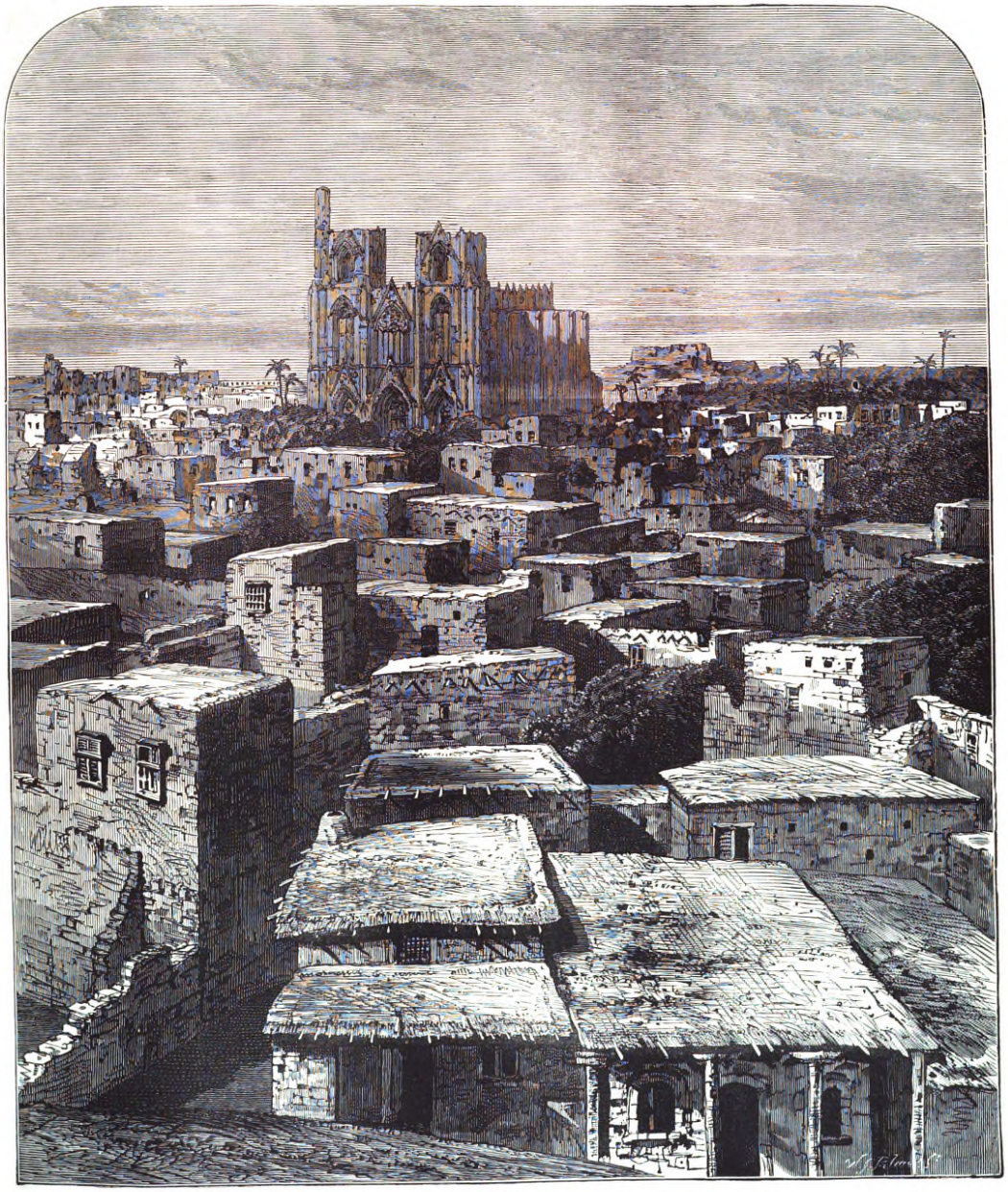
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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2038.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



FAMAGOSTA, THE ANCIENT VENETIAN PORT OF CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Reading, the wife of Major T. Smith, of Lima, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Woburn Sands, the Lady Emily Harper, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Villa Leontine, Biarritz, France, the wife of Colonel Hampden Acton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at All Saints', Trinidad, W.I., by the Rev. L. A. Taitt, Alfred Henry Martin, M.B., Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, youngest son of James Martin, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., to Edith Annette, third daughter of the Hon. J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and granddaughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Cummins.

On the 16th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Clement William, third son of Sir Thos. Tancred, Bart., of Walton, and Castle Eton, Wilts, and Canterbury, New Zealand, to Alice Maude, third daughter of Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., of The Rangers, Sydney, New South Wales.

On the 11th inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, Lieutenant-Colonel Wollaston (late Madras Cavalry), to Katharine Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., Amy Martha Roberts, second daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, of Britfieldstown, Roberts' Cove, in the county of Cork, and Courtlands, in the county of Devon, Bart., in the 76th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., at Norwood, the Lady Wentworth, aged 24.

On the 28th ult., Frances Byron, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Byron, Rector of Muston, and sister of the late Mrs. Rochfort Clarke, aged 65. Died at the house, and in the presence of, and was buried by, her brother-in-law, George Rochfort Clarke, at Chesterton, Oxfordshire, in the same grave with her sister; each righteous and beloved.

On the 5th inst., at 9, Torphichen-street, Edinburgh, aged 91, Jane, widow of the Rev. Hector Bethune, of Dingwall, and daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., Millbank, second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the seventh Baronet of Gairloch.

On the 11th inst., at 3, Kensington-park-road, Lady Parker, widow of the late Admiral Sir Charles Christopher Parker, Bart., in her 84th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xv. to 24; Acts xxi. 37 to xxii. 23. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii.; Matt. x. 24.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Colorado.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.
St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Bloemfontain, South Africa.
Savoy, 11 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 4 p.m., the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. H. Binney; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Albany, Dr. W. C. Doane.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, Rev. Prebendary W. G. Humphrey (Tillotson the Practical Preacher).

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Moon's last quarter, 0.16 p.m.
Bramley, near Leeds, Agricultural Society Show.
Regattas: Oxford, Havre (last day).
Rowing: Oxford City Regatta, London Rowing Club.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Lambeth Conference of Bishops, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m., reports of committees and discussions.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Yachting Regattas: Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, Falmouth; Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Carnarvon.
Rowing: London Rowing Club; Tewkesbury Regatta.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
National Orphan Home, Ham-common, 3 p.m.; distribution of prizes—the Duchess of Teck to preside.
Banquet to the Australian Cricketers, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Malton Agricultural Society's Show.
Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Bromsgrove (three days).
Races: Huntingdon.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Grand National Archery Matches, Tunbridge Wells (three days).
Blaydon Dog, Poultry, and Pigeon Show.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Louth (three days).
Shropshire, &c., Agricultural Society Show, Ludlow (three days).
Corinthian Yacht Club.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr.
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Orphan Working Schools, Haverstock-hill and Hornsey-rise, general court and elections.
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society Show, Cambridge (two days).
Builders' Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Yachting: Royal Western Yacht Club of England Regatta, Plymouth; Erith Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club, Oldham Hall Regatta.
Rowing: Hereford Regatta.
Races: Sandown Club and Pontefract Summer Meetings.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Lambeth Conference, 10.45 to 4.45.
Quekett Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Royal Regatta, Port of Plymouth.
South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Lambeth Conference: Grand Choral closing service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m.
Botanic Society, 2.45 p.m.
Brighouse Horse, Dog, Poultry, and Horticultural Show.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
Rowing: Agecroft Regatta; Barnes and Mortlake Regatta.
Athletic Meetings, Twickenham; Joint-Stock Banks, Stamford-bridge; Isleworth.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in Miles, at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, to 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July	10	29·897	60·7	48·9	·67	9	68·3	55·0	W. NW.	175	0·000
	11	29·848	59·8	50·8	·73	9	67·6	55·9	W.	227	0·000
	12	29·868	60·3	51·3	·74	10	66·7	56·0	W. NW. WNW.	106	0·020
	13	29·967	61·3	47·8	·63	6	69·6	53·5	WNW. NE. N.	138	0·000
	14	30·078	59·7	50·2	·73	—	69·1	50·7	NE. N.	83	0·000
	15	30·179	60·9	54·1	·80	6	69·4	54·9	NW.	120	0·000
	16	30·249	63·7	55·3	·75	3	74·5	52·7	NW. NNW.	96	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·891	29·839	29·875	29·929	30·064	30·190	30·253
Temperature of Air	67·4°	61·5°	61·8°	62·9°	62·1°	61·9°	65·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	55·9°	55·4°	56·7°	55·7°	57·5°	56·8°	60·3°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	WNW.	N.	S.	NW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 57	1 15	1 33	1 52	2 12	2 37	3 8	3 32	3 59	4 19	4 42	5 0	5 21	5 42

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.
THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,
an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats 2s.; Balcony, 1s.
Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0.
No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT their FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINETIETH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 27. Admittance, 1s. 5, Pall-Mall East. From Nine till Six. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION. Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 21 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, the PARIS EXHIBITION, and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.—Six Elementary LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 29, 30, 31, AUG. 1, 2, 3, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, half a guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will on the following week give a Course of Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy.

THE ILLUSTRATED
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

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in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

The return of Earl Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Berlin, on Tuesday last, was welcomed with some approach to regal pomp. From the moment of their landing at Dover to that of their being safely lodged in Downing-street, the marks of attention and approbation displayed towards them by people of all classes might well have satisfied the most ambitious expectations of statesmen. No doubt, to a considerable extent, the triumph was rather of a Party than of a National character, but it was certainly one of which Lord Beaconsfield may be proud, eclipsing in its splendour the homage paid to any subject of her Majesty for many years past. What it foreshadows—if, indeed, it may be regarded as foreshadowing any serious result—this is not the proper time to examine. We see no sufficient reason for anticipating the evils which are invariably mixed with the good secured for us by political success. It was in the good, real or imaginary, that the crowds of Englishmen who congratulated Lord Beaconsfield on Tuesday last found their chief impulse and justification. The British Plenipotentiaries brought back with them from the Congress a Treaty signed by the Representatives of each of the European Powers therein assembled. That Treaty records the changes sanctioned by the Congress in the territorial distribution and administrative Government of that part of the Ottoman Empire more or less affected by the late Russian war. It may be looked upon as a very significant modification of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano forced upon Turkey by the conquests of the Czar. We shall not compare the European with the preliminary Turco-Russian Treaty with a view to determine the amount of benefit the world may be expected to derive from the substitution of the one for the other, although the latest despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury, explanatory of British policy in relation to the two, might seem to invite dispassionate comment. The subject will presently receive ample Parliamentary discussion, and for this we are content to wait.

There are few amongst us, however, who will not appreciate the fact that such changes have been effected by peaceful negotiation, not by War. For the present, the main causes of offence between nation and nation in relation to the Eastern Question have been taken away. The uncertainties of the future which precluded, or, at any rate, greatly limited, industrial and commercial enterprise, not here only, but over the entire Continent, have been happily removed. The threatening clouds which hovered upon the horizon have disappeared. Apprehensions of bloodshed have subsided. Excited passions always tending to actual hostilities have cooled down. Patriotism, or what is generally esteemed as such, is no longer in antagonism with the dictates of humanity. Looking back to the state of international relations a month or six weeks ago, it is difficult to overestimate the immense advance which has been achieved, or the terribleness of the calamity which the age has escaped. We are grateful to those (whoever they may be) by whom the clouds which darkened our national prospects have been rolled away. The advantage thus secured is such that every individual of whatever rank or party or class may enjoy his share.

"Peace with honour" is what Lord Beaconsfield tells us has been achieved in our behalf at Berlin. We hope so. We have no inclination, we trust, to look with indifference upon the character, political or moral, of England's dealings with other nations. The dignity of the position held by this country in the comity of civilised States is an object about which no intelligent Englishman will confess to being careless. The mere dignity of success, however, is extremely evanescent, and is ultimately worthless. Our aspiration—in common, we believe, with that of a majority of our fellow-countrymen—is that England may be foremost in every really good word and work; that she may steadily keep in the van of human progress, holding aloft to other nations the torch of political and social justice, wisdom, and generosity, and so teaching them by example how to live. We have no objection to cleverness so long as it is confined within the boundaries of honesty and national integrity. We do not shun responsibility, so long as the task imposed upon us is one which aims, and reasonably aims, at the elevation of our Race. We need not care—much less supremely—to remain evermore within merely technical bounds. Precedents have their value, nor are they to be rudely or causelessly set aside. But it has to be borne in mind that the world is a living world, necessarily full of movement, and needing to be guided by those who can make some sacrifice in its behalf. It is by considerations of this kind that England will have to judge what has been accomplished by its present Government in the settlement of the Eastern Question. Her interests, such as they are, we agree, ought to be subordinate to her honour; and her honour ought to be identified with motives which embrace within their range the true progress of the human family.

It is not to be concealed that the Treaty of Berlin, viewed in connection with the Anglo-Turkish Convention of June 4, exhibits a tendency on the part of the Great Powers to increase their political influence and even their territorial possessions, if not at the expense of Minor States, yet with something which wears the appearance of a cynical disregard of their not unreasonable expectations. Russia, Austria, and England have profited by the weakness of Turkey. They have given, it is true, independence to Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, and, perhaps, in the case of the two former, a coveted accession of land and subjects. After thus helping themselves, they have set the Turk once more upon his legs and have exacted from him guarantees of better behaviour for the future. Possibly, it was all that they could do, as things now stand; and in doing thus much they have displayed some regard to the modern principle of nationalities. The tree they have planted, however, can only be judged of by its fruits. Parchment securities are but little worth against natural forces. No one, we suppose, really expects Ottoman rule, whether in Europe or Asia, to differ essentially from what it has long been. No amount of external pressure can get rid of habits which have become inveterate, nor revive faculties which have been suffered to run into decay. The administration of the Sultan's remaining dominions may perhaps be successfully carried on by strangers in his name—for some time to come at least. But the wise purpose of the States represented at Berlin will be to lie in wait, not for obtaining each its proportionate share of the forces which are falling asunder, but to foster a living and indigenous organism which shall eventually and by inherent growth push them aside. We should be expressing premature judgment of the case were we to say that the signatary Powers had no such design in view, and it may be that, because rudimental only, such design has not been vividly expressed. But of this we may be well assured, that whatever is merely formal, especially if unjust, which is embodied in the Berlin settlement of the Eastern Question will inevitably have hereafter to give place to that which is equitable and real. There is hope, however, that what is done henceforth will be done peacefully; that the danger of a European War is not likely to recur; and that the question which has for fifty years past been the dread of statesmen is at length taken out of the category of things which can hardly be touched, even for the better, without provoking international appeals to the sword.

Mr. Bouch, C.E., Edinburgh, has received instructions to prepare working drawings for the proposed bridge across the Forth at Queensferry. The span height will be 135 ft. (instead of 150 ft., as at first suggested) provided the Government consent. The bridge will be on the suspension principle, having two lattice girder spans, each about 1100 ft. in length, which will be supported midway on the island of Inchgarvie. The promoters have obtained power from Parliament to guarantee to the undertaking a revenue of £75,000.

THE COURT.

On Thursday the 11th inst. the Royal dinner circle included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Lord Elphinstone, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Maurice Fitzgerald (Equerry to the Duke of Connaught). The band of the Coldstream Guards played in the Quadrangle during and after dinner.

The Duke of Connaught left the castle yesterday week for London. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland) arrived. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry in Waiting, met their Royal Highnesses at the railway station in Windsor, and attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess at the entrance of the castle. The Maharajah of Johore and Tunkoo Othmun arrived at the castle. They were introduced to her Majesty's presence at an audience by the Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The Grand Duke of Hesse went to London, and was present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Grand Duke of Hesse returned to the castle on Saturday last, and in the afternoon his Royal Highness, with the Grand Duchess, left for Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to a garden-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from London, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Canon of Worcester, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Colonel the Right Hon. F. Stanley dined with the Queen.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, and Colonel G. A. Maude. The Hungarian-Bohemian Band played after dinner before the Queen and the Royal family.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left on Tuesday for London. The Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Marie of Hesse, visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Mr. Charles Turner's Nursery Gardens at Slough. The Lord President of the Council and the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Sir Charles L. Wyke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of her Majesty on Wednesday.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty has contributed £100 to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Haydock Colliery explosion.

Lord Norton has been to Madrid as her Majesty's Special Envoy Extraordinary to attend the funeral services for the late Queen of Spain, and to convey her Majesty's condolences to the King of Spain.

Messrs. Howell and James have submitted for her Majesty's inspection a selection of prize works from their third annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs.

Lady Waterpark and the Hon. Amy Lambart have succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Harriett Phipps as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major C. E. Phipps has succeeded Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay as Groom in Waiting; and the Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a State Ball was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. A large number of foreign persons of distinction were also present. Dancing commenced upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal personages, into the saloon.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich black silk, draped in Brussels net, studded with jet and single diamonds; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments—diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white satin and black brocké, with white Brussels lace and white tiger lilies. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds and butterfly. Ornaments—a necklace, brooch, and earrings of opals and diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Prussian for Care of the Wounded, and the Portuguese.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Bristol yesterday week for the purpose of visiting the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. His Royal Highness lunched with the president (Colonel Kingscote) and the members of the council, and returned to London in the evening. The Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a garden party at Marlborough House in the afternoon to the Queen, at which all the Royal personages in town and a very large assemblage of persons of distinction were present. The band of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), under Mr. Muller, and the Hungarian-Bohemian band, from the Austro-Hungarian Section of the International Paris Exhibition, performed. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, went to Aldershott on Monday to witness the review which was held under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele, and afterwards returned to London. Princes Louise of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess were present in the afternoon at a garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House; and in the evening they went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the marriage on Tuesday, at Whitehall Chapel, of Lord Carington with the Hon. Cecilia Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield. The Prince left London in the evening for Paris.

Major F. de Winton represented the Prince at the funeral of the late Queen of Spain.

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce has received an intimation from the Princess of her Royal Highness's intention to accompany the Prince on the occasion of his laying the memorial-stone of the new Church of St. Mary, Southampton, in August next.

THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last from Windsor Castle. Prince Ernest and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Mary of Hesse arrived from Eastbourne. Their Royal Highnesses, with their son and daughters, were present in the afternoon at a garden party at Marlborough House, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess went to Aldershott on Monday, and were present at a review of the troops. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Ernest and the Princesses of Hesse, were present at a garden party at Holland House in the afternoon; they dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and accompanied them to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Grand Duchess, accompanied by Prince Ernest and the Princesses of Hesse, visited the Queen on Tuesday, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse visited the Princess of Wales on Wednesday. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse also went to Marlborough House. The Grand Duchess visited the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery, and dined with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Kensington Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian honoured Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave with their presence at dinner at Strawberry Hill.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lord and Lady Henniker on Saturday last at their residence in Connaught-place. The Duchess was present and distributed the prizes at the summer festival in commemoration of the inauguration of the Princess Mary Village Homes on the 11th inst. at the institution at Addlestone, Surrey.

His Excellency M. Delyanni, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived from Berlin.

The Duchess of Westminster and the Earl and Countess Grosvenor have left town for Scotland.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Tuesday, at which many members of the Royal family and 1200 other guests assembled. The full band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played, and the Royal Tyrolese singers, under the direction of Herr Holaus, sang.

Sir Richard and Lady Wallace had their second afternoon party on Tuesday, at which the Duke of Cambridge and a large company assembled.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Carington and the Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, was solemnised on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, by special license, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenburg. The bridegroom's brother, the Hon. Rupert Carington, officiated as best man. The bride was accompanied and given away by her father. Her dress was of white silk, trimmed with crêpe and old Mechlin lace, and a small lace veil, just reaching to the shoulders, was fastened to the hair by a diamond bird. Her jewels were a necklace of pearls, a diamond and pearl bracelet, the present of the Princess of Wales, and diamond bracelets and pendant, the bridegroom's gifts. Her six sisters were the bridesmaids — namely, the Hon. Alice Marian, Elizabeth, Judith, Winifred, Eleanor, and Bridget Harbord. Their dresses were of white spotted muslin, and muslin hats to match, trimmed with sprigs of lilies of the valley. Twelve non-commissioned officers and men of Lord Carington's regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, in full uniform, were stationed between the pews on each side of the chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, assisted by the Rev. Canon Luckock and the Rev. W. Erskine Knollys. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge attested the register. The wedding party left the chapel for Lord Suffield's residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, where a party of relatives and friends assembled. At five o'clock Lord and Lady Carington left by the Great Northern Railway for Peterborough, on their way to Barleythorpe, to pass the honeymoon. The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl, and she also received gifts from most of the members of the Royal family.

The marriage between Mr. George Newton and Lady Alice Cochrane will take place on the 27th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The marriage between Viscount Anson and Lady Mildred Coke is arranged to take place in November.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Richard Strutt, second son of the late Lord Rayleigh, and the Hon. Augusta Neville, only child of Lord and Lady Braybrooke; between Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., Captain Royal Navy, and Miss Frederica Broke; between Mr. Fowke, eldest son of Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicester, and Miss Eva Conant, daughter of Mr. Conant, of Lyndon Hall, Rutland; and between Major Dugdale, of the Rifle Brigade, and Edith, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery.

A handsome cup, valued at two hundred guineas (executed by Messrs. Pegler Brothers, of Norwich) has been presented by the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the citizens of Norwich, and the residents of Norfolk, to Colonel Massy and the officers of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, "In appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the regiment during its stay among them, and in grateful remembrance of the many benefits conferred by it upon the city and its institutions."

The acoustic properties of the Royal Albert Hall were put to an important test on Wednesday evening, when Mr. S. Brandram, the well-known reader, gave a dramatic recital, accompanied by music, to a large audience. The programme afforded him opportunities for the display of his skill in the interpretation of all varieties of sentiment and passion, comprising selections from "As You Like It," "Henry V.," "Julius Cæsar," together with Mr. Tennyson's ballad of the fleet, "The Revenge," and Lord Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius." The recital had the additional advantage of musical illustration, the members of the London Vocal Union singing several part-songs with taste and spirit, and Miss Anna Williams winning much applause for her excellent rendering of "Who is Silvia?" "Hark! hark! the Lark," and "Where the bee sucks." Mr. Sydney Naylor was organist and conductor. The acoustic properties of the hall sustained satisfactorily the severe test to which they were put, every word, whether sung or spoken, being heard distinctly.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, on Tuesday afternoon gave a lecture on Nineveh and Babylon to a distinguished audience, in the Assyrian Galleries of the British Museum.

There was a numerous gathering at the house of Mr. M'Laren, M.P., in Onslow-gardens, on Tuesday, when an address on Women's Suffrage was delivered by Mrs. Livermore, of Boston. Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Courtney, M.P., and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

An open-air gathering of the friends of the movement for holding religious services in theatres took place on Tuesday, in the grounds of Chiswick House, with the object of making a special appeal for funds to carry it on. Lord Shaftesbury presided; and amongst the speakers was Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, resolved to borrow £200,000, making £3,258,580 to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The quarterly summary of industrial school cases dealt with was presented. In consequence of a communication from the Education Department the idea of providing additional school accommodation for the City was abandoned for the present.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in July was 76,501, of whom 38,073 were in workhouses and 38,428 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 445, 732, and 7793 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 509, of whom 308 were men, 160 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

Wednesday was Apposition Day at St. Paul's School—Mr. Aston, chairman of the governors, presiding. The business of the day was begun with the recitation of the essays and verses for which prizes had been awarded. The Master of the Mercers' Company announced that the Classical Scholarship of £100 a year had been adjudged to Mr. H. R. Brown; the second Classical Scholarship of £80 a year to Mr. Glover; and the Mathematical Scholarship of the like value, together with the Kerr Scholarship, to Mr. H. W. Brown. Each of these distinctions is to be held for four years.

A festival in connection with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when there were more than 60,500 visitors. The gathering was organised by the committee of the Band of Hope Union, and the proceedings included a cricket match, a balloon race, concerts by two choirs of 5000 each, and two or three temperance meetings, in which Admiral Sir William King Hall, Canon Wilberforce, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., took part.

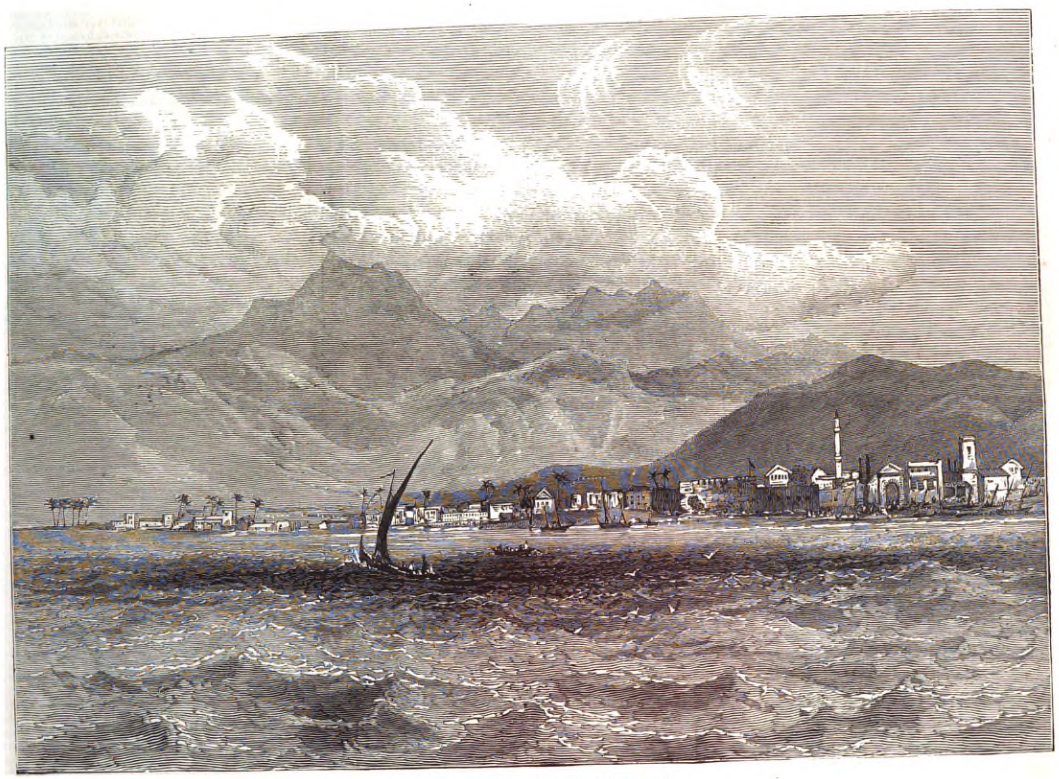
Cleopatra's Needle has reached what will most likely be its final resting-place, and now lies stretched across the base on which it is to be erected. The process of raising it is steadily proceeding by means of powerful hydraulic presses placed under each end of the great monolith, and as these are worked every increase in the elevation is secured by wedges of timber driven in, and afterwards by building up blocks of timber, so as to maintain the height gained. It is now several inches above the pedestal, and when elevated to about thirty feet above it the machinery for suspending the obelisk by the centre will be brought into requisition.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was resolved unanimously, "That the freedom of the City, in a suitable gold box, be presented to the Earl of Beaconsfield, as a token of the high respect which the citizens of London have for one who for so many years has with patience, perseverance, and zeal exercised his great abilities and talents for the welfare of his country, and in testimony of this Court's appreciation of the genius and power with which he has represented the British nation at the recent Berlin Congress, the peaceful results of which this Court earnestly trusts will continue for many years to come." At the same time it was resolved that the freedom of the City should be also conferred on Lord Salisbury in testimony of the Court's appreciation of his eminent services and important work undertaken and brought to a successful issue at the recent Congress.

There was a large gathering of London Board School children at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when 4000 bibles and testaments—presented by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society—were distributed to children for proficiency in scriptural subjects. About 3000 children took part in a concert on the Handel Orchestra, and nearly 30,000 persons were in the Palace. Sir Charles Reed, in the course of a brief address, said that 188,000 children daily heard a portion of the Word of God read to them. Not one child in 4000 had been withdrawn from the board schools on account of the religious instruction given, with the exception of the children of Jews; and not one complaint had reached the board from any parent who had objected to the instruction.—A public meeting was held yesterday week in connection with the opening of schools in the Caledonian-road, Islington—Sir Charles Reed in the chair. The building is in the main road, close to the Cattle Market, and will accommodate 1150 children. The total cost of the site amounts to £3534, and that of the building to £11,010.—On Monday schools were opened in Henrietta-street, Oxford-street—the chair being taken by Sir Charles Reed. The area of the site comprises 13,340 square feet, at a total cost of £16,702; while that of the building amounts to £8491, making a total of £25,193. The building will accommodate 181 boys, 188 girls, and 204 infants.

There were 2394 births and 1589 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 65, and the deaths by 93, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 85 deaths from whooping-cough, which, although showing a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks, exceeded the corrected average by 38. The deaths referred to diarrhœa, which had been 23,72, and 145 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 249, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 53; they included 195 of infants under one year of age, and 39 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of 2 infants and of 3 adults were referred to choleraic diarrhœa or simple cholera. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 38 and 19 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 11 last week, which were 13 below the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 16 deaths from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 19 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2927 births and 1871 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring smallpox caused 4 deaths in West Ham, Stratford, and Leyton; and in the same sub-districts 6 deaths resulted from whooping-cough, 6 from diarrhœa, 3 from measles, 1 from diphtheria, and 1 from fever. The mean temperature of the air was 61·9 deg., being 0·3 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The mean showed a small excess on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but was below the average on the three following days. The duration of registered sunshine was 33·3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 113·8 hours.

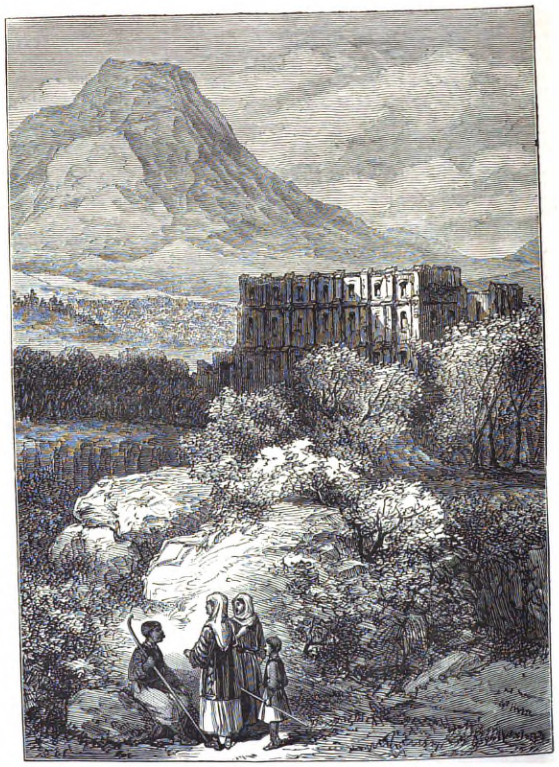
VIEWS IN CYPRUS



LARNACA, THE MODERN PORT OF CYPRUS.
FROM A DRAWING BY H. HARPER.



THE "HUNDRED AND ONE HOUSES," BETWEEN LEVKOSIA AND CERINIA.



RUINS OF THE MONASTERY OF COZZAFANI.



MR. ERNEST CROFTS, A.R.A.

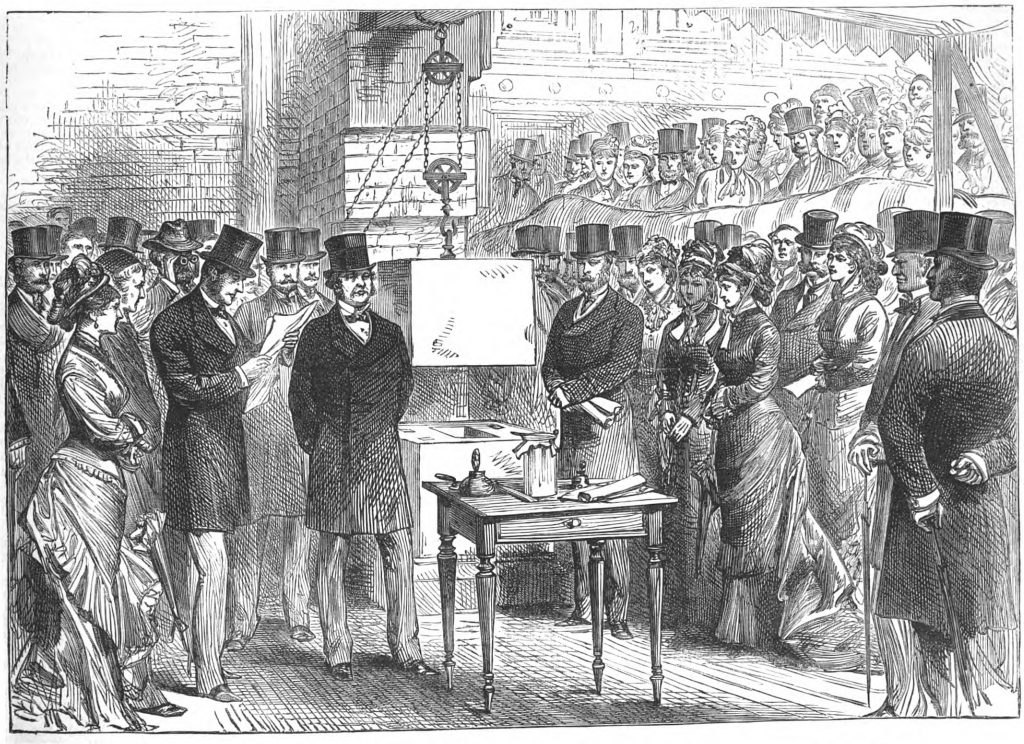


MR. FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Frank Holl, a son of the eminent engraver, was born in July, 1845. He was educated at University College, London. In 1861 he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and gained, next year, the medal for drawing from the Antique; in 1863, the gold medal for Historical Painting, and that for Life Drawing. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864; and next, "The Ordeal," in 1866; but in 1868 gained the Travelling Studentship with a picture entitled "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," which was exhibited in 1869. His other works exhibited in subsequent years were "The Village Funeral," 1872; "A Seat in a Railway Station," 1873; "Deserted," 1874; "Her First-born," 1876; "Going Home," 1877; and "Newgate Gaol," in the present year's exhibition. He has also exhibited, at the rooms of Mr. Wallis and of Mr. Tooth, the pictures entitled "Want—her poverty but not her will consents;" "Doubtful Hope;" and "Gone—The Emigrants' Departure."

Mr. Ernest Crofts was born at Leeds on Sept. 15, 1847. He is son of Mr. John Crofts, J.P., of Adel, near Leeds, and grandson of the late Rev. W. Crofts, B.D., Vicar of North Grimston, near Malton; he is also nephew to the late Rev. William Carr, B.D., of Bolton Abbey, in the county of York. He was educated at Rugby School, and, after remaining there several years, went to Berlin, where he had more leisure to develop his artistic tastes. He then removed to London, and studied here some years as a pupil under the late Mr. A. B. Clay. He afterwards went to Düsseldorf, and there became a pupil of Herr Hünten, the well-known military painter to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Ernest Crofts now resides at Düsseldorf.



EARL GRANVILLE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW WING, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER-STREET.

Among Mr. Croft's pictures, from time to time exhibited in London, are the following:—"A Retreat: an Episode in the German-French War," the first picture to attract the attention of the few. The following year, 1875, confirmed the opinion of connoisseurs that in Mr. Crofts the country had acquired a battle-painter of the very highest order, and they pointed to his stirring picture of "Ligny." In 1876 he exhibited Napoleon seated outside a cottage consulting a map "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo." The following year saw "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor" and "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House;" and we need scarcely remind our readers that this year's picture introduces us to "Wellington on his March from Quatre-Bras to Waterloo."

The portrait of Mr. Crofts is from a photograph by Haarstick, of Düsseldorf; and that of Mr. Holl from one by Fradelle, of Regent-street.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

This institution for the higher education of young men, situated in Gower-street, near Euston-square, is one of the two Colleges in London (King's College, adjoining Somerset House, Strand, being the other), which were the immediate offspring of the London University. On Tuesday week, a numerous company assembled in the grounds of University College to witness the laying of the first stone of a new extension of the college buildings by Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University of London. The occasion chosen for this ceremony was the fiftieth anniversary of the College. The College was originally built from designs by Mr. Wilkins, R.A., in the Greco-Roman style of architecture. Its Corinthian portico, leading to the Flaxman Gallery, has justly been regarded as one of the finest works of the kind. Additions have been made to the original structure from time to time, one of the most recent being the south wing, which sprang out of the Slade bequest for the encouragement of the teaching of art. But the necessity for further enlargement has long been evident to those acquainted with the practical working of the College. The new extension will architecturally be in unison with the original idea, with such modifications and deviations as may be necessary to meet modern requirements. It is intended first to continue the north wing to the boundary of the street, and ultimately to prolong the southern or Slade wing to the same limit. About £100,000 will be needed to complete these important additions. The architect is Professor Hayter Lewis.

The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed in a small inclosed space covered with crimson cloth, and protected from the sun by an awning at the north-east corner of the building. Earl Granville having taken up his place in front of the stone, Mr. Goschen, M.P., read, on behalf of the council, a statement detailing the history of the college from its foundation, and the additions made from time to time up to the present day. The result had, it was said, been highly satisfactory in every respect; but, to meet the requirements of the age, it became necessary to increase the building accommodation. To complete the buildings on the original design and provide for extension the council had no building fund and no endowment to fall back upon. They had never received any subsidy or gift, whether in land or money, from the State, while numerous splendid gifts had been made by private persons. Funds amounting in the whole to about £200,000 had been given to the college for special purposes, about one half being held in trust for the hospital, and by far the greater part of the remainder for the endowment of scholarships and prizes, and of a very few of the professorships. The prospect of an increase, with larger buildings, in the cost of management, and other claims, must prevent the council from charging their limited income with the interest and sinking-fund of a heavy building debt. The council were, therefore, determined to appeal to the munificence of those interested in the promotion of the cause of education. A copy of this report was deposited in a bottle, together with a plan of the extension, a London University Calendar, and a copy of two London daily papers; after which Earl Granville laid the stone in the usual manner. His Lordship made some pleasant remarks, and proposed three cheers for the past and present prosperity of the college, in hopes that it might be maintained and increased in the future. The cheers were given with great cordiality, and this terminated the ceremony. A luncheon was afterwards served in a large tent erected for the occasion in front of the college, Earl Granville presiding; about 400 persons were present. The chief speakers at the table were Lord Belper, President of University College Council; Mr. R. Lowe, M.P.; Lord Kimberley, Dean Stanley, and Professor Huxley. The Council has lately decided to admit female students to classes in all the subjects of the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science, as the degrees of London University are now thrown open to women.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The first grand English concert was given on Wednesday in the Trocadéro at Paris. The Prince of Wales, Marshal Macmahon, and the Duchess of Magenta were present. The concert, which was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Henry Leslie, terminated with the "Salvum fac Reginam," followed by the English National Anthem. All the company present remained standing during the performance of this last piece, and turned towards the Prince of Wales.

An action brought by Prince Louis Napoleon against the *Siècle* newspaper for defamation of his father was tried in Paris on Wednesday. The libel consisted in the assertion that the late Emperor had fraudulently increased his revenues by selling State lands and woods. A verdict was given against the *Siècle*, with 2000f. fine.

The mixed jury of the fine-art section of the International Exhibition have made their selection of twelve painters who are to receive medals of honour. The list comprises five Frenchmen—MM. Bouguereau, Cabanal, Français, Gérôme, and Meissonnier; two Englishmen—Messrs. Herkomer and Millais; two Austrians—Herr Makart and Metejko; one Hungarian—Herr Munkaczy; one Spaniard—Senor Pradilla; and one Russian—M. Siemiradski.

M. Pernette, the Republican senator for Macon, is dead.

Two elections were held in France last Sunday—at Guinchamp, in the Côtes du Nord, and at Rochelle. In the former the Prince de Lucinge, the unseated Bonapartist, allowed his Republican opponent to walk over the course. In the latter M. Fournier, also an unseated Bonapartist, was defeated by M. Barbedette, Republican. This brings up the strength of the Left in the Chamber to 380.

The centenary of Rousseau and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille were celebrated in Paris on Sunday by a meeting at Myers's Circus. M. Louis Blanc was the principal speaker.

There was an immense crowd assembled last Sunday afternoon in the gardens of the Tuileries to hear a monster concert by singing associations. About 700 of the latter were inscribed, the performers numbering 22,000, and comprising Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss performers. The music was directed by M. Cressonnois, and the president on the occasion was M. Spuller, one of the deputies for Paris.

The ethnographic congress was opened on Monday. The president, M. Leon de Kosny, gave an address in which he defined ethnography as the study of conscious humanity, the discovery of the law of the evolution of humanity in its relations with the general laws of the universe.

M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, went on Sunday to Tours for the purpose of opening, as *ad interim* Minister of Public Works during the absence of M. de Freycinet, a branch railway between Tours and Loches. The Archbishop of Tours blessed the engine and complimented M. Teisserenc de Bort, who said the Republic was inaugurating an era of public works which would ensure France real prosperity.

A young lady, the daughter of Mr. C. K. Hall, an Englishman practising in Paris as a French advocate, has just successfully passed her second examination at the Sorbonne. This entitles Miss Hall to the University diploma of Bachelor of Arts (*Bachelier ès Lettres*).

A farewell banquet was given at the Continental Hotel on Sunday (M. De Lesseps in the chair) to Lieutenant Biard, who is about to start for a scientific trip round the world with a party of young men, French, Russian, German, Belgian, and Swiss. Mr. Stanley was among the company. The Junon leaves Marseilles bound for Gibraltar, Buenos Ayres, Cape Horn, San Francisco, Japan, China, and India, returning by Suez.

A serious strike has broken out in the coal-mining district of Anzin, and it is feared that 5000 men will soon be on strike. There have been some conflicts between the men on strike and the soldiers, and several arrests have been made.

Official advices have been received in Paris confirming the report of a native rising and the massacre of eighty-nine persons in New Caledonia. The Governor telegraphs, however, that he is now master of the situation.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso gave audience on Tuesday to the special Envoys from foreign Courts who went to Madrid to represent their respective Sovereigns at the funeral obsequies of the late Queen Mercedes. The funeral of the Queen took place on Wednesday in the Church of San Francisco. The nave, which was occupied by a vast crowd, numbering about 4000 persons, was lighted by 400 lustres and 1000 candles. Among those present were the Presidents of the two Chambers of the Cortes, the grand dignitaries of State, and the Ambassadors of foreign countries. The Archbishop of Toledo, assisted by nine Bishops, celebrated the Requiem Mass, which was chanted by a choir of fifty professional singers. The funeral oration was delivered by the Bishop of Salamanca. The service lasted three hours.

PORTUGAL.

The President of the Council of Ministers has returned from his journey through the northern provinces. He was everywhere received with popular enthusiasm.

BELGIUM.

The King, after spending the week at Ostend, returned to Laeken last Saturday evening.

A Royal decree, dated the 15th inst., has been published summoning an extraordinary session of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies to meet on the 23rd inst.

HOLLAND.

Favourable news has been received by the Government from Acheen, to the effect that the bands of marauding Acheenese had evacuated the country they had invaded previously to the arrival of the Dutch reinforcements.

GERMANY.

The physicians of the Emperor William have announced that no further bulletins will be issued, as his Majesty is gradually, though slowly, recovering.

Prince Bismarck having left Berlin for Kissingen, Count Stolberg, the Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, has been appointed to take charge of the various functions of the Chancellor during his absence from the capital.

In recognition of his Minister's successful efforts to secure a pacific issue to the Congress, the German Emperor has presented his lifesize portrait to Prince Bismarck. The portrait is a famous work of art by Herr Winterhalter.

The Crown Prince had a conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday afternoon.

The Berlin Congress held its twentieth and final sitting last Saturday, when the new treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. It consists of sixty-four clauses. After the formal business of the Congress was finished, Prince Bismarck gave a closing address, in which he said that the Congress had deserved well of Europe, and history would do justice to their intentions and their work. The result, he added, could not be diminished by any criticism of which party spirit might inspire the publication. Count Andrassy then thanked Prince Bismarck in the name of the Congress for the services he had rendered in bringing its great work to a satisfactory issue, and also expressed the gratitude of the Plenipotentiaries for the kindness and hospitality shown by the German Emperor and the Imperial family. To this Prince Bismarck made a brief reply, and the Congress was at an end. In the evening a banquet was given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, at which all the Plenipotentiaries were present except Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff. The company numbered 170. There was only one toast, which was proposed by the Crown Prince, who drank in his father's name to the health of the Sovereigns and Governments who had that day signed the Treaty of Berlin. "The understanding," he said, "which has just been established will be a new pledge of peace and public weal. The assistance of Germany is secured beforehand in all tending to assure and preserve these great blessings." Before the banquet the Plenipotentiaries were received by the Empress, and took leave of the Crown Prince and Princess.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, gave an address on Monday to his constituents at Debreczin, in which he defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said its object had been to ensure that the whole of Europe should determine the destinies of the East. No one, he said, could dispute the great moral triumph achieved, by means of which Russia had been compelled at the bidding of Europe to renounce a considerable portion of the conditions of peace she had exacted from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano. The occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, M. Tisza said, had become necessary in order to counteract the continuous growth of Panslavism, by which Hungary, before all, was menaced.

ROUMANIA.

The Parliament was closed on Wednesday with a message from the Prince, who says that his country has been called upon to make sacrifices in order that the Berlin Congress might preserve the peace of Europe. As soon as the effect of those portions of the treaty which concern Roumania are known another session will be convoked.

M. Bratiano, the Premier, has met with an accident. While driving, his carriage was upset, and he was seriously injured.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has removed Messrs. Arthur and Connell, respectively the collector and naval officer at New York, from their posts, and has appointed Messrs. Merrett and Burt as their successors.

General Miles has, according to a Washington telegram of Tuesday's date, driven the hostile Indians into the mountains. Seven hundred troops are now concentrated at Wallula, a sufficient force, it is believed, to subdue the Indians.

Extraordinary heat prevails in the Western States: 150 cases of sunstroke occurred on Monday at St. Louis, fifty of which proved fatal. A telegram from New York on Thursday states that the extraordinary heat continues, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 103 deg. Fahrenheit. Numerous deaths from sunstroke are reported from the principal cities. There were nine fatal cases at Chicago on Wednesday, and 135 have occurred at St. Louis within the week.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin has accepted an extension of his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, the privilege being granted in deference to the wishes of the people of the Dominion.

An Orange demonstration was threatened at Montreal for "the glorious 12th of July," and there was much preliminary alarm and some squabbling as to jurisdiction between municipal and military officials. The Mayor, by proclamation, forbade an intended procession of Orangemen, and, to carry out his order, police, special constables, and troops were posted. A steamer coming from Quebec with a number of armed roughs was searched. In the end the Mayor made himself master of the situation, without bloodshed or any serious outbreak. He arrested several Orangemen for the purpose of testing the legality of the Orange organisation, while he protected their hall. The police partially cleared the streets. The Orangemen gave in. On Friday the crowd attacked some men of the Sherbrooke and Richmond militia as they were leaving Montreal for home. The soldiers fired fifty shots without orders, and the mob took to flight after two persons had been wounded. General Smyth, the commander of the troops, has ordered the men who fired to be arrested The Orangemen on Tuesday took no steps to carry out ther alleged intention of dedicating the monument to Hackett

Mr. Chandler, a member of the Legislative Council, has been appointed Governor of New Brunswick. The new Government is now completed.

PERU.

The Don brings advices from Panama to June 21.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says that a new Peruvian Ministry has been formed, as follows:—Minister of the Interior, Dr. Loayza; Minister of Justice, Dr. Pazos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Trigozen; Minister of War and Marine, General Lacotera; Minister of Finance, Señor Carmaga. No reason is given for the resignation of the former Ministry.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a despatch from Lieutenant-General Thesiger, commanding the troops in South Africa, respecting the war with the Kaffirs. The despatch says that the war may now be considered at an end. "Elements of disturbance will no doubt exist for some time to come," it adds, "but these can be more efficiently met by police patrols than by the action of military bodies."

The troubles in the Transvaal, however, show no signs of decreasing. Lieutenant-General Thesiger proposes to proceed to Cape Town for a short time previous to proceeding to Natal and the Transvaal, where he believes his presence to be necessary. Captain Carrington has been appointed to the command of the volunteers in the Transvaal. Severe fighting occurred on June 22 at Largebeck, on the northern border, in which the rebels were defeated, with a loss of thirty-four killed. The Kamas tribe was disarmed, and the two sons of the late chief Seyolo were wounded. The tribe has been dispersed.

The bill for laying a telegraph cable to the Cape by way of Aden, Zanzibar, and Natal has passed its second reading in the Cape Parliament.

Mr. Miller made his financial statement on June 18, announcing a deficit of £175,000 during the past year. The deficit for the coming year is estimated at £205,000, and will be met by new taxes. The expenditure on account of the war up to June 30 is estimated at £750,000, to meet which the Government has introduced a bill authorising the issue of a new loan to the amount of £1,000,000.

Sir William Jervois, G.C.M.G., has left England for Adelaide, to assume the governorship of South Australia.

Great fires, supposed to be due to incendiaries, are raging throughout a large district of Thessaly. The harvest, which had been gathered in, is completely destroyed.

The recent report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco is now authoritatively contradicted. His Majesty has been dangerously ill, but he has recovered.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Malta on Wednesday, on his way to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Adrian Dingle, who is to assist him in the administration.

A *Daily News'* telegram from Rome announces the death of Signor Aleardo Aleardi, a senator of the Italian kingdom, and one of the most distinguished of contemporary Italian poets.

The small Swiss town of Leuk was almost destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the church and many houses being burned down. Leuk is a Bernese commune, with 2500 inhabitants, situated some 3400 feet above the sea level.

It was stated in our last issue that Princess Salm Salm, the well-known authoress, had died at Wurzburg. The *Cologne Gazette*, in which the statement originated, now announces that the death has befallen, not the lady mentioned, but Princess Salm, aged seventy-three.

A Bluebook of 424 pages has been issued containing the official correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The despatches range in date from Aug. 27, 1875, to May 30, 1878. They are followed by the protocols of the Commission. An appendix, which occupies the greater part of the volume, gives the case of the British Government, the answer on the part of the United States Government, the brief of that Government, the replies to it, and the speeches of counsel, including the final arguments.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday, at which his Holiness nominated a number of Bishops. Mgr. Daniel M'Carthy was appointed Bishop of Kerry, and Mgr. Racine Bishop of Chicontima, in Canada. His Holiness read a secret allocution to the Cardinals respecting the relations of the Holy See with various Powers, and, indicating the line of conduct he intended to pursue, asked them whether it met with their approval. Several priests are, it is stated, shortly to be sent by the Vatican to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in order to establish Catholic parishes and dioceses in the provinces.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Fine weather, good shooting, and freehanded hospitality delightfully dispensed have made this year's Wimbledon Meeting remarkably successful and enjoyable to marksmen and visitors alike. Begun under favourable auspices on Monday, the 8th inst., the Wimbledon Fortnight will, it is to be hoped, be brought to as pleasant a close this (Saturday) afternoon by the distribution of the prizes, a ceremony the interest of which will be enhanced by reason of the Duke of Connaught presiding on the occasion.

It will be as well at the outset to complete the record of the competition for the Queen's Prize, shot for this July with the Martini-Henry at every stage. The tie between Sergeant Lamont, 1st Edinburgh, Private Lowe, Queen's (Westminster), and Corporal Mullineaux, 40th Lancashire, who had each made an aggregate score of 95 out of a possible 105 at the three ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, was shot off yesterday week at the 600 yards' carton targets, each competitor being allowed three shots, and each adopting the back position in firing. Lamont fired first, but failed to hit the target. Mullineaux shot next, and made an outer, scoring two. Lowe let off his rifle almost on the instant he had settled himself in position, and a loud cheer was given as the dummy target slowly rose bearing the red disc marking an inner, counting four. When the real target came up again the patch on it marking the exact position of the shot showed that the bullet had almost indented the edge of the bull's-eye. Lamont made another miss, his bullet striking the ground directly in line with the bull's-eye; Mullineaux followed with a second outer, making his score four; and another cheer followed when the dummy target showed that Lowe's second shot was a bull's-eye, making his score nine. Lamont and Mullineaux then made an outer each, giving the victory to Lowe, who had a shot to spare. Instead of accepting his score as it stood, however, Lowe fired his third shot, and made another inner, thus winning the tie by seven points. On rising he was again loudly cheered. Mr. Lowe could not maintain his pre-eminence, however, on Tuesday, when the second and final stage of the Queen's came to be shot for. The first Sixty in the early stage shot now with the Government Martini-Henry at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, the prize being £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, the winner taking also the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. The firing at the 800 yards was finished at a quarter to eleven, when five of the competitors—Sergeant Lamont, Queen's Edinburgh, who had tied for the Silver Medal, Sergeant Elkington, 3rd Essex, Sergeant Burroughs, 1st Warwick, Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries, and Private Rae, 11th Stirling—had each made 30. The shooting at 900 yards was finished by half-past twelve, when Sergeant Elkington led with 58, being closely followed by Sergeant Simpson, who, making 30 at this range, scored a total at the two ranges of 57; Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, 1st Devon, who made 55; Sergeant Walker, who made 53; and Private Rae, who made the same score. The third, and last, range of 1000 was shot at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when the light and wind were most unfavourable for shooting at long ranges, the targets being almost invisible in the glare of the sun and the haze. As time went on the excitement increased, especially when it became known that Private Rae had made 78, and that Sergeant Walker had made 76, with a shot to spare. The last shot of Sergeant Walker was watched with almost breathless anxiety; and when no notice was taken of it at the firing-point, and it became evident that he had made a miss, a rush was at once made at Rae, who tried in vain to escape from the rough but kindly-meant intentions of his brother Scotchmen, and he was hoisted on to the shoulders of several of the London Scottish and borne off in triumph to the space fenced off in front of the society's offices. His rifle having been tested and found correct, and his score verified, Private Rae was formally declared the winner of her Majesty the Queen's Prize for the year 1878, and the gold badge of the Association was pinned upon his arm by Lady Wharncliffe, who congratulated him in a few graceful words. In response to the call of Lord Wharncliffe, three loud cheers were given for the winner of the prize. Lord Wharncliffe, addressing the assembled volunteers, said that a very general desire had been expressed on their part that the Martini-Henry rifles which had been lent to them, and with which they had contested the Queen's Prize, should not be taken back by the War Office; and he was happy to say that the Head of the War Department had yielded to their desire on condition that the guns should be returned when called in by the Government. Three cheers were then given for Colonel Stanley. Private Rae, having again been mounted on the shoulders of his comrades, was carried round the camp, preceded by the band of the Victorias playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Rae's score of 78 is four points above any made in previous years; and his success was hailed with all the more delight as he was once before within a point of winning the Gold Medal, having tied with Atkinson, of Durham, four years ago. The following are the best scores made at the 800, 900, and 1000 yards in the last stage of the Queen's:—

QUEEN'S. Second Stage. £250, N.R.A. Gold Medal and Badge.

Name and Rank.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
Private Rae, 11th Stirling	30	23	25	78
Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, 1st Devon	28	27	22	77
Sergeant Walker, 16th Lanark	29	24	23	76
Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries	30	20	23	73
Sergeant Simpson, 1st Edinburgh	27	30	14	71
Lieutenant Brown, 3rd Lanark	24	27	19	70
Sergeant Elkington, 1st Essex	30	28	10	68
Private Dyke, 22nd Middlesex	28	20	21	67
Sergeant Kirk, 1st East York	28	22	17	67
Private Malcolm, 1st Forfar	28	16	22	66
Colour-Sergeant Haywood, 5th Lancashire	28	19	18	65
Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick	26	23	15	64
Private Frankland, 40th Lancashire	23	21	20	64
Sergeant Lamont, 1st Edinburgh	30	19	14	63
Private Grant, 40th Lancashire	22	24	17	63
Sergeant Tunstall, 40th Lancashire	27	15	19	61
Lieutenant Holloway, 2nd Gloucester	23	26	10	59
Private Walker, 1st Lanark	24	18	17	59
Private Falconer, 2nd Elgin	23	19	16	58
Corporal Darling, 31st Lanark	23	24	8	55
Corporal Stewart, 3rd Lanark	22	19	13	54
Mr. Harris, 16th Stafford	26	22	5	53
Sergeant Scriven, 1st Middlesex	20	25	8	53
Sergeant Woolley, 6th Cheshire	20	17	15	52
Private M'Lean, 1st Edinburgh	20	21	11	52
Colour-Sergeant Statton, 31st Lancashire	24	22	6	52
Private Dunlop, London Scottish	11	16	25	52
Private Kydd, 6th Forfarshire	22	6	23	51
Corporal Mullineaux, 40th Lancashire	19	24	7	50
Lieutenant Mellish, 1st Oxford	17	17	16	50
Private M'Laren, 1st Lanark	28	17	5	50

To hark back to the shooting of yesterday week, an important competition—that of the St. George's Challenge Vase and Jewels—was fixed for decision that day, but could not be finished till Saturday. For the St. George's Challenge Vase, jewels, and money, Corporal Williams, H.A.C.; Corporal Turnham, 1st Bucks; Sergeant Peat, third A. B. Surrey; Sergeant Foulks, 1st Warwick; and Private Gratwicke, 1st Devon, had each made 34 points, and had to face the target again to decide who should take the principal prize. They met on Saturday at the Carton firing-points after luncheon gun-fire, a great crowd gathering to witness their struggle. Williams, as having made the best 34, was the first to fire, but he did not succeed in getting on the target. Turnham followed with an outer, Peat with a "magpie," Gratwicke with the same, and Foulkes with an inner. In the next round Williams scored a bull's-eye; Turnham, Peat, and Foulkes all inners; and Gratwicke a bull. Then Williams and Turnham made magpies, Peat a carton, and Gratwick an inner, while Foulkes missed his last shot. Peat and Gratwicke thus tied for the hundred-pound prize, with twelve points each, and had to shoot off again. Peat was, in any case, sure of his £20 as third man, if he did not win; but with Gratwicke it was either the value of a hundred pounds or ten only, for failure would throw him down to fifth place according to the order of merit. Peat fired first, and made an outer; the Devonshire man followed with a bull's-eye, which proclaimed him winner of the St. George's Vase, Dragon Cup, gold jewel, and £30. The Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 was won by Corporal Larway, Bristol Engineers, after a tie with Corporal Hyslop, 1st Lanark, both having scored 85 points in the competition. The English team won the National Trophy, beating Ireland by 70 points; and the Devonshire team carried off the China Cup with a total of 264, against Edinburgh's 256 and Berkshire's 256. The 1st Berks won the Belgian Cup with a score of 168; the second, third, and fourth prizes being taken by Derbyshire, the 26th Middlesex, and 3rd Lanark.

The Albert was an interesting competition on Monday. The first stage was divided into three ranges—200, 600, and 900 yards, seven shots at each range, giving a highest possible aggregate of 105. It was thought that Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin, who finished one of the first with the very creditable score of 100, would prove the winner of the first prize; but two competitors who finished soon after, Major Scriven and Mr. S. Young, headed him by one, making 101 points. This, of course, disposed of the Irish champion, and placed Scriven first, his range scores having been 32, 35, and 34, against Mr. Young's 35, 33, and 33. But there was yet another surprise in store. Almost the last competitor to finish was the Gold Medallist, Mr. Humphry (Cambridge University), who, finishing up at 900 with another of his frequent highest possibles, made yet another 101, and as it was an ascending series, being made up of of 32 at 200, 34 at 600, and 35 at 900, his was the best score of the three. The order of the winners, therefore, was Humphry first prize, Scriven second, and Young third. For the Curtis and Harvey's 1000-yards series, any rifle, Private Humphry (who has been shooting wonderfully well with the Remington at the present meeting, took the first prize with only one short of the highest possible, two thirty-threes and three thirty-twos, all made with the Metford, carrying off the other prizes. A number of minor competitions ended on Monday. Among them were the Whiteley, a 900-yards prize, with any rifle. In this competition four men made the highest possible of 35, and English and American rifles divided the honours between them, Fenton and Sir Henry Halford using a Rigby and a Metford, while Gilder and Humphry pinned their faith, with good reason, as the result showed, on the Sharp and the Remington, the two former being muzzle-loaders, and the two latter, of course, breechloaders. In the "Henry" 1000-yards competition 30 points was the highest number attained by Private Wyatt, of Ellesmere, and Major Burt, of Warwick, the Metford rifle carrying off the honours of the competition; Gilder, with his Sharp, only appearing tolerably low down in the list as the representative of American rifles. The Secretary of State for War's Prize for any military breechloader, seven shots at 900, resulted in Lieutenant Piggott, of the London Rifle Brigade, taking the first prize with 33, made with a Farquharson-Metford. For the Armourers' Any-Rifle Prize, £21, at 800 yards, Mr. Evans, Inns of Court, Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, and Private Humphry, Cambridge University, tied with 35 points each. The tie was shot off in the afternoon, Evans making bull, inner, bull; Radcliffe the same score in the same order; and Humphrey 4, 5, 5, thus tying. In the second attempt to solve the difficulty Evans made three bulls, Radcliffe two bulls and an inner, and Humphrey a magpie. The latter then retired, and the prize, of course, fell to Mr. Evans.

The first stage of the Army and Navy Prizes, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards with the Martini-Henry, was won on Tuesday by Private Falconer, 1st Scots Guards, with a score of 65, £5 each being won by Sergeant Hoey (with 65), 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Sergeant Blinco (64), Royal Marine Light Infantry; Hood, R.N. (61); and Private Gregson (60), 41st Foot. Another interesting competition was decided the same day:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS VETERANS' MATCH.

Five competitors. Ten shots each, at 500 yards.

Challenge Shield and Five Tankards ... Cheltenham ... Points. 187

Remainder in order of merit:—

	Points.		Points.
Rugby	185	Charterhouse	170
Marlborough	180	Winchester	166
Eton	180	Harrow	148
Clifton	173	Derby	136

The Lords' and Commons' match took place on Wednesday in melting weather, and drew a large and fashionable company. Our legislators shot at 200 and 500 yards, the competitors being allowed ten shots at each range, "any" rifle being used. The prize consists of two magnificent challenge vases, which were given in 1875 by the Maharajah of Vizianagram on the condition that they should be held for the year by the Lord Chancellor when the Lords won and by the Speaker when the Commons were victorious. Last year the prize was won by the Lords by 29 points; and it will be seen that the Lords were victorious by 8 points:—

Lords.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lord Bury	45	41	86
Earl Ferrers	39	44	83
Earl Spencer	47	44	91
Lord Cloncurry	46	49	95
Earl Waldegrave	43	45	88
	220	223	443

Commons.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Major Peploe	44	40	84
Hon. R. Plunkett	48	50	98
Colonel Loyd-Lindsay ...	42	42	84
Hon. F. Monckton	43	40	83
A. P. Viviau	45	41	86
	222	213	435

The next competition in point of interest on Wednesday was that between representative teams of the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegall Cup—a silver group, valued at £1000, formerly called the "Irish Trophy," given by the Marquis of Donegall, to be held for the year by the winning team. Attached to the competition are prizes to the value of £36, given by the association. The contest resulted in a victory for the Volunteers by 15 points, the Army scoring 987, the Volunteers 1002. At the top of the Volunteer list were Sergeant Pullman, the Queen's Prize winner of 1876, and Private Rae, who had only the day before won the right to place G. M. after his name. The Oxford and Cambridge match for the Chancellor's Plate, a large tankard, value £100, the joint gift of the Chancellors of the two Universities, was shot for by representative teams of eight from the University Corps of Oxford and Cambridge with the Snider rifle, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. On Wednesday Cambridge added another victory to her list, and signalised the year by introducing a gentleman, Mr. Daldy, who achieved the feat of putting on a score of 93, out of a possible 105, with the Snider, beating by one point the highest score made in the Donegall Cup, at the same ranges, with the Martini-Henry. The totals were:—Oxford, 572; Cambridge, 621. The second stage of the Albert was shot the first thing in the morning. It was confined to the winners of prizes in the first stage. Fifteen shots were fired, and, after a good fight among the leading competitors, Major S. Young, of the 39th Middlesex, carried off the prize (£100) with 68 points out of a possible 75. For the Snider Wimbledon Cup, ten rounds at 600 yards, three competitors tied with 42 out of the possible 50. They were Major Pearse, 8th Devon; Private Wade, 1st Lancashire; and Private Pearson, 1st Inverness. The tie was shot off after luncheon at the 500 yards carton targets, the result being that Wade won on the tie, his three shots being a carton bull, a bull, and a magpie, or 13; Major Pearse, an outer, bull, and outer, or 9; and Private Pearson, magpie, bull, and outer, or 10 points. For the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup (1000 yards), Mr. Turner, of the South London Rifle Club, made 34 out of 35 for Miss Gregory.

The Army and Navy Challenge National Rifle Association Cup, second stage, was won on Thursday morning by J. Hood, A.B., of her Majesty's ship Excellent. He made 30 points at 800 yards. The winner gets a prize of £10 with the cup. The winner of last year was from the same ship. The competition for the Kolapore Cup was also finished, the mother country winning with a score of 622 points. The Canadians made 611. The first range of the Elcho Shield Match was got through, and the scores up to that point were as follow:—Ireland, 540; England, 534; and Scotland, 532. Humphry, Cambridge University, made in this match at the first range the splendid score of 73 out of a possible 75. Some other competitions in the teams closed up with scores of 70, 71, and 72. In the 900 yards range of the Elcho Shield match Ireland had the lead by 20 points, England and Scotland being equal. Ireland made at the two first ranges 1075, and England and Scotland 1055 points each. In the Public Schools Match, Eton won with a score of 403 points; Charterhouse being second, with 394; Winchester third, with 390. The Duke of Cambridge visited the camp and inspected the colonial team. These were the latest events at the time of going to press with our early edition.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The main building, or Palace of the Exhibition, in the Champ de Mars, is represented in our two-page Engraving. This grand façade, raised above a prolonged terrace, with several approaches by steps, protected by curving balustrades, presents a central arched nave, of superior dimensions, with transepts extending far to the right and left, each terminated by a domed tower of four arched sides, which is supported by angle-buttresses. This is the general form of the edifice, while its aspect is further relieved by the series of perpendicular external beams, surmounted with decorative coronets and flags, rising at certain intervals along the front elevation. The lines of the central structure are boldly defined, its great arch being deeply recessed and crossed by a transverse balcony above the numerous small doorways, with side openings which give a view of the staircases inside, and with huge scroll-shaped buttresses upholding the balcony; while the upper part of the arch is ornamented with escutcheons, and with the initials of the "République Française," supported by winged seraphs, at the summit of all. In the grounds on this side of the Exhibition Palace, along the broad gravelled paths which cannot easily be overcrowded, there is ample space for a promenade in the fresh air; or a brief repose of body and mind can be enjoyed in the comfortable seats, covered with basket-work to form a portable alcove or summer-house, which are placed for the accommodation of weary visitors to the Exhibition. Seats of this kind might well be introduced on the esplanade, or the sands, or beach of any English seaside place of much resort, like Brighton or Hastings, instead of the open benches generally provided; and we have no doubt that a small fee would gladly be paid for the use of such accommodation.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of the city of London, in which he states that, in consequence of the difference between himself and other members of the Liberal party on the question of the county franchise, it is not his intention to offer himself to the City for re-election to the next Parliament.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night at the Prince's Theatre, Bradford, and in a short time the building was totally destroyed. The theatre was built about two years ago by a limited company, at a cost of £26,000, and has since been in the lesseeship of Mr. W. Morgan, The Star Music Hall, built underneath the theatre, is not much damaged.

It has been determined to form a high-grade school in Barrow-in-Furness; and, with the view of assisting the scheme, the Duke of Devonshire has given £1000. It is proposed, pending the erection of a permanent building, to begin the school in temporary premises forthwith, and the Duke of Devonshire has offered £50 a year towards its maintenance. The school will be under the South Kensington Department.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings which are in course of erection in St. Swithin's-lane for the City Carlton Club was laid on Wednesday by Mr. Alderman Fowler. At a dinner which subsequently took place in honour of the event the Duke of Richmond and Gordon responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and in the course of his speech referred to various measures of importance which the present Government had passed since coming into office, and to the eminent services rendered by the Prime Minister in the recent settlement of the Eastern difficulties.

The Hunts Agricultural Show took place on Wednesday at St. Neots. The number of entries for various classes of horned stock, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry, was good; and the prizes, which included several cups and valuable pieces of plate, amounted to £700. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for cart-horses, was awarded to Mr. R. H. Griffin, Peterborough; the £25 prize, for hunters, was given to Mr. G. S. Hall, of Ely, Cambs. Mr. Goodliff, of Huntingdon, secured seven cups for horses of all classes. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for cows, was taken by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Brampton, Hunts. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for the best bull, was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter for Telemachus VI. Mr. Street, Somersham, Hunts, was a large prize-taker for sheep. The Prize Cup for pigs and several minor prizes for swine were taken by Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell, Hunts. Captain C. S. Newton presided at the luncheon.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: FRONT VIEW OF



MAIN BUILDING IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Comparable to the scant interest taken in an opening farce on the first night of a new drama of mark was the diffidence shown with regard to Parliamentary business in the Upper House prior to the sitting set apart for the Earl of Beaconsfield's formal speech on the Berlin Treaty of Peace. There were desultory, yea-nay discussions yesterday week on Vivisection, Muzzle-Loading v. Breech-Loading Guns, and on the dangerous state of Railway Platforms; and Lord Cranbrook, rousing himself from that state of rapt, ecstatic bliss into which he had silently sank on his elevation to the peerage, has found voice in the last few sittings. On Monday the Duke of Richmond informed Lord Granville that Lord Beaconsfield would make a Ministerial statement on Thursday; and in answer to another noble Lord's quotation of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* reference to the unhealthiness of Cyprus, the Lord President of the Council quoted the *Spectator* as an authority in favour of the salubrity of the climate. Various measures were then advanced a stage; but their Lordships, by a majority of fourteen, disagreed with the Commons' amendment to the Poor Law Act Amendment Bill, and maintained their previous opinion against the pauperising clause of Lord Shaftesbury's measure. Lord Henniker was not successful in an endeavour to persuade the House to go into Committee on the Tramways Bills. At the instigation of Lord Waveney, there was a discussion as to the position of British officers in the Indian Army, in the course of which Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Napier of Magdala eulogised the present condition of the native forces, Lord Northbrook concluding with an explanation of the state of the Indian Army when he was Governor-General. On Tuesday Lord Cranbrook gave a definition of Batoum and Armenia for the benefit of Lord Dunsany, and informed the House generally that the Eurydice had been raised.

Sunshine streaming through the stained-glass windows shed a soft and mellow light on the brilliant assemblage drawn together on Thursday afternoon to greet the well-graced actor on his first appearance in England as the successful Plenipotentiary. There have been large and notable gatherings in the Upper Chamber during the present Session; but it was admitted that the illustrious congregation of Thursday was the most remarkable that has been seen in the House of Lords for many years. The occasion was historical; and the audience was worthy the occasion. Whilst the floor was exceptionally full of peers, members of the Lower House absolutely thronged the space in front of the Throne, and more than filled the small galleries devoted to them. The sombre effect of so many black garments was admirably relieved by the light, neutral tints of the summer dresses worn by the ladies, who regarded the scene below them from 'vantage coigns near the canopy of the Throne, and from the Peeresses' Galleries. In the balcony usually occupied by the Princess of Wales were her Royal Highness and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice), who were joined later by Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. It was some few minutes after five ere the Earl of Beaconsfield entered. Lord Truro had made a diversion by raising his rugged voice anent vivisection, and Lord Rosebery had elicited some mirth by carrying up to the table a roll of petitions of huge dimensions. The laughter created by this incident had scarcely subsided when the Prime Minister quietly glided to his seat, unobserved at first, but greeted by a crescendo of "Hear, hears!" when his familiar figure was recognised. The noble Earl (who looks in far better health than he did on his arrival in London) had no sooner taken his seat than the Marquis of Salisbury joined his colleagues on the Ministerial bench, and was likewise cordially welcomed. The Prime Minister sat between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cranbrook, with Lord Granville opposite him, as usual. Lord Derby sat, with his head bent down, below the gangway, on the Ministerial side; the Earl of Carnarvon occupying his accustomed seat behind the ex-Foreign Secretary. As for the address of Lord Beaconsfield, the delicate state of his health detracted of necessity somewhat from the effectiveness of its delivery. The historical part of it, the virtual paraphrase of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Berlin Treaty, was dry and tame to a degree—so much so that when, quitting Europe for Asia, the noble Earl began to speculate on the possible result of a war with Russia to prevent her acquisition of Kars, ladies calmly fanned themselves, and were not to be roused from their inanimateness by the glib mention of the word "war" even. More attention was paid to the wan orator (driven now and again to wipe the moisture from his brow, so intolerably hot was the temperature) when he came to refer to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The noble Earl was gravely emphatic when he said the Government had thought it time to say to Russia with regard to her advance in Asiatic Turkey, "Thus far, and no farther." There was an evident desire to calm any fears the French Government may have expressed when the Prime Minister dwelt upon the fact that the active interest England was about to take in Turkey in Asia would be for the ultimate benefit of England and France and all Europe, for, when tranquillity and order should be assured in those Eastern provinces, European enterprise would find abundant scope in those fair parts of the earth. On this part of his theme the noble Earl indulged in less flowery imagery than had been anticipated. His peroration was a boldly delivered justification of the transfer of Cyprus to England for the safe-guarding of the waterway to India, and for the protection of our interests in the East. The Premier's speech lasted an hour and thirty-five minutes.

SPEECH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield said,—In laying upon the table the protocols of the Congress of Berlin, I hope to lay before Parliament and the country generally some remarks upon the policy which has been supported by her Majesty's representatives at Berlin. Your Lordships are aware that the Treaty of San Stefano was looked upon with much distrust and alarm by the Government, that they believed that it was calculated to bring about a state of affairs dangerous to European independence, and dangerous to the interests of the British Empire. The embodiment of the Treaty is before your Lordships and the country as detailed in the circular of my noble friend Lord Salisbury; and our present condition is that we should show that in the changes and modifications that have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Congress at Berlin that menace to the independence of Europe has been removed, and the threatened injuries to British interests averted (Ministerial cheers). The Congress have made great changes in the Treaty of San Stefano, and have restored a great portion of the territory that would have formed this great Bulgarian State. They have restored to the Sultan upwards of 30,000 geographical square miles and 2,000,000 of population, the territory and the population being the richest and wealthiest, the most ingenious, and the most loyal of any in the country. It was said that it was a bold step for the Congress to decide upon the new line for Turkey to be the Balkans, and that that line was by no means adequate. But it is not for anyone to say that, so far as nature is concerned, any position is impregnable. It is the courage, and patriotism, and devotion of a people which render a position really impregnable (Hear, hear). Eastern Roumelia—which, if properly defended, would prevent any host, however powerful, from attacking Constantinople by turning the Balkans—had been allotted to Turkey by the Congress (Hear, hear). But in consequence of that arrangement it became the duty of the Congress to inquire what would be the best arrangement with regard to Sofia and its surrounding district. The population of Sofia and the district was Bulgarian. It was exchanged for another district, where the population was eminently Mohammedan, and which, so far as the fertility of the land was concerned, was highly to the advantage of the Porte. This was a short but accurate account of an arrangement which for upwards of a month had very much excited Europe and this country, on the belief that it was on the threat of Russia that Sofia had been given up. They had also been reproached with not having at the same time obtained Varna for the Porte. What was Varna, he would ask? No doubt it was a portion of the system of defence of some importance; but, so far as Varna itself was concerned, it had not even a harbour, and those who dilated on the importance of Varna and the great error of the Congress in not securing that for Turkey, quite forgot that between the Bosphorus and Varna, on the coasts of the Black Sea, the Congress had allotted to Turkey by far the most important harbour—the harbour of Bourgas (Hear, hear). The Congress then resolved that, south of the Balkans, to a certain extent, the country should be formed into a new province, to which the name of Eastern Roumelia was given. It was thought at one time desirable to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be a collision between a North and South Bulgaria, that there would be two parties intriguing to bring about a union between the two States. Accordingly the Congress resolved that this province should be called Eastern Roumelia, and that there should be established in it a Government somewhat different from the contiguous provinces, where the authority of the Sultan might be admitted. He was not of the general opinion that it was wise to interfere with the military Government of the Porte; but there were historical facts as well as political principles; and, though it might not be advisable to limit the authority of the Sultan in a military point of view, yet those would not be prudent statesmen who did not take into consideration both the factors of which he had spoken. The province of Eastern Roumelia had been the scene of many events upon which human nature looked with deep regret; and it was therefore advisable, in making this arrangement in Eastern Europe, to take steps to prevent any such excesses in future. To do this, and not to give the Sultan a direct political and military rule in the province, would have been, in the opinion of the Congress, a very grievous error. They had therefore decided that the Sultan should have the power of defending this barrier of the Balkans with all his forces. The Sultan had the power of defending his frontier by land and sea. With respect to the internal government of the province, the Congress had thought that the time had arrived when they should endeavour to carry into effect some of those important propositions intended for the better administration of the States of the Sultan which were discussed at the Conference at Constantinople. Generally speaking, there were three great points to be observed in any attempt to improve the administration of the Turkish dominions. First of all, it was important that the office of governor should be for a specific period, as it was, for instance, in India; that it should not be for a less period, say, than five years, and the beneficial effects of that system in the dominions of the Sultan would, he thought, be of incalculable benefit. That had been done in Eastern Roumelia. Secondly, they had thought it desirable that there should be instituted public assemblies in which the popular element should be adequately represented, and the business of which should be to levy the local finance of the province; and, thirdly, they had thought it equally important that order should be maintained in this province either by a gendarmerie of adequate force or by a local militia, in both cases the officers holding their commissions from the Sultan. But the whole administration of Eastern Roumelia had been referred to an inferior Commission, who would make their recommendations to the Sultan, who would issue firmans to carry them into effect. In all arrangements that had been made to meet the subject races, these Commissioners were to report the result to the Chief Commission, and then, after a firman from the Sultan, those changes would take effect. In the course of three months from the ratification of the Treaty of Berlin these arrangements would probably be made. It would be a hard matter to re-establish the Sultan as a ruler and substantial authority in some of his distant provinces, and this would especially be the case with Bosnia. No language could adequately convey the state of those provinces—the political intrigue, the constant revolutions, the total absence of public spirit, the hatreds, the emmities of the rival religions, the absence, above all, of any superior controlling power of acknowledged supremacy. All this formed one of those sad truths which none who had investigated the subject could refrain from acknowledging. Turkey had no, or very little, authority over this state of things, and at this moment she was in no state to accept the responsible situation of overseer. His own opinion was that nothing short of an army of 50,000 men and the best troops of Turkey could for a moment produce anything like order in that part. Austria was deeply interested in the arrangements, for she had upwards of 150,000 refugees from Bosnia, therefore it was natural that Austria should occupy and retain until she had laid the foundation of tranquillity. This propostion was made by my noble friend Lord Salisbury, and I earnestly supported it. There have been loud cries against the position we took in reference to the partition of Turkey. We endeavoured to prevent that partition, and the Government have at all times resisted such a course on the ground that any such attempt would lead to a long struggle, and that Europe and Asia would be so involved in trouble that great danger would follow. The professors of the theory had taken us up to a high mountain and showed us all the countries of the earth, and said, All this shall be yours if you will agree to such a proposition. But we have declined to follow such a course. And what is the result? Russia and the other Powers have come to the unanimous conclusion that the best arrangement for securing the tranquillity and order of the world is to retain the Sultan as a part of the political system of Europe. Undoubtedly there had been division of territory; but that was not partition. Other countries, after great struggles, had lost territory, but they had never considered it to be a question of partition. With regard to Greece, the Congress had men of considerable ability with regard to this question. But the Greek representatives evidently did not recognise what was the object of the labour of the Congress. They set forth what may be called their "great idea." That idea, it may probably be known, was very extensive, and reached from Constantinople to Greece. He hoped their Lordships would see that the charges made against the Congress, that they had neglected Greece, were without foundation. The interests of that country, however, had not been neglected either by the Congress or by her Majesty's Government; and there was a proposition made to give Greece a large addition to her resources. To that proposition there was very little response on the part of Greece, and although the Congress could not submit to and grant the enormous demands which Greece made, yet their Lordships will see by the papers that the Congress has done much for that country. Greece had a future before it, and that cannot be said of every country. He would therefore say to Greece, as he would to an individual who had a future before him, "Be patient." (Laughter.) What then is the position of Turkey? No longer considering Servia and Roumania as part of Turkey, and even Bosnia, as being part of Turkey, there is still a dominion of 60,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 6,000,000 for Turkey, concentrated around Constantinople. So that Turkey in Europe once more exists. In these arrangements her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have taken a great part; and if any expedition had taken place it had shown what were the resources and the determination of this country; and had you entered into a war for which you were prepared, and are now prepared, probably in a month's time you would have exhausted the whole expenditure you have now made. It was useless to go to war for the purpose of restoring Kars or Batoum to Turkey, and therefore the Government took a course which they believed would get rid of all those struggles which took place from time to time between Turkey and Russia. Then, looking at the position of Turkey in Asia and our interests in the East, her Majesty's Government made a Convention with Turkey to produce tranquillity and order. We have enormous interests which we must care for; and, seeing that the progress of Russia was producing anarchy in Turkey, it behoved us to take positive steps. We shrink from the responsibility of handing over to our successors an impoverished country, and we therefore have made the best arrangements possible. In my opinion there is room enough for both Russia and England in Asia, but what territory we have there we must secure (Hear, hear). We hope by prudence we shall, in the steps we have taken, bring about a state of affairs as advantageous for Europe as ourselves; and in the policy we have pursued we cannot believe that the act we have recommended is one that will lead to trouble and warfare. We have taken the step of occupying Cyprus in the interests of our Empire in India, and in all our actions we have endeavoured to show a patriotic front, and adhered to the strict principles of truth, liberty, and justice. The right hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amid loud applause.

COMMONS.

The appearance of the Cattle Plague Bill in the Lower House has been rather a godsend, discussion of the measure having greatly relieved the tedium of the dull régime which ensued on the departure of the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury for Berlin. The House was not visited by this epidemic yesterday week, debate being confined then to the Highways Bill, which was read the third time; to the measure providing for the retirement of Admiralty and War-Office Clerks, on which much eloquence was wasted; and to a revival of the Irish Home Rulers' grievance against the Government at the sudden death of the Fenian Sergeant M'Carthy shortly after his release from prison last spring, respecting which event Mr. O'Connor Power dropped into poetry:—

> Far dearer the grave or the prison
> Illumined by patriot's name,
> Than the trophies of all who have risen
> On Liberty's ruins to fame.

On Monday the "Massacre of the Innocents" was foreshadowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who claimed Tuesdays and Wednesdays for Government business; and the Irish Intermediate Education Bill was read the second time on the motion of Mr. Lowther, after a series of eloquent speeches from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Butt, and other hon. members. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred Lord Robert Montagu to the Anglo-Turkish Treaty itself for the elucidation of the points he wished to be informed upon. Then was begun a straggling debate on the vexed Contagious Diseases Bill, which was only brought to an issue, after much vexation of spirit, on Wednesday. Sir Henry James moved a resolution to the effect that no Order in Council should be valid if it contravened any treaty contracted with a foreign Government. This was opposed by the Government, and discussion waxed long and loud. The cattle plague, in effect, seemed to have possessed hon. members, and with such effect that, on Wednesday, even the mild Sir Stafford Northcote showed his teeth and spoke with some temper of the tactics of the Opposition. Thereupon Sir Charles Dilke moved the adjournment of the House, and such a storm was raised about the head of the Ministry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cross had to bow their heads, and were fain to accept the compromise suggested by Mr. Pell, Sir Stafford Northcote announcing that the Government would "omit from the schedule any distinction between one country and another." Thus was the concession Mr. Forster stoutly insisted upon virtually granted.

There was little of interest in the House on Thursday, the Upper Chamber having for the time absorbed nearly all the public attention. In reply to a question from Mr. Otway in reference to the £40,000,000 indemnity demanded from Turkey under the treaty of San Stefano, the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred the hon. member to the Protocols when they were distributed, where he would find a despatch from Lord Salisbury on the subject. That despatch set forth the declaration of the English and Russian Plenipotentiaries, the result of which was that Turkey was not internationally bound and could not be compelled to pay any portion of the indemnity until the claims of all the creditors of Turkey previous to the war were paid in full. Lord R. Montague inquired whether there was any truth in the telegram of the *Times* with respect to the seizure of a British boat's crew off Gallipoli by the Russians, and the firing upon another. Mr. W. H. Smith said it appeared that there was some foundation for the rumour, but the details were wholly inaccurate. A telegram had just been received from Admiral Commerell to the effect that a steam-boat had been sent in search of two officers of the Swiftsure who were missing, and its crew had been detained by the Russians; but they had since returned on board. Admiral Hornby was inquiring into the matter, and would report upon it. The report of the resolution authorising the payment of salaries, allowances, and compensations under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act out of moneys to be provided by Parliament was agreed to. The bill itself was the subject of consideration by the House in Committee during the rest of the sitting.

The opening of the Ripponden branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway for goods and mineral traffic took place on Monday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Carle, now the King's come." Thus sang Sir Walter Scott exultingly, in *Blackwood*, when his Majesty King George the Fourth arrived in Edinburgh. "Carle!" now the Earl of Beaconsfield is come—not precisely a King, but still a very mighty personage, for he brings Peace in his train. For the nonce we are spared those Horrors of War of which the Lorrainer, Jacques Callot, and the Spaniard, Francisco Goya, have left us such appallingly graphic pictures. These said Horrors I find rhapsodically described in a poem written by Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," in 1753, and communicated to Mr. Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa Harlowe." I positively must quote a couple of stanzas of this sublime production, which is entitled "The Sailor's Song to the South: Occasioned by the Rumours of a War":—

Britannia nods, the labouring earth
Discloses a tremendous birth;
In smoking rivers runs her molten ore;
Thence, monsters of enormous size
And hideous aspect threat'ning rise,
Flame from the deck; from trembling bastions roar.

But Britannia is to be appeased by timely submission:—

She gladly sheathes her courage keen,
And spares her nit'rous magazine;
Her cannon slumber *till the proud aspire*
To lawless plunder; then they blaze,
They thunder from tremendous seas,
Touch'd by their injured master's soul of fire.

I never was, to the slightest extent, a judge of poetry; and I have never even been able to make out whether "Form, Form, Riftemen form" be a thing of beauty or so much "buncombe." Will anybody tell me whether Dr. Young's verses quoted above should be considered majestic or bombastic? But I like "Nit'rous Magazine." It would be an admirable title for a "Jingo" journal.

With the sanction of the Lord Mayor a splendid bas-relief in marble, by the late John Bell, representing the return to England after the Waterloo campaign of the Duke of Wellington and his heroic companions in arms, has been placed in one of the corridors of Guildhall. This is not the first time that a display of statuary has taken place in the grand old Gothic chamber. Lord Mayors nowadays are usually Conservative; but in the year 1814, when the allied Sovereigns visited England, London possessed a Chief Magistrate who was a strong Radical, and whose name was Matthew Wood. His Lordship caused to be placed in niches in Guildhall marble busts of Napoleon, Fox, Sheridan, Franklin, Washington, and Oliver Cromwell.

Mem: It is not pleasant to read that John Bell's bas-relief has been placed in a wooden frame painted in "imitation" of Sienna marble. While they were about it, the City Mæcenases might have gone to the expense of a real marble frame.

"Still harping on my daughter." *My* daughter, for the nonce, is Cyprus, and I have been hunting her up with much assiduity all the week. I find traces of the fair insulary in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," wherein it is mentioned (vol. iii., p. 581) that in the year 1736, an Eastern hierarch, designated as Archbishop of Nicosia, in Cyprus, came to Edinburgh, bearing letters of recommendation from high personages in London, and seeking to raise subscriptions "for the relief of his countrymen suffering under the Turks." I hope that the Lord Provost and Bailies behaved liberally to the Cypriot *archiepiscopos*.

As for the beloved Burton of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," he includes Cyprus in his general lament over the Eastern Question as it existed in his day: "Tell me, politicians," writes Robert the Wise, "why is the fruitful Palestina, noble Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, so much decayed and (mere carcases now) fallen from what they were? The ground is the same; but the government is altered. The people are grown slothful; their good husbandry, policy, and industry are decayed . . . where are now those 4000 cities of Egypt, those 100 cities of Crete? . . . Alexander built seventy cities in a short space of time. *Our Sultans and Turks demolish twice as many and leave all desolate.* A sapient Robert; yet it is hard that we should have had to wait two hundred and fifty years before it occurred to a sagacious English Prime Minister to protect the Turks against themselves. There is no need to banish the Osmanlis "bag and baggage." We have only to go to them with *our* bags and *our* baggage, and we shall eventually discover that "Somebody's Luggage" in Asia Minor is ours, and nobody else's.

One more Cyprist mem: An erudite and obliging correspondent directs my attention to the Decameron of Boccaccio (eighth day, tenth novel), in which mention is made of a textile fabric of great softness and fineness, woven in the island of Cyprus, and thence exported to Italy for fashionable ladies' wear. This stuff was called "*Bucherame Cipriano.*" Is our English word "buckram" indirectly derived from the Italian "Bucherame"? Directly it comes from the French "bougran." In Luigi and Fortunato's Italian Dictionary, Padua, 1827, "Bucherame" is defined as a kind of canvas, and the Greek and Latin equivalents for it are, respectively, *byssus* and *bussos*. In Planche's Greek-French Lexicon, Paris, 1824, "*bussos*" is described as "a veil of very fine linen;" while in the Oxford Scapula of 1820 the word is qualified as meaning a kind of muslin from the Indies. But the learned Littré takes no account of *byssus* or *bussos*. The latest of great French lexicographers defines "bougran" as a "toile forte et gommée;" in Provençal patois, bocaran; in Catalan, "bocaram," and in Italian "bucherame;" but he gives etymological alternatives in "bouc," "boc," "boc-a-ran," from the supposition that the fabric was originally woven from goat's hair; or in the Italian "bucherare," to transpierce (which Luigi and Fortunato derive from *perforare*, thus qualifying bougran or buckram as a fabric of which the warp and woof formed very widely "decussated reticulations." Thus it became necessary to gum or glue it (as Bailey says) in order to stiffen it. But was buckram originally of cotton or linen, and when was the manufacture introduced into Cyprus? Those are the moot points

I never (nowadays) read a notice of a sale at Christie's of pictures by the Old Masters, without amazement. The other day, at the famous auction-room in King-street, St. James's, a "Marriage of the Virgin," by Rubens, went for ninety guineas. A few years ago Mr. Walrond paid 1450 guineas for this same picture. As for the fact that no more than four pounds four shillings were realised by a "Portrait of the Artist's Daughter by Titian," that fact speaks for itself, and needs no comment. But the Rubens is, presumably, a genuine and splendid example of Sir Peter Paul. What has the great Antwerper done that he should sink so low in the market? If I had five thousand pounds I would lay out every penny of the sum (after I had settled with the milkman) in the purchase of Old Masters, not only first rate but second rate ones, convinced as I am that twenty years hence my heirs, executors, or assigns would realise fifty thousand pounds by the transaction. The reaction *must* come. The claims of learned draughtmanship, noble composition, dexterous distribution of light and shade, and harmonious colour must eventually be recognised once more. I would sooner pick up a Raphael Mengs or a Carl Vanloo for twenty pounds than half ruin myself by becoming the possessor of a "Splodge, R.A.," from this year's Academy, a masterpiece which in 1898 may not fetch so much as a five-pound note at Christie's.

Touching the late T. Vecellio, of Venice, painter and decorator, I read in the *Daily News*, in an article on the illustrious French painter Gérome:—

It is said, whether truly or not, that a picture which he sent in 1845 was refused by the jury; whereupon, to mark his contempt of this august body, he borrowed a Titian from a private gallery, sent it in as his own work to the Salon of 1846, and had the satisfaction of seeing it rejected too. Those who know how extremely solemn a person M. Gérome now is may be amused by this anecdote of his early years, which possibly has only a grain of fact in it; but it is certainly true that M. Gérome headed a deputation of young artists, who in 1848 went to petition the Constituent Assembly to abolish marriage.

Should an artist be married? I say that he should. We all know that, when Flaxman told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he had espoused the amiable and accomplished Ann Dolman, the cold and unimpressionable painter of Leicester Fields remarked, "Oh, then you are ruined for an artist." Sir Joshua and Sir Thomas Lawrence were the only Presidents of the Royal Academy who were incorrigible bachelors. Raffaele died unmarried at thirty-seven; but, had he lived, he would have wedded the beauteous niece of Cardinal Bibbiena. Somehow, nevertheless, I think that sculptors (I grant Flaxman as an exception to the rule) should, in the interests of art, be celibate. And I am just now writing to a sculptor who is "the happy father of six." If I try to compromise matters by opining that lady artists had best remain single, I am met by the reminder that many renowned female artists have not taken seriously to painting until after they have been led to the altar. In any case, dogmatism on the subject is dangerous; and Sir Joshua's ill-conditioned remark was possibly due to his having been jilted by Angelica Kauffmann.

As for the expediency of matrimony in the case of authors, I hold that novelists and journalists should always be married men, but that poets should invariably be single. The True Poet should be more or less unhappy; the more miserable he is the more sweetly he will sing; but there is no reason why he should make others wretched.

The centenary of the death of Jean Jacques Rousseau was celebrated last Sunday by a monster meeting at the Château d'Eau, Paris. The fourteenth of July was not by any means the hundredth anniversary of the decease of the philanthropist of whom it was written—I quote from memory—

'Tis a pity a man of such exquisite feeling
Should send all his brats to the Foundling, my dear.

But the fourteenth happening to be the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille in 1789, and of the Festival of the Federation in the Champs de Mars in 1790, the Parisian Radicals thought that they might as well bring in Jean Jacques as a *bonne bouche*. Selections from Rousseau's opera of "Le Devin du Village" were performed; and M. Louis Blanc made a most eloquent speech. The gifted orator could not say much personally in favour of the Citizen of Geneva, so he adroitly turned the subject in order to prefer a terrible indictment against the institutions and morals of the eighteenth century. It was the old story over again of the solicitor who, in the middle of a trial, sent a slip of paper to the barrister whom he had retained with this inscription, "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The eighteenth century was to M. Louis Blanc the plaintiff's attorney.

Mem: What has become of the keys of the Bastille? They were sent by the French Republic as a present to George Washington; and they used to lie on the hall table of the illustrious American patriot's house at Mount Vernon. In what American Museum are those keys at present?

I hope that some means will be devised for paying the stipends of the luckless pensioners of the disestablished Royal Dramatic College. It can scarcely be said to be disendowed, since it never had any endowment worth speaking of; and that fact from the very first militated against its chances of permanent prosperity. The Royal Dramatic College was substantially an assemblage of almshouses; and almshouses cannot live without an inalienable sustentation fund. A lame attempt was lately made at the Auction Mart to sell the building and grounds, "by direction of the Trustees, under an order of the Chancery Commissioners." The tentative sale seems to have been after the nature of a Dutch auction: the gentleman in the rostrum pleasantly asking whether anybody would bid £15,000, and so by gentle degrees sliding down to £5000, or, in fact, anything. But nobody would bid anything, and the property was withdrawn. Perhaps the Woking Necropolis Company may be induced to take that which was their own land back again, and convert the defunct College into a series of catacombs.

P.S.—John Howard visited Cyprus on his way to Constantinople, on that last and glorious pilgrimage of humanity which ended at Kherson. The last King *de jure* of Cyprus was a M. de Lusignan, a member of Napoleon I.'s Legislative Body, who died in Paris in 1814. He was a lineal descendant of Guy de Lusignan. The Piedmontese Sovereigns assumed for centuries the titles of "Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem," until Victor Emmanuel II. exchanged the phantom dignity for the more substantial style of King of Italy. G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be no question but that for some weeks past a remarkable apathy has characterised all matters connected with racing. No doubt the stirring events that have taken place in Europe, and the probability that this country would shortly be involved in a gigantic war, have had a great deal to do with it; and then the noble army of backers have, with one or two notable exceptions, been defeated at all points by the ring, and will scarcely recruit their shattered forces, and be in a condition for a fresh campaign, before Goodwood. It is not, therefore, surprising that the pleasant July meeting at Newmarket was a little tame, though the weather was fairly fine and the attendance large. Lord Falmouth, generally so strong with his two-year-olds, has done little or nothing this season; but in the Chesterfield Stakes he introduced us to one of the old sort in a beautiful filly named Leap Year. She is by Kingcraft—Wheatear, and is, therefore, almost a full sister to Skylark, who is by King Tom, the sire of Kingcraft, from Wheatear. After the capital performance of Gunnersbury in the July Stakes, he naturally started a hot favourite: but it is probable that his exertions on the Tuesday took all the steel out of him, for he never seemed fairly able to go the pace, and Leap Year won as she liked from Ishmael. On the Friday, Chevron, who was purchased by Captain Machell for £1500 after he had beaten Trappist, got back some of his purchase money in the Newcastle Stakes; and Lord Falmouth, having once broken the ice, took the Stetchworth Stakes with Whirlwind, who, however, only won after a very close finish with Breadfinder, a very useful filly in Lord Lonsdale's stable.

The Liverpool July Meeting has turned out scarcely so successful as might have been anticipated, when the liberality of the promoters in the way of added money is taken into consideration; but the "going" was so desperately hard that many owners were afraid to risk their horses upon it. On Tuesday Childe Harold won the rich St. George's Stakes, beating Matador and Lady Lumley. The former was by no means fit, and ran very wide at the last turn; and a mile and three quarters proved far beyond Lady Lumley's compass. Caxtonian, a Stockbridge winner, placed the Mersey Stakes to Lord Anglesey's credit; and Hesper (9 st. 4 lb.), who must be made of cast iron to stand such incessant work, had little difficulty in beating Lyceum (8 st. 2 lb.) for the Windermere Plate. In spite of the munificent addition of £1000, the Liverpool Cup on Wednesday only tempted seven to the post, and, with the exception of Advance (9 st.), none of these were very brilliant performers. Snail (8 st.), who just beat Petrarch for this prize last season, was not much fancied, but he took them along at such a pace that the top weight was done with a long way from home, and the issue was fought out between Strathmore (7 st. 2 lb.) and Constantine (6 st. 10 lb.), the former winning by a head; while Advance, who came again from the distance, was a fair third. The pleasant little Winchester fixture calls for no remark; and at the time of writing the opening of the Kempton Park course is not ripe for comment.

The sales of blood stock at Newmarket last week were terribly dull, and many lots were almost given away. Mr. Chaplin, as usual, did pretty well with his seven, an own brother to Charon, by Hermit—Barchettina, making 1250 gs., and a colt by Doncaster—Chanionesse, 1100 gs., Mr. Naylor being the purchaser in each instance. The colt by Rosicrucian—The Duchess (1500 gs.), who is a half brother to Maximilian, helped Mr. Waring's average; and the young Sterlings from the Yardley Stud also sold very well, a colt by that sire from Seagull making 1600 gs. Messrs. Tattersall announce that they are instructed to dispose of the whole of the Middle Park Stud, without reserve, in September next.

Cricketers have had a very busy time of it during the last few days; and, as the ground has been very hard, the bat has proved far too much for the ball, and large scores have been the order of the day. The opening of the Eton and Harrow match proved rather slow; but last Saturday the assemblage at Lord's was as large and fashionable as ever, and the victory of Harrow by 20 runs was received with great enthusiasm. Several on each side batted extremely well; but the fielding, especially that of the Eton boys, was very far from what it should have been. We append the full score:—

HARROW.

H. F. de Paravicini, b C. Studd	1	b Smith	4
W. H. Heale, c Douglas, b A. Cattley	0	c De Paravicini, b C Studd	25
R. Spencer, c C. Studd, b A. Cattley	13	b Smith	8
C. J. E. Jarvis, c De Paravicini, b C. Studd	40	c C. Studd, b Smith	5
F. C. Rowe, c Smith, b C. Studd	0	c Douglas, b Smith	13
T. G. H. Moncreiffe, b C. Studd	13	b Smith	3
P. J. T. Henery, b Smith	3	b De Paravicini	45
T. H. Stirling, c C. Studd, b Smith	30	b De Paravicini	16
E. M. Lawson, run out	8	run out	66
F. W. Leaf, c C. Studd, b Smith	0	c De Paravicini, b Smith	19
M. F. Ramsay, not out	0	not out	2
B 6, l b 1, w 4	11	B 17, l b 1	18
Total	119	Total	224

ETON.

G. B. Studd, c Rowe, b Ramsay	2	c Rowe, b Henery	18
S. Cattley, c Lawson, b Spencer	32	l b w, b Spencer	11
C. T. Studd, c Moncreiffe, b Henery	20	c Heale, b Moncreiffe	56
Hon. M. B. Hawke, c Spencer, b Henery	32	c Jarvis, b Lawson	1
E. K. Douglas, b Lawson	1	c Moncreiffe, b Henery	53
C. M. Smith, c Rowe, b Lawson	13	b Henery	7
A. C. Cattley, b Spencer	1	c Stirling, b Lawson	9
P. de Paravicini, not out	8	b Henery	15
C. Puhill-Turner, c Lawson, b Henery	0	c Rowe, b Ramsay	22
R. A. Byass, b Ramsay	0	b Ramsay	5
R. Durant, b Ramsay	0	not out	2
B 5, l b 2, w 1	8	B 5, l b 2	7
Total	117	Total	206

Umpires: West and Wheeler.

Lancashire has beaten Yorkshire in a single innings with 26 runs to spare, an unexpected result, which was mainly brought about by the deadly bowling of Mr. A. G. Steel, who took no less than fourteen wickets, and the fine batting of Mr. Hornby (78) and Barlow (60). Notts has defeated Surrey by ten wickets, the scoring on each side being most insignificant, and Morley taking twelve Surrey wickets for only 70 runs. In the match between Kent and Sussex, Mr. A. Penn achieved the extraordinary feat of taking six wickets for only three runs; and the latter county, for which Lord Harris (76) batted in his old style, won in one innings with 36 runs to spare. Yorkshire made short work of Surrey, thanks to the heavy scoring of Ulyett (67), Greenwood (61), and Armitage (71); and there was some very fast run-getting in the contest between Middlesex and Notts, which was drawn, Mr. W. H. Hadow (140 and 44), Oscroft (37 and 77), and Selby (62) being the largest contributors for their respective sides. The splendid batting of C. Bannermann (133) enabled the Australians to beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, in spite of the stubborn resistance of Wheeler (60 and 65) and Sankey (70).

The result of last week's archery meeting at the Crystal Palace is that among the ladies Mrs. Piers Legh was placed first with 598, Mrs. Horniblow second with 560 (her real score being 659, from which 15 per cent was deducted as a penalty for previous successes), while Mrs. Marshall was third with 559 (her real score reaching the high number of 699, but suffering a diminution of 20 per cent, according to the laws of the game). Among the gentlemen, Mr. Palairet was able to sustain a loss of 25 per cent and yet to remain first. Mr. Walrond came next with 693, and Mr. Chapman next with 684. In the handicaps expressly so called Mrs. Ainsworth and Mr. Porter were first. Mr Butt, the honorary secretary, who this year succeeded to the duties from which Mr. George Chenery retired in 1877, announced that a similar meeting will be held next year at the Crystal Palace.

The Royal North Yacht Club Regatta was concluded last Saturday at Greenock. The two principal prizes, £100 each, were won by Jullanar and Cythna, 22 tons. The Nore Yacht Club also sailed a match on Saturday, Florence and Mildred winning respectively the first and second prizes.

Miss Beckwith on Wednesday afternoon swam from Westminster Bridge to Richmond and back to Mortlake—a distance of twenty miles.

A letter was read on Wednesday at the Paisley Presbytery of the Established Church of Scotland, from the Rev. Dr. Gillan, suggesting that the Reverend Court should appoint a day of thanksgiving for the peace secured at Berlin by Lord Beaconsfield, and for the escape this country had had from the horrors of war. The Presbytery decided that the thanksgiving should take place in all its churches on Sunday, July 28.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISTOL.



IN PITHAY.



MARYLEPORT-STREET.



KING-STREET.



KING-STREET.



REDCLIFF-STREET.

BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISTOL.



THE AVON, FROM CLIFTON DOWNS, BRISTOL CHANNEL IN THE DISTANCE.



CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, FROM ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last week at Bristol, with the exhibition of cattle and implements, and the award of the chief prizes, was noticed in our last publication. The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the city and the Agricultural Show, which took place yesterday week, has further increased the public interest of this occasion. The Prince was at Bristol during three or four hours of the afternoon; he received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, to which he replied; then went to the show-yard, where he received another address, from the President and Council of the Royal Agricultural Society; and, having inspected the cattle and other departments of the exhibition, partook of luncheon in a pavilion specially prepared for his Royal Highness and other distinguished guests; after which he returned to London.

Our Illustrations of some picturesque remains of antique domestic architecture, which we have called "Bits of Old Bristol," and the views also of that romantic scenery on the heights of Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks, overlooking the River Avon, which adorns the suburban neighbourhood, will be acceptable to many readers. No task undertaken by this Journal is more agreeable than that of doing justice, with pen and pencil, to the attractive and interesting features, and to the local associations of history, that belong to some provincial cities and towns of England and Scotland. The ancient city of Bristol was made the subject of a series of Illustrations in our Number for Oct. 25, 1873, upon the occasion of a Musical Festival held at Colston Hall to raise funds in aid of the medical charities. We then gave views of the inner port, with its shipping alongside the quays, the Cathedral (which was lately restored), the remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, and the Black Friars' Priory in Rosemary-street, the Abbey Gateway on College-green, St. John's Gateway in Broad-street, and Colston Hall. The additional "Bits of Old Bristol," which Mr. S. Read has drawn for us this week, in the characteristic style of his "Leaves from a Sketch-Book," will be appreciated by all true lovers of antiquity and by all who have an eye for the unstudied but often charming effects of quaint old-fashioned buildings, much weathered and worn by the lapse of many years. In the gable-fronted, half-timbered houses of Kingstreet, Maryleport-street, and Pithay, with their over-hanging upper floors, their oriel windows filled with square mullions, and surmounted by pent-house lids, thoroughly breaking up the lines of horizontal extension, we see the ordinary character of Elizabethan town or street architecture, retaining some trace of Tudor Gothic or Perpendicular traditions, which thus seem to have proved as congenial to the modest uses of common popular and domestic life as to those of stately ecclesiastical and palatial magnificence. We gave a view in Wine-street, with the house in which Southey was born, and one of Steep-street, among the illustrations of Bristol before published. The old city was formerly called Bristow, or Brigstow, which means "the Place of the Bridge," as we find a "Bristow-street" in Edinburgh, and in other towns. It stands at the confluence of the Frome with the Avon, eight miles from the sea; and the new port of Avonmouth, with its capacious docks recently described in this Journal, bids fair to take its full share of maritime commerce. The trade with the West Indies, and the manufacture of sugar as well as its importation, have long contributed to the prosperity of Bristol, which has nevertheless lagged far behind Liverpool and Glasgow in the race of mercantile enterprise during the past half century. In the more troublous and adventurous periods of our national history, this sturdy and active old city of the West has borne a conspicuous part; in the wars between Stephen and Matilda, the Barons' war against Henry III., the dethronement of Edward II. and that of Richard II., and the Civil Wars of Charles I. with the Parliament, when Bristol was stormed by Prince Rupert, and was recaptured by Fairfax two years afterwards. The Cathedral, with the Bishop's see, was founded by Henry VIII. upon the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey.

The pleasant, salubrious, and rather fashionable suburb of Clifton, with the adjacent Clifton Downs, Durdham Downs, and St. Vincent's Rocks, and with the once famous medicinal spa called "The Hot Wells," situated beneath those heights on the banks of the Avon, has long been a favourite place of residence for quiet and leisurely people. The river here separates Gloucestershire from Somersetshire, flowing through a grand gorge, 250 feet deep and 600 feet wide, between precipitous limestone cliffs, on the one side, and the lovely hanging woods of Leigh Court and Nightingale Valley on the other. It is spanned by the noble chain suspension-bridge, which was completed, some fifteen years ago, with the materials of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge removed from London. This work is chiefly remarkable for the immense amount of masonry in the supporting piers, especially that on the Somersetshire side. A distant view of the Bristol Channel or "Severn Sea," with the opposite coast of Wales, is obtained from the heights near Clifton.

We shall give another page of "Bits of Old Bristol" next week.

From Valparaiso we have particulars of a hurricane there, by which some lives were lost, and great damage done to the shipping in port and to property on shore.

FINE ARTS.

MR. ALFRED SCHOECK'S LANDSCAPES.

There are now on view at the gallery of Mr. Emil Dünki, Buckingham Palace-road, several landscapes by the Swiss painter Alfred Schoeck, which deserve notice alike for their art-merit and the nature of the subjects represented. The largest picture, which is about three feet by two, represents "The Midnight Sun" a few degrees above the horizon, gleaming redly in a sea streaked with lines of low-lying rocks. These are dominated in the foreground by two desolate peaks, on the lesser of which sits an eagle, emphasising by its presence the utter loneliness of the scene. "Cape Mabon," in Nova Scotia, is less barren and remote. The bold, dark brown chalk cliff is crowned with spruce and fir; and although the sky still lowers under the influence of the departing storm, they and the seagulls that sweep round the lower rocks on which the sea frets itself into white spray give a familiar and almost friendly aspect to a picture which would otherwise be as impressively barren as the first. A third picture, full of local character, represents what the painter calls "The Wilderness in Canada." In this we have in the foreground a group of tumbled rocks richly lichened, from which spring several tree-trunks which the prairie fire has charred and blackened. Two brown bears watch a couple of moose as they drink in the adjoining lake, which is lit up by a glowing sunset. The next landscape shows sunrise on the mountains of Norway immediately after the first fall of snow. The lake towards which the reindeer wander is still unfrozen, and reflects brightly the rosy peaks of the sun-kissed mountains. There are several pictures in the gallery besides those we have named, but we have said enough to indicate the wide extent of Mr. Schoeck's travels and the ready character of his pencil. His manner of painting is solid and manly and by no means unworthy of his master, the late M. Diday, of Geneva, who also had the honour of instructing Calame, the most esteemed of all the Swiss landscape-painters.

There is in the same gallery a very interesting collection of water-colour drawings by W. Van de Velde, representing various scenes in the Holy Land.

Sir Coutts Lindsay opened the Grosvenor Gallery from two to three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and again in the evening from six till eight. Five hundred and sixty-three persons passed the turnstiles To-morrow and on Aug. 4 the gallery will be opened between six and eight p.m. Sir Coutts Lindsay asks us to state that it is his intention to open the Grosvenor Gallery free after three o'clock on the afternoons of the three Saturdays—July 20, 27, and Aug. 3. Tickets can be obtained on Fridays by application, either personally or by letter, containing addressed envelope, to the Secretary, 132, New Bond-street.

The sub-committee for the completion of St. Paul's have presented a report which has been adopted by the executive committee on the decoration of the dome. They recommend that a contract should be entered into with Mr. Leighton, R.A., for the preparation of a cartoon for one of the large circles, at an expense of £600, with the understanding that if the work is proceeded with he is to be employed, if he wishes it, for the other seven great circles on similar terms; that a contract should be made with Mr. Poynter for all the figure-subjects on two of the ribs, and all the others in the intermediate space, at a price not to exceed £1550, with a like understanding as to the remainder; that Mr. Stannus should be employed to prepare a full-sized cartoon of two of the ribs of the dome and all the architectural features between them. It is calculated it will require at least one year to complete these works, for which £3500 to £4000 will be required.

A marble relievo called "Peace, and the Soldiers' Return," executed by Mr. J. Bell, has been bought by the London Corporation, and placed in the Guildhall. The relievo represents the return of Wellington and his army after the peace following the Battle of Waterloo. The figure of the Duke on horseback is in the centre of the composition; on his right is represented Victory breaking the sword of the enemy, and on the other side Peace is sheathing hers. Above are figures of Plenty and Fame, and on both sides the returning Guards are breaking from the ranks to clasp wife and child, while groups in front show the people welcoming the Duke and his victorious soldiers. The new relievo has been hung in the lobby through which the various city offices are approached. It is framed in wood painted to resemble Sienna marble.

The following contributions have been made by some of the City guilds to the fund now being collected by the Society of Arts for the purpose of sending artisan reporters to the Paris Exhibition:—The Clothworkers' Company, £100; the Drapers' Company, 50 guineas; the Mercers' Company, 50 guineas; the Fishmongers' Company, 25 guineas; the Cordwainers' Company, 25 guineas; the Salters' Company, 10 guineas; the Carpenters' Company, 10 guineas.

Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the London and Brighton Railway, has introduced an admirable innovation on that line, by way of experiment, which, it is to be hoped, will be quickly followed by other railway companies. With a view of affording increased comfort to passengers travelling during the hot weather, he has ordered a supply of fresh cold drinking-water, at a penny per glass, to be supplied to passengers at Lewes, Horsham, and Three Bridges stations. The platform attendants will walk alongside the train, and, as may be required, hand the drinking-water to the passengers in the carriages.

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NEW WESTERN ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT, via Weymouth and Cherbourg, will be OPENED on THURSDAY, AUG. 1.
Fixed Daily Service by Fast Trains and Steamers.
The service has been organised by arrangements between the Great Western Railway and the Western of France Railway, and will afford a convenient, attractive, and economical new route to Normandy, the West and South of France, Paris, and Spain.
The passage between Weymouth and Cherbourg will occupy about six hours, and the voyages in both directions will be made by daylight.
The Steamers from Weymouth to Cherbourg will start daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 p.m. in connection with a through service of Steamers from the South of Ireland, and Express Trains from London, Bristol, Plymouth, Birmingham, and all important towns on the Great Western Railway, reaching Cherbourg in time for a new Special Fast Train to Paris, arriving in time for the early morning Trains to the interior of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, and also having a connection, via Mezidon, Le Mans, and Tours, with the Paris and Orleans Railway.
The Steamers from Cherbourg to Weymouth will start daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a.m. in immediate connection with Express Trains from Paris and other parts of the Continent before mentioned, reaching Weymouth in time for Express Trains to the above-mentioned towns on the Great Western system.
Passengers, Goods, and Parcels will be booked through by this service to and from all principal towns on the Great Western Railway, and Paris, and Stations on the Western of France Railway, and also the principal towns on the Continent.
Single Tickets are available for Seven Days, and Return Tickets for One Month.
Passengers may break their journey at Weymouth, Cherbourg, Caen, Paris, or Le Mans.
Particulars of Fares, Rates, and other information, can be obtained at the Stations, and also at the Company's Receiving Offices. J. GRIERSON, General Manager.
Paddington Terminus.

PARIS EXHIBITION, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE.—Cheap Circular Tours via Harwich. The Boat Express leaves the Great Eastern Company's Liverpool-street Station at eight p.m. for Rotterdam every weekday, and for Antwerp on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The magnificent New Steamers, Princess of Wales and Claud Hamilton, now perform the Antwerp Service. Interpreters in uniform accompany passengers to Cologne, arriving there the day after leaving London. No cattle are now carried. Through booking of passengers' luggage and merchandise to the principal Continental towns at the lowest fares. West-End Office, 28, Piccadilly-circus. For information apply to the Continental Office, Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
THE CALAIS-DOUVRES, certified by the Board of Trade, and specially appointed by the French Government for the conveyance of the Day Mails between Calais and Dover, IS NOW RUNNING DAILY, except Sunday and Monday. Reserved and Numbered Seats in the Grand Saloon to be secured at the Booking Office, LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY, Victoria Station ONLY.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
THE CHATHAM & DOVER COMPANY'S Splendid new Twin Steamship CALAIS-DOUVRES, now running in connection with the Mail Express Trains, leaving VICTORIA 7.40 a.m., HOLBORN VIADUCT 7.50 a.m., and LUDGATE-HILL 7.38 a.m.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
CALAIS-DOUVRES.—Magnificent Upper Deck Accommodation, with luxurious Arm-Chairs. Splendid Saloon above Deck. Handsome Ladies' Cabins, with Stewardess. Lavatories and every convenience. Private Cabins for Parties and Families. Apply for information, Reserved Cabins, &c., at LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY, Victoria Station, Pimlico, S.W.

NEW OSTEND. - The most beautiful and most frequented Seaside Place on the Continent; summer residence of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The SEASON OPENED on JUNE 1. Regatta and Great Ocean Yacht Races. Pigeon-Shooting throughout the season. All the Building Land in New Ostend, divided into lots, is now ready for sale. Eligible Freehold Sites. Easy terms of payment. For Prospectuses, Plans, &c., apply to the owner, M. DELBOUILLE, Ostend House, Ostend.

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Special Arrangements for Visitors to the Exhibition have been made by the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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and to the late
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The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

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THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
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"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a peculiarly delicate form, and easy of digestion, it met a public and convenient want, and speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
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"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
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EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

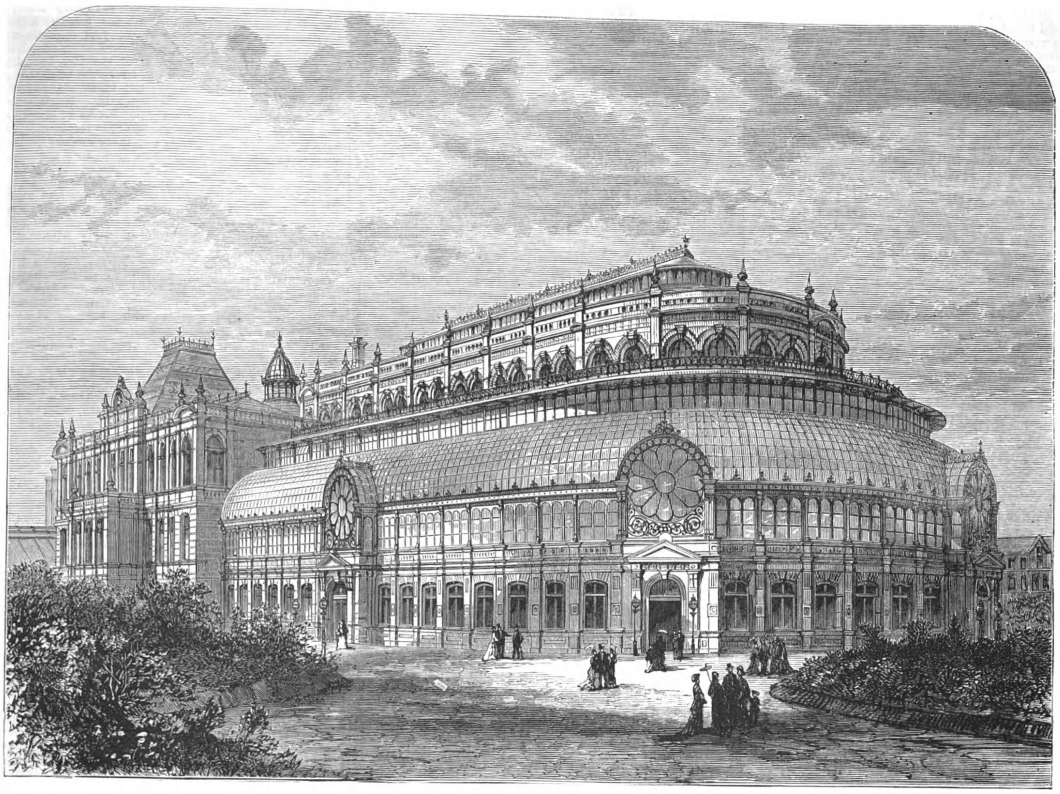
THE "Mining World" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science at his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all; and there may now be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early Kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable, refreshing, strengthening, and infinitely preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

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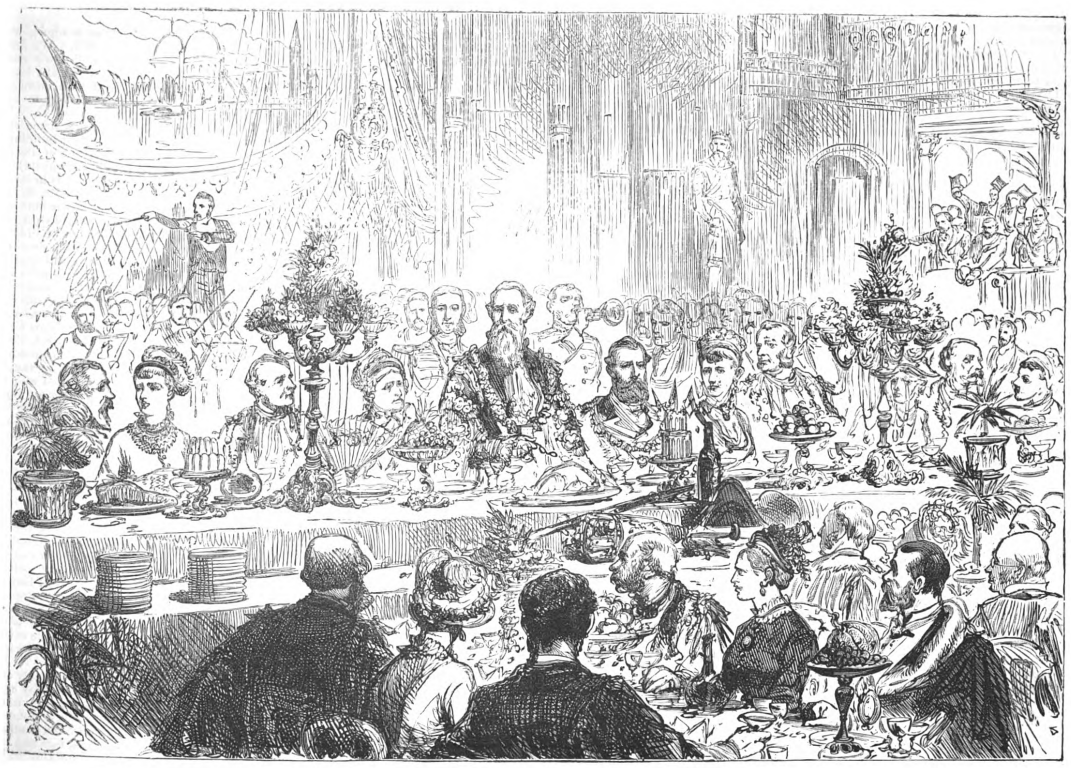
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THE WINTER GARDENS AND AQUARIUM AT BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE.



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON OPENING THE BLACKPOOL WINTER GARDENS, LANCASHIRE.

THE BLACKPOOL WINTER GARDENS.

This healthful and popular seaside place, on the Lancashire coast, much frequented by the Manchester people, has been visited by the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. They were there all last week, staying at the Imperial Hotel as guests of the Mayor of Blackpool, Dr. Cocker, with many other Mayors and municipal dignitaries. On the Thursday, with much pomp and festivity, the Lord Mayor opened the new Winter Gardens, adjoining the Aquarium and the Promenade Pier, of which we have given some Illustrations. Some account of the Promenade Pier and the Aquarium was furnished upon the occasion of their being opened.

The Blackpool Winter Gardens are a short distance from the beach, and are easily accessible from all parts of the town. A dome, of fine proportions, marks the principal entrance, where a gold-and-bronze fountain has been erected. The large Floral Hall has been rearranged, and contains some fine specimens of costly flowering plants. Among the statuary in the flower-beds is a statue of Richard II., and the specimens of sculpture include works by Gibson, Canova, M'Dowell, and others. There are busts of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, with those of other eminent persons. The Grand Pavilion is larger than the Free-Trade Hall of Manchester, being 155 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. The stage is at the north end, and is 29 ft. from the footlights to the back, 47 ft. wide, and 57 ft. high. A theatrical license has been promised, and during the season operettas will be produced, under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, manager of the gardens. The pavilion is well seated, and is brilliantly lighted with three massive chandeliers, each containing 150 lights. A spacious gallery surrounds the building, and affords accommodation for a large number of spectators. Mr. Dugarn, the artist connected with the gardens, has painted a number of shields, which hang above the gallery, representing the armorial bearings of the nobility of England. There are many other attractions, which need not be described at length. The cost of the gardens and works is considerably over £10,000. The architect is Mr. T. Mitchell, of Manchester.

Great preparations were made by the residents of Blackpool in connection with the ceremony and the accompanying festivities. Almost all the shops and houses in the principal streets, as well as the public buildings, the piers, and places of amusement, were profusely decorated. The weather, although not brilliant, was favourable. Shortly after ten o'clock the whole length of the Promenade was thronged on both sides; the windows of every house along the line of route were crowded with spectators, and many people surveyed the procession from the roofs. Soon after the time announced the procession was in motion, and throughout its long course there was no delay. The procession was led by a few mounted policemen and a pilot carriage, which was followed by the local volunteer corps, headed by their band; the life-boat with its crew, with oars and masts decked with flags; and the fire brigade, followed by a number of carriages containing notabilities. The Mayor and Mayoress of Blackpool rode in front of the sword and mace bearers, and then, in the state carriage brought from London for the occasion, came the Sheriff of London, the Sheriff of Middlesex, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who were heartily and frequently cheered along the route. Immediately following the chief guests were the Mayors and Town Clerks of many towns, all wearing their official robes. The line of carriages was at least a mile long, and the route extended the whole length of the drive from the north to the south shore.

The ceremony of opening the Winter Gardens occupied only a few minutes. The Mayor of Blackpool and his visitors, together with a large number of invited guests, assembled in the Pavilion, and the Lord Mayor was formally introduced to the company. His Lordship, who was greeted with hearty cheers, expressed his pleasure at being permitted to visit Blackpool on so auspicious an occasion, and declared the Winter Gardens open. Cheers were then given for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the ceremony ended.

In the evening a dinner was given in the Pavilion, followed by a concert under the direction of Mr. Alfred Cellier. At dusk there were a pyrotechnic display on the two piers and a mimic sea fight between two steamers anchored in front of the shore. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress watched the display from the Aquarium, on the beach. At night there was a grotesque torchlight procession. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. One page of our Illustrations represents, in a medley of sketches, the most striking groups and figures in the masquerade procession at night; the Blackpool life-boat converted into a triumphal car for Neptune; Britannia waving the British Union Jack; a Ghost and a Fire King, for whom we cannot be answerable; and the hostile armies of the Czar and the Sultan; with our Prime Minister, portrayed in a transparency, high over all, and with the Mayor of Blackpool and the Lord Mayor of London, supporting him to the right and left. We also give a view of the buildings of the Aquarium and Winter Gardens Pavilion.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty here last week was the revival of Rossini's "Semiramide," which had not been heard at this theatre since 1875. The performance now referred to included the specialty of Madame Adelina Patti's first appearance in England in the title-character. The great prima donna sang the music with superb quality of voice and transcendent powers of execution. In the bravura air, "Bel raggio," the singer produced a great sensation by her brilliant and fluent vocalisation and the grace and charm of her style. The elaborate embroideries and ornamentations were rendered with an ease and certainty that formed a rare display of vocal art. In the duet with Arsace, "Serbami ognor," and in the more important one with the same character, "Ebene a te ferisci," the same admirable merits were apparent, several declamatory passages in the more serious situations having been rendered by Madame Patti with much dramatic intensity. The part of Arsace was filled by Madame Scalchi, who was its representative in the performances of the opera here three years ago. During this interval the executive powers of the singer have become largely enhanced, and her success on Thursday week was very great. The charm of her voice and her executive facility were finely manifested in Arsace's arias "Ah! quel giorno," and "In si barbara," and in the duet with Assur, "Bella imago," and those with Arsace already specified. The beautiful andante, "Giorno d'orrore" (belonging to the duet, "Ebene a te ferisci"), produced such an effect that it had to be repeated. The music of Assur, as florid and elaborate as that of the two characters just named, was finely sung by M. Maurel, who created a special effect by his admirable declamation in the scena in the last act expressive of the mingled rage and fear of the guilty Assur. As in 1875, the characters of Idreno and Oroe were well filled respectively by Signori Pavani and Capponi. The overture, finely played, was encored, and repeated from the allegro. The scenery and costumes were, as before, on a splendid scale. "Semiramide" was repeated on Monday. M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was given on Tuesday, for the first and only time this season; with a repetition of Mdlle. Albani's charming performance as Ophelia. "Les Huguenots" was announced for Wednesday; "La Sonnambula" for Thursday (for the benefit of Madame Patti); a combined entertainment on Friday (for the benefit of Mdlle. Albani); and "Aïda" for this (Saturday) the closing night of the season.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The regular season of this establishment closed on Saturday with the sixth representation of Bizet's "Carmen," including a repetition of the fine performance of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character, and the transference of the part of Don José to Signor Runcio, in lieu of Signor Campanini by whom it had been so admirably sustained before. Owing to the very sudden illness of that excellent artist Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, the representative of Michaela, Mdlle. Bauermeister doubled that part (with some omissions) with that of Mercedes, as previously played by her. On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given for the first time this season with a generally efficient cast, including Madame Hélène Crosmond as Susanna, Mdlle. Caroline Salla as the Countess, Signor Del Puente as the Count, Signor Galassi as Figaro, M. Thierry as Dr. Bartolo, and Signor Rinaldini as Basilio.

The season just closed began on April 20 with "La Sonnambula," the Amina having been that accomplished artist Mdlle. Marimon, who has again been a valuable acquisition. The subsequent proceedings have included performances of many classical and popular operas. An important feature in the proceedings has been the fulfilment of Mr. Mapleson's promise in the production of an Italian version of the late Georges Bizet's "Carmen," on the merits and success of which we commented three weeks ago. Another specialty was the revival of Balfe's opera "Il Talismano," which was brought out by Mr. Mapleson in 1874, when his performances were given in Drury-Lane Theatre. The work had not been heard in Her Majesty's Theatre until last Saturday week, when, as recently noticed, it was given with the overture composed for it by Balfe, the manuscript of which had remained long undiscovered among his papers. Marchetti's "Ruy Blas"—produced during Mr. Mapleson's off season here in November last—has been given again, the revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (with changes in the music and the libretto) not having been found practicable.

Madame Etelka Gerster has improved on the great impression made by her last year by various performances of enhanced power. The return of Madame Trebelli has materially strengthened the cast of many operas. More or less successful first appearances have been made by Mdlles. Mathilde Wilde and Tremelli, Madame Pappenheim, Miss Cummings, Signor Rota, M. Thierry, and Signori Roveri and Dondi. Among other artists, in addition to those named above, who have co-operated in the performances are—Mdlles. Parodi and Robiati, Madame Lablache, Signori Fancelli, Marini, Bettini, Talbo, Thomas, and Grazzi, Herr Behrens, and Signori Foli, Rota, and Franceschi.

The ballet department has been well supported by Madame Katti Lanner, Mdlles. Marie Müller and Carolina and Adelaide Monti, and Mdlles. Cavalazzi and Bartoletti—the last two new appearances.

As during many past seasons of Mr. Mapleson's management, the office of musical director and conductor has been excellently fulfilled by Sir M. Costa, his place in a few occasional absences having been worthily supplied by M. Sainton, the well-known leading violinist. The scenic and stage arrangements have been generally good, and the band and chorus on the same scale of efficiency as before.

On Monday a series of farewell performances, at reduced prices, began with Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," in which the brilliant bravura singing of Madame Gerster, as the Queen of Night, was a special feature—the cast otherwise having been the same as early in the season. On Tuesday "Robert le Diable" was repeated; for Wednesday "Il Trovatore" was announced, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, for the first time. "Carmen" was to be repeated on Thursday, "Il Talismano" on Friday, and "Fidelio" this (Saturday) evening—the extra performances coming to a close with the end of next week.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit takes place to-day (Saturday) at the Crystal Palace, the programme including an attractive concert in the afternoon, conducted by Sir M. Costa; and a performance of "Don Giovanni" in the evening, directed by Signor Li Calsi. The principal singers of Her Majesty's Theatre are announced to appear.

The Misses Jadwiga and Wanda Bulewski gave a concert at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday afternoon, under the patronage of Prince Christian and other distinguished personages. The brilliant violin-playing of Mdlle. Jadwiga, and the clever pianoforte performances of Mdlle. Wanda were prominent features in a varied programme.

The musical scholarship in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature was awarded last Saturday to Miss H. Blagden, of Sydenham.

THEATRES.

A benefit was given at the Queen's last Saturday on behalf of Mrs. Beaumont, lately lady-housekeeper of Drury-Lane and the Adelphi, and now a sufferer from a severe accident. The piece selected for the occasion was the comedy, by Mr. A. W. Dubourg, of "New Men and Old Acres." The characters were supported by amateurs, and, it must be conceded by the most fastidious, were very ably represented. Nearly the whole of the pit was converted into stalls, which were fully and fashionably occupied. The mounting and accessories by which the performance was assisted were perfectly satisfactory.

The only novelty of the week is the benefit given to Mr. S. Emery yesterday and to-day, afternoon and evening, in the shape of Farewell Performances, prior to his departure for Australia, at the Globe. The pieces represented are Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Plot and Passion," with Mr. Emery in the part of Fouché, and the adaptation from "Dombey and Son" called "Heart's Delight," in which Miss Helen Barry supports her original character of Edith Dombey, and Mr. Emery himself that of Captain Cuttle.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, returned to the Mansion House on Monday after their visit to Blackpool.—Lord Beaconsfield has accepted an invitation to the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday, Aug. 3.

In order to improve the connection between the Victoria station of the Metropolitan District Railway and the London Chatham, and Dover Railway station opposite, a subway has been completed, by which passengers can pass from one to the other, escaping the inconvenience of the ordinary traffic.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. III.

Yet, in passing from the historic but deserted Procope to the new and crowded Soufflet, let us turn out of our path for a momentary glance at two cafés whose reputation, past and present, is much like that of the Procope upon a smaller scale. Thoroughly literary are both the Tabourey and the Voltaire. At the former—a solid, old-fashioned, rather handsome place, just opposite the little gate which leads to the galleries of the Luxembourg—there are all the reviews, especially those of the Old Catholic party, which would run some danger of irreverent treatment at many other cafés of the *rive gauche*; but there are, unfortunately, hardly so many readers as journals. Maxime Rude has christened this the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of cafés; and the name is rather happy—it is so steady, so respectable, and, alas! so dull. At the Voltaire, again, there are not so many customers as memories. It is in some sort the Procope of Bohemia; indeed, Mürger wrote some of his stories of that wild student-country here, in a room on the ground floor. It was one of the regular places of meeting for him and some of his comrades in the later and less poverty-stricken days of his life; and many years afterwards some of his successors in literature followed him hither—notably Alphonse Daudet, whose *Tack* and *The Nabob* have made him known even on this side of the Channel. But he and Carolus Duran, the artist, and all their company have passed away, and the Voltaire knows them no longer. For merriment and life, as I have said, we must go to the Boulevard St. Michel.

Unless—we stop on the way for a moment, at what *was* the Café Racine: *de Massénot le vieil estaminet*. Great names of the lighter literature of France were once familiar here; but now all is changed, even to the sign—"Racine" has given place to a title light as smoke, which there is no need now to name. Without, the café is not remarkable—it is small, white, and somehow not very respectable in appearance; within, the light is always dim, even in the afternoon, when there are only a few rather sleepy men taking their "bocks" or their "grogs"—the voluptuous but hardly beautiful attendant maidens glide about, in the costume of (stage) Swiss peasantesses, short blue gowns and square-cut bodices, plentifully belaced and be-ribboned—and sometimes. late at night, the hubbub is tremendous, when one or more of the long tables is surrounded by a party of shouting, drinking lads and merry *grues*. The better class of students rarely come here; the place has, indeed, become a perfect type of those rather mysterious, apparently quiet, disreputable little cabarets which you may often come across within a few paces of a broad noisy street—this one is not fifty yards from the Boulevard.

And now we have at length reached the Boulevard itself—though not the right side of it; for, by one of those accidents that seem so odd, there is, along all the west side of the Boulevard St. Michel, but one really large and important café—simply, I believe, because there is on this side, near the Luxembourg, a long blank wall, which is naturally an unattractive object to promenaders; and they, to avoid it, cross, and remain on the east thereafter. Here are many and interesting cafés, and the chief of them is the Soufflet, whose size and rank are shown by the fact that, though it is by no means an especially English house, five or six London newspapers are taken there. The very brightest and most intelligent of the Quartier Latin youth assemble at the Soufflet—outside, on the ground floor, and in the billiard-rooms up stairs; throughout the evening there rises from its little round tables a din of controversy, laughter, raillery of the passers-by, puns, and politics. And, besides its element of Parisian student life, the Soufflet has some sort of political importance: till a year ago it was always crowded with Roumanians, for whom one part was tacitly set aside. The Roumanians in Paris were (until the war) incredibly numerous, considering the small extent of their country; and it was also the head-quarters of that party of which we have lately heard so much at Constantinople—the "Young Turkey" faction. Here revolutions were plotted, and very likely counter-plotted; here intrigues had birth—and the intriguers, often enough, were bought and sold.

Still, the atmosphere of the place, as a whole, was fresh and healthy—young, living, and never dull. We have seen, at the Procope and the Tabourey, how dull Paris *can* be; at the quondam Racine, how "fast" and vulgar; let us now turn to a place which, though old, filled with memories, and thoroughly *sérieux*, is yet by no means wanting in life, if it have not all the exuberance of youth.

This is the historic Café de la Régence, a name sacred to chessplayers over all the world. The present building is not, it is true, absolutely on the site of the haunt of Diderot and of Philidor, but it is close by, and is in every way its legitimate successor. Its position is a very fine one—it is in the Rue St. Honoré, at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle, and is thus opposite the Théâtre Français, and just at the bottom of the handsome new boulevard leading to the Grand Opera: in the very heart of Paris, within a stone's throw of the Louvre, the Palais Royal, and the house of Molière! The description at the beginning of Diderot's *Neveu de Rameau* still applies to it: *c'est là qu'on voit les coups les plus surprenans et qu'on entend les plus mauvais propos*—all chessplayers are certainly not the greatest wits. But here the most brilliant chessplayers have always been seen—in Diderot's time, when it was a narrow, dirty room, at the corner of the old Place du Palais Royal, and was frequented (as he tells us) by Philidor, Légal, Mayot; in our own days, when the handsome salon, some yards from the former site, has witnessed, evening after evening, the *coups* of Rosenthal and his rivals. Here too great men who were, at all events, devoted amateurs of chess, have spent much time and thought: one of the tables still bears the name of Bonaparte, who "pushed the wood"—to use the old French term—with fiery energy in his younger days; and De Musset, who seems to have stamped his impress on half the cafés of Paris, was really famous among the players of his time—he has left a problem which is still well known, that of "The Two Knights."

Chess begins at six o'clock; before that the café is not very much used—though there are generally some English visitors, who sit outside, looking at the busy crowds of the Rue St. Honoré; for this spot is the very centre of the Englishman's Paris—as, indeed, it is not so far from being exactly in the middle of the town; I suppose the midmost point of all Paris must be somewhere in the Quai de l'Horloge, on the island. Much later than the hour I have mentioned there come to the Régence certain *habitués* whom almost everybody notices: their faces are familiar, even if one does not at the moment recall their names. These are some of the actors from the neighbouring Théâtre Français—it may be remembered that the well-known comedian Provost was one of De Musset's favourite opponents at chess. Maubant, the stately and old-fashioned tragedian, is a great player—I do not say a particularly good one; and so is Joliet, one of the minor members of the Français troupe. The ardent young lover, Mounet Sully (who has succeeded Delaunay in "Hernani" and kindred parts) is often at the Régence, with his keen Greek face and his black beard, which looks so strange on an actor; and Dupont Vernon, a comedian who has as yet hardly had a chance (except in

"Tartuffe"), stands looking over the heads of most of his comrades. Thiron, a stout and eminently respectable actor, with an odd, prominent chin, and Garraud, who is always considered "safe" in the parts technically known as "second old men," are also pretty constant visitors. Finally, with the mention of M. Henri de Bornier, whose "Fille de Roland," produced two or three years ago, was a pleasant and scholarly poem, if not in any sense of the word a great tragedy—let us leave the café of chess for the cafés of society.

ART IN PARIS.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The duality of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is expressed in art as well as in politics; and it is curious to observe how nearly the artists of one country balance those of the other. The Austrians, however, have in one respect gained a march on their brethren of Hungary, inasmuch as the former have furnished visitors with a carefully prepared "special catalogue," whereas the latter appear to be contented with such inadequate notice as is taken of them in the "Official Catalogue," a publication necessarily abounding in all manner of blunders.

So far as extent of canvas, academic suavity of composition and brilliancy of colour go, the German Hans Makart, the most distinguished of all the pupils of Pilotty, whose headless bodies of Counts Egmont and Horn many of our readers will remember at the second London International Exhibition, is assuredly among the Austrians *facile princeps*. His grand picture—some thirty feet by eighteen—representing "The Entry of Charles the Fifth into Antwerp" is just becoming popular by means of photographs, and it is certainly the most riant canvas he has yet covered. The youthful Charles, preceded by crossbowmen and cuirassed warriors, who march to the right of the spectator, approaches on a magnificent war-horse, while five semi-nude maidens of surpassing grace and beauty strew the way with flowers, and otherwise make his entry joyous. Ladies and children fill up the left of the picture and crowd the balconies throughout; while beyond the waving banners and the mediæval sky-line of the city gleams a bright sky almost Southern in its blueness. This Southern character pervades not only the air and atmosphere, but enters largely into the forms and faces of the diaphonously-robed women; and, so far as such a remark is applicable to a composition whose lines sweep on so harmoniously and whose masses are so grandly balanced, jars somewhat on our preconceived notions of the homeliness of Antwerp and her citizens. It is said, indeed, that Hans Makart had the most beautiful women of Vienna to sit to him for these radiant nymphs; and if so, this would fully account for the types being so divergent from that known to belong to Antwerp beauties. It is impossible to stroll into the great square of that city without being struck with the similarity between the women one sees to-day and those Rubens painted two hundred and fifty years ago. The children and the nurses and the ladies are generous in their proportions, almost to redundancy, and look as if they had just stepped out of the canvases of the great master. Makart, on the other hand, eschews such amplitude of development, and affects rather a litheness which is almost classic in its grace. He is a perfect master of surface and texture of every kind, from silk to steel; and in this respect is only to be rivalled by a Hungarian artist, to whom we shall come presently. When weight of pigment is required he hesitates not to apply it; and when lightness and thinness of brushwork serve his purpose he can be as slight and subtle in his touch as anyone. Makart, in short, is a decorative artist of the highest order, looking at life with the joyousness of a Venetian rather than with the thoughtfulness of a Florentine. The same suavity attends his pencil when he applies it to female portraiture, as may be seen in the likenesses of two charming ladies hanging in the same room.

Hans Makart is a German and a professor of his art at Vienna; his only rival in the Austrian section, so far as colour and composition are concerned, is Jan Matejko, a Pole, and professor at Cracow. In sobriety and general historic vraisemblance, his "Union concluded at Lublin in 1569 between Lithuania and Poland is, perhaps, superior to the "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp." Matejko's dramatic instinct is as active as that of Makart, only he does not think it necessary that it should express itself with so much sensuous beauty. We are, therefore, predisposed to regard him as a more trustworthy historian.

The large historic work which we have named introduces the spectator to a stately apartment with raised benches on each side crowded with ladies and citizens of rank. The central personage in the picture, attired in a black velvet furred robe, holds aloft an ivory crucifix, and an aged citizen, with a roll of parchment, kneels and swears on an illuminated gospel, while a venerable cardinal on the left lifts up his hands in blessing. The scene is remarkably impressive, and it carries belief in its actuality from the quiet reserve of force with which the artist sets it forth.

Portraiture is very ably represented by Heinrich de Angeli, whose Duke of Argyll hangs in this year's Grosvenor Gallery, and who had in last year's Royal Academy a remarkably honest and carefully-modelled likeness of the Crown Princess of Prussia, our own Princess Royal. But this De Angeli, or Von Angeli as he is sometimes called, although educated in Vienna, was born in Hungary, and might be fairly enough claimed by that country. Among the dozen portraits by which he is represented, those which will most interest English visitors are Lord Sydney, the Deans of Westminster and Windsor, and, above all, Lord Beaconsfield. The portrait in which he is larger and freer in handling is probably that of Madame Schwabe, of Berlin—a comely dark lady in black lace, whom we see full-faced against a stamped leather background.

Wilhelm Koller, of Brussels, figures in the Austrian Court because he was born in Vienna. Although not a pupil of Leys, there are not lacking symptoms of the Baron's influence, only Koller is smoother and works to a higher finish than Leys thought necessary. His principal work here represents the Emperor Charles V. at the house of Anthony Fugger, the famous weaver and merchant of Augsburg, and whose family became ennobled, and intermarried with some of the most princely houses in Europe. Gabriel Max, of Munich, with whose portrait of our Saviour we are all familiar, was, like Makart, a pupil of Pilotty. His only picture here is a very touching one of a martyr maiden surrounded by lions and tigers in a Roman arena, and looking up to heaven as she takes her last adieu of earth. A very spirited composition is that of Norbert Schrödl's, representing the violent carrying off or abduction of a man, whom we see being placed on a white horse held by a negro, while the prisoner's women-folk, old and young, scream and protest, and the baby in the basket lies tumbled on the hillside where the fugitives have been overtaken. An old grey-haired Montenegrin warrior being carried wounded on a litter down a mountain pass, while maidens and mothers kneel and pray for him as he is borne tenderly along, is also a striking composition, and comes from the pencil of Jaroslav Cermak, born at Prague, but a pupil of Gallait's, of Brussels. Karl Karger sends a "Railway Station," which reminds one of what our own Mr. Frith has achieved in this way. The arrangement here is a little different. For example, the engine is in the left foreground and the crowd all to the right. There is quite as much characterisation here as in Mr. Frith's picture, and decidedly more daylight. Its size is about 5 ft. by 3 ft.

Neither still-life nor animal painting is neglected in Austria. The former is admirably represented by the Fish Shop of Alois Schönn, one of the professors at Vienna; and the other by Chevalier Otto de Thoren, who almost equals Troyon in the force and truth with which he represents animal life. His milkmaid entering the byre in which half a dozen cows are stalled all in a row, is as forcible as it is true to rural nature. Cocks and hens strut about the place, and everything has the appearance of actual life. His blue-bloused peasant quieting his team of horses at the approach of a thunderstorm is another good example. Chevalier Julius de Blaas is another ardent student of animal life, as is shown by his fox scampering past a herd of cattle followed by the hounds in full cry. Carl Probst, Emil Schindler, Eduard Kurzbauer, and Robert Russ are all artists honourably associated with Viennese art, and which lack of space compels us only to name. The shield on which is represented the Combat of the Lapithæ and Centaurs is one of the finest pieces of repoussé-work we remember to have seen. The artist is Josef Tautenhayn.

Including engravings, photographs, water colours, die-sinking, and sculpture—among the last being a colossal statue of Beethoven, by Caspar Zumbusch, of the highest merit—the works in the Austrian art-section number 330, and fill four saloons, whereas those of Hungary fill only one. Nevertheless, Hungarian art is as pronounced and individual as that of her Austrian sister, and whatever special excellence is shown by the one can fairly be matched by the other. For example, Benezür Gyula's Baptism of a black-haired, brawny-shouldered warrior, in rich ruby mantle, at a white marble font, by a venerable Bishop, whose blue robe stands stiff with gold embroidery, is perhaps richer in colour and more absolute in the representation of texture than anything in the whole exposition, whether by Makart or anyone else. We could scarcely imagine the witchery of brushwork and colour carried further. Then, facing the entrance, is the work of another great master who is more individual still. We allude to M. Munkácsy and his noble picture of Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his daughters. The black, low-toned, yet strangely forcible manner of the artist is peculiarly fitted to such a subject; and we think he has realised in a triumphant manner what he set himself to do. The poet sits on the left, attired in black, with white cuffs and collar, his right hand sensitively touching his breast button, his left on the chair, and his head inclined thoughtfully. One girl sews at his side, another stands behind the table and regards her father tenderly, while the immediate amanuensis of the hour leans reverently forward to catch his words. There is a large dark cabinet behind the girl who is standing, which contrasts forcibly with the light falling on the poet through the casement to his right. This is perhaps the most important picture M. Munkácsy has yet painted as regards strength of representation and unity of effect. The same artist has set forth another group with equal intensity, though the *dramatis personæ* are of quite a different type. We see a number of Hungarian peasant conscripts, each with a rosette of the national colours on his breast—red, white, and green—seated round a table drinking hilariously, or sitting pensively, just as the mood seizes them. In the foreground one lad sits with his sweetheart, hand in hand, looking dejected enough; but the great proportion of the group is mirthful even to boisterousness. Adolf Pichter sends a grand monochromatic design of the Patriarch Jacob on his deathbed, which is well worth the consideration of art-lovers. It is hung too high, and may escape the visitor unless looked for. F. Paczka represents humorous *genre*. One picture shows an old man bracing up his drum, another an old gentleman examining through his specs the broken string of his violin. Both are roughly yet learnedly painted.

L. Ebner is another artist who delights in the delineation of character. His two ragamuffins of the true Hungarian type is excellent. G. Meszöly sends a picture with a lot of canoe-shaped boats, whose peasant-looking owners are variously employed under the trees which border a sedgy lake. The manner of painting is dry but effective. Keletig uses a juicier pencil, and shows a sleeping swineherd under a mighty oak in the overgrown garden of a deserted palace. Pigs prowl about ground which one can see by its classic remains of figures and fountains was once sacred to Love and the Graces, and render by their swinish familiarity the scene before the spectator still more sad and desolate.

The Hungarian section contains examples also of engraving and sculpture, and of designs and models in architecture; but all on a more limited scale than that of Austria. Being without a catalogue, moreover, or anyone to instruct the stranger, the section runs great risk of being slighted. So far, however, as Hungary has cared to exhibit her art-power, she has shown herself as capable of achievement as any of her sister States.

Charles Marvin, described as a writer in the Foreign Office, was on Tuesday further examined at the Bow-street Police Court on the charge of having committed a breach of trust in appropriating and stealing a secret document purporting to be a communication between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Vaughan decided that that there was no evidence of any larceny having been committed, and the defendant was discharged.

A successful attempt has at last been made to raise the Eurydice, which capsized and sank four months ago off Dunnose, Isle of Wight. After numerous operations, she was on Tuesday shifted out of a hole about eleven feet and a half deep, and moved eastward more than 150 ft. The moving of the vessel is to be continued daily.

The annual flower show of the children in the schools o the five in-wards of St. George's, Hanover-square, was held yesterday week in the gardens of Grosvenor House. The flowers sent by 750 children were set out in a tent, and prizes varying in amount from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. were given to 112 of the little horticulturists. In the absence from town of the Duchess of Westminster, the prizes were presented by the Marchioness of Ormonde. A lively interest was shown in the success of the fête by the visitors, among whom were the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor (the treasurer of the society), Lady Foley, the Countess de Jarnac, Lady Emily Cavendish, Lord Ebury, Lord Foley, Lord Edward Cavendish, the clergy of the district, and the honorary secretaries, the Hon. Fitz-Alan Foley and Mr. Percy K. Knox. After the distribution short addresses, suitable to the occasion, were given by the Duke of Westminster, the American Bishop of Albany, the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and Lord Edward Cavendish. The band of the Queen's Westminster Rifles played during the afternoon.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

The Berlin Congress held its twentieth and final sitting on Saturday last, when the new Treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries.

The official copy of the Berlin Treaty was presented on Tuesday night to both Houses of Parliament. It is prefaced by a long despatch from Lord Salisbury, who remarks that the general effect of the alterations which have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano has been to restore, with due security for good government, a very large territory to the Sultan, while they tend powerfully to secure from external assault the stability and independence of his empire. He denies that the views set out in his despatch of April 1 have been abandoned in the subsequent action of her Majesty's Government, and to obviate the continuance of this misconception the noble Marquis enters into considerable detail respecting the decisions of the Congress. All the objections he then made have been removed, he says, by the Treaty of Berlin, and the Congress has applied an adequate remedy to all the dangers which were threatened. He concludes by observing that it is probably the last opportunity for Turkey, and whether use will be made of it depends upon the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen will address themselves to the duties of good government and the task of reform.

The Treaty consists of sixty-four clauses. We give the articles relating to the changes made in Asiatic Turkey, as they more particularly affect British interests:—

Article 56. The Sublime Porte cedes to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, together with the latter port, as well as all the territories comprised between the ancient Russo-Turkish frontier and the following line:—The new frontier commencing on the Black Sea, in conformity with the line determined by the Treaty of San Stefano as far as a point to the north-west of Khorda, and to the south of Artwin, continues in a straight line as far as the River Tchoruk, crosses this river and passes to the east of Aschmichen, going in a straight line to the south to join the Russian frontier indicated in the Treaty of San Stefano, at a point to the south of Nariman, leaving the town of Olti to Russia. From the point indicated near Nariman the frontier turns to the east, passes by Tebrenek, which remains to Russia, and continues as far as the Pennek Tchai. It follows the river as far as Bardousi, then turns towards the south, leaving Bardous and Jönikioy to Russia. From a point to the west of the village of Karaougan the frontier is directed on Medjingert, continues in a straight line towards the summit of the mountain Kasasdagh, and follows the line of the watershed between the affluents of the Araxes on the north and those of the Mourad Su on the south, as far as the ancient frontier of Russia.

Article 59. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia declares that it is his intention to erect Batoum into a free port, essentially commercial.

Article 60. The valley of Alaschkerd and the town of Bayazid, ceded to Russia by Article 19 of the Treaty of San Stefano, are restored to Turkey. The Sublime Porte cedes to Persia the town and territory of Khotour, such as it has been determined by the mixed Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and of Persia.

Article 61. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application.

Article 62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisations of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe, or in Turkey in Asia, shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges. The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognised, both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the Holy Places and elsewhere. The rights possessed by France are expressly reserved; and it is well understood that no alterations shall be made in the status quo in the Holy Places. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever country they may be natives, shall be maintained in their former possessions and advantages, and shall enjoy, without any exception, complete equality of rights and prerogatives.

Article 63. The Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the Treaty of London of March 13, 1871, are maintained in all such of their provisions as are not abrogated or modified by the preceding stipulations.

Article 64. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin within three weeks, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

RETURN OF THE ENGLISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were received most enthusiastically on their return to England from Berlin on Tuesday.

At Dover the occasion was generally regarded as a holiday, and the ships and buildings were decked with flags. The vessel by which the Plenipotentiaries travelled arrived at the Dover Pier at about half-past two, and the Prime Minister, before landing, was presented with an address of congratulation by the Mayor and Corporation. In acknowledging it the noble Earl said that the country was as much indebted to Lord Salisbury as to himself for any satisfactory results which had been attained at the Congress. Other addresses were presented by local Constitutional societies. The route from the pier to the railway station was strewn with flowers by a number of little girls.

At Charing-cross station, which was reached shortly before five o'clock, their Lordships were enthusiastically received by a distinguished company, including leading members of both Houses of Parliament. The enthusiasm was maintained by the immense body of spectators who lined the route to Downing-street, and on arriving there both Lord Beaconsfield and the Earl of Salisbury had to briefly address the mass of people assembled before they would disperse. The former said a peace had been secured with honour, and it was a peace which he hoped would satisfy their Sovereign and gratify the country. Lord Salisbury said he gathered from that great assemblage that the people would always support a Government which supported the honour of England. Both speeches were greeted with tremendous cheering.

Captain Morley has been selected as chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, in succession to Lord Salisbury.

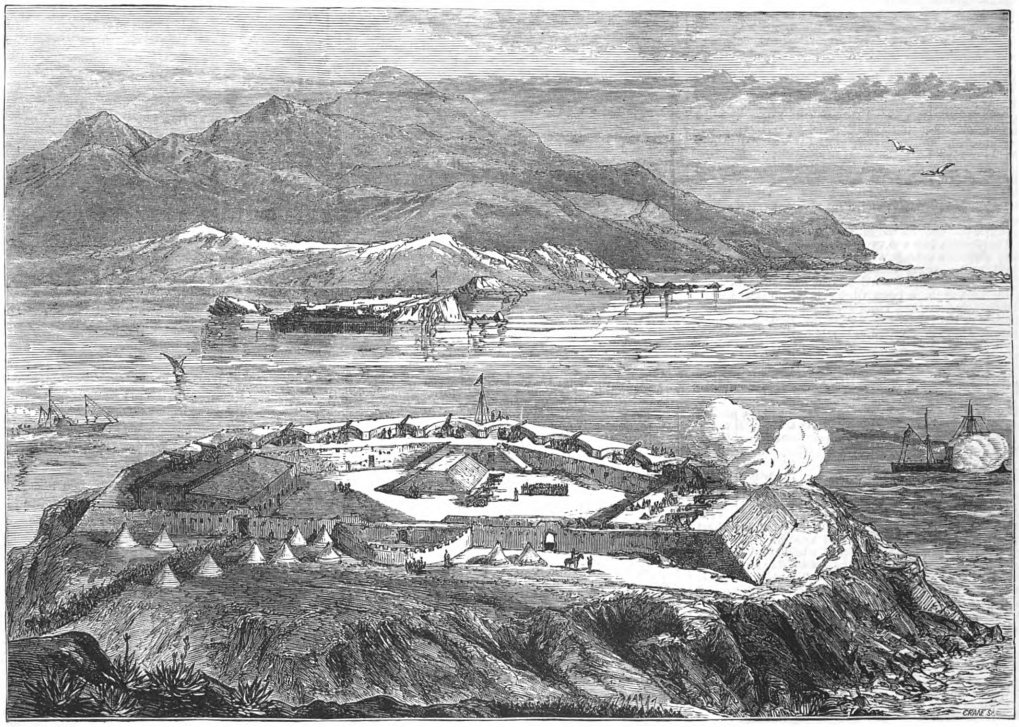
The name of Mr. William Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of the Records, has been added to the Commission appointed to make inquiry as to historical documents of public interest.

At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Australia on Monday, the chairman said there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest in the colony. The price of wool in Australia had improved, and, as that was the staple article, they had every reason to hope that the prosperity of the colony was assured.

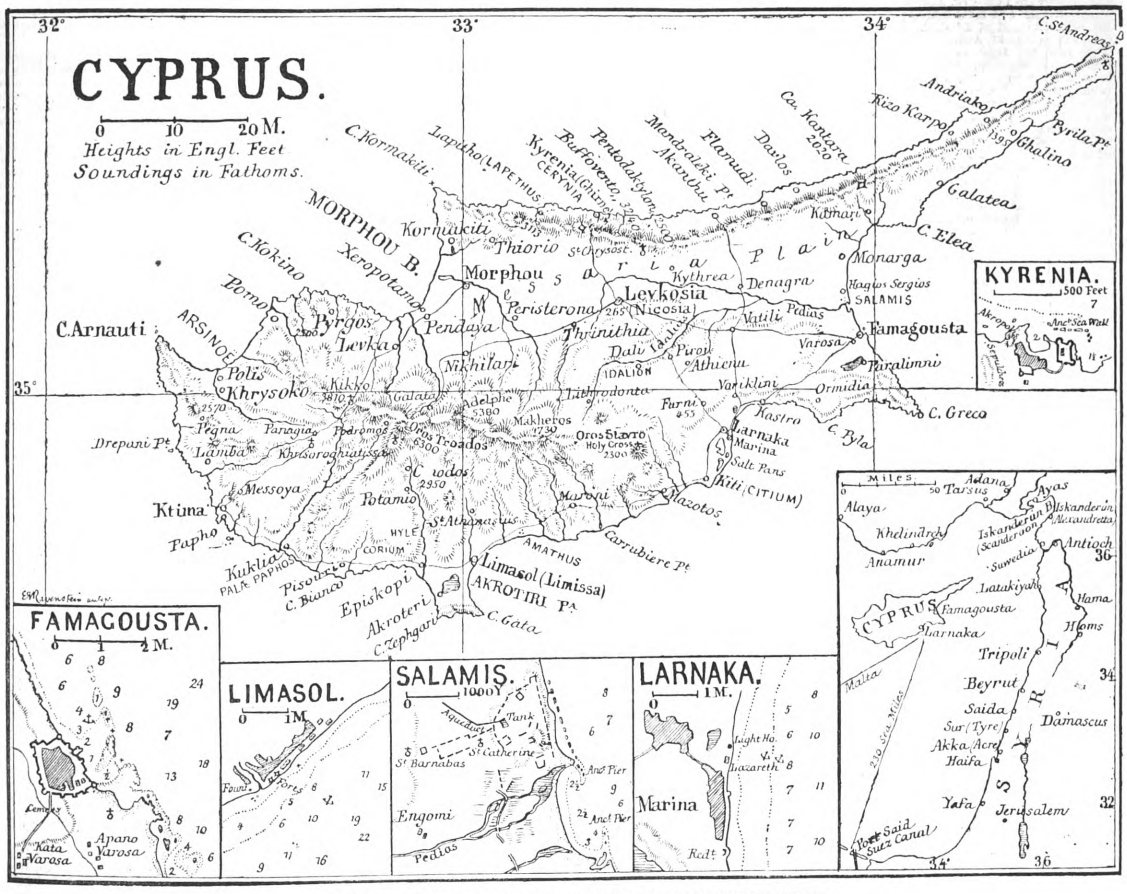
A young girl employed at service at a house in Great Coram-street was on Monday charged at the Bow-street Police Court with setting fire to the contents of her bed-room in three places. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who aroused the inmates of the house, and the accused was found covered with a quilt in a room next to that in which part of her clothes were burning. Her mistress said that the girl seemed half asleep, and could give no explanation of what had happened; she had no reason to think the accused had any ill-feeling towards her, or intended to do wrong. The case was remanded.



OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDENS, BLACKPOOL: SKETCHES IN THE PROCESSION.



THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE: FORT PALEOCASTRO—TURKISH FORCES ADVANCING AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.


CYPRUS.
0 10 20 M.
Heights in Engl. Feet
Soundings in Fathoms.
32°
33°
34°
C. St. Andreas
Andriako
Kizo Karpo
Byrla Pt.
Galatea
C. Elea
Monarga
Kythrea
Denagra
Hagios Sergios
SALAMIS
Famagousta
Varosa
Paralimni
Ormidia
C. Greco
C. Bila
Kiti (CITIUM)
Mazotos
Carrubiere Pt.
Limasol (Limissa)
AKROTIRI Pt.
C. Gata
Akroteri
C. Zephgari
Episkopi
Pisouri
C. Bianco
Kuklia
PALA PAPHOS
Ktima
Papho
Drepani Pt.
Lamba
Pegna
Panagia
Khrysorogiatissa
Khrysoko
Polis
Pomos
C. Arnauti
ARSINOE
Pyrgos
Levka
Kormakiti
C. Kormakiti
C. Kokino
Xeropotamo
MORPHOU B.
Morphou
Peristerona
Pendaya
Nikhitari
Thiorio
St. Chrysost.
Lapatho (LAPETHUS)
Kyrenia (Chirine)
CERYNIA
Buffavento
Pentedaktylon
Mandraliki Pt.
Akanthu
Flamudi
Davlos
Co. Kantara
Kilinari
Thrinithia
Levkosia (Nicosia)
Dali (Idalion)
Pirgi
Athienu
Vatili
Pedias
Varosa
IDALION
Variklini
Farni
Kastro
Larnaka Marina
Salt Pans
Adelphe
Tithrodonta
Makheras
Troodos
Oros Stavro
Holy Cross
Chodos
Potamio
Marioni
St. Mina
HYLE
CORIUM
AMATHUS
Prodromos
Omodos
Galata
Nikho
Messoya
Ayas
Adana
Tarsus
Alaya
Whelindreh
Anamur
Iskanderun (Scanderoon)
Alexandretta
Antioch
Suweidia
Ladakiyah
Hama
Homs
Tripoli
Beyrut
Saida
Sur (Tyre)
Akka
Haifa
Yafa
Jerusalem
Damascus
Port Said
Suez Canal
Malta
210 Sea Miles
SYRIA
CYPRUS
Famagousta
Larnaka
KYRENIA.
500 Feet
Anct. Sea Wall
Acropolis
Arsenal
FAMAGOUSTA.
0 1 2 M.
Kata Varosa
Apano Varosa
Lemesos
LIMASOL.
0 1M.
Fount
Forts
SALAMIS.
1000 Y.
Aqueduct
Tank
St. Barnabas
St. Catherine
Engomi
Pedios
Anct. Pier
LARNAKA.
0 1 M.
Light Ho.
Nazareth
Marina
Fort
Malta
210 Sea Miles
SYRIA
CYPRUS
Famagousta
Larnaka
Tripoli
Beyrut
Saida
Sur (Tyre)
Akka
Haifa
Yafa
Jerusalem
Damascus
Port Said
Suez Canal

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

We have received, from an officer of one of her Majesty's ships on the coast of Crete, some sketches of the fighting that has taken place between the Turkish forces and the insurgents, who are assisted by volunteers from Greece. The insurgents occupying the valley of Apocorona had made repeated attacks on the Turkish positions from Fort Paleocastro to Kalyvia. Salih Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, therefore determined to drive them into the mountains. At four o'clock in the morning on the 23rd ult. Colonel Briscoe, with fifteen hundred Turkish soldiers and two hundred Bashi-Bazouks (Mohammedan volunteers), advanced, and, after ten hours' fighting, succeeded in driving back the insurgents about three miles, and occupying two villages. The insurgents numbered about three thousand. On the next morning General Nedjib Pasha, with eighteen hundred soldiers and five hundred Bashi-Bazouks, renewed hostilities; and, after a whole day's fighting, effectually cleared the valley of insurgents, and stormed and occupied their positions on the hills on the north side of the plain. The Turkish loss was twenty-two killed and fifty-three wounded; while the insurgent loss was much greater, about sixty dead bodies being found. During the second day's fighting the insurgents numbered about four thousand. The inhabitants of Vamos, a large village in the plain, having surrendered their arms, and requested peace of Nedjib Pasha, that village was left unmolested during the Turkish advance. The insurgents have now retired to the mountains.

THE ISLE OF CYPRUS.

The delivery of the Isle of Cyprus to the administration of the Queen of Great Britain took place on Saturday last. Admiral Lord John Hay, who had brought his squadron to the port of Larnaca, then arrived at Nicosia or Levkosia, the capital of the island, and proceeded with his staff to the Governor's residence. There, in presence of Samih Pasha and the officials and notables of the island, he stated the circumstances under which the government of Cyprus has been given into the hands of the Queen of Great Britain. Afterwards the British flag was hoisted, the Admiral pronouncing the words, "I take possession of this island in the name of Queen Victoria." It is stated that, upon hearing this well-known name, the assembled crowd shouted lustily, "Live the British Queen!" and that they remained gazing at the flag till it was hauled down at sunset. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Larnaca was performed on Monday. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief to administer the government.

Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean, lying near the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. The main part of the island, in shape an irregular parallelogram, is about 110 miles long from east to west. The breadth of this part of the island varies from thirty to fifty miles, its most northern point being forty-five miles distant from Cape Anamur, in Cilicia. The rest of the island forms a horn-like projection, extending for about twenty miles in length with a breadth of from two to five miles, terminating in Cape St. Andreas (the ancient Dinaretum), off which lie two small islets called Kleides, or "the Keys of Cyprus." This part of the island, which is rugged, mountainous, and rocky, takes a north-eastern direction, and lies nearly in a line with Cape Khanzir, the most southern point of the Amanus Mountains on the coast of Syria. The distance from Cape St. Andreas to Cape Khanzir is about seventy-five miles; but the nearest part of the Syrian coast, in the neighbourhood of Latakieh, is only about sixty miles distant from Cape St. Andreas. The island is about 230 miles north from the Damietta mouth of the Nile. A range of mountains runs through the island in the direction of its length, keeping closer to the north than to the south coast. These mountains, called Olympus by the ancient Greeks, now Stavro-Vuno and Santa-Croce, are, according to some, more than 10,000 ft. above the sea. On Mount Santa-Croce, eighteen miles north of Larnaca, is a church said to have been founded by Helena, the mother of Constantine; another summit, five miles from Cerinia, or Ghirmeh, near the north coast, has a monastery and an old castle upon it, from which there is a splendid view. The northern slope of these mountains is bold and rugged; the southern side is still more so, presenting a deeply serrated outline with thickly wooded steeps, diversified by precipitous masses of limestone and deep picturesque valleys. The most extensive plain, called Messarea, is in the south-east part of the island, and is watered by the river Pedias, which is nearly dry in summer, like all the other rivers of the island. Another level tract, watered by the Tretus, lies to the south of Messarea, near the ancient city of Citium.

The soil of Cyprus is naturally fertile; formerly, under the Venetians, it maintained a population of nearly one million, but the number of inhabitants in 1850 was only 140,000, about 100,000 of whom are Greeks and 30,000 Turks, and the remainder Christians and Maronites. From neglect and defective administration the inhabitants are in poor circumstances. Many districts of the island being uninhabited are of course uncultivated wastes, or clothed with heath, thyme, and other aromatic plants. Cotton of the finest quality, excellent wine, and all kinds of fruit are produced; but agriculture is in a most backward state. The average annual yield of corn is about 112,000 quarters. Besides the productions just named, madder, opium, colocynth, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, hemp, and tobacco are grown. The carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) abounds in some districts; its succulent pods are exported to Egypt and Syria, while the pulp, which is called St. John's Bread, and resembles manna, is used as an article of food. Other products are olive-oil, pitch, wool, cheese, raisins, and silk. The Venetians formed plantations of sugar-cane, but these have now been abandoned. On the mountains are forests of fine timber.

In ancient times Cyprus was famous for its valuable copper mines, as well as for gold, silver, and precious stones, including the diamond, emerald, jasper, opal, and agate. Copper, asbestos, talc, rock-crystal, and various other minerals are known to exist, but no mines are worked. Salt is made on the seashore to the extent of about 10,000 tons annually.

The climate is cold in winter, owing to the winds that blow from the mountains of Asia Minor and Syria. In the plains the heat of summer is excessive, but this is moderated by the sea breezes; rain is very rare in summer, and, as irrigation is neglected, there is of course then very little verdure. Some districts are unhealthy from want of drainage, and consequent malaria.

Cyprus appears to have been colonised by the Phœnicians at an early period; and the island, or a portion of it, seems to have been subject to them even down to the time of Solomon. Their chief town, Citium, is supposed to have been the "Chittim" mentioned in the Bible. Phœnician inscriptions have been found in the foundations of a fort, which defended a large basin or harbour, now nearly filled up. Some Greek colonies afterwards settled on the coasts. The island was divided into several petty kingdoms, which were sometimes at war with, and sometimes allied with, the neighbouring powers of Greece and Asia Minor. Amasis, King of Egypt, invaded Cyprus and took Citium, and it was probably he who introduced the Ethiopian or African settlers. The island became subject to the Persians, and afterwards submitted to Alexander the Great, upon whose death it fell, with Egypt, to the share of Ptolemy, the son of Lagus. It continued under the Ptolemies, sometimes united with Egypt and sometimes under a separate Prince of the same dynasty. The last of these Princes, brother to Ptolemy Auletes, King of Egypt, incurred the enmity of P. Clodius Pulcher, who, being taken prisoner by the Cilician pirates, sent to the King of Cyprus for money to pay his ransom. The King sent a sum which was too little. Clodius having recovered his liberty by other means, when he became tribune of the people obtained a decree making Cyprus a Roman province. Marcus Cato was sent to take possession, and the King, hearing of this, put himself to death. Cato seized upon the treasury, and sent a large booty to Rome. Cyprus thus became a Roman province.

On the division of the empire it fell to the lot of the Byzantine Emperors, and, after several vicissitudes, became a separate principality under a branch of the Comneni.

During the Crusades, King Richard I. of England, called Richard Cœur de Lion, took the island in 1191 and sold it to the Templars, whose oppression caused a revolt. Richard resumed the sovereignty, and gave it to Guy of Lusignan, the expelled King of Jerusalem, in 1192. The Lusignans retained it nearly 300 years, which was a flourishing period for Cyprus. John III. of Lusignan died in 1458, leaving the kingdom to Charlotte, his only legitimate child, who married her cousin, Louis, Count of Geneva, second son of the Duke of Savoy and of Anna of Cyprus. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus was solemnly crowned at Levkosia in 1460, but was soon after expelled by her natural brother James, assisted by the Mamelukes of Egypt. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus retired to Rome, where she died in 1487, bequeathing her claims to Charles Duke of Savoy, in consequence of which the Sovereigns of that dynasty assume to this day the title of Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem. The natural brother James married Catharine Cornaro, the daughter of a Venetian merchant, who brought him 100,000 golden ducats. The Venetian Senate adopted Catharine Cornaro, on her marriage in 1471, as "Daughter of St. Mark." In 1473 James died, and Catharine was soon after delivered of a son, of whom the Republic of Venice assumed the guardianship, and Venetian troops were sent to garrison the towns of the island. The child died an infant, and in 1489 the Venetian Senate persuaded Catharine to abdicate in favour of the Republic. She retired to Asolo, near Treviso, where she lived the rest of her days in princely style and on a liberal pension. The Venetians virtually kept possession of Cyprus for one hundred years—namely, from about 1471 to 1571. Then Selim II. sent a powerful force to invade the island. The Turks took Levkosia by storm, and massacred some 20,000 people. They then laid siege to Famagosta (formerly the second city of the island), which was long and gallantly defended by the Proveditor-General Marcantonio Bragadino. At last, in August, 1571, the Venetians were obliged to capitulate, on condition of being sent safely home. The Pasha, Mustapha, signed the capitulation; but when Bragadino, with the other Venetian officers, repaired to his tent to deliver the keys, he had them all seized and put to death, except Bragadino, whom, after some days, he caused to be led naked to the square of Famagosta, where, in the Pasha's presence, the executioner began to flay him alive. He expired bravely in the midst of his torments. His skin was filled with straw, and hung up to the yardarm of the Admiral's vessel, in which Mustapha returned to Constantinople. Venice raised a monument to Bragadino in the Church of St. Giovanni e Paolo, and his relatives, after a time, ransomed his skin, which was placed in the monument. From then until now the Turks have remained in possession of Cyprus.

Most of the ancient Greek towns have long since disappeared. The present towns of Cyprus are the following:—Levkosia, sometimes called Nikosia, the capital of the island and the residence of the Turkish governor, which is near the site of the ancient Letra or Leucotra. Its population is not more than 16,000. The town stands in the centre of the island, in a plain surrounded by mountains. Levkosia was the residence of the kings of Cyprus of the Lusignan dynasty, and was then much larger than at present; but the Venetians destroyed part of it in order to strengthen the remainder. It is now three miles in circumference. The church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, is converted into a mosque; and the monuments of the Lusignans in it are sadly mutilated. There are also a fine bazaar, a khan for travellers, several Greek churches and convents, a Roman Catholic church, and the palace of the governor, on the portal of which is still seen the Venetian lion in stone. The bastioned walls erected by the Venetians still stand. The streets are narrow and dirty, and many of the fine old mansions are crumbling to decay. Carpets, cotton prints, and morocco leather are the chief industrial products: there is some trade in raw cotton and wine. The Greek Archbishop of Levkosia is Metropolitan of the whole island. Famagosta, on the east coast, a few miles south of old Salamis, not far from the site of the ancient Tamassus, formerly famous for copper-mines, is a town once strongly fortified by the Venetians, but now much depopulated and decayed. The Venetian palace and most of the churches are in ruins, and the fortifications are now insignificant. Larnaca, or Larnaka, near the site of old Citium, near the south coast, and twenty-four miles south from Levkosia, is a thriving place, being the residence of the European Consuls and factors, and the seat of the chief trade. The port of Larnaca is at Salines, about a mile and a half from it. A Greek Bishop resides at Larnaca, and there are also some Catholic churches in the town. The houses are built chiefly of clay, and only one story high above the ground floor, on account of the earthquakes to which the island is subject. The interior of the houses, however, is comfortable, the apartments are paved with white marble, and almost every house has its garden.

We present a Map of Cyprus, with accompanying smaller maps to show the environs of several of its chief towns—namely, Famagousta or Famagosta, Limasol, Larnaka (Larnaca), and Cerinia (this name is also written Kyrenia); and with a map showing the vicinity of the neighbouring coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. The port of Ayas, in the Bay of Scanderoon, is by far the best anywhere on those coasts, and is recommended, in preference to Scanderoon or Alexandretta, for the starting-point of the Euphrates Valley Railway. This line would pass through Aleppo. The distance to the head of the Persian Gulf is about eight hundred miles, through a flat alluvial plain.

Our Views of Cyprus in this week's Number include those Famagosta and of Larnaca, the ancient monastery of Cozzafani, and the singular rocks, called "the Hundred and One Houses," at the verge of the northern highlands above Cerinia.

Nine of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the burning of Colonel Jackson's house during the recent riots in Lancashire were found guilty, and yesterday week the Lord Chief Justice passed sentences varying from seven to ten years' penal servitude. Two of them received minor sentences.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, James Nutt, to be Vicar of Ansley, Warwick, on his own petition.
Adamson, Cuthbert Edward; Minister of South Westoe District.
Ashburnham, John; Perpetual Curate of Blawith, Lancaster.
Ashburnham, the Hon. Richard; Rector of Combes, Suffolk.
Bradley, James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Leamington Priors.
Bullrine, James Alexander; Vicar of Yurnton, Oxon.
Carter, John; Vicar of Roughtonhead, Cumberland.
Cooley, W. L. J.; Vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland.
Cotton, Henry Aldrich; Priest in Ordinary her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Fellowes, Henry Cecil; Rector of Peighton, Norfolk.
Grace, Allen Zachariah; Rector of Great and Little Wacton, Norfolk.
Grant, Charles; Vicar of Shapwick-cum-Ashcott.
Greenwood, J.; Vicar of North Dalton, near Beverley.
Haythornthwaite, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Clenton Moor, Cumberland.
Heartley, Charles Tebbott; Rector of Chelveley, Cambridge.
Hoste, James Richard Philip; Dean of Farnham.
Johnson, A. C.; Rector of Chapel St. Mary with Little Wenham, Suffolk.
Johnston, Charles Smyth; Rector of Little Welnetham.
Jones, William; Perpetual Curate of Llanon, Carmarthenshire.
Kearney, Arthur Henry; Vicar of Ixworth.
Keeling, W. W. F.; Vicar of Holy Island, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Lethbridge, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Barrington.
Leupolt, Samuel Theodore; Rector of Kilverstone, Norfolk.
Lillingston, F. A. C.; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Holloway.
Loosemore, R. W.; Vicar of Salehurst.
Luke, William Henry Colbeck; Vicar of St. Mathias's, Earl's-court.
Mitchell, St. John; Curate of Penmaer, Glamorganshire.
Moreton, Julian; Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas's, Saltash.
Pigott, William Graham Foster; Rector of Abington.
Prankerd, John; Curate of Southam, Warwick.
Price, Lewis; Vicar of Llandelofawr, Carmarthenshire.
Priestley, Thomas; Vicar of St. Peter's, Hoxton.
Reeve, Edward J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Stockport, Cheshire.
Richardson, J. ; Vicar of Aberdovey; Vicar of Rhyl.
Rountree, James Peter; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Beswick.
Simpson, M. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip and St. James's, Towlaw.
Smith, Granville Vincent Vickers; Chaplain of the Ipswich Gaol, Suffolk.
Soden, Alfred James; Vicar of Aston Magna, Worcester.
Thresher, James Henville; Rector of Bucknell, Oxon.
Swan, Charles Trollope; Rector of Saxelthorpe.
Sweet, James Bradby; Vicar of Otterton.
Thomas, Evan Henry, Curate of Bassaleg, Newport, Curate of Hay.
Turner, George Henry; Vicar of Tolleshunt Major.
Watts, J., Curate of Fishguard; Vicar of Brawdy with Hayscastle.—*Guardian.*

The Earl of Hardwicke laid the chief stone of a new district church in the Fens, near Littleport, on Tuesday.

The sittings of the Lambeth Conference will be resumed in the Library at Lambeth Palace on Monday next.

Forty-five bishops preached in metropolitan churches on Sunday. Of this large number there were only five home bishops—viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Brechin, the Bishop of Aberdeen, and Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General of the Forces.

The Vicar General's Office, for the granting of the Archbishop of Canterbury's marriage licenses for the metropolis and the whole province of Canterbury, is now established on the first floor of No. 5, Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, opposite the Deanery. The London Diocesan Registry is in the same house, but the two offices are wholly unconnected.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their fifty-second session yesterday week in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The first revision of the minor prophets was completed, and the revision of Esther was continued to the end of the second chapter. The company, since their first meeting on June 30, 1870, have sat for four hundred and sixty days, working six hours each day, and in that time have revised the whole of the Old Testament for the first time, with the exception of part of Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Salomon, and Daniel. They have also been a second time through the Pentateuch.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, on Monday afternoon; the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Bermondsey, St. Crispin, Surrey; Cambridge, St. Barnabas; Chiswick, St. Michael and All Angels, Middlesex; Delabole, near Camelford, Cornwall; Feltham, St. Catherine, Middlesex; Highgate, near King's Lynn; Staleybridge, Christ Church, Cheshire; and Warrington, St. Barnabas. Rebuilding the churches at Llangwyryfon, near Aberystwith; Marple, All Saints, near Stockport; Radstock, near Bath; Upton Noble, St. Mary, near Bath; Water Orton, near Birmingham, and Whilton, St. Andrew, near Daventry. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ampney; St. Peter, near Cirencester; Allensmore, near Hereford; Avebury, St. James, near Calne, Wilts; Bepton, near Midhurst, Sussex; Edburton, near Hurstpierpoint; Everton, St. George, near Liverpool; Ilchester, near Taunton; Hampstead-road, St. James's, London; Harty, near Sheerness; Heene, near Worthing; Hempstead, near Stalham, Norfolk; Holybourne, near Alton, Hants; Kenfig, near Bridgend, Glamorgan; Landbeach, near Cambridge; Otley, near Ipswich; Rodney Stoke, near Weston-super-Mare; Soham, Cambridge; Steeple-Bumpstead, near Haverhill, Essex; Sutton-under-Brailes, near Shipston-on-Stour; Sutton St. James, near Wisbeach; and Wells St. Cuthbert, Somerset. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards the enlarging and restoring the churches at Huish, near Marlborough, Wilts; and South Normanton, near Alfreton, Derby, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Building Fund towards building mission churches at Fitzroy-square, St. Saviour, London; Iping March, near Midhurst, Sussex; and Broom, near Redditch, Warwick. During the session just concluded the sum voted by the society in aid of the various works brought before them has been £12,471, whilst the amount of receipts in the same time falls considerably short of that sum.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The classical moderators on Tuesday afternoon issued the following award of honours:—

First Class.—A. O. Aeworth, Exeter; N. Blandye, Corpus; J. Burns, Balliol; D. Clayfield, Ireland, Newcohn, jun., Jesus; E. Conway, St. John's; F. G. E. David, New; W. Dobinson, Wadham; T. W. Haddon, University; G. F. Hamilton, Corpus; E. O. Jones, Merton; R. S. Asler, Lincoln; M. H. Peacock, Exeter; T. E. Powel, Oriel; A. H. Rowies, Exeter; J. Sergeaunt, University; L. M. Thornton, University; J. S. O. Tombs, Merton.

Second Class.—E. H. Allington, Hertford; A. Anson, Balliol; E. A. Arnold, Hertford; R. W. Bond, Queen's; W. P. Bewyer, Trinity; L. S. Bristowe, Christ Church; W. G. Brown, Lincoln; E. T. Bull, Pembroke; A. M. Campbell, Brasenose; G. H. Cobb, Orie.; G. A. Cobbold, Pembroke; G. A. Collins, Queen's; R. W. Cracroft, Hertford; C. D. P. Davies, Pembroke; H. Davies, Lincoln; J. Den, Hertford; M. J. Druitt, New; H. L. Earl, Wadham; B. S. Escotte, Balliol; H. S. C. Fielding, Corpus; A. G. Farard, University; N. J. N. Glasden, St. John's; J. G. Glover, Worcester; G. J. L. Gower, Balliol; G. G. Greenfell, Balliol; M. R. Hay, Christ Church; C. E. Hewlett, Magdalen; J. A. Hobson, Lincoln; R. P. Horsley, New; J. G. James, Worcester; J. H. Johnson, St. John's; H. R. M. Jones, Jesus; J. B. Kite, Keble; J. M. Laine, Exeter; — Leats, Hertford; O. H. Lloyd, Oriel; P. J. F. Lush, Christ Church; A. A. Macdonnell, Corpus; F. Martelle, Keble; H. F. Matheson, Christ Church; W. E. Moore, Queen's; R. Powley, Queen's; A. C. Prise, Pembroke; F. Pughe, All Souls'; W. H. Rawsley, Merton; H. E. Rose, Keble; O. Scattergood, Queen's; W. D. Scott, Balliol; W. B. Sheldon, Lincoln; W. G. Smith, Worcester; F. C. C. Smith,

Jesus; W. B. Stillman, Worcester; C. B. Thring, New; G. E. Turner, New; J. E. Turner, Lincoln; J. E. Vincent, Christ Church; F. H. Voight, Worcester; — Wades, Balliol; A. W. Weatherley, Brasenose; A. L. Whitlock, Christ Church; W. H. Wilkinson, Balliol; J. W. Williams, New; B. R. Wilson, Keble; R. S. Watson, Trinity; R. W. Wrigley, Wadham; J. K. Young, Corpus.

Third Class.—G. S. Barnes, University; E. S. Barry, St. John's; W. F. Beldars, Christ Church; — Bickersteth, St. John's; A. J. Bolton, Balliol; R. G. Carpenter, Exeter; W. Carter, Keble; C. G. Cornish, New; Sir S. B. Crossley, Balliol; W. H. Cruttwell, St. John's; R. E. Cunliffe, Corpus; E. T. F. Daffen, Lincoln; A. Duff, Corpus; J. H. M. Hare, Exeter; H. P. Harris, Christ Church; M. Heart, Corpus; G. A. Hicks, Keble; R. P. S. Hicks, Worcester; E. T. Hirst, Balliol; J. E. Hogg, Lincoln; C. W. How, Trinity; C. G. Hunt, Corpus; A. G. Lasselles, University; A. C. Lowth, Keble; — Meatetta, University; J. C. Michell, New; F. T. Minchall, Hertford; F. P. Osmaston, University; R. D. Owen, Trinity; F. P. Penny, All Souls'; R. B. A. Prichard, New; J. H. Rees, Jesus; H. R. Reynolds, Balliol; G. D. Wheeler, Keble.

LONDON.

The following is a list of candidates who passed the late examination for matriculation in the honours of division:—

W. R. Warner (disqualified by age for first exhibition), M. J. B. Bennett (exhibition of £30 per annum for two years), W. H. Jalland (disqualified by age for second exhibition), J. Wertheimer (exhibition of £20 per annum for two years), C. H. French (exhibition of £15 per annum for two years), A. L. Cortie (prize of £10), J. F. Murphy (disqualified by age for second prize), F. Spencer (prize of £5), A. Pollard (prize of £5), S. H. Seville, H. Harold, F. S. McAulay, F. S. Carey, G. C. Walker, T. Read, and A. G. Yates (equal), W. H. Heaton and J. R. Murphy (equal), and J. T. N. Wallace (obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize), J. E. Forty, J. A. S. P. Moffatt, and O. Seaman (equal), A. P. I. Cotterell, R. W. Cameron, F. D. Byrne, W. M. Beer, J. Cagney, S. F. Harmer, and C. R. Holmes (equal), W. Aston, J. Driver, E. M. de Jong, J. Merson, and J. P. J. Partridge (equal), G. B. Matthews, H. Temperley, A. E. Adolphus, R. W. Littleboy and T. J. Walshe (equal), G. H. Bradley, J. E. Taylor, T. W. Allen and R. Wallace (equal), T. S. Short and H. T. Tracey (equal), F. Littleboy Tetley, H. C. Bowman, P. T. Daly, W. J. Dixon, C. E. Rutter, H. Gow, P. M. Randall, J. M. Schulhof, W. J. Black, A. J. Turner, A. F. Stoddart, H. Duncan and C. A. S. Garland (equal), T. Colbert and T. Wilson (equal), H. A. Portbury, H. N. Dixon, A. M. Vann, H. J. Mackinder, and L. F. Mumby.

The speech-day and annual gathering at Malvern College took place on the 10th inst. A large assemblage of friends met to hear the speeches and to see the prizes given away by the Bishop of Worcester, visitor of the school. The head master, the Rev. A. Faber, opened the proceedings by recounting the history of the school during the past year, and by congratulating the council on the marked success which had attended their efforts.

Wednesday, the 10th inst., was speech-day at Highgate School. The exhibitions of the year were awarded to Fletcher and Elcum; the gold medal to Fletcher; the "Dartmouth" prizes, presented by the Earl of Dartmouth, to Christie, Parry, and Colman (1); the "Dyne" prizes to Piper and Elcum for Divinity, and to Thorp (1) and Elcum for History; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's prize to Pollock. The list of University and other honours obtained since last speech-day included open scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford (Fletcher); open scholarship, Queen's College, Oxford (Elcum); open exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford (Pollock).

Speech-day was held in the great hall of Christ's Hospital on Wednesday, when there were orations, &c., by the Senior Grecian, a selection of vocal and instrumental music, and a distribution of prizes by the Lord Mayor.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WENTWORTH.

The Right Hon. Fanny, Baroness Wentworth, died at Norwood on the 13th inst. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, in the county of Berwick, Vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was married, Aug. 22, 1869, to Ralph Gordon, Lord Wentworth, who succeeded his brother in that Barony Sept. 1, 1862, and is also by courtesy Viscount Ockham, as the only surviving son and heir-apparent of the present Earl of Lovelace. Lady Wentworth had an only child, Ada Mary, born in 1871.

ADMIRAL SIR W. J. H. JOHNSTONE.

Admiral Sir William James Hope Johnstone, K.C.B., died on the 11th inst. at Albany-street, Edinburgh, in his eightieth year. He was the second son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Hope Johnstone, G.C.B., by Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, his wife, eldest daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. His mother inherited the large family estates of Annandale, and his elder brother's son, the present John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale and Rachills, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, is hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Palace, and claimant of the earldom of Annandale. Sir William, whose death we record, entered the Royal Navy in 1811, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1863, and that of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1870, in which year he was placed on the retired list. From 1854 to 1857 he was Commander-in-Chief on the South American station, and from 1860 to 1863 at Sheerness. He married, in 1826, Ellen, eldest daughter of Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart., and had three daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Ven. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Archdeacon of Essex and Rector of Chelmsford, at Homburg, on the 13th inst. He was a son of the third Sir Henry Paulett Mildmay.

Miss Amy Martha Roberts, second daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., of Britfieldstown, Robert's Cove, in the county of Cork, and Courtlands, in the county of Devon, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-five.

Lady Parker, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Christopher Parker, fifth and last Baronet, of Bassingbourne, Essex, who died in 1869, and daughter of J. Pallmer, Esq., on the 11th inst., at 3, Kensington Park-road, aged eighty-three.

Jane Smart, widow of the Right Rev. J. H. Monk, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the 12th inst., at 93, Eaton-square. The M.P. for Gloucester, Mr. Charles James Monk, is only son of Mrs. Monk, and the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, wife of Lord Vaux's eldest son, is second daughter.

General Henry Sykes Stephens, K.H., formerly of the 86th (or the Royal County Down) Regiment, and subsequently Sergeant-at-Arms to the Queen, at 13, Wilton-place, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-third year. He obtained his commission as Ensign on June 14, 1815, and attained the rank of General in 1877.

Miss Catherine Winkworth, at Monnetier, in Savoy, the translator of the poems comprised in the well-known volume called "Lyra Germanica," and the writer of the biographies of Amelia W. Sieveking and of Pastor Fliedner, the founder of the sisterhood of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth. Miss Winkworth also contributed to the Sunday Library Series a book entitled "The Christian Singers of Germany."

Colonel Arthur Leahy, Royal Engineers, one of the three military inspectors of army schools, on the 13th inst., at Netley Hospital, after a short illness. Colonel Leahy, who had recently returned home from Gilbraltar on sick leave, entered the Royal Engineers in 1848, and served throughout the Crimean War, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol. Of recent years Colonel Leahy had served in the Works Department at the War Office. He was also for several years Instructor of Fortifications at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J J B (San José, Cal.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1785, 1787, and 1793 are correct, but in that of No. 1786 you have failed to discover the defence to 1. R to Q sq. The position described in your letter shall be examined.

E W M (Dartmouth).—There are many such games as you express a desire to see to be found in our back numbers.

J S W (Lutterworth).—It is an interesting puzzle, but is unsuitable for a chess column.

Problems and Games received, with thanks, from W S Lambert, T de B (Deventer), and L K (Budapesth).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1792 received from J G Finch and C E Marr.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1793 received from Copiapino, G Rushby, C E Marr, Eyecroft, Isaac Ashe, W Leeson, R S W, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Trocadero, land, Lulu, E W Martin, J G Finch, C Govett, W S Lambert, C P E, Capt. W S H, U K S, C C, Bennett, W Cowell, S Adams, C S Coxe, C Darragh, W Alston, Simplex, Orson and Valentine, R T King, M Whiteley, S Threlfall, R Schofield, L Sharswood, S Brock, J Loeffman, H Burgher, A R, R T W Hope, R Roughead, M Rees, W Nelson, R Sefton, D T L, and Alexander.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1795 received from Isaac Ashe, Emile Frau, Krebs, J W W, and Tonks.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1794 received from Copiapino, G Rushby, C E Marr, Eyecroft, Isaac Ashe, W Leeson, R S W, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Trocadero, land, Lulu, E W Martin, J G Finch, C Govett, W S Lambert, C P E, Capt. W S H, U K S, C C, Bennett, W Cowell, S Adams, C S Coxe, C Darragh, W Alston, Simplex, Orson and Valentine, R T King, M Whiteley, S Threlfall, R Schofield, L Sharswood, S Brock, J Loeffman, H Burgher, A R, R T W Hope, R Roughead, M Rees, W Nelson, R Sefton, D T L, and Alexander.

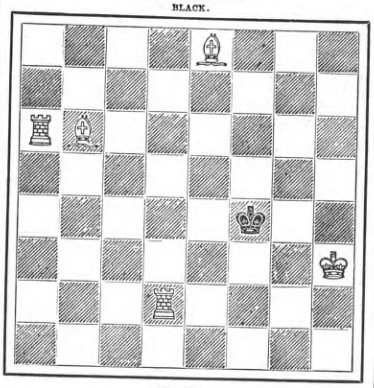
Solution of Problem No. 1793.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 8th	K to Kt 5th
2. R to B 4th (ch)	K moves.
3. R Mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1796.

By J. O. H. Taylor.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the first Game between Messrs. Blackburne and Andersen. (*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	26. B to K B sq	Q to Kt2nd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	27. R to K sq	P to Q R 6th
3. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. B takes Kt	P takes Kt
4. B to Kt 2nd		29. B to R 6th	

This line of play, although frequently adopted by good players, almost always results in shutting out the K B from the game.

A grave miscalculation; for, by the advance of the adverse Pawn, White's game becomes seriously compromised.

4.	Kt to K B 3rd	29.	K to R sq
5. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	30. B to K Kt 5th	B takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	31. R takes B	P to Kt 7th
7. Kt takes P	Q to B 2nd	32. P to B 6th	P to Kt 3rd
8. Castles	B to K 2nd	33. K R to Kt sq	P to Kt 8th (Queens)
9. B to K 3rd	Castles		
10. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	34. B to Q 3rd	
11. Q R to Q sq	P to Q 2nd		
12. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th	White appears to have overlooked the attack upon the King's Pawn when he made his 29th move. Should he now capture the promoted Pawn, then follows, 34. B takes P, and Black wins in a few moves.	
13. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 5th		
14. B to B sq	P to K 4th		
15. P to K B 5th	P to Q Kt 4th		
16. P to K 6th	P to Kt 5th	34.	Q (from Kt 8th) to Kt 3rd
17. P to K Kt 5th	P takes Kt	35. Q to K R 3rd	B takes P (ch)
18. P takes Kt	B takes P	36. B takes B	P to Q 4th
19. P takes P	B to Q Kt 4th	37. K R to B sq	P takes B
20. Q to K B 3rd	K R to Q sq	38. Q to R 6th	R to K Kt sq
21. K to R sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	39. Q to Kt 5th	P to K 6 (dis. ch)
22. R to K Kt sq	Q R to B sq	40. K to Kt sq	P to K 7 (dis. ch)
23. B to Q 2nd	B to Q B 3rd	41. R to B 2nd	Q to B 6th, and White resigned.
24. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 5th		
25. B to Q B sq	P to Q R 4th		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last Issue the eighth and ninth rounds of the Paris International Tournament have been brought to a conclusion, with the following results:—In the eighth round, Andersen won both games of Blackburne, Bird won two of Gifford, Winawer won one and drew one with Clerc, Mason won one and drew one with Pitschell, Mackenzie v. Englisch each won a game, and Zukertort beat Rosenthal two games. The ninth round was played on the 15th and 16th inst., and Andersen beat Clerc two games, Bird v. Englisch each won one game, Blackburne won one and drew one with Rosenthal, Mackenzie beat Mason two games, Gifford won one and drew one with Pitschell, and Zukertort and Winawer each won a game of the other.

The following is the full score down to the 17th inst., the drawn games counting half a point:—

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Winawer	12	3	3	13½
Zukertort	11	4	3	13
Andersen	11	1	6	11½
Blackburne	10	3	5	11½
Mackenzie	9	3	6	10½
Bird	10	0	8	10
Rosenthal	8	4	6	10
Clerc	8	1	9	8½
Englisch	5	7	6	8½
Mason	4	5	9	6½
Gifford	3	1	14	3½
Pitschell	0	2	16	1
	91	34	91	108

Chess by Electric Telegraph.—We have received the following note from Captain Kennedy, and have only to add to it that our information upon the subject referred to was derived from a contemporary report of the first game played by electric telegraph, that appeared in our Issue of April 12, 1845. The report, which was accompanied by an Engraving, states that the game was played between Messrs. Staunton and Kennedy, in Portsmouth, and Mr. George Walker, "the celebrated player, and another gentleman at Vauxhall":

(To the Editor of the *Illustrated London News.*)

Sir,—Perhaps you will kindly allow me to rectify an inaccuracy in the otherwise correct notice, printed in your Issue of the 29th ult., of the first chess game played by electric telegraph. It was conducted by the late Mr. Staunton and myself, not against Mr. G. Walker and another, but against Messrs. Buckle, Perigal, G. Walker, and Tuckett, consulting with Captain Evans. The game, with ample notes by Mr. Staunton, will be found in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*, First Series, vi. 160.

Yours faithfully,

Hugh A. Kennedy.

Ailas House, Reading.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., deceased, late of Leasowe Castle, Chester, who died on Jan. 14, 1878, was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. John James Moss, of East Lydford, Somerton, Somerset. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The testator bequeathed a policy for £500 to his wife; a policy for £1000 to his daughter Victoria Mary Louisa Yorke; and a policy for £1000 to his daughter Etheldred Victoria Frances; and £2000 Russian Five per Cents to his son, Leopold Cust. He gave his pictures of the late Duchess of Kent and of her Majesty the Queen to his daughter V. M. L. Yorke; his Wellington fire-screen, Peninsular War medals, &c., and a Worcester china vase, the gift of the King of the Belgians, to his daughter Margaret Amy Frances Egerton; his square silver tea salver, having the arms of Cust and Newton engraved upon it (as a memorial of the connection of the families of Cust and Sir Isaac Newton), to the Rev. J. J. Moss. He gave certain valuable articles mentioned in a list accompanying, and proved with, his will to his wife for life, and then to his son Leopold, as heirlooms. Among the articles enumerated are a diamond snuff-box, the gift of King Leopold of Belgium; a gold snuff-box, the gift of King Louis Philippe; a gold medal, "pro artibus et literis," of the Empress of Austria; another gold medal, the gift of the King of Hanover; an enamel miniature of the Queen, the gift of her Majesty; the Queen's Journal, the gift of her Majesty; and numerous letters from "crowned and Royal" writers. He gave to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Widows of British Soldiers all his copyright interest in his works "Annals of the Wars" and "Lives of the Warriors," and all other his literary works. He devised his real estate and bequeathed the residue of his personalty to his wife for life, after her decease as she should appoint, and in default of such appointment to his son, Leopold Cust, absolutely. Sir Edward Cust was one of the three British Knights Commanders of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. This order has not been conferred by the British Crown since the death of William IV., when the British Sovereign ceased to be monarch of Hanover.

The will (dated March 25, 1874) of Mr. Octavius Wigram, late of No. 27, Bryanston-square, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by William Knox Wigram, Francis Spencer Wigram, and the Rev. Spencer Robert Wigram, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Clara Maria, £22,000; memorial legacies to several friends, one year's wages to the servants who have been six years in his service at the time of his decease, and mourning to all his servants. The remainder of his property is to be divided between his sons.

The will (dated Aug. 15, 1868) of Mr. George Addison, late of No. 15, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on May 4 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Addison, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all the real and personal estate over which he had any disposing power. The personal estate is sworn under £90,000.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1878) with a codicil (dated April 2, 1878) of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, formerly of Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire, but late of Manchester, and of No. 14, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, cotton spinner and manufacturer, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by William Mitchell, the brother, and William Mitchell, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother William and his nephew, John McClellan Mitchell, £2000 each; to his sisters, Miss Margaret Mitchell and Mrs. Elizabeth Jaques, £105 each; to his said brother and sister William and Margaret, and for the life of the survivor of them, an annuity of £200; and to his said sister Mrs. Jaques and her daughter Ann, and to the survivor of them, an annuity of £120. The residue of his property he gives to his three sons, John, William, and Alexander.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1863) of Mr. John Taylor, formerly of Rajmahal, Bengal, indigo-planter and zemindar, but late of Southend, Essex, who died on May 22 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Joshua Shepherd Taylor, the brother, and Donald Horne Macfarlane, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his sisters, Mrs. Margaret Cormack, Mrs. Ann Coghill, Mrs. Williamina Gow, Mrs. Charlotte Shepherd Macdonald, and Miss Christina Taylor, and to his brother George Taylor, 15,000 rupees each; to his nephew John Taylor Cormack, to his niece and god-daughter Margaret Ferrier Cormack, and to his niece Johan Macdonald, 5000 rupees each; and to each of his executors who shall act, 5000 rupees each. The residue of his estate he leaves to his brother Joshua Shepherd Taylor.

The will of the late Mr. Charles James Mathews, the eminent comedian, has just been proved by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his property. The personal estate is sworn under £20,000.

A meeting of the leading inhabitants of Middlesborough was held on Tuesday, when it was decided to erect a statue in the Albert Park, Middlesborough, to the memory of the late Mr. Bolckow, M.P., the founder of Middlesborough. A committee was formed to carry out the object. A subscription of £100 was received from Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey Freemasons was held on Tuesday at the Public Hall, Dorking, under the presidency of General Brownrigg, C.B., Provincial Grand Master, who was supported by representatives from all the lodges in the province. After the new officers for the year had been appointed the Grand Lodge voted five guineas to the Dorking National Schools, ten guineas to the Idiots' Asylum at Earlswood, and ten guineas to each of the three Masonic charitable institutions. A service was afterwards held at the parish church, and a collection amounting to £7 11s. was made on behalf of the Dorking National Schools. Before separating for the day the brethren partook of a banquet.

The Liverpool Orangemen deferred their celebration of the Twelfth of July till Monday. It was held in a field belonging to Lord Salisbury, a few miles from Liverpool. The Eastern policy of the Government was approved and Ritualism condemned. There were no disturbances.—The members of the Liverpool Peace Society, at a meeting held last Saturday, passed a resolution which, whilst it expressed satisfaction at the pacific solution of political difficulties which the Congress by this time afforded, deprecated in the strongest terms the assumption by the Government of territorial and other responsibilities which were sure to involve enlarged armaments and continued germs of international dissension, that might hereafter plunge this country into war.—In connection with the annual picnic of the Salford Conservative Association, which took place on Saturday at Tatton Park, the seat of Lord Egerton, a public meeting was held, at which a resolution was passed thanking Lord Beaconsfield and the Government for their successful treatment of the Eastern Question. The speakersincluded Mr. Charley, M.P., and Col. Walker, M.P

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.
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THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.
All goods have been greatly reduced for one month's sale only. Great bargains will be sold in the following departments:—
COSTUMES in BLACK SILK. Reduced from 20 guineas to 10 guineas. Reduced from 15 guineas to 7½ guineas. Reduced from 7 guineas to 4½ guineas.
COSTUMES in FANCY SILKS. Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas.
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COSTUMES for EVENING and DINNER DRESS. Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas. Washing Costumes reduced to 10s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.
MANTLES and JACKETS, Purchased in Paris as Models, Reduced indiscriminately to Half Price.
REAL ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, new shapes, 36 inches long, reduced from 12 to 9 guineas; 36 inches long, reduced from 15 to 11 guineas; 40 inches long, reduced from 18 to 13½ guineas.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS, Reduced from 25s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
CASHMERE CIRCULARS, lined Real Russian Squirrel, Reduced from 2 guineas to 25s. 6d. Others reduced to 3 guineas, 3½ guineas, and up to 7 guineas.
BLACK SILKS, Reduced from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per yard. Reduced from 7s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
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MILINERY, Collars, Sunshades, Fichus, and all Fancy Goods, all much reduced, for the One Month's Sale.
Observe the address—
PETER ROBINSON'S, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

SWAN and EDGAR'S SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE of SURPLUS GOODS, this and every day during the month. This Sale of Cheap Goods will comprise an unusually large assortment of SILKS, MANTLES, Costumes, Travelling, and Seaside Dresses, Sealskins, Fur-lined Cloaks, Washing Fabrics, Millinery, Lace Capes and Fichus, Juvenile Costumes, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting and Fancy Hosiery, including some splendid varieties, duplicates of which are now in the Paris Exhibition.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

SWAN and EDGAR will also offer the entire STOCK in TRADE of Mr. G. M. DENT, GLOVER and HOSIER (late of 15, Holborn-viaduct), purchased at a very large discount, consisting of superior Gloves, Hosiery, and Outfitting.

SWAN and EDGAR will also offer the STOCK of the celebrated Paris Firm, Messrs. JOURDAN and AUBREY, comprising the handsomest goods of the season. Mantles, from £3 to £15, will be offered at 15s. 6d. to 6 guineas; handsome Silk Dresses, from £15 to £50, will be offered at 6 guineas to 15 guineas. A splendid opportunity for purchasing handsome goods at nominal prices.—Piccadilly and Regent-st.

SWAN and EDGAR will show a STOCK of the Cheapest SILKS ever offered.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Blue, Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Prune, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 54 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, £20, £50, and £100. Indian Outfit, £20. Lists free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN. LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20. List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered), especially for ladies inclined to embonpoint. The Swanbill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat. Price 14s. 6d.; with Jean d'Arc Belt, 21s. Send size of waist, with Post-office order. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly; and 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

NEW FRENCH LAWNS, for Ladies' Summer Morning Dresses, 32d. per yard. Cambrics Shirtings, Galateas, Sattcens, and all the new materials, proportionately cheap. A Lot of French Wool Beiges, 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

RACK and RUIN will overtake the Teeth if they are not cleansed daily. When they are decayed past redemption, how bitter to think, "If I had only used SOZODONT I might have saved them, but now it is too late." Be wise in time, and arrest decay with the great antiseptic.
The FRAGRANT SOZODONT is put up in large Bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the toothbrush, with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the toothbrush, with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the toothbrush,

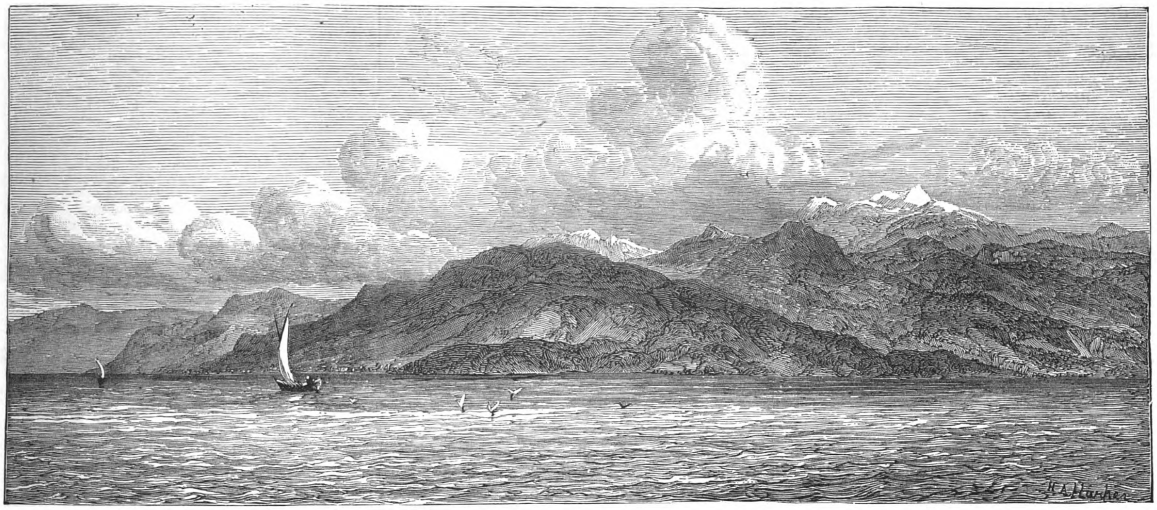
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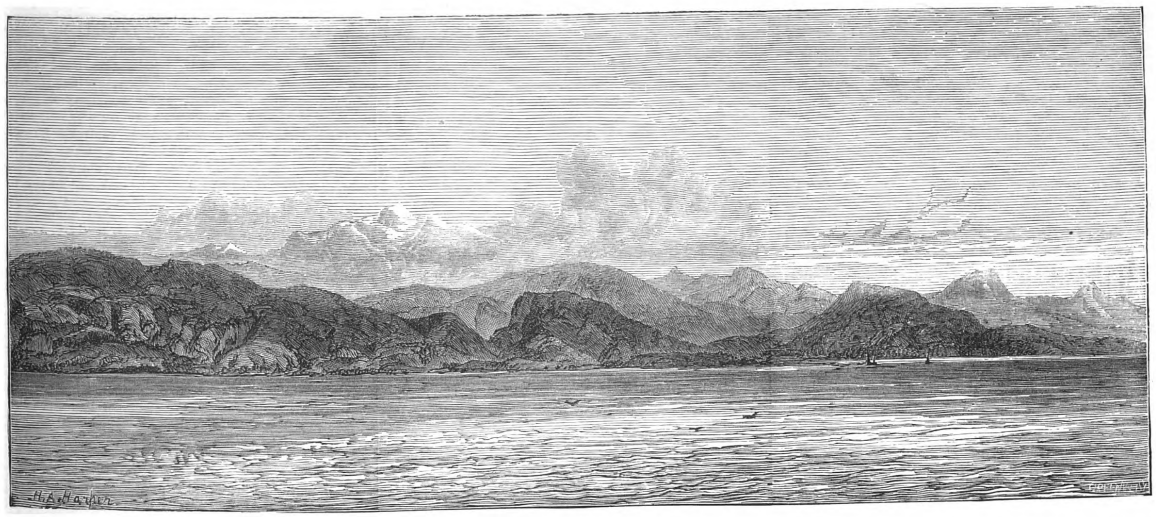
No. 2039.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.

VIEWS OF CYPRUS.

FROM SKETCHES BY H. HARPER.



SOUTH-EAST COAST.



WEST COAST.

BIRTHS.

On May 5, at Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of Lieutenant T. H. Barron, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Larchfield House, Farnham, Lady Katherine Hutton, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Spring Hill, near Rugby, the Lady Evelyn Mary Riddell, of a son.

On the 24th inst., the wife of the Hon. John W. Plunkett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, B.A., John Fraser Forbes, M.A., eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Forbes, to Edith Palin, second daughter of the late Henry and Marianne Wenden.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Mary's, Chelsea, by the Very Rev. Canon Macmullen, the Count C. S. De Heriz, of Villa Sciarra, Rome, to Florence Hewitt Dowling, only daughter of the late Bransley Dowling, of Lantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.

On the 18th inst., at the Kensington Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. D. MacColl, M.A., Joseph Miller, late of Grand Canary, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late James Locke, Esq., of 83, Addison-road, Kensington, W.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., Mary, the third daughter of William Goddard Jackson, of Wisbeach.

Suddenly, at his residence, 68, Grenville Park, Lewisham, Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., aged 70.

On the 21st inst., at The Deanery, Peterborough, the Very Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Peterborough, aged 77 years.

On the 21st inst., at midnight, at 60, Avenue-road, Samuel Clarence, (third) son of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Lady Lush, after a long and painful illness, aged 26.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 3.

SUNDAY, JULY 28.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Sam. i.; Acts xxvii. Evening Lessons: 2 Sam. xii. to 24, or xviii.; Matt. xiv. 13. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Long Island; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Fredericton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bloemfontein. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Bishop of Western New York; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Long Island; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar (for St. Margaret's restoration fund). St. James's, noon, probably, Rev. J. St. John Blunt. St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Bombay. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Right Rev. S. F. Scheresheweski, American Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, China; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 4 p.m., the Bishop of Iowa, Dr. W. S. Perry; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Grover, Head Master of Coventry Grammar School. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev A. Ainger, the Reader. St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, Rev. J. H. North (Andrewes, the Catholic Preacher).

MONDAY, JULY 29.

New Moon, 9.40 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, visible throughout North America. Weymouth Regatta, Royal Dorset Yacht Club, &c. (three days).

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Royal Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Northampton (Ven. Lord Alwyne Compton, president of the meeting); reception at the Townhall, &c.; table d'hôte, 6 p.m.; sectional meetings, 8 p.m. Goodwood Races (four days). Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, Dumfries, 11 a.m. (four days). Yachting Regattas: Great Yarmouth, Weymouth, Ramsgate Harbour. Great National Dog Show, Alexandra Palace, Dublin (four days).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton: excursions to Harlestone, Brington, &c.; table d'hôte, 7 p.m.; conversazione, Townhall, 9 p.m. Kent Archæological Society Annual Meeting, Bromley, 10.45 a.m.; excursion to Chiselhurst, Elham, &c.; dinner, and evening meeting. East of England Society's Annual great Horse Show, Downham Market (two days). Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Crook Stock, Poultry, and Pigeon Show. Glamorganshire Agricultural Society, Swansea (two days). Gainsborough Show: Horses, Dogs, Poultry, and Horticulture (two days). Clonmel Agricultural Society Show (two days). Rowing: Bedford Regatta.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Lammas Day. Accession of the House of Hanover, 1714. Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton, annual meeting: excursions to Wellingborough. Southport Agricultural Society Show (three days). East Derby Agricultural Society Show, Chesterfield. Pickering Floral, Horticultural, Poultry, Bird, and Dog Show. Doggett's Coat and Badge rowing-match on the Thames. Kent Archæological Society, Bromley: excursion to Orpington, High Elms, Wickham, &c., 10.15 a.m. Yachting regattas: Ramsey Bay; Isle of Purbeck (two days). Rowing: Derby annual regatta; Grove Park Rowing Club. Royal Toxophilite Society, captain's gold medal.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton, sectional meetings, visit to the Round Church and other churches of the town, excursion to Castle Ashby, &c.; conversazione in the temporary museum, 8.30 p.m. Rowing: Chester Regatta.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton: excursions to Kettering, Rothwell, &c.; table d'hôte, 7.15 p.m.; sectional meetings. Oldham Agricultural Society Show. Great Horton Agricultural Show. Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Banquet to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House. Yachting: Thames Valley Sailing Club, Hampton; Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta (and on Monday), Llandudno Regatta. Athletic sports: Bradford. International Gun and Polo Club, Annual Champion Meeting, Brighton. Crystal Palace United Kingdom Cat and Dog Show (three days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51 28 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 9 P.M.	Minimum, read at 9 A.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in Miles from 9 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, ending 9 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
17	30 257	68·2	57·0	69	1	80·8	54·9	NNW. NW. N.	76	0·000
18	30 252	71·2	60·0	69	4	81·8	59·4	N. NNW. NW.	94	0·000
19	30 198	71·7	60·5	71	7	82·4	60·9	NW. E. ESE.	175	0·000
20	30 061	69·7	58·3	68	4	79·2	60·0	ESE. E.	339	0·000
21	29·972	70·3	57·4	65	—	78·0	62·4	ESE. E.	339	0·000
22	29·955	68·5	61·0	78	8	79·6	60·4	ESE. NE. E.	297	0·000
23	29·898	64·6	60·2	86	9	71·1	60·9	ENE. NE. SSE.	178	0·085

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	30·286	30·305	30·239	30·106	29·983	29·923	29·858
Temperature of Air	71·3°	73·5°	73·5°	73·2°	73·6°	72·6°	62·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	63·0°	65·8°	69·1°	65·7°	65·0°	66·8°	61·0°
Direction of Wind	NW.	NNW.	NE.	E.	E.	NE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 16	12 49	1 10	13 11	2 3	13 35	2 30	13 59	3 2	14 23	3 3	14 49	3 23	15 10

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN IN THE EVENING DURING THE LAST WEEK (JULY 24 to AUG. 3), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence. The charges during the day, from Eight a.m. to Seven p.m., will be as usual.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 5 (Bank Holiday), on which day the charge for admission from Eight a.m. to 10.30 p.m. will be Sixpence, and Catalogue Sixpence.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO. CLOSES AUG. 5.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—On the Afternoons of SATURDAY, JULY 27, and SATURDAY, AUG. 3, the Galleries will be open to the Public FREE, by Tickets, which can be obtained on the previous Fridays at 132, New Bond-street, either by personal application or on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINETIETH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 27. 5, Pall-Mall East. From Nine till Six. Admittance, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. G. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.—Six Elementary LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 29, 30, 31, AUG. 1, 2, 3, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, half a guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will on the following week give a Course of Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

Now that the peace of Europe has been secured by the International engagements recorded in the Treaty of Berlin, it is natural for us to look round with some deliberation upon the political position in which we stand. The peace, the value of which, perhaps, it is impossible too highly to estimate, has nevertheless cost us something considerable in many ways. It has cost not a little in the extraordinary strain put upon the principles, or, at any rate, the customary interpretation of the principles, of the British Constitution. It will not be expedient for us to anticipate next week's debate in the House of Commons. The facts, however, on which discussion must be founded have, for the most part, been made known. How far the steps which have been successively taken by the Government to arrive at present conclusions was prescribed by a "necessity which knows no law" we may leave to be determined by Parliament—not simply by a numerical division on Lord Hartington's amendment, but in the main by the impression which will be left upon the mind of the country by the arguments brought forward during the debate. But one thing is clear, whether justifiable or unjustifiable—that the country has passed, during the last few months, through a process which has wrenched it from the position in regard to foreign policy which it had calmly looked upon as incontestable. If it should be found that the power of committing the nation to engagements of unlimited scope abroad really belongs to the Crown, and may be duly exercised without the slightest reference to Parliament or to the people; if, in short, the Foreign Policy of this country is in the hands exclusively of the Prime Minister, and may be secretly carried into effect, whatever may be the responsibilities it entails, it is quite certain that—albeit there may be no novelty in the constitutional theory thus brought to the surface—there is unquestionably an alteration of customary practice which places us in a different position from that which we supposed ourselves to occupy. This is one of the costs at which we have obtained the maintenance of peace. We have discovered that we are not, as we supposed ourselves to have been, masters of our own fate in so far as our Foreign Policy is concerned. Perhaps it was inevitable that it should be so. Perhaps it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to formulate an easy escape from the danger. But this is one of the most important items of expense we have to meet in compensation for the peace in which we now rejoice.

Then, financially, there is the Bill to pay. The warlike preparations deemed necessary by the Government to enable their Plenipotentiaries to speak freely and boldly at the Berlin Congress have been made at no small cost. The Naval Demonstration in the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmora, the calling out of the Army Reserves, and the transport of an Indian Contingent from our Eastern dependency to Malta, to say nothing of the mobilisation of two divisions of the Regular Army, must have made a very large and appreciable addition to the expenditure of the year. It will probably be found to have cost us as much in mere money as did the Irish Famine many years ago. Incidental advantages may come out of it, as, unquestionably, they did out of that; but we shall probably have to reckon the nation out of pocket this year of several millions of money which but for the near approach of war might have been saved. This, however, is not all. The country has paid in commercial depression and in the derangement of business consequent upon political uncertainty very much more than it will have to contribute directly to her Majesty's Exchequer.

Happily, that uncertainty is now at an end. Capitalists are already beginning to look out for promising enterprises. The information that reaches us from manufacturing and mining districts of the country indicates a somewhat brighter future than has come within the range of hope for some two or three years past. Weather prospects rather aid than discourage these industrial and commercial pre-intimations. There has been a superabundant hay harvest, and, should the present meteorological conditions be somewhat further prolonged, there may be also a good wheat harvest, so that at the period of our greatest need we may be favoured with an unexpected period of productive good fortune. Let this, however, be as it may, both the reality and the prospect tend to loosen the restrictions which for a long time past have limited the employment of capital and, therefore, the remuneration of labour. We should be ungrateful not to note the favourable change. "Peace and Plenty" linked together open to us a future more pleasant in its characteristics than we have lately been wont to look out upon.

As a result of our Foreign anxieties, we must take some account of the arrears of legislation. Parliament has been so distracted by the "Eastern Question" and by the various manifestations to which it has given rise, that, although the present Session began three weeks earlier than usual, not a few of the measures introduced will have to be sacrificed before the Houses rise. We are not sure that this is an evil greatly to be deplored. Too much and too hasty lawmaking do not invariably result in advantages to the country. The Ministerial programme this year was modest enough, but is not likely to be realised. There are some bills sufficiently advanced to allow of a hope that they will reach maturity. There are others which should they perish, as most likely they will, in a "massacre of the innocents," will hardly excite public disappointment. Curiously enough, two of the measures upon which supreme stress is placed by the Leader of the House of Commons issue from the Privy Council Office. They are the Irish Intermediate Education Bill and the Cattle Importation Bill. The first named in most respects solves the difficulties which have beset the question until now, and seems to be cordially accepted by all parties. The second has provoked serious opposition, and the original draught of it has had to be greatly modified. Reasonable doubts may be entertained in regard to the principle lying at the basis of both measures; but they are doubts which, in the present state of public opinion, are not likely to influence to any large extent Parliamentary decisions. We have referred to the Bills simply for the purpose of illustrating the prevailing lack of legislative progress in front of the pressing possibilities of war. The absorption of time, interest, and action due to the obtrusive prominence of affairs in the East must be reckoned among the costs we have to pay for the achievement of a durable settlement of international differences, and, perhaps, the least to be regretted of the fines thereby imposed upon us.

On the whole, perhaps, we come out of the turmoil which old-fashioned and traditional care for the Ottoman Empire had raised about us with somewhat less loss than might have been expected. But it would be a great error to suppose that the country has lost nothing. It would be a great error to suppose that the full penalty to be exacted from it has yet been paid. We are among those, however, who are disposed to make the best of facts which are in themselves immediately disagreeable; and we believe that, in many cases, some of the choicest of our national blessings have eventually reached us through channels which would not have been willingly chosen, whether by our forefathers or by ourselves. In most historical instances, it is true that "every cloud has its silver lining," but it is not less true that we cannot have the brightness without its concomitant shadows.

The Sandringham Estate Cottage Horticultural Society's Show was held on Wednesday. These annual meetings are under the especial patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. As usual, the gardens of Sandringham Park were thrown open to public inspection, and the dogs and bears were a source of great amusement. The proceedings were enlivened by a military band.

THE COURT.

The Queen before leaving Windsor entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Paget and Lady Paget, the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, and General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left yesterday week for the Isle of Wight. The Queen travelled by special train to Portsmouth, and crossed thence in the Royal yacht Alberta—Captain Thomson in command—to Osborne. Prince Leopold remained at Windsor Castle, being confined to the house with a sprained knee.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Amy Lambart, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, invested the Earl of Beaconsfield with the Order of the Garter at Osborne on Monday, with the usual ceremonial. Captain Baron Seckendorff, of the German Navy, Governor to Prince Henry of Prussia, and Captain Haig, Royal Engineers, Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Lady Waterpark, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Baron Seckendorff, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Corry, Baron Seckendorff, and Captain Haig left the next morning.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked or driven out daily.

Her Majesty has conferred the Garter vacant by the death of Earl Russell upon the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Monday. His Royal Highness left Paris by a special train on Sunday night at eleven o'clock, and, travelling viâ Boulogne and Folkestone, reached London at ten minutes past seven on Monday morning, the entire journey being completed in the unprecedentedly short time of eight hours and ten minutes. Mr. John Shaw, the manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway Company, received the Prince on arrival at Boulogne, and the passage was made to Folkestone by the company's special steamer Victoria, under the command of Captain Dane. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the company, was present on the arrival of his Royal Highness at Charing-cross station. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, visited the London Hospital, in the Whitechapel-road, in the afternoon, and inspected the wards. His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, left London on Tuesday for the Royal yacht Osborne, at Dartmouth, in order to be present at the distribution of prizes on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. They travelled from Paddington by the 1.45 train to Bristol, and thence proceeded by special train to Dartmouth, where they arrived at five o'clock. They were met upon their arrival by the Duke of Connaught, Admiral Sir T. Symonds Captain Fairfax, Lord Ramsay, Sir Samuel Baker, and the officers of the Prussian frigate Niobe, now at Dartmouth harbour. The visitors were rowed on board the Britannia by a crew of cadets, Prince George rowing a bow oar, and Prince Albert Victor steering. After partaking of tea on board, their Royal Highnesses landed on the Dartmouth side and drove through the town, after which they returned to the Royal yacht and entertained a party at dinner. The town was decorated, and in the evening there was a grand illumination. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess received an address on board the Royal yacht Osborne from the Mayor and Corporation of Dartmouth, and the Princess afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful cadets on board the training-ship Britannia. A large company assembled to witness the ceremony, among them being the Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Battenburg. Neither of the young Princes was a prize-winner. The Prince afterwards addressed the cadets. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their sons, subsequently left for London.

The Prince has fixed Aug. 12 for laying the dedication-stone of the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton.

THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday week, and were afterwards present in the House of Lords. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse visited the Tower of London. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses at Buckingham Palace. The next day the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess visited Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., at Hertford House. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse, lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess dined with the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses visited the East and West India Docks in the morning, and were received by the chairman and secretary of the company. On Saturday last the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses of Hesse, left Buckingham Palace for Eastbourne. The Princess of Wales visited their Royal Highnesses previous to their departure.

Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Lockinge House, near Wantage, on a visit to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, yesterday week; and on Saturday their Royal Highnesses drove to West Ilsley, and attended Divine service in the parish church, which has been restored; after which the Princess laid a dedication stone in the buttress of the chancel, attended a concert given in the schoolroom, and planted two yew-trees in the churchyard. An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses, and the Princess received a bouquet from one of the school children. The village was gaily decorated. The Royal visitors returned to Lockinge in the evening, where they remained until Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with General and Mrs. Mark Wood on Tuesday in Audley-square.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, for Vienna.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt and the Marchioness d'Harcourt have left the French Embassy for Cliveden.

His Excellency the Persian Minister has left town for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left town for Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Broxmouth Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left London for Endsleigh Cottage, Tavistock.

The Duchess of Marlborough, with Lady Georgiana and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, have left London for the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, for Bowood.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have left Brown's Hotel for Arundel Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Marquis of Northampton has left town for Scotland.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., second son of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., was married to Miss Carolina Chandos Pole, second surviving daughter of Lady Anna Chandos Pole and the late Mr. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radburne Hall, Derby, on Saturday last, at St. Mary Abbotts, the parish church of Kensington. The bride came with her mother, and was received by her brother, Mr. Reginald W. Chandos Pole (Grenadier Guards), who gave her away, and her bridesmaids—namely, Miss Chandos Pole, sister of the bride; Lady Victoria Edgcumbe, Lady Katherine Lambton, Lady Beatrice Anson, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, and Lady Frances Spencer-Churchill, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels point and wreathed with myrtle and orange-blossoms; a wreath of orange-blossoms, and Brussels lace veil. The jewels worn were a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, the gift of the Duke and Duchess Abercorn, and diamond earrings, the bridegroom's gift. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white cashmere trimmed with white satin; and beefeater hats of white satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace. Each wore a crystal locket, engraved with the Hamilton badge and surrounded with forget-me-nots in pearls and turquoise. The bouquets were of white and red clove carnations and myrtle Mr. Montague Corry was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Rev. Edward Poole, Vicar of Boulton, Derby, and the Rev. George Wingate. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The breakfast, to nearly four hundred guests, was given by Elizabeth Countess of Harrington, at Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens. The bride and bridegroom left for Luton Hoo, Mrs. Gerard Leigh's seat in Bedfordshire, to spend the honeymoon. Among the bridal presents were—from the Prince of Wales a French clock and candlesticks en suite; from the Duke and Duchess of Teck a silver-mounted crystal claret-jug. Lord Claud received from friends in the Houses of Lords and Commons a large silver bowl on ebony stand, two column candelabra, two cups with covers, and two oval sugar-basins and covers, the principal piece of plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Carolina Chandos Pole, by many of his friends in both Houses of Parliament." His Lordship also received, from the directors of the Great Eastern Railway, a silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of three compotiers and two flat dishes, embossed and chased with fruit and flowers, the centre-piece engraved with the following inscription:—"Presented by the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company to Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., their deputy chairman, on his marriage, July 20, 1878."

Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, second surviving son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Lothian, was married to the Lady Anne Fitzalan Howard, fifth daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Norfolk, on Wednesday at the Catholic church, Arundel. The bride was attended by the following bridesmaids—viz., Lady Margaret Fitzalan Howard, her sister; Ladies Cecil and Margaret Kerr, nieces of the bridegroom; the Hon. Alice Fitzalan Howard, cousin of the bride; Miss Hope, Miss Josephine Hope, and Miss Theresa Hope, nieces of the bride; and Miss Gaisford, niece of the bridegroom. Captain Horace Gaisford (Grenadier Guards) acted as Lord Ralph's best man. The nuptial rite was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Talbot, uncle of the bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave the wedding breakfast at Arundel Castle, at which the relatives and friends of both families assembled. Lord Ralph Kerr and his bride left the castle for Belton House, near Grantham, the seat of Earl Brownlow, for the honeymoon.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Cochrane, 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, and Miss Bamford Hesketh, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bamford Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle, North Wales; and between Sir Francis Winnington, Bart., and Miss Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill.

BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.

We give a second page of Mr. S. Read's characteristic sketches of the architectural antiquities of the brave old Western city, lately visited by the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society there, which was made the occasion of several Illustrations in our last. The Gothic gateway beneath the tower and spire of St. John's Church, which stands upon the old town wall, is part of a singular combination of buildings, but not without grace and dignity. The two stone figures in the canopied niches on each side of this gateway are not effigies of saints or apostles, but of the fabled Romano-British heroes, Brennus and Belinus, the reputed founders of Bristol. The ancient Norman gateway of St. Augustine's Abbey, at the corner of College Green to the west of the Cathedral, with its Perpendicular Gothic superstructure, is in good preservation, as it appeared in the sketch we have engraved. St. Stephen's Church, built in the reign of King Henry VI. by the munificence of John Shipward, merchant and Mayor of Bristol, has a noble tower, 133 ft. high, with a porch of very original design and effective decoration; its architectural beauties are only second to those of St. Mary Redcliffe. The chantry here was founded by a clothier or woollen manufacturer, Edward Blanket, who gave his name to that familiar article of bedding which we find indispensable to our nightly comfort. The old-fashioned house-fronts in King-street, as well as in Maryport-street and other quarters of the city, were noticed by us last week.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, on Wednesday opened the first model coffee-house for Leamington. Speaking of the evils of intemperance, he said, as a thirty years' visitor of Warwick Gaol, he believed that the prison would be closed were it not for that vice.

We have described, as the subject of more than one Illustration, the buildings, erected in the central avenue of the Paris Exhibition, which exemplify different periods and styles of English domestic architecture. The one representing a country mansion of the time of William III., which was conspicuous in our latest Illustration of that department, was designed by Mr. T. E. Collcutt, architect, of Bloomsbury-square, and was built and decorated by Messrs. Collinson and Lock.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday, a large number of cases of gallantry in saving life were brought under the notice of the committee.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the case of Thomas Hawkes, of her Majesty's ship Sapphire, was considered. About three p.m. on March 23 last, the Sapphire at the time going six and a half knots in a heavy cross sea, Michael Begley, A.B., while getting in the wreck of the flying boom, fell overboard. Hawkes witnessed the occurrence, and, losing no time, jumped overboard to the rescue of the drowning man, who had no idea of swimming. He succeeded in reaching him, and supported him for six minutes until the lifeboat, which had in the meantime been launched, reached them. Begley was so far gone when Hawkes reached him that, although two life-buoys were within a few feet, he was unable to avail himself of them, and it required all the strength his rescuer possessed to support him in the water. It was mentioned that the above was the sixth occasion in which Hawkes, who is a sailmaker of the Sapphire, had been instrumental in saving life, he having received the bronze medallion of the society for a similar act of gallantry in 1874. The case was referred to the general court for the bestowal of the silver medal.

The bronze medallion was voted to Mr. M. Robinson, boatswain's mate of her Majesty's ship Shah, for jumping from the topgallant forecastle, a height of 40 ft., and attempting to rescue H. A. Broughton, who fell overboard in six fathoms of water at Panama on May 11, the gallantry of the act being much enhanced by the known presence of sharks; to T. Grunnah, for leaping from the quay wall at Swansea, a height of 15 ft., and diving to the rescue of D. Buckley, who attempted suicide in 20 ft. of water, on the 17th ult.; and to W. Rose, bombardier of the Royal Artillery, and D. Clarke, gunner of the same regiment, for swimming to the assistance J. Hogg, a corporal of the 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers, who sank while bathing at Gravesend on the 22nd ult., a strong ebb tide running at the time.

In addition to the above, handsome testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the society, were voted to seventeen persons, and several pecuniary rewards of various amounts were given.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The fourth and last Eclipse of the year is one of the Moon, and the only Eclipse visible from Europe during the year; it takes place on Aug. 12 and 13. The Eclipse begins at 43 minutes after 10h. p.m. on the 12th; the Moon on this evening rises at 7h. 18m. p.m. The middle of the Eclipse is at 8 minutes after midnight. The Eclipse ends at 34 minutes after 1h. in the morning of the 13th. At the time of the greatest phase about three fifths of the diameter of the Moon is obscured. At the time or beginning of the Eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 19¾ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 14¾ deg. S. At the middle of the Eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose longitude is a little more than 1 deg. west of Greenwich, and in latitude 14¾ deg. S. At the end of the Eclipse the Moon occupies the zenith of a place whose longitude is 22 deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 14 deg. S.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 11th, near Saturn during the evening hours of the 16th and morning hours of the 17th; she is near Venus during the morning hours of the 26th, near Mars on the 28th, the day of New Moon, and near Mercury on the 29th. Her phases or times of change are—

First Quarter on the	5th	at 19 minutes	after	1h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	13th	16		0	morning.
Last Quarter	21st	8		4	morning.
New Moon	28th	0		6	morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 1st, and again on the morning of the 29th; and most distant from it on the morning of the 17th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h. 32m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; which interval gradually decreases to 31 minutes by the 19th (the planet setting at 7h. 44m. p.m.), and to 7 minutes by the 29th (the planet setting at 7h. 0m. p.m.). On the last day the Sun and planet set together, and from this day till Oct. 16 Mercury sets in daylight. He is in his descending node on the 2nd (the third time this year), at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 13th, at his greatest eastern elongation (27 deg. 23 min.) on the same day, stationary among the stars on the 27th, and near the Moon on the 29th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 43m. a.m., on the 19th at 2h. 17m. a.m., and on the 29th at 2h. 45m. a.m.; being respectively 2h. 42m., 2h. 35m., and 2h. 23m., before sunrise on these days. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 52m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 4m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 27m. a.m. She is in her ascending node on the 17th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 8h. 7m. p.m., on the 19th at 7h. 39m. p.m., and on the 29th at 7h. 11m. p.m.; being respectively 35 minutes, 26 minutes, and 18 minutes after sunset on these evenings. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 10m. p.m., on the 15th at 0h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 24m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 28th.

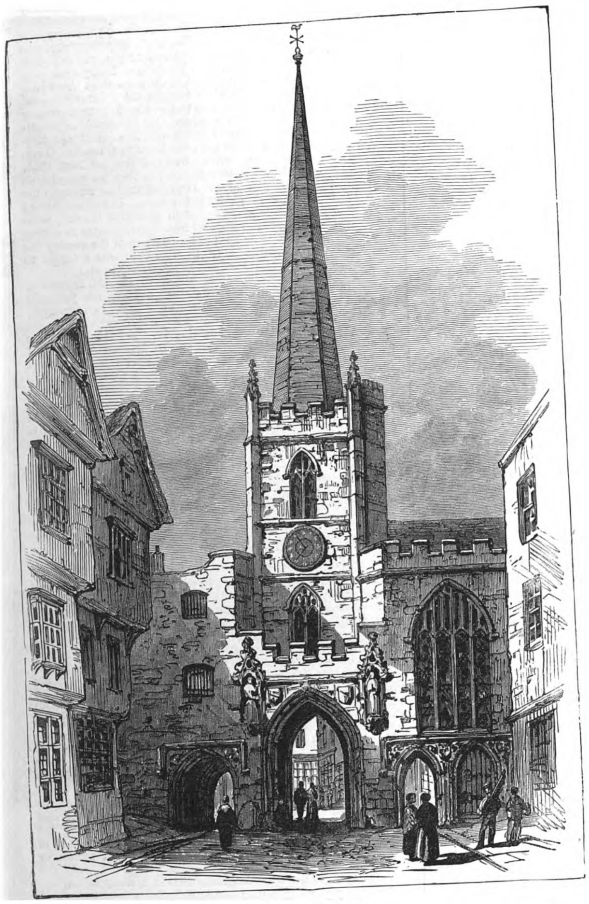
Jupiter sets on the 1st at 3h. 49m. a.m., on the 10th at 3h. 8m. a.m., on the 20th at 2h. 23m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 34m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 33m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 49m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 5m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

Saturn rises at 9h. 6m. p.m., or 1h. 32m. after sunset, on the 8th; at 8h. 26m. p.m., or 1h. 11m. after sunset, on the 18th; and at 7h. 46m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset, on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 35m. a.m., on the 11th at 2h. 55m. a.m., on the 21st at 2h. 13m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 32m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 16th.

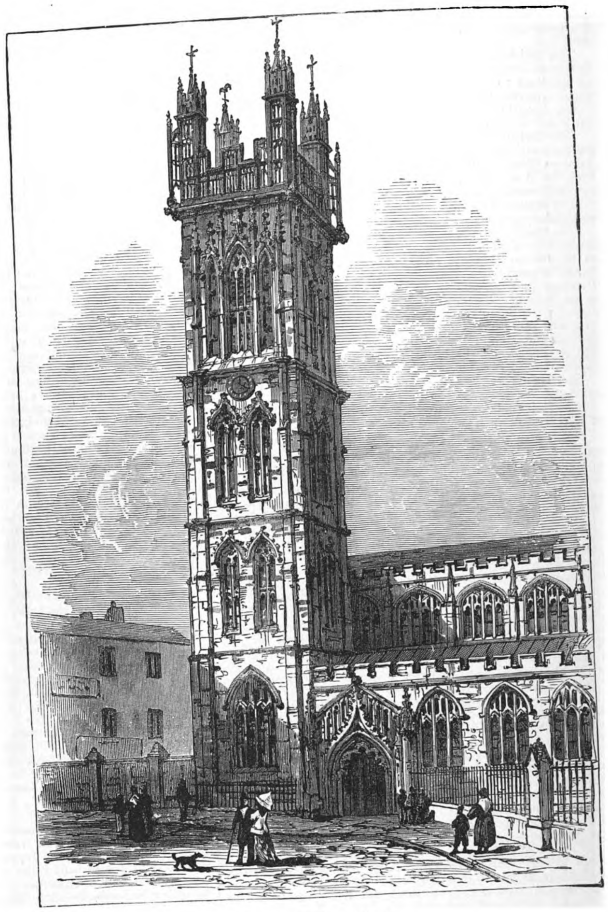
It is announced that the Home Secretary, after consultation with the Lord Chancellor, has sent an unfavourable answer to the deputation of Members of Parliament and others who recently waited upon him to urge an increase in the remuneration of county court Judges in consequence of additional work thrown upon them.

Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish gave a garden party on the 18th inst. in the pleasant grounds of the Free Convalescent Home at Woodford, near Epping Forest, desiring much to express their gratitude to those neighbours who so kindly visit the home, and cheer the patients by reading aloud and music. About four o'clock visitors began to arrive from the neighbourhood, and were received on the lawn in front of the house by Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish. Tea and fruit and other refreshments were laid out in the shade, and an agreeable entertainment was provided in the shape of hand-bell ringing by the "Holdfast Temperance Campanologists."

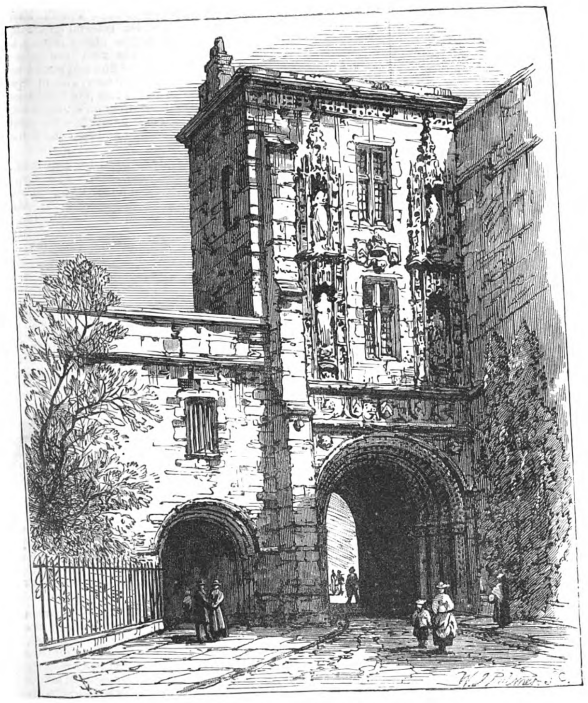
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT BRISTOL.



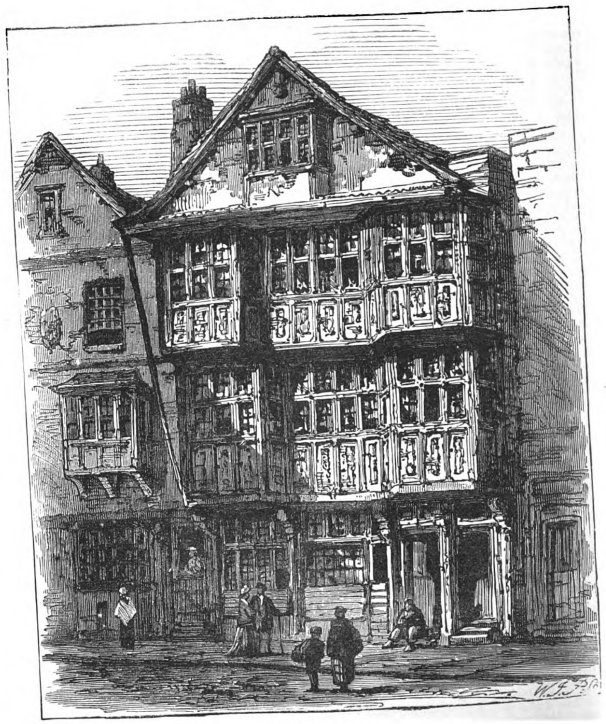
ST. JOHN'S GATE.



ST. STEPHEN'S TOWER.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE.



IN KING-STREET.

BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.



SANS SOUCI ON SUNDAY.

Potsdam is the Versailles, or the Hampton Court and Windsor, of Berlin; it contains also, like Woolwich, a Royal Military Academy, and is a favourite popular resort for the loyal cockneys of the Prussian capital, who adore the Army and the Court. Here, at a distance of seventeen miles from the great metropolitan city, is the Palace of Sans Souci, which was the residence of Frederick II., "called Frederick the Great," as we may read in Carlyle's five volumes of his biography. The gardens and pleasure-grounds, on the banks of the Havel and its canal, adorned with shrubberies and lawns, with fountains, vases and statuary of fine marble, in the Italian style, afford to Sunday afternoon visitors an agreeable promenade. An English family is unmistakably to be recognised in the gentleman and two ladies, with the little girl standing beside her father, who are seen in our Illustration watching the goldfish in the clear water of the basin, to the right hand. The middle-aged couple to the left hand belong not less certainly to the German townsfolk or Bürgerschaft; and the officer in the foreground has no scruple in turning his back upon them while he receives the devout homage of a Prussian lady, who simply worships his uniform. Aristocratic soldiership, in the present phase of social opinion throughout North Germany, is prized far beyond the highest intellectual attainments or the greatest professional or industrial success in the arts of peace. This state of affairs, we trust, is not likely to continue for ever.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, the Duchess of Magenta, and their daughter left Paris on Saturday for Trouville, where they were received by the Archduke Albert of Austria. Before leaving Paris the President paid a visit to the Prince of Wales. On Tuesday morning Marshal MacMahon in Council signed and ratified the Treaty of Berlin. M. Waddington has made a full report upon the Congress to the Cabinet. His communications (a Reuter's telegram says) are understood to have been of a character to remove unfavourable impressions which have prevailed in French circles in regard to the position of France.

The Prince of Wales left Paris last Saturday evening, having attended the English musical performances given under the direction of Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and Henry Leslie in the hall of the Trocadéro on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday last. On the occasion of the last concert the Prince sent for Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Leslie, and expressed to them personally the pleasure he had experienced and his sense of the trouble they had taken. The Prince further desired Mr. Leslie to thank the soloists and choir for the admirable manner in which they had rendered the works of the various British composers. Besides the presence on the first occasion of Lord Lyons and the members of the Embassy, the Prince had invited the Colonial Commissioners connected with the Exhibition to be present each day in his Royal Highnesses own box. The *Daily News* correspondent states that on Saturday the Prince of Wales invited M. Gambetta to breakfast, and thanked him for the assistance he had rendered the British Commission. M. Gambetta is said to have told the Prince that, but for his Royal Highness's exertions, the Exhibition must have fallen through.

A collection was made on Sunday at Christ Church, Neuilly, on behalf of the English Orphanage, 35, Rue Bineau, which needs immediate help. Some members of Mr. H. Leslie's Choir kindly volunteered their services and sang "Judge me, O God" with great effect during the alms collection. One hundred and sixty-one English and American children passed through Miss Leigh's hands during the past five years. Of these many have been sent out to service, there being a constant demand for such; some have been claimed by relations and friends in England, and others adopted. Thirty-two now remain in the Orphanage, while five others are awaiting admission. The Prince of Wales sent Miss Leigh £20 towards the completion of her church.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, has met with a brilliant reception from his constituents in Maubeuge and the surrounding district.

Balloting took place on Sunday, at Largentière, department of Ardèche, and at Valenciennes, department of the Nord, resulting in a double triumph for the Republicans.

Two decrees, dated July 19, grant pardons, commutations, or reductions of sentences to fifty-nine persons who were condemned in connection with the events of the Commune.

The Government has lost no time in punishing the ringleaders of the strike at Anzin. Twenty of them have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Republican committee of Denain has issued an address to the miners recommending them to be calm and prudent. A telegram from Valenciennes states that there are about 9000 men on strike in that district. At St. Etienne 700 men engaged in the dyeworks have struck for an increase of wages, and in Bordeaux 450 journeymen bakers have struck for the same reason. Measures have been taken by the authorities to ensure, if necessary, the regular supply of bread to the public.

The international chess tournament ended on Wednesday last in a tie between Herren Winawer and Zukertort for the first and second prizes, with a score of 16½; Mr. Blackburne takes the third prize with a score of 14½; Messrs. Mackenzie and Bird, having each scored 13, tie for the fourth and fifth prizes, and the sixth prize has fallen to Herr Andersson. The ties are to be played off, the winners of the first two games to be declared the victors.

An international competition of mowing-machines, exhibited at the Exhibition, took place on Tuesday at Mormant, in the Seine et Oise. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was present. There were forty-five exhibitors, of which sixteen were French, thirteen English, eleven Americans, two Canadians, two Russians, and one Swiss. The three machines that came out first were the American machine of Mr. M'Cormack, and the English machines of Messrs. Osborne and Walter Wood.

The Academy of Sciences has presented as candidates for the Chair of Medicine vacant by the death of Claude Bernard, M. Brown Seguard, twenty-five votes, and M. Dareste de la Chavanne, twenty-two votes.

The election of a President of the Order of Advocates was held on Wednesday. M. Nicolet, of the Court of Paris was the successful candidate.

The large captive balloon placed in the courtyard of the Tuileries, between the ruins of the palace and the portico of the Carrousel, has been inflated, and has taken 80,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The balloon is 120 ft. high, and is fixed at a distance of 180 ft. from the ground. Trial ascensions of this monster balloon attracted the attention of Parisians on Sunday and Monday. At five o'clock on Monday evening the captive balloon made an ascent with some representatives of the press in the car; and afterwards ascended a second time with the committee appointed to examine the capacities of the balloon. All the apparatus was found to work well.

The Christian Evidence Society have made arrangements for a series of lectures in English and French at the Salle Evangélique, Trocadéro, Paris. They will be given during the months of August and September. The first French lecture will be by Dr. de Pressensé, on La Royauté de l'Homme, on Aug. 1; and the first English lecture, by the Rev. Canon Barry, on The Moral Force of Christianity in History, on Aug. 13.

SPAIN.

The Envoys-Extraordinary of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal went to the Escurial on the 18th inst., and had an audience of the King, the Princess of the Asturias, and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. Lord Norton was accompanied by the resident Minister, the Hon. Sackville West, and Sir John Walsham.

On Wednesday the Cortes were prorogued by Royal decree. The autumn session will begin at the end of October. Distress is said to prevail in the agricultural districts owing to drought.

Decrees published in the Madrid *Gazette* lay down the principal reforms in the administration of Cuba.

PORTUGAL.

The anniversary of the entry of the Liberal army into Lisbon under the Duke of Terceira was celebrated as a general holiday in Lisbon on Wednesday. The streets and squares were decorated with flags and there were numerous bands of music. A parade of the troops took place before the King and Queen. At night there were brilliant illuminations.

ITALY.

Under the presidency of Signor Menotti Garibaldi, a meeting of about 2500 persons in Rome on Sunday passed a resolution condemning the violation by the Berlin Congress of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty, and reminding Italy that there still exist Italian countries subject to foreign domination. In Genoa and several other towns similar meetings are to be held.

HOLLAND.

The second Chamber, after a debate which lasted for five weeks, has passed, by 52 against 30 votes, a bill for reforming the law upon primary education in Holland.

BELGIUM.

An extraordinary Session of the Legislative Chambers was opened on Tuesday. There was no Speech from the Throne.

M. Rogier, Minister of State, and a member of the Belgian Congress of 1830, has been elected President of the Chamber of Representatives. It is proposed to maintain him in this post till the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence, in 1880.

GERMANY.

After seven weeks' confinement to his room, the Emperor William went for a drive on Saturday and Sunday last; and on Monday, accompanied by the Empress and the Grand Duchess of Baden, his Majesty left Berlin by special train for Babelsberg. He had his right arm in a sling, and saluted with his left hand the populace who crowded to see him pass.

All Germany subscribes towards the Kaiser Wilhelm Fund. The money is being collected for some charitable purpose, to be determined by the Crown Prince, in memory of the Emperor's delivery from the assassin's hands. To make the subscription truly national the committee, presided over by Field Marshal Count von Moltke, fixed the largest contribution at one shilling.

The Commission of naval officers appointed to inquire into the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst have sent in their report to the Admiralty. According to what has been allowed to transpire, the report acquits all the officers in command, asserting that the men at the helm of the König Wilhelm misunderstood orders.

The Duke of Cumberland has formally notified the death of his father, the late King of Hanover, to the German Princes and Free Towns. In the same document he announces that he considers all his father's rights to have descended upon him, and is prepared to maintain them. While prevented from exercising his rights in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Duke will, he states, bear the title of Duke of Cumberland and Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg. By doing so, however, he does not wish to be understood to be abdicating his claims to the succession in Hanover.

An Imperial order appeared in the German official gazette of Monday evening rescinding from that date the prohibition to export horses from Germany.

An international exhibition of all kinds of paper and pasteboard was opened at Berlin last Saturday. The exhibition, the first of the kind ever attempted, seems to be a complete success, and promises to promote effectually the manufacture of the important articles to which it is devoted. Five hundred and thirty-one firms, including most of the leading houses in Germany, Austria, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States have contributed towards the exhibition. Besides every variety of writing and printing paper, there are special departments for paper-hangings, paper blinds, and paper for building purposes, the general applicability of the article being demonstrated by a paper house erected in the courtyard, with tables, chairs, chandeliers, and stoves of the same material. The greater part of the space is set apart for machinery employed in the production of paper. The exhibition will be open till Sept. 1.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Considerable trouble, even an armed resistance, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is anticipated by the Austrian authorities. Arrangements have therefore been made for the advance of strong reinforcements to the frontier and to the neighbouring garrison towns.

SERVIA.

The Skuptschina on the 18th inst. unanimously voted the Budget for 1878 as introduced by the Government, with the exception of a few unimportant amendments. The Budget of the Minister of War is raised to 15,718,340 piastres on account of the increase in the staff of the officers in the standing army and the organisation of the militia to be stationed in the annexed territory. On Saturday the Skuptschina unanimously passed the bill with regard to the pensions and monetary assistance for invalids and the families of soldiers who fell in the late war.

On Tuesday the bills which have been passed by the Skuptschina received the signature of Prince Milan.

M. Ristics, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the members of the house on Wednesday, declared that Servia should be well satisfied with the result of the Berlin Congress. She had acquired more than her neighbours, and it was impossible to obtain further concessions from the Great Powers without risking everything.

The Assembly was closed on Thursday.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been promulgated accepting the resignation of M. de Reutern, the Minister of Finance, on account of ill-health, and appointing Controller-General Greig as his successor. M. Szolski is appointed to the post of Controller-General, and is replaced in the post of Director of the Imperial Chancellery by M. Peretz, Secretary of State. The Emperor has sent an autograph letter to M. de Reutern conferring upon him the order of St. Andrew and acknowledging his valuable services to the State during his tenure of office, particularly in the construction of the extensive network of railways and in effecting the equilibrium of the Budget in place of the previously existing deficit, thus enabling the country to bear the heavy cost of the late war.

AMERICA.

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, July 22, says:—"Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, proposes to send the yacht Dauntless on a voyage of discovery to the Polar Seas, viâ Spitzbergen, in addition to the Pandora, which will attempt to reach the Pole by another route."

The American papers announce the death, on the 7th inst., of Mr. George Swett Appleton, of the firm of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., publishers, of New York. Mr. Appleton was in his fifty-seventh year. His funeral on the 10th inst. was attended by representatives of most of the principal publishing firms in New York.

CANADA.

The Earl of Dufferin has ordered that the Canadian inland revenue laws, not inconsistent with special legislation regarding British Columbia, shall be declared in force in that colony.

The statements which have been made to the effect that Lord Dufferin has consented to serve for a further term as Governor-General of Canada are incorrect.

The Legislature of Quebec has been prorogued.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Cape Town to July 2. An amnesty has been proclaimed and a free pardon offered to the Kaffirs who surrender themselves. The late Sandilli's sons and councillors have been captured. General Thesiger is in Cape Town, and Parliament has passed a vote of thanks to him, Commodore Sullivan, the Army, Navy, and colonial forces, for their services in quelling the rebellion on the frontier. General Thesiger was to proceed to the Transvaal in a fortnight.

Advices received at New York from St. Thomas, viâ Havannah, report a rising in Hayti, which was repressed.

The death is announced from Bombay of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, justice of the peace for Bombay.

Intelligence from Cassabianca to the 12th inst. confirms the news of the Sultan of Morocco's recovery.

Sir Arthur Borton, the new Governor of Malta, was sworn in last Saturday, with the customary honours.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will open its sixth annual conference at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on Aug. 20.

Sir William Norcott, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, fired the first shot on Monday morning at the opening of the National Rifle Association's annual competition, which extended over four days, on Gorey-common.

The Postmaster-General has notified that the steam-ship Garonne (Oriental Steam Navigation Company) will leave Plymouth on Aug. 1 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will carry letters, newspapers, &c., if addressed per Garonne viâ Plymouth, and posted in London on or before July 31.

Advices received at Lloyd's announce the loss of the Bombay steamer Europa, which came into collision with the steamer Staffa off Ferrol on the 17th inst., and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, came into collision with the G. A. Peak, from London, on Sunday, during a dense fog; the latter sank, and the crew were all lost, with the exception of one man. The Adriatic, after embarking mails at Queenstown, resumed her voyage.

A treasure has been discovered in the ancient ducal palace of Andria, near Naples, which belongs at present to the Spagnoletti family. It consists of 400,000 ducats (2 fr. 25c. each) in gold. The present owner, in examining a plan of the building, noticed a door marked where none now exists. He had the wall pierced, and found an entrance into a chapel, in which was deposited a coffer containing the coin. It had been concealed there by the Duke d'Andria, when he emigrated to Germany, at the time of the French invasion of Italy.

The *Foochow Herald* hears that the high provincial officials of Fohkiew, the province of China in which Foochow is situated, have sent 500 dols. to the United States Consul at Foochow, of which 200 dols. are for distribution to the Medical Missionary Hospital for Women, under the direction of Miss Trask, M.D., and 300 dols. for the general hospital, under the control of Dr. Osgood. These liberal donations are from the private purses of the Viceroy, Tartar General, Acting Governor, and other officials of rank, who take an interest in foreign hospital work.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, corresponding member of the International Literary Society, in a letter from the Reform Club, on Saturday last, writes as follows:—"I am informed by the Société des Gens de Lettres de France that steps are being taken with the French Government to bring about a meeting of the representatives of Foreign Powers in Paris, in order to frame a uniform copyright convention to embrace all nations, in conformity with the resolution in favour of a world-wide copyright, which was carried at the recent Congress. It is proposed that the Copyright Convention shall, in all cases, be distinct and separate from Treaties of Commerce."

A Parliamentary return relating to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares contains the accounts presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Act, "showing the sums received from the Khedive of Egypt, the charge for principal and interest on the money raised in respect of the purchase of the above shares, and the amount of principal still outstanding." The total amount paid for the shares and expenses was £4,076,622 8s. 5d. The amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of interest and principal on £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds have been—in the year ended March 31, 1877, £149,912 10s., and in the year ended March 31, 1878, £199,923 5s.; and the Exchequer Bonds remaining unredeemed amount to £3,929,200. The amount received from the Khedive in 1876-7 was £139,110 2s. 3d. The assumed amount of debt remaining unredeemed on Dec. 1, 1877, is £3,873,064 13s. 2d.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 19th inst., says:—"This morning Queen Sophia of Sweden arrived here, coming from Germany shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The Queen was looking wonderfully well, and it is evident that her long sojourn at Heidelberg, under the care of Professor Friedrich, has had the most beneficial effect. Her Majesty only remained here the necessary time to have the train shunted on to another line, proceeding then to Elsinore, and only stopping at the station of Gyentophe, where the Queen of Denmark had arrived from Bernsdorff Castle to greet the illustrious traveller. According to a telegram just received, the Queen arrived at half-past one at Elsinore, and embarked at once for Sweden, under salute from the fortress of Cronborg. Her Majesty proceeds to Christiania, where she will join the King, who arrives there to-day, and where their Majesties will spend the summer."

POLITICAL.

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. The following is a complete list of the Knights of the Garter:—The Duke of Abercorn, the Emperor of Austria, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Beaufort, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Cowley, Earl Cowper, the King of Denmark, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Fitz-William, the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Earl Granville, the King of Greece, Earl Grey, the Earl of Harrowby, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Holstein, the King of Italy, the Earl of Leicester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Marlborough, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Shah of Persia, the King of Portugal, Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Ripon, the Emperor of Russia, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Spencer, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the Duke of Sutherland, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke of Buccleuch will preside at a banquet to be given to the Prime Minister and the Marquis of Salisbury to-day (Saturday) at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School by supporters of the Government in the Lords and Commons.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury are to receive the freedom of the City at the Guildhall just before they and the other members of the Ministry proceed to the Mansion House to dine with the Lord Mayor next Saturday.

Between 800 and 900 persons were at the first anniversary celebration in connection with the Southwark Liberal Association, held last Saturday afternoon in the Drill-Hall, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, under the presidency of Mr. S. B. Bevington. Mr. Gladstone attended, and spoke at considerable length on the subject of Liberal organisation and in condemnation of the home and foreign policy of the Government. He said it was quite time that the people should be consulted as to the mode in which they were being governed, things being now done by the Government in the dark such as not the most despotic Government in Europe would dare to do. The Anglo-Turkish Convention he characterised as an insane covenant, and its ratification as an act of duplicity of which every Englishman should be ashamed. Turning to the subject of expenditure, the right hon. gentleman showed that, beginning with a balance in hand of over five millions, in four years the present Government had increased the ordinary expenditure by seven millions and a quarter. He hoped they would be induced to state fully what the country would have to pay for their late performances; and the people would have to say whether the credit of the Government was worth sustaining at the price.

Mr. Forster presided last Saturday at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, held this year at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, and, in proposing the principal toast, considered what Cobden would have felt in regard to the present position of England. His principal topic was the Convention with Turkey. The Government, he said, had made England a Continental Power, and it must not be supposed that protecting Turkey in Asia was the same thing as having a dominion in India. To make us have a frontier along the whole of the Asiatic territory of Turkey was, in his opinion, the most unwise and reckless act that any Govovernment had ever committed. The Queen had been forced by the Ministry to guarantee the worst possible Government that existed. In the House of Commons the Opposition were about to make what protest they could. They would not succeed; but, whatever was the majority against them, they would have done their duty. Mr. Rylands and Mr. Fawcett also spoke.

Lord Cranbrook was entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in the little Kentish town from which he derives his title, and which is near his residence at Hemsted Park. Gentlemen of all shades of opinion united to congratulate the noble lord on his elevation to the Upper House. Mr. Beresford Hope, who presided, gave a sketch of the official career of the guest of the evening. Lord Cranbrook, in responding, dwelt upon his pleasant associations with the people of the county since he came to live among them, and expressed his satisfaction that in England politicians respected each other, whatever views they entertained.

Lord Granville took the chair at the annual meeting of members of the City Liberal Club, held at the club-house, Walbrook, on Thursday. At the conclusion of the annual meeting there was a special general meeting, in order to make certain alterations in the rules.

Mr. Bright, while expressing his full appreciation of the great honour which the Liberals of Birmingham proposed to pay him by publicly celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of his political connection with the town, writes to say that he is too much disturbed by recent and still pressing sorrow to enable him to join in any public ceremony in which he was expected to take a prominent part. In accordance with his wish, the celebration will not therefore take place during the coming recess.

The members of the Reform Club are about to place a portrait of the late Earl Russell in a conspicuous position in their house in Pall-mall. The cost is to be defrayed by a subscription among the members.

Major-General Charles J. Foster, C.B., will fill the vacancy in the Indian Council caused by the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as Administrator of Cyprus.

Mr. Edward Wingfield has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, in the place of Mr. W. R. Malcolm.

At a meeting of the Leicester Conservatives on Monday night a resolution, moved by Colonel Burnaby, was unanimously passed expressing continued and entire confidence in the Government, and the greatest satisfaction at the wise and statesman-like way in which the British Plenipotentiaries had upheld the best interests of the nation, and for securing such modification in the Treaty of San Stefano as would promote the lasting peace of Europe. Similar resolutions have been passed at Birkenhead, Buckingham, and other places. The Dundee Town Council yesterday week, by 16 votes to 7, resolved to forward an address of congratulation to Lord Beaconsfield on the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin. A resolution was passed yesterday week by the political committee of the Manchester Reform Club, stating that in the opinion of the committee the action of Ministers at Berlin and in taking over Cyprus did not serve the interests of Great Britain or of Europe; that they have lowered the dignity of the nation, set constitutional law at defiance, and deserved the censure of the country. They therefore called upon Liberal members to resist to the utmost the grant of supplies to carry out the policy of the Administration. An address to Lord Beaconsfield, signed by nearly 3000 inhabitants of Stonehouse and Devonport, was on Wednesday forwarded to the Premier, to express the satisfaction of the signatories at the maintenance of peace.

Sir H. Ferguson Davie has announced his intention to resign the representation of the Haddington Burghs. Lord W. Hay has offered himself for the seat in the Liberal interest, and it is stated that he will receive the undivided support of the party. The nomination of candidates has been fixed for Tuesday next. In the event of a contest the poll will take place on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Lord Rendlesham, M.P. for East Suffolk, has, in accordance with medical advice, given up his Parliamentary duties for the remainder of the Session, and has gone to Homburg.

The Liberals of Warrington, on Wednesday night, at a meeting especially called for the purpose, selected Mr. J. G. McMinnies as the future Liberal candidate for the borough.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Manisty will be the two Judges acting during the long vacation, which will begin on Aug. 10 and end on Oct. 24.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has adopted the report of a committee recommending that the necessary steps should be taken with a view to legislation for providing a remedy for floodings from rainfall.

Colonel Frank Bolton, the official examiner of the water supplied to the metropolis, reports that the condition of the Thames and the Lea was generally clear throughout June. The Thames was in a state of flood during the first few days.

The foundation-stone of the extension of the existing premises of the National Provincial Bank of England, in Bishopsgate-street, was laid on Tuesday by the Marquis of Ailesbury, one of the directors.

A lecture on Life, Health, and Disease was given on Wednesday evening in the smaller theatre of the Royal Polytechnic Institution by Mr. J. H. Pepper— Dr. B. Richardson presiding. The lecturer travelled over the whole ground of sanitation.

A meeting, largely attended, to protest against the foreign sugar bounties, was held on Wednesday evening at the Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road—under the presidency of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., who argued in favour of the imposition of a countervailing duty. Resolutions to this effect were adopted.

The ninth annual competition of the Society for the Promotion and Encouragement of Gardening in the City was held on Tuesday in the grounds of Finsbury-circus, the Lady Mayoress, in the absence of Princess Beatrice, distributing the prizes.

Mr. John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, was welcomed on Tuesday at a garden party given by the National Temperance League in the College Gardens, Westminster Abbey. A meeting was held at which speeches were made, and Mr. and Mrs. Gough and several of their friends were afterwards conducted over Westminster Abbey by the Dean.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Regent's Park, has undertaken to perform the ceremony of opening the new Gloucester-gate Bridge and approaches, which have been carried out by the Vestry of St. Pancras, from designs by Mr. W. Booth Scott, C.E., their chief surveyor. His Royal Highness has fixed Saturday next, Aug. 3, for the ceremony.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has presented fifty volumes to the Free Library in Bethnal-green (supported entirely by voluntary contributions), in response to the committee's appeal for 10,000 required to render the library efficient. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and others have also forwarded donations.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the British and Foreign School Society, took the chair last Saturday evening at a meeting held in the Kindergarten College, Stockwell-road. He pointed out the great importance of this description of training, and rejoiced that the society was making efforts to extend the system in this country.

The Hackney guardians on Wednesday took into consideration the necessity for an enlargement of their union infirmary accommodation, and decided, by twelve to six, to purchase an adjacent plot of ground, known as the Castle House estate, at Homerton, the intention being to build upon the land an extensive infirmary for acute cases.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee formed to aid in the preparations for holding the show of the Royal Agricultural Society in the metropolis next year took place on Monday, when it was stated that of the £20,000 required as a guarantee fund £6300 had been received. It was determined to allot £3000 as a first instalment, to be given in prizes for foreign stock and produce.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in July was 76,570, of whom 38,068 were in workhouses, and 38,502 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 363, 347, and 6700 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 607, of whom 373 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London Sir Charles Reed, who presided, presented scholarships to three boys and two girls who had been successful out of about 250 candidates. The half-yearly account of receipts and expenditure was presented. At the end of a long discussion, it was resolved to open to the public on Saturday afternoons and summer evenings three of the playgrounds attached to the Board schools.

The annual report of the council of the Nightingale Fund states that twenty-nine probationer-nurses who had completed their training at St. Thomas's Hospital received their appointments last year, eight resigned, and seven were discharged as unsuitable for the work, leaving thirty-two probationers in residence at the commencement of the present year. The small training school at Highgate Infirmary has been closed, the arrangements proposed for its future conduct not being deemed sufficient.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on Tuesday:—Messrs. Henry Handford, Henry Joy Clarke, Bernard James Guillemard, Craig Dixon, George Herbert Rowe, Gerald Edward Coleman, Walter Henry Cheetham, Warwick Long Childs, Hector Leak, Miles Millbourne Williams, Arthur Albert Mouritz, Robert Jones, Alfred Swann, George Jordan Lloyd, Ernest William Walter, Arthur Jackson, Samuel James Rennie, Pershouse William Leslie Langley, and Charles Henry Keep.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brighton Railway on Wednesday, at which Mr. S. Laing, M.P., presided, the report was adopted. Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., moved a resolution requesting the directors to discontinue excursion-trains on Sunday and to decline to supply special Sunday trains to the National Sunday League. Mr. Laing said that the company were only meeting a public demand; and as to Sunday labour, the traffic by trains did not cause so much work as travelling by steam-boats, omnibuses, and private conveyances. Out of the 9000 proprietors of the company only 1125 have sent in proxies in favour of the resolution moved by Mr. Allen. The resolution was rejected by a large majority.

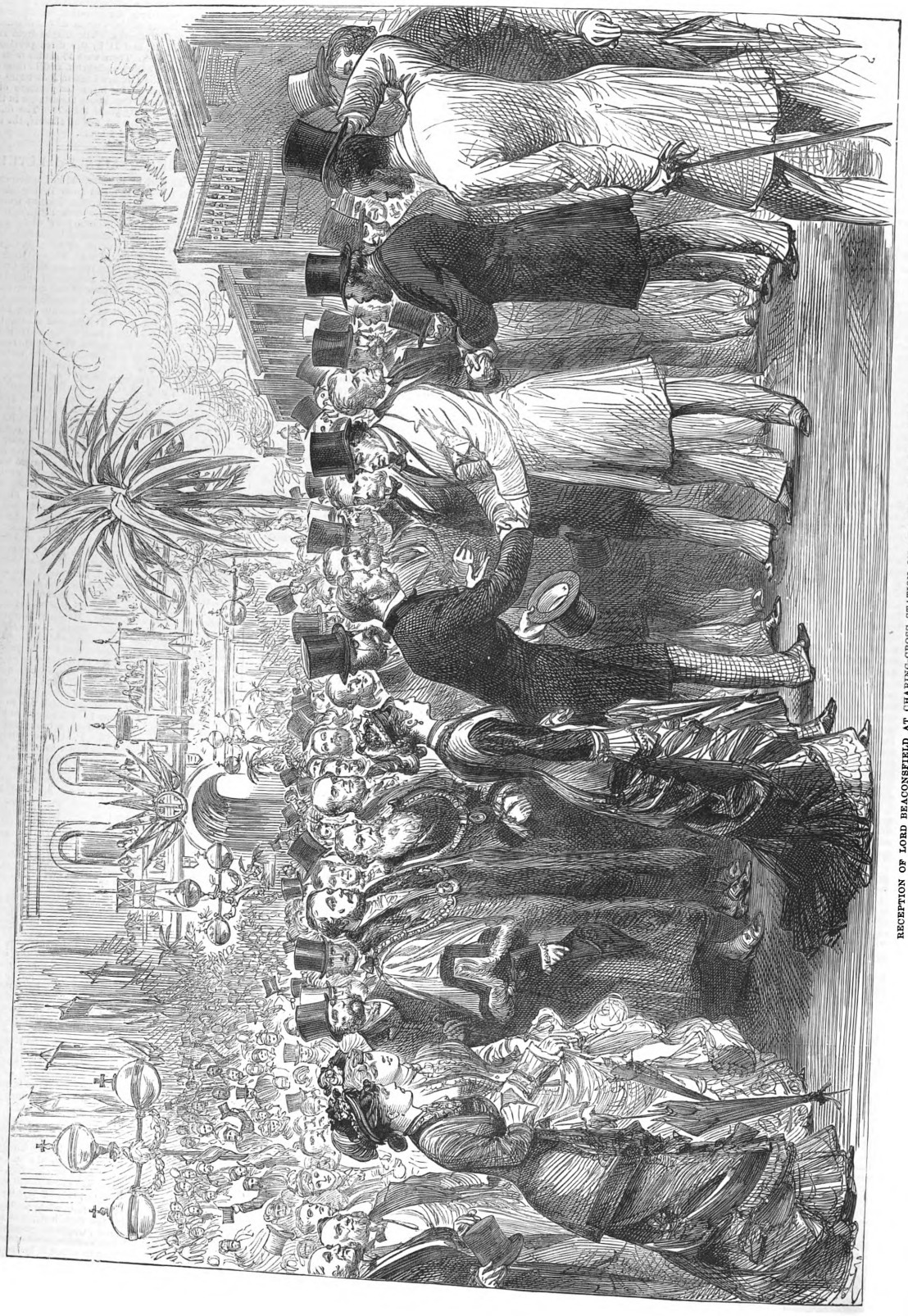
There were 2364 births and 1787 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 6, and the deaths 123, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Whooping-cough continues to be severely epidemic, and caused 106 of the deaths registered last week, against 108 and 85 in the two preceding weeks, exceeding the corrected weekly average by 60. The high mortality of the week is due to diarrhœa, from which there were 339 deaths. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 38, 19, and 11 in the three previous weeks, rose again to 19 last week. There were 13 deaths from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 19 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2853 births and 2064 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 66·8 deg., and was 4·2 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 56·4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 112·2 hours.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETURN.

The arrival of the Earl of Beaconsfield in London on Tuesday week, when he reached England from Berlin after the termination of the Congress upon the Eastern Question, was greeted with a popular ovation. The Prime Minister, with the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lady Salisbury, landed at Dover from the double-hulled steam-boat Calais-Douvres, at twenty minutes before three in the afternoon, received an address from the Dover Mayor and Corporation, and one from the Dover Constitutional Association, and proceeded to London by special train. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent, were with the train. The Charing-cross Terminus was magnificently decorated for this occasion. The flags of all the Great European Powers, with the Union Jack in the centre rising highest, were arranged by Mr. Edgington over the entrance archway, both inside and outside of the station. The arrival platform, and the opposite platform on which seats were ranged for the company of privileged spectators, were adorned with about ten thousand plants of various kinds, supplied by Mr. John Wills, florist, of South Kensington. Palms and ferns were placed at the base, with geraniums, fuchsias, calceolarias, and other bright flowers; beds of green lycopods, with taller plants rising from their midst, and a profusion of roses trained up the lamp-posts and pillars, or festooned across, which had a beautiful effect. The special train from Dover came in about ten or twelve minutes before five. Its arrival was awaited by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, wearing their robes and badges of office, and by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen of rank, including several of the Cabinet Ministers, the Dukes of Northumberland, Sutherland, Abercorn, and Beaufort, many peers and members of Parliament, with their wives and daughters. Lord Henry Lennox acted as marshal of the reception; and the Marchioness of Abergavenny, with Lady Northcote, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., personally took care of Lord Beaconsfield as soon as he had received the official greeting from the Lord Mayor. The Prime Minister was dressed in a white overcoat, and seemed not more fatigued than most men of his age would be after a long journey on a hot summer day. He was kept some time shaking hands with his numerous friends. Among those who first approached him were Lady Burdett-Coutts and the aged Sir Moses Montefiore, who blessed him for the provision made by the late Congress to ensure better treatment of the Jews in Servia and Roumania. There was a good deal of cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and fans, as his Lordship, with the Marquis of Salisbury, Lady Abergavenny, and Lady Northcote, entered the carriage which was to convey them to Downing-street. This was Lady Abergavenny's own carriage, and it was followed by others, a brougham conveying Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. P. Currie, private secretaries, having charge of the Treaty just concluded, and two carriages with Lady Salisbury and her family. There was an immense throng of people outside the Charing-cross station, in West Strand, Trafalgar-square, and Whitehall; and the windows, balconies, and house-tops were occupied by hundreds of spectators. The Premier and the Foreign Secretary were enthusiastically cheered as they passed round to Whitehall. At the fronts of the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Home Office, and the Colonial and India Offices, in Whitehall, and the Foreign Office in Downing-street, many of the gentlemen employed in those Government departments turned out in honour of the First Minister. The buildings in Downing-street were draped with crimson cloth, and bouquets of flowers were showered from the windows above. Lord Salisbury alighted at the door of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence, while Lord Beaconsfield entered his own, that of the First Lord of the Treasury, at the top of the street, in which stood many Conservative members of Parliament. A bouquet of flowers sent by the Queen was received by Lord Beaconsfield on alighting from the carriage. Having entered the house and gone up stairs, he presently appeared at a window, and thanked his friends for this reception. He observed that Lord Salisbury and he had brought home peace, but peace, he hoped, with honour, which would satisfy their Sovereign, and be for the welfare of their country. Nearly the same words had been used by his Lordship in his reply to the Mayor of Dover two hours before. On Thursday week, as reported in our last, he addressed the House of Lords. On Monday he waited upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and was then and there invested with the Garter, particulars of which are set forth in our Court news of this week. Such honours have been conferred upon Lord Beaconsfield, to reward his labours in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

Some experiments with guns of different calibre were carried out at Shoeburyness on Wednesday, in presence of the Secretary for War and a number of officers connected with the Artillery and Engineers. In the course of the morning the 80-ton gun was fired at an elevation of 10 deg., and the gruze of the first shell was exactly four miles and a half, the ricochet carrying the shot probably two miles further.

Mr. Walter Grey Weston, while walking through Wepre Park, Hawarden, on the 19th inst., was attacked by a bull. Mr. Grey, a one-armed gentleman, possessing great strength, dodged the animal, but eventually was tossed. As he fell the bull rushed at him, but he seized it by the nose-ring. To this he firmly clung for two hours, during which time the bull endeavoured to gore him. He was then found in a pitiable condition, covered with blood, and frighfully lacerated.



RECEPTION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT CHARING-CROSS STATION ON HIS RETURN FROM BERLIN.

RECEPTION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT CHARING-CROSS STATION ON HIS RETURN FROM BERLIN.



THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE: SKIRMISHING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The recriminatory scene which closed in rather too lively a fashion the full-dress debate on the Congress initiated by the Prime Minister may almost be said to have hung like a pall over the subsequent sittings of their Lordships. No apology is therefore needed for returning to the eventful discussion of Thursday week. The illustrious assemblage of Princesses and Peeresses gradually became less and less when the Earl of Beaconsfield had, in clarion tones, brought his prolonged speech to an end with the rounded phrase that "ours is an Empire of Liberty, of Truth, and of Justice." Earl Granville having with practised skill referred to the merits and demerits of the Berlin Treaty, his voice actually rising to a loud pitch and being perfectly audible when he deprecated the pre-arrangement by which the English Plenipotentiaries agreed not to offer serious objection to the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, the noble Earl devoted himself for the most part to an adverse criticism of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Lord Derby had all the evening been biding his time, with a bundle of notes in his hand. The noble Earl rose directly Lord Granville resumed his seat, and, from his place below the gangway on the Ministerial side, poured a formidable broadside into his late colleagues. First, however, Lord Derby congratulated the Cabinet on preventing war, and felt bound to agree for the most part with the rearrangement of Turkey in Europe, albeit he could not quite see how Lord Beaconsfield came to the conclusion that there had been no "partition," remembering that "we give some portion of Turkey to Servia and Montenegro, two provinces go to Austria, we take an island for ourselves, and we give some portion of Armenia to Russia," not to mention Bessarabia. The main front of the noble Earl's offence, however, was his revelation as to the acquisition of Cyprus. Lord Derby calmly and deliberately asserted that the real reason for which he left the Ministry was the decision come to that it was necessary to seize the island of Cyprus and a port on the Syrian coast, with or without the Sultan's consent, in order to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. This statement fell like a bombshell among the members of the Government. The cool-headed analyses of the reasons for and against the present acquirement of Cyprus by pacific means, and the common-sense objections to burdening the United Kingdom with the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, were left to sink deeply into the minds of the readers of the noble Earl's able speech. The one thing for Ministers to do was to deny with emphasis the correctness of Lord Derby's statement with regard to the intention of the Government to forcibly seize Cyprus last March. The Marquis of Salisbury was the mouthpiece of the Ministerial denial; and the Foreign Secretary had recourse for the nonce to the bitter vocabulary used by him when Lord Cranborne. His Lordship bluntly declared the explanation in question was "not true." Whereupon Lord Derby rose and called the noble Marquis to order, as did Earl Granville likewise. "Not correct" then said the irate Foreign Secretary, not only for himself, but also on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, and the Lord President of the Council. In the heat of debate the Marquis of Salisbury had the bad taste to compare the revelations of Lord Derby to those of Titus Oates, and did not at all strengthen his answer by the vituperative nature of his retorts. In reply, Lord Derby confined himself to measured language, insisting on the correctness of his statements. The memoranda which the noble Earl took at the time, moreover, confirmed him in his opinion. Lord Salisbury would have it, however, that Lord Derby's recollection was inaccurate. The debate was carried on by Lord Northbrook, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Napier and Ettrick, and then dropped.

After the storm, a calm. Friday week was chiefly noticeable for the disinclination or inability of Lord Salisbury to give Lord Granville any fresh information as to Cyprus; and for the second reading of the Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill in spite of the Earl of Rosebery's well-meant effort to refer it to a Select Committee. Monday was devoted to the giving of Royal Assent by Commission to a large number of measures; to the interchange of courtesies between Earl Granville and the Lord Chancellor as to improving the ventilation of the House; to a considerate reply on the part of Lord Cranbrook to Lord Napier and Ettrick's inquiry as the Madras and Bombay Famine; and to the pushing through Committee of the Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill. On Tuesday Lord Beaconsfield (wearing his blushing honours with characteristic coolness) brought up a Message from her Majesty requesting their Lordships to concur in making a further provision for the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Louise of Prussia. Various measures were advanced a stage; and Lord Fortescue's motion for returns relating to endowed schools was agreed to. Lord Henniker thanked Lord Truro for calling attention to the improper stowage of twenty tons of gunpowder on board the ship Pereora in the Thames. Cyprus was then brought on the carpet again, this time by the Earl of Camperdown, who wished to know how much surplus revenue England would have to pay Turkey for the bargain. Earl Granville and Lord Hammond joined in depreciating the value of the island; but Lord Beaconsfield could not be prevailed upon to emerge from his cloak of mystery. Secrecy was absolutely necessary in the acquirement of Cyprus, he boldly declared; and at a proper time, when the policy of the Government should be directly challenged, he would be ready to defend the action of the Cabinet in entering into the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Lord Chancellor enlightened Lord Cardwell as to the administration of the law in Cyprus; but the explanation did not satisfy Lord Selborne; and the sitting closed with a conversation on the Chefoo Convention, in the course of which Lord Salisbury informed Lord Aberdeen that it had been ratified, with the exception of two provisions.

Their Lordships on Thursday sat for about an hour and a half, in the course of which time they agreed to an Address, proposed by the Earl of Beaconsfield and seconded by Earl Granville, in answer to her Majesty's Message, thanking her Majesty for her gracious communication, and assuring her Majesty of their Lordship's support and attention to her wishes.

COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington's resolution is generally regarded as the one remaining obstacle to that exodus of hon. members from town which heralds the close of the Session. His Lordship prepared the House for the Resolution at the beginning of the sitting yesterday week, which was mainly devoted to the improvement in Committee of the Government Cattle Plague Bill. The following are the terms of the motion to be submitted (as arranged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on Monday next by the Leader of the Opposition:—

That while this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal in a more satisfactory manner with the claims of the kingdom of Greece and the Greek subjects of the Porte; that by the assumption of an absolute guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements entered into by her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities on the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment; and that such engagements have been entered into and responsibilities incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

Dr. Kenealy, amid laughter from the Opposition benches, was the first to come to the rescue of the Government on Monday last with notice of a motion expressing satisfaction with the policy of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Berlin. But it was reserved to Mr. D. Plunket to announce the amendment, of which it is believed the Government approves:—

As an amendment to the Marquis of Hartington's proposed resolutions, to move to leave out from the first word, "That," to the end of the question, in order to insert the words, "An humble address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for communicating to this House the Treaty of Berlin, the protocols of the Congress of Berlin, and the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey; assuring her Majesty that this House has learnt with deep satisfaction the termination of the late unhappy war and the conclusion of a treaty between the Great Powers of Europe; and expressing an earnest hope that the arrangements made and sanctioned by her Majesty's Government may, under the blessing of Providence, avail to preserve peace, to ameliorate the condition of large populations in the East, and to maintain the interests of this Empire."

A variety of other matters, such as the alleged firing at an English man-of-war's boat by the Russians in Turkish waters, the case of Charles Marvin, and the date for the submission of the supplementary estimates, having received more or less satisfactory answers from Ministers, the House went into Committee again on the savoury Cattle Plague Bill, hon. members remaining beyond midnight to arrive at the fifty-sixth clause, which was ultimately agreed to.

On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to be moved from his reticence regarding the Anglo-Turkish Treaty and the annexation of Cyprus. Sir Stafford Northcote was not wanting in alacrity, however, in bringing up the Queen's Message announcing the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Connaught, and anticipating the readiness with which the House would make a further provision for his Royal Highness. True to his mission, Sir Charles Dilke gave notice of an amendment adverse to the motion on this subject which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would make on Thursday. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen having accepted the office of Attorney-General in Victoria, Mr. Sullivan moved that a new writ should be issued for the county of Clare; but, at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote, the matter was referred to a Select Committee, as being a "more solemn" proceeding—though it is hard to see where the solemnity is to come in unless the members of the Committee are to be composed of Bishops in Convocation. There ensued a long debate on the motion of Mr. Gladstone—"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty graciously to give directions that all proceedings which may be taken by the authorities under the Indian Vernacular Press Act be reported to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament from time to time." The right hon. gentleman took great objection to the sudden and summary fashion in which the Marquis of Salisbury had telegraphed to India approval of the Viceroy's measure for controlling the native press. Mr. O'Donnell censured the measure in a strongly worded amendment. The objections of Mr. Gladstone met with the support of Sir George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, Sir H. James, and other hon. members; but the motion was opposed by Mr. A. Gathorne Hardy, by Mr. E. Stanhope in a remarkably good speech, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, among others. There was a majority of 56 against Mr. Gladstone—208 against 152—but some hon. members explained that they voted by mistake against the resolution of the right hon. gentleman.

On Wednesday such good progress was made in Committee with the Cattle Plague Bill that Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson expressed a hope that all the clauses might be passed on Friday.

Considerable sensation was created on Thursday by the presentation of a petition by Mr. Cowen demanding the arrest and impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield. The hon. member stated that it emanated from a number of gentlemen associated together in Manchester, Bolton, Stockport, Macclesfield, Madston, Oldham, and London. The petitioners reviewed the events that have taken place in the East of Europe during the last twenty years, and charged the noble Earl with high crimes and misdemeanours demanding exceptional punishment. The petition was laid on the table, notwithstanding an objection made by Mr. C. Lewis to its reception, the Speaker declaring that there was nothing to justify its rejection. The Committee on Elections would, however, take cognisance of it. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the House go into Committee to consider the Queen's Message relating to the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, Sir C. Dilke moved as an amendment—That the consideration of the Message be deferred until the production of certain documents having relation to former grants to Royal Princes. The hon. Baronet argued that no application for increased annuity had ever been made in these cases except with a distinct view of providing for the succession to the Throne, and on each occasion a distinct declaration was made that that was the case. The only precedent that had been made was that of 1873, when a further allowance was made to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage; and this precedent, he added, was not binding on those who, like himself, had opposed that grant. He further submitted that, even if there had been precedents in former reigns, they would not be applicable, because, by the passing of the Private Estates Bill in the absence of information as to the landed private property possessed by the Crown, the former state of things was wholly changed. Sir W. Lawson seconded the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposal he should have to make in Committee would be of the same kind as that made in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh. With regard to the question of precedent, he denied that the argument in the Duke of Edinburgh's case rested entirely on precedent. On the contrary, in that and the present instance the argument rested rather on the state of things that now existed, there being a wide difference between the circumstances of the present day and those which prevailed in the days of George II. and George III. In former times the Crown might be said to have contracted with the Parliament to carry on the Government of the country, and the charges on the Civil List were of a very different character to those of the present day. It should be remembered that her Majesty was in receipt of £150,000 less than George IV. received for precisely the same purposes, while the various arrangements since made with the Crown relative to various hereditary revenues had been more to the advantage of the nation than to the Crown. It would be with no definite reference to the succession that a proposal would be made to-day; but, because the Duke of Connaught stood on the same footing as his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, because he had secured a hold on the affections of the people, and because he was about to contract a marriage which was not only popular in the country, but which would necessitate an increase in the amount of the allowance hitherto granted to him. Lord R. Montagu supported the motion to go into Committee. Mr. Anderson took the contrary view, and asked why some of the Royal Princes had not been sent to represent her Majesty at the funerals of the King of Italy and the Queen of Spain, adding that, instead of going there, they were immersed in their own pleasures. Mr. Gladstone said it was well known that her Majesty had not sufficient private means to make the requisite provision for the members of her family. He should support the Government in the proposal they were about to make, as one in strict conformity with the precedents of the present reign, beyond which it was impossible, from the different circumstances of the times, that there could be precedents. The object of the arrangement made with her Majesty was to get rid of the system which appertained to previous reigns, when the Crown accumulated debts which were from time to time made the subject of applications to Parliament, and which were often the cause of much scandal, and always of great annoyance to the Sovereign, who had to come to the door of the House of Commons almost in the character of a mendicant. Mr. Taylor gave notice "that, on the second reading of the bill, he would move its rejection." The House having divided, the numbers were—For going into Committee, 320; against, 33. The House then went into Committee, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a grant of £10,000 per annum be made to his Royal Highness on his marriage, and that in the event of the Princess surviving him she should be allowed out of the Consolidated Fund £6000 a year during her life. The Marquis of Hartington having seconded the motion, it was agreed to. The House afterwards went into Committee upon the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill.

THE INSURGENTS OF CRETE.

There are conflicting accounts of the position and the disposition of the Greek insurgent bands which still withhold submission to the Turkish Government, in this large and important island of the Eastern Mediterranean. The interior of Crete is mountainous, and it is in the highland districts, more especially in Sphakia, overlooking the rich plain of Apocorona, and on the northern slopes of Mount Ida, that the Christian population, a hardy race of peasants, shepherds, and goatherds, have long maintained their struggle against Moslem rule. The inhabitants, however, of the upland district of Selinos, which forms the south-west corner of the island, are most zealous Mohammedans and devoted subjects of the Sultan. Those of Kissamos, at the north-west extremity of Crete, are mostly of the Greek race; and here, being favoured with easier access to the Continent of Europe, and possessing a fertile soil, the natives have attained a fair degree of material comfort and prosperity. The whole island, besides Canea, the seat of Turkish provincial government, is divided into four districts, each administered by a Mutessarif or Prefect, with thirteen subdistricts, each under a Kaimakam; and it is provided, by a constitutional charter which the Sultan granted some years ago, that these persons in official authority shall be Christian where the majority of the people are Christian. In the Cretan General Assembly, which meets once a year at Canea, four members being elected by the inhabitants of each of the subdistricts, there has usually been a small majority of Christians; but this Assembly has never yet possessed any real legislative power. It cannot be denied that, in spite of the laws formally promulgated by the advice of Great Britain and other Powers friendly to the Turkish Empire, the Greeks of Crete are still denied their fair share of civil liberty; but the abuses constantly perpetrated in collecting the taxes are their worst grievance. At the same time, the rights and interests of the Mussulman population, which amounts to nearly one fourth of the whole, estimated in all at a quarter of a million, of people of different races and creeds, ought not to be entirely sacrificed. This portion of the Cretans is chiefly to be found in and around the towns of the seacoast, and comprises the more wealthy and influential classes. The problem of securing an equitable and efficient common government for Mohammedans and Greek Christians alike seems to be one of the greatest difficulty.

The Flag Officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir William Hall, K.C.B., has been given to Admiral John L. Stokes.

In the account given last week of the Blackpool Winter Gardens, the cost of the buildings should have been stated at £100,000, not £10,000, as printed. Mr. T. Mitchell, of Manchester and Oldham, is the architect of those buildings.

The Midland Railway Company have improved on the plan adopted on the London and Brighton Railway. They intend to supply travellers on their system with iced water gratis. The passengers by the Midland line have merely to make a request for iced water at any of the company's own refreshment-rooms, and a glass of the cool, refreshing beverage is supplied.

The committee of the Liverpool Art-Club propose to open an exhibition of the works of Josiah Wedgwood during the next session. To make this exhibition a useful representation of Wedgwood's productions, it has been thought advisable, so far as it is possible, to exhibit the specimens in the order in which they are described by Wedgwood himself, in the various editions of his catalogue. A committee, consisting of Messrs. William Bartlett, A. H. Brodrick, Charles T. Gatty, and T. Shadford Walker, has been appointed to carry out this plan, and they will feel much obliged if those who are collectors or possessors of old Wedgwood ware would give them some general description of the works they possess, and which they would be willing to exhibit. Communications may be addressed to Mr. C. T. Gatty, at the Art-Club, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, who is compiling the catalogue, and who will gladly give any further information.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected yesterday week the whole of the troops stationed at Portsmouth.—His Royal Highness, with Lord Napier of Magdala and other distinguished visitors, arrived at Aldershott on Wednesday, in order to witness a review of the troops previous to the departure of the reserves and the regiments and corps brought here at the beginning of the month for the summer drills. The force, paraded in the Long Valley at ten o'clock, included over 18,000 officers and men, about 3000 horses, and 48 guns. The three provisional battalions of volunteers, doing duty there for a week, were present. The reserves in the ranks were 3178 of the first class Army Reserve, and 1917 Militia Reserve. After the march-past the men were divided for a sham fight. The troops, who had been drenched by heavy rain in the early part of the day, returned to quarters about two o'clock.—The 3rd Middlesex Militia was disembodied last Saturday. Its strength at Aldershott consisted of twenty-five officers and 682 men. The 1st Middlesex Militia, consisting of thirty officers and 688 men, begins its annual training at Aldershott this week. The regiment is encamped on Rushmoor-hill.—An official notice has been issued from the War Office that the services of the Army and Militia Reserves will not be required after the 31st inst. Orders have been received at Devonport Dockyard for the weekly discharge of hands until the staff shall be reduced by 1100 men. The reserves in Dublin, as in many other garrisons, were disbanded on Wednesday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I read in the daily papers of Tuesday:—

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Clarke and Mr. Knowles, left Paris by a special train at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and, travelling vâ Boulogne and Folkestone, reached London at 7.10 yesterday morning, the entire journey being completed in eight hours and ten minutes. Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway Company, received the Prince on his arrival at Boulogne; and the passage was made to Folk stone by the company's special steamer Victoria. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the company, was present on the arrival of his Royal Highness at Charing-cross. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre yesterday evening.

The extract would not have been complete without the mention of our Prince having been able to go to the Opera on Monday night; and you will observe that H.R.H. had had, besides, an entire day at his disposal after the train landed him at Charing-cross. Let me see. Referring to a certain mental diary of mine, I find that at eight o'clock on a Sunday morning in the month of July, 1838, I left some Stairs, near London Bridge, in the steam-boat Harlequin, bound for Boulogne. We were fain to take the sea route, as one of our company was an invalid, and all the inside places in the Royal Mail to Dover were booked for a week to come, and the funds of the family of which the present writer was one did not "run" to a postchaise.

We entered the port of Boulogne shortly before midnight. Put up at the Hotel de Something or another. Slept *tant bien que mal*. Fleas. At nine on Monday morning we left Boulogne in the *intérieur* of one of the *diligences* of MM. Lafitte Caillard. Six horses. Rope harness. Postillion with a pig-tail and jack boots, each of which was big enough to contain one of the Forty Thieves. Beggars swarming along the dusty road all the way to Montreuil. They had a special song, these mendicants, set to a whining tune, which haunts me to this day:—

Charité!
S'il vous plait,
Petit morceau de pain anglais.
Charité!
S'il vous plait,
Donnez petit sou Anglais.

Lunched at Montreuil, that ugly fortified town, if I remember aright. Dined at five p.m. at Abbeville. Table-d'hôte dinner, a very humorous performance. Five francs a head. We had scarcely finished the soup and bouilli before the *conducteur* appeared at the door yelling "*Allons, Messieurs et Mesdames! En voiture! en voiture!*" Ten minutes' grace, purchased by a general contribution for the conductor's *pourboire*. Jolted and "wobbled" about all night. At foot of a heavy hill compelled to alight and walk for three quarters of a mile by moonlight. *Café au lait*, black bread and no butter at four in the morning at Beauvais, I think. At ten o'clock, St. Denis. At twelve, noon, on Tuesday (just in time to hear the cannon in the Garden of the Palais Royal fired by means of a burning-glass), arrival in the yard of the Messageries of MM. Lafitte Caillard, hard by the Place des Victoires. That is how we used to go to Paris forty years ago.

If contemporary caricatures are any index to the state of public opinion, the French are still very sore with respect to the occupation of Cyprus by this country. The *Charivari* has been full of spiteful cartoons bearing on the ethics of our latest Mediterranean acquisition. A little urchin tells his mother that a fierce dog ran at him in the street, but that a passing Englishman protected him. "*Vraiment*," observes his fond pa, "*How much did the Englishman make you pay for protecting him?*" A gentleman, hemmed in by a crowd, discovers that he has lost his watch. "*On vient de me Chyprer ma montre*," he cries. "Chiper," in Parisian *argot*, means to filch. Again, the ingenious artist "Cham" depicts Britannia as an elderly female in spectacles, and with very prominent front teeth, sustaining the principal part in the opera of "La Reine de Chypre." But Cyprus herself, symbolised by the Paphian Venus, sits in the front row of the stalls and whistles disparagingly into a key. Never mind. We have got Cyprus. *Beati possidentes.*

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are now K.G.s. If old Roger de Hovenden the Chronicler be right, it must have been in Cyprus that one of the earliest Chapters of the Garter was held, full a hundred and fifty years before the supposed institution of the Order by Edward III. Hear Roger: "On the arrival of Queen Berengaria in Sicily, King Richard, in honour of his betrothment, established a fraternity of twenty-four knights, who pledged themselves to the King to scale the walls of Acre, and that they might be known at the storming of that city *the King appointed them to wear each a blue band of leather on the left leg*. They were known as the Knights of the Blue Thong, and they were placed under the invocation of St. George, the tutelary saint of Aquitaine." What becomes after this of the pretty legend of the Countess of Salisbury and her misadventure at the Court ball?

The London Season may now be considered as moribund. It is dying hard; but with a few more gasps and struggles its feverish existence will come to a close. Do you feel inclined to moralise on the many wickednesses of the "Season" now departing—over its manifold naughtinesses, its more or less heinous and revolting scandals? I do not feel inclined to moralise about anything just now (it is too hot); still I cannot help thinking that many rigid moralists who have most vehemently denounced the growing turpitude of the age would do well to study the following shrewd little passage in the Vicountess Combermere's "Our Peculiarities," a collection of essays, which I have just been reading with equal pleasure and edification. "Although a very aged actor, Hypocrisy never excelled in genteel comedy so successfully and constantly as at present, while outward semblances are so necessary to keep us up to the regulation standard of Society." This was written in 1863; but does the "aged actor" show any signs of falling off in genteel comedy in 1878? I met Mr. Mawworm at a garden party last Tuesday, and I hear from the highest authority that Mr. Tartuffe (disguised with a flaxen wig and a false nose) has attended no less than six representations of the "Pink Dominos" at the Criterion Theatre.

The accomplished *grande dame de par le monde* whose "Peculiarities" I have just quoted has been enthroned in the stalls of the Theatre Royal Society these ever so many years. How many performances of the "aged actor" in that very genteelest of comedies, Hypocrisy, must not her ladyship have witnessed! Ah! if the relict of the heroic Field Marshal Viscount Combermere would only, after exhausting her survey of "Our Peculiarities," favour us with a few of her own Reminiscences. Lady Combermere must have been on familiar terms with the World, "and all its motley rout—Church, Army, Physic, Law"—from the first decade of the present century. She must have seen everybody and known everybody worth knowing in England and on the Continent since the days of the Regency; and her "Reminiscences" would be as interesting as the autobiography of Mary Granville Mrs. Delany. That last named wondrous old gentlewoman, so intelligently edited by Lady Llanover, is to me the English Saint Simon.

I may be wrong—I daresay that I am wrong; in fact, my family and friends are never tired of telling me that I generally *am* wrong; but I cannot help thinking that the St. Paul's Cathedral Decoration Committee will perpetrate a gigantic blunder if they are allowed to carry out their recently elaborated project for spending between forty and fifty thousand pounds in lining the interior of the dome of St. Paul's with a colossal veneer of mosaic work. The experiment is, in the first place, far too vast to be undertaken by English art-workmen, who have little experience as mosaicists; and it would be scandalous to have to pay some £25,000 to a Venetian or Florentine firm to do that which we are unable to do ourselves. Even in the case of an English house taking the contract, they would be compelled to engage troops of foreign workmen. In the next place, while there is not one word to be said against the selection of two such admirable artists as Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., and Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., to prepare the cartoons for the proposed decoration, I hold it to be highly injudicious that they should be handicapped by having to adhere more or less rigorously to a design for the embellishment of the dome prepared by a very talented but very over-rated artist, the late Mr. Alfred Stevens, whose monument of the Duke of Wellington in the metropolitan basilica fails to fill me with ecstatic admiration: sinning, as it does, from a dozen points of view against the proprieties of architectural perspective.

In the last place, I find that the subjects for illustration by Messrs. Millais and Poynter are to be drawn from the Book of Revelation. I never, advisedly, allude to theological matters in this column; but I think that I shall find a good many readers who will agree with me when I say that the two eminent Royal Academicians had better leave the Apocalypse alone. The Theme is too awfully mysterious to warrant any attempt to popularise it pictorially; and, besides, when Messrs. Millais and Poynter have exercised their imaginative faculties and their graphic powers to the utmost, of what avail will be the outlay of genius and skill when the immense altitude of the dome must render three fourths of the designs invisible? All that will be seen from the pavement will be a blurred haze of gold and staring colour. If the Decoration Committee desire to know how the dome of a cathedral may be most fitly embellished with mosaic, let them go to Constantinople and study the colossal Cherubim on the great cupola of the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Mem: From the dome of St. Sophia there is a constant pattering down of fragments of disintegrating mosaic; and the Turkish custodians of the mosque are always ready to sell a handful of parti-coloured *tesseræ* to an inquisitive Frank for half a *medjidié* or so. I used to keep on a table at home a *bonbonnière* full of these relics of the art of mosaic as practised in the reign of the Emperor Justinian; but a female member of my household being afflicted with a cough, mistook the pretty little semi-transparent cubes for *jujubes;* and it was only at the nick of time that I prevented her from swallowing the five-thousandth part of one of the quill feathers of an archangel's wing in mosaic thirteen hundred years old. But, looking at the dampness of our climate, the mosaic in St. Paul's might begin to patter down piecemeal very shortly after it had been put up.

History has ruthlessly and righteously stigmatised the conduct of the Sparrow in killing and slaying Cock Robin. The deed was done with a bow and arrow; and the atrocious crime was seen by the Fly, with his little Eye. Anxious as I am by timely confession of guilt to avoid the opprobrium of posterity, I hereby proclaim my frank repentance for having inadvertently killed (with a "J" pen) a very eminent English sculptor. I spoke of him, in connection with the noble relievo from his chisel in Guildhall, as "the late John Bell." I rejoice to say that Mr. John Bell, like the Thane of Cawdor, lives, a prosperous gentleman. *Que vive mil años.* G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Great diversity of opinion appears to exist with respect to the new racecourse at Kempton Park, which was formally opened last week. Our own impression is a decidedly favourable one, though we are scarcely prepared to go as far as one enthusiastic supporter of the venture, and pronounce it "the best course in England." Still, it is undoubtedly a very good one, rather flat and dead galloping, after the style of York and Doncaster, but one over which no owner need be afraid to run the most valuable animal in his stable. Hypercritical people objected that the "straight" mile did not fulfil Euclid's definition, and "lie evenly between its two extreme points;" but the curve looks far sharper than it really is, and the jockeys stated that they could come round it without the least inconvenience. Of course, everything was not quite in such order as it will be by the next meeting; and then, when a few more trees which at present obstruct the view of the racing have been cut down, people must be hard indeed to please who are not thoroughly satisfied with Kempton Park. A capital field of fifteen ran for the Inauguration Plate, one silver cup being given to the trainer and another to the rider of the winner, in commemoration of the first race on the new course. These fell to R. Porter and Fordham, the latter displaying all his old skill on the uncertain Dunkenny. The chief race of the day was the Kempton Park Two-Year-Old Stakes, and nothing in the field, which included fair youngsters like Shoestring and Turtle Dove, could even extend Sword Knot, who, it will be remembered, ran very fast in the New Stakes, at Ascot. Her stable companion, Salamis, took the Queen Elizabeth Stakes on the following day, and repeated her victory in the Royal Stakes on Saturday. The "Cup" was rather spoilt by the very light weight allotted to Rylstone (7 st. 7 lb.), and, though she only defeated Ivy (6 st. 12 lb.) by half a length, it was quite clear that Fordham had plenty in hand, and none of the remaining half-dozen persevered to the finish.

A capital little meeting was brought off at Huntingdon on Tuesday and Wednesday. The opposition of Julius Cæsar and Lollypop in the Portholme Cup created great interest, and, though a mile is beyond the latter's usual course, and he had to concede 5 lb., he made a very fair fight of it. The Duke of Hamilton was compensated for his defeat by the dual victory of Greenback; and, on the following day, Julius Cæsar (9 st.), who is in rare form just now, carried home the top weight in gallant style in the Huntingdonshire Stakes. Le Promeneur, a very useful selling plater, scored twice; nor must we forget to mention that Archer won four out of the five races in which he rode.

The heavy rain, which is falling as we write, will probably give bowlers another turn; but batsmen have certainly taken full advantage of the lively ground, and we have no space to chronicle half the long scores that have been amassed. Last week Middlesex beat Yorkshire by 90 runs, the batting of the Hon. E. Lyttelton (72), Messrs. A. J. Webbe (51), H. R. Webbe (37 and 51), T. S. Pearson (84), and E. H. Salmon (49) proving very effective. The best scores on the other side were made by Ulyett (30 and 37) and Roper (68). The Australians beat a powerful eleven, termed the Hull Town Club, by ten wickets, Messrs. Horan (50), Allan (78), Blackham (53), and Conway (46) doing most towards putting together 305, which is the largest number of runs that they have made in a single innings during their visit. They, however, fared badly in their match against Cambridge University, being beaten in a single innings with 72 runs to spare. We append the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Hon. A. Lyttleton, b Murdoch	72	P. H. Morton, c C. Bannerman b Boyle	11
H. Whitfeld, b Spofforth	15	C. Pigg, b Boyle	11
Hon. E. Lyttelton, run out	15	A. F. J. Ford, not out	11
A. G. Steel, run out	59	H. Wood, b Spofforth	22
D. Q. Steel, c and b Spofforth	13	B 12, l b 4	16
L. K. Jarvis, b Murdoch	28	Total	285
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c C. Bannerman b Boyle	21		

AUSTRALIANS.

C. Bannerman, b Morton	12	run out	26
W. L. Murdoch, b Morton	47	c Whitfeld, b A. G. Steel	0
T. Horan, b Morton	0	b Ford	24
D. W. Gregory, c A. Lyttelton, b Morton	5	b Morton	1
T. W. Garrett, b Morton	13	b Morton	8
F. E. Spofforth, b A. G. Steel	0	b Morton	17
G. H. Bailey, c A. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	5	b Morton	0
J. M. Blackham, l b w, b Morton	0	c A. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	13
F. E. Allan, not out	12	c and b Morton	6
H. F. Boyle, st A. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	9	not out	0
A. Bannerman, b Morton	1	absent	0
B 2, l b 5	7	Byes	7
Total	111	Total	102

Umpires—Price and Clayton.

Perhaps the feature of the match was the brilliant bowling of Mr. Morton, who took twelve wickets, at an expense of only 90 runs. On Tuesday evening the members of the Australian team were entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Manchester being in the chair. Surrey has beaten Sussex by an innings and 47 runs, thanks to the bowling of Barratt (ten wickets) and the batting of Jupp (45), and Messrs. Strachan (84), J. Shuter (37), and L. A. Snuter (53). Notts has gained a most decisive victory over Yorkshire, by an innings and 64 runs; Daft (39), Oscroft (42), and Shrewsbury (60) were the chief scorers for the former, and no one did much on the other side. Messrs. C. M. Cunliffe (not out, 37, and 47), C. A. Absolom (70), and F. Penn (59) materially helped Kent to beat Derbyshire by 125 runs, and Hearne got eleven wickets, Mycroft taking twelve for the latter county.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, the amateur championship of the Thames, took place on Monday evening, over the recognised course from Putney to Mortlake. Only one man, A. Payne, of the Moulsey B.C., was bold enough to oppose F. L. Playford, who has been champion since 1875; and, though they were together until reaching the Oil Mills, it was clear that Playford had the race in hand from the start, and he eventually won as he liked, in 24 min. 13 sec. Playford was not in the best of condition; but there is little doubt that he is the finest amateur sculler of this or any other time.

The Channel-match of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday from Gravesend to Ramsgate harbour. Eight vessels started, and there was a spirited contest. Mr. Dowdall's Mildred won the first prize easily by time, Torch taking the second, and Fleur-de-Lis the third.

The annual regatta of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, of which the Prince of Wales is president, took place at Carnarvon on Tuesday. The Roberta, of Carmarthen, won the cup for 30-tonners. The Elaine, of Liverpool, took the sailing-boats' prize; and the Naval Volunteer Artillery match was carried off by the Carnarvon crew, Liverpool being third, and Southport fourth. There were many minor races.

A successful meeting of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta was held at Falmouth on Tuesday. In the first-class yawl-match Neptune saved her time on Jullanar, and Milly was distanced. The cutter-match was fought out between Formosa and Vol-au-Vent. Formosa led nearly all the way, and won well after a very fine race. Norman won the 40-ton race, and Myosotis took second prize; Coralie being third, and Glance fourth. Vanessa beat Maia in the 20-ton class; Florence was first in the 10-ton class, and Freda first in the 5-ton class.

A return match at a hundred pigeons, between Captain Bogardus and Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, resulted in exactly the same way as did the former one—the American, who killed seventy-one, winning by two birds. He was not, however, so fortunate in his match with Mr. Wallace, as, after they had tied by killing seventy-nine each, the stakes were doubled, and Mr. Wallace won, with seventy-one against sixty-two.

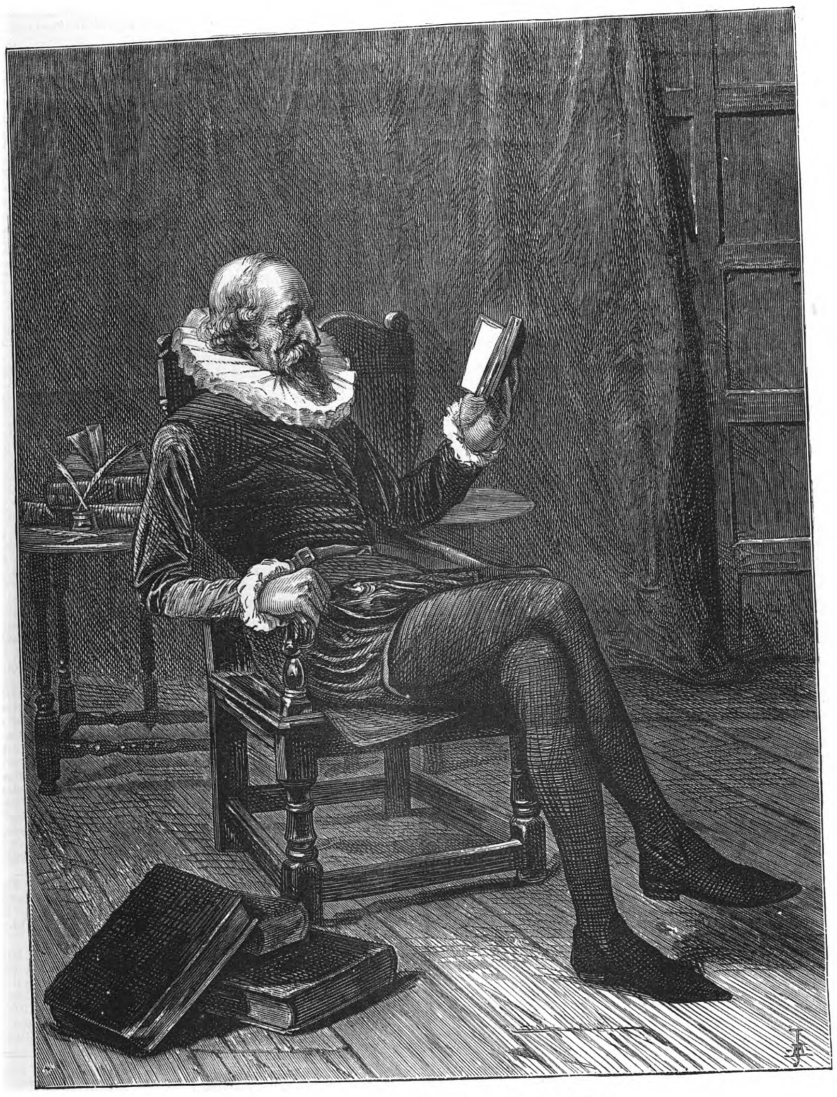
The Mississippi and Dominion Line steamer Dominion reached the Mersey on Wednesday from Quebec, having on board 324 head of cattle and nineteen horses, all of which arrived in prime order. The steamer Memphis, of the same company, has also arrived at Liverpool from Canada, bringing 306 live cattle and 182 sheep.

The annual exhibition of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society opened at Bromsgrove on Tuesday, and was one of the best ever held under the auspices of the society. The entries greatly exceeded those of last year, there being 137 entries of horses, 98 in the cattle classes, 83 in the sheep, and 54 in the pig classes. Nearly £900 was awarded in prizes for cattle, &c., besides premiums in the flower-show department. The Marquis of Exeter obtained the leading prize in shorthorns for his celebrated five-year-old bull "Telemachus;" and Mr. Harris, of Stoney-lane, Bromsgrove; Mr. Ackers, of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire; and Mr. T. M. Hopkins, of Wick, near Worcester, were also among the most successful in the shorthorn classes. Mr. Taylor, of Showle Court, Ledbury, won the prize-bull premium in Hereford cattle. The annual dinner was held on Wednesday. Lord Lyttelton presided, and the Earl of Coventry, Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., and Mr. Winn Knight took part in the proceedings.

On Wednesday afternoon London was visited by a thunderstorm and a heavy fall of rain, which had been threatening the greater portion of the day. There were storms the same day in other places, some being attended with fatal results. In Nuneaton and other parts of Warwickshire there was a storm, accompanied by lightning and a heavy fall of rain. A terrific thunderstorm broke over the Potteries, causing injury to life and property. At Whitmore, near Hanley, two women went under a tree for shelter from the heavy rain, when a flash of lightning split the tree into splinters, and killed one of the women, greatly injuring the other. Several persons have been injured in the surrounding districts. At Bristol the tall chimney of a factory and the cross of a church were knocked down by the lightning, but no personal damage was done. The storm extended to Ireland, where several fatal accidents occurred. At Belmont, near Tuam, a girl, aged eighteen, and a man named Ryan were killed by the lightning; and at Kilcornan a lad, aged sixteen, named Kennedy, was killed. His brother, a year younger, was struck down by the same flash, and remains dangerously ill.—There have been thunderstorms during the week at Southampton, Taunton, and other places, doing considerable damage.

"READING RABELAIS."

The subject which is here treated by Mr. Sidney Holland, a young artist of much talent and promise, whose picture has doubtless been noticed by many visitors at the Royal Academy Exhibition now about to be closed, is highly suggestive. A contemporary reader is enjoying the solitary perusal of those famous drolleries which are too strongly flavoured with gross impudence for the more refined literary taste of modern times. But the marvellous satirical romance of Gargantua and his friend Pantagruel is the vehicle of a great amount of political and moral instruction and severe reprobation of the social and ecclesiastical abuses of the age in which it was written. Such was the design of that witty free-thinking clergyman, the parish Curate of Meudon, who chose to wrap up his earnest protest against Shams, as Carlyle has of late called them, in a burlesque effusion of the wildest imaginative humour, outrageously transcending all bounds of decency and probability, as though in mockery of a world then full of rottenness, of hypocritical lies, perfidy, cruelty, and all manner of wickedness in high places. We can hardly conceive how bad was the Court of Francis I., with the Church and University, as then existing in France; how corrupt was the state of education and society in that kingdom just before the Huguenots attempted a Reformation. It is, in some degree, by the aid of even such extravagant caricaturists as Rabelais, and Butler in his "Hudibras," and Swift in his "Tale of a Tub," that the historical picture of a past evil condition of human affairs and opinions may be vividly brought to the view of thoughtful students. And we can thus also readily suppose that many of their serious contemporaries would be likely to seek, in the audacious flights of grotesque fancy, by which those men of genius held up to derision the vices and follies, the impostures and bigotries, of their times, something more useful than mere entertainment. It may at least be claimed for Rabelais, as well as for the two English authors named with him, though his practice of speaking of the foulest things by the vilest names far outruns every competitor in that species of literary ruffianism, that he does not make immorality appear seductive, as some of the politest and daintiest writers of a later period have done. Nastiness is better than the nicest and sweetest confection of a delicate but deadly poison; but the shrewd-looking elderly gentleman, sitting in his library, as Mr. Sydney Holland has cleverly depicted him, is perfectly competent to appreciate the merits of his favourite author. This figure is exceedingly characteristic—that of a Frenchman of birth and breeding and intellectual culture, with the habits of his class and nation in the sixteenth century, which are familiar to us from the essays of Montaigne. The accessories of costume and furniture also have been correctly studied; and the picture, as a whole, might almost serve for an illustration of bygone domestic life in a château of the provinces, where the Seigneur prefers a quiet hour with his books to the fatiguing pursuit of game in the neighbouring forest.



"READING RABELAIS." BY SIDNEY HOLLAND.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE CHAMPION RIFLEMAN.

The great event at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledom-common, which was concluded last week, was the competition, at three different ranges, for the Queen's Prize of £250 and the Gold Medal and Badge of the Association, with all the honours of Champion Shot for England, to be worn during the next twelvemonth. We announced, in our last publication, that the winner of the Queen's Prize for this year was Private Rae, of the 11th Stirling Rifle Volunteers, who made an aggregate score of 78 points, of which 25 were made at the thousand yards' long range. His nearest competitors were Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, who made 22 at the long range, and 77 altogether; and Serg. Walker, with 23 at the thousand yards, and a total of 76 points. Mr. Rae, upon the declaration of his victory, was carried by his comrades on their shoulders to the London Scottish camp, preceded by the band of the Victoria Rifles playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and escorted by a detachment of mounted and foot police. He was very heartily welcomed by all. Peter Rae was until this year a Sergeant in the 31st Lanark Rifles, but a few months since, on removing his business as a builder to Kilsyth, he became a private in the 11th Stirling, to which regiment he now belongs. Mr. Rae has long been known as one of the best Scottish marksmen, and, in addition to the tie for the Queen's Prize in 1874, has gained many honours at Wimbledon and elsewhere, his latest exploits being winning the President's Prize and the Ironbrokers' Cup at the meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association this year at Cowglen.



PRIVATE RAE, OF THE 11TH STIRLING RIFLE VOLUNTEERS,
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

RETALIATION.

The spirited work of art to which the sculptor, Mr. Birch, has given this significant title, must have been admired by not a few of the daily crowds at the Royal Academy Exhibition. This nude figure of a mountain shepherd, who has climbed the height of the craggy precipice to the eagle's nest, pursuing his lost lamb, which that fierce bird of prey had lately snatched from the bleating flock of ewes and their offspring is a truly noble conception. His approach has driven off the eagle from the rocky pinnacle where the slain lamb is left bedrabbled with its own blood, a piteous sight for the faithful shepherd to behold. The eagle's nest, however, was left for a moment unprotected by the feathered biped accustomed there to perform its parental duty. This being perceived by the avenging swain from the fields below, he has captured one of the eagle's callow brood, and now threatens to accomplish a just act of "retaliation" by carrying off the shrieking young one, probably to a life-long captivity in some artificial cage, where it will be gazed at with wonder by the villagers who shall have heard of this adventurous exploit. The eagle is supposed meanwhile to be hovering overhead in a most angry mood, but not daring to swoop down upon its foe, to rescue its bantling or to recover its stolen repast; for the shepherd has a long staff wielded by a strong arm, with which he is prepared to strike the rapacious bird if it should come for a moment within his reach. This idea may be compared, not disadvantageously, with that of another work of sculpture—namely, Bell's "Eagle-Slayer," in which the man was represented as having just shot an arrow to kill the winged prince of the upper air while soaring in his pride of place on high.

At the Cardiff Townhall on the 19th inst. the Mayor presented a valuable gold chronometer-watch to Captain George Williams, at the request of the Board of Trade, "for the cool and intrepid courage" shown by him on May 9 last, when he commanded the ship Confidence, of Bristol, which was destroyed by a tidal wave off the coast of Peru. The letter from the Board of Trade also stated that the Queen, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Adderley, had conferred the Albert medal of the second class on three seamen who at great risk and in intense darkness put off from that ship and saved lives.

The Extra Supplement.

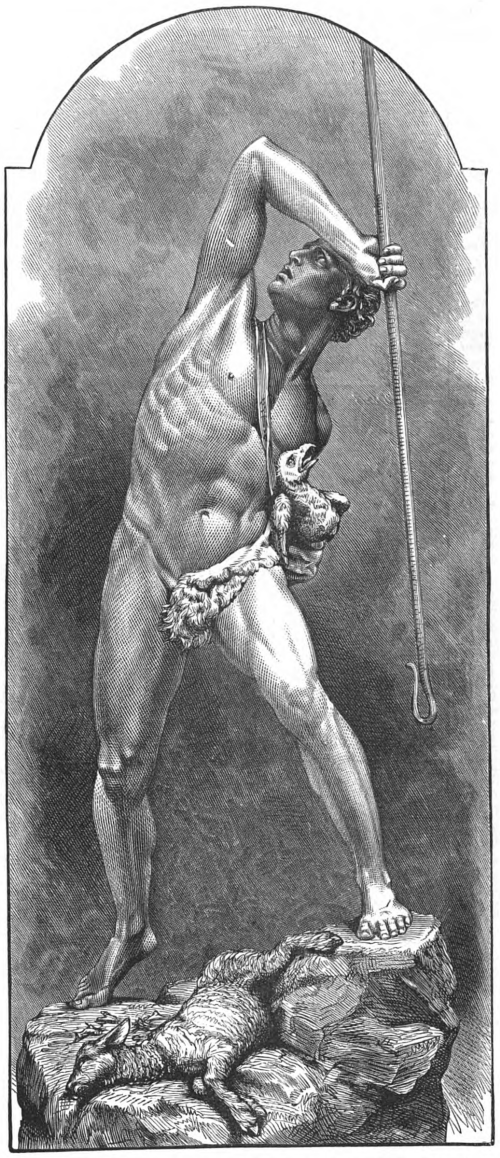
"GIRL READING." BY C. E. PERUGINI.

For the delineation of feminine grace and modesty M. Perugini has earned for himself a reputation as wide as it is merited. His pencil is at once facile and true, and it never fails to convey that sense of preciousness which is so valuable an element in the limning of ladies gently born. His colouring is correspondingly suave and harmonious, as he does not strive to force his pigment too palpably on the eye. In the case before us, the colour is laid on so lightly and daintily that the canvas is allowed to show through and help thereby the texture of the dress. His is essentially a sympathetic brush, and he must address himself to his sitter *con amore* or not at all. The "Girl Reading," to whom we present our readers, is the first important figure which catches and rivets the attention of the visitors in Gallery II. of the Royal Academy. Attired in a loose white dress with a simple frill round her neck, we see her seated on a marble bench engrossed in the illuminated volume which lies in her lap. It is bound in blue velvet, and is probably a mediæval romance of valour and true love; and, as if in sympathy with the triumph of the lovers, she holds in her right hand a sprig of white orange-blossom. The back of this hand touches her finely-moulded chin, and the elbow rests in the palm of her left hand. Her well set head is adorned with short auburn hair, which contrasts pleasantly with the green foliage in which the ripe golden fruit nestles behind her, and in which the white blossoms sparkle starlike. Her eyebrows are slightly raised, indicative of attention; and the soft fall of her eyelids betokens consent. Her mouth is at once delicate and mobile, and ready at a moment to droop into sorrow or break into a ripple of delight. In short, the "Reading Girl" is a realisation of maidenly sweetness and modesty, and the sentiment she inspires in the beholder is as pure as she herself is lovely.

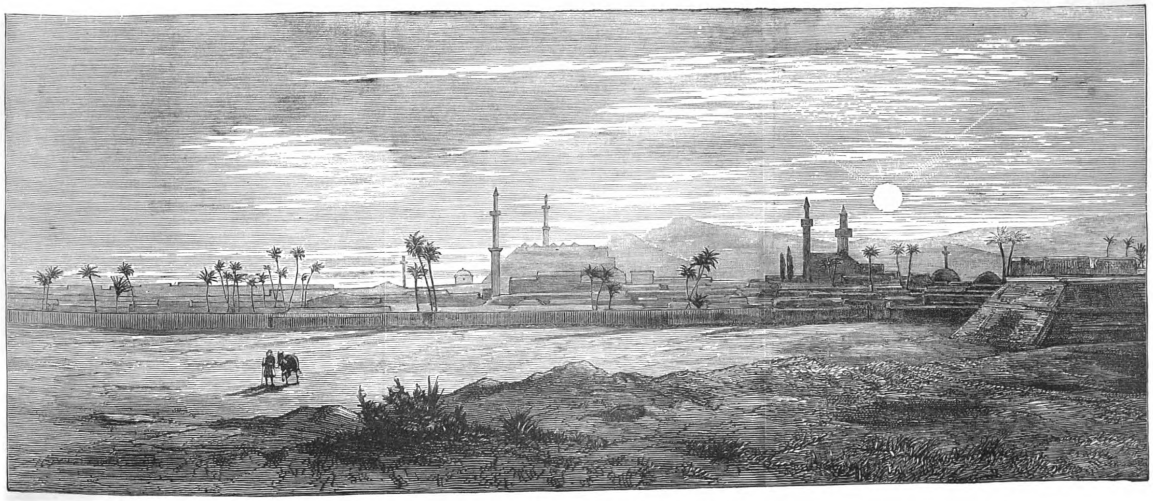
THE ISLE OF CYPRUS.

The new British Administrator, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived at the port of Larnaca on Monday morning in the transport-ship Himalaya, with his staff and a portion of the troops under his command. The British Naval squadron, consisting of the Minotaur, the Black Prince, the Salamis, the Monarch, and the Invincible, saluted his Excellency on entering the harbour. The troops arriving from Malta are mostly encamped beside the aqueduct, near Larnaca, but one battalion is sent to each of the other chief towns—Famagusta, on the east coast, Kydenia and Limasol, and Nicosia or Levkosia, which is the capital of the island. We have already dispatched a Special Artist to furnish this Journal with Illustrations of the commencement of British rule in Cyprus. The Engravings published in this and last week's Numbers present views of the capital, Nicosia; the Holy Cross Mountain, or Stavro Vouni, eastward of Larnaca; and the seacoasts at opposite extremities of the island. We gave some account of the geography and history of Cyprus in our last publication. More recent and precise information as to Cyprus is not readily obtainable. But for the inquiry instituted a few years ago as to the facilities offered to agricultural and industrial emigration carried on in countries where England has a consular service, and for the occasional reports of those Consuls upon the local commerce with Great Britain, there would not have been available for the general public at this day any recent sources of information about the island which has become on a sudden so interesting to England. In German there has been published, indeed, a more complete description of Cyprus, and of the antiquities of the island the American Consul, General Cesnola, has given a comprehensive account. But modern Cyprus has not yet found its English historian. Meanwhile, enough is on official record to furnish an intelligent comprehension of the country and its capabilities for European colonisation and European capital. The only opening which Cyprus offers to European colonists (we here quote Mr. Consul Lang) is as farmers. "Perfect security to life and property is an advantage possessed to a greater degree in this island than in any other part of Turkey," he says. "The land is all for sale, and at most moderate rates. The climate is not unhealthy, but demands—as every other place in the world does—simplicity in diet and temperance in habits. Under these conditions, capital invested would certainly find a handsome return in agricultural enterprise in Cyprus." The purchasing power of money in the island may be easily compared with that in England, when we say that in the necessaries of life £15 in Cyprus is as good as £25 in England; but that in the luxuries of life £15 in Cyprus is not so good as £10 in England.

As regards the temptations Cyprus offers to European capital, a glance at commercial returns will show the very varied nature of the goods in which it deals. Among its exports are raw cotton, wool, salt, dyes, silk, oil seeds, wine, locust beans (Russia imports them to the value of £42,000 per annum), hides, dried fruit, wheat and barley; while its imports include, as the larger items, cotton, woollen, and leather goods, tobacco, sugar, coffee, salt fish, rice, butter, hardware, iron, spirits, soap, and glass. The unequal nature of the climate is a drawback; one year will be remarkable for a torrent of rain forty days together, and the next memorable for drought. This is a fact against the farmer; but for such extremes of the seasons Nature has herself provided a set-off in endowing the island with such differences of temperature and such variety of soil that in no year—even though it be marked by local floods or partial droughts—does the average production of the whole island suffer. Thus when, in 1871, the cotton crop—owing to the drought, fell off some 60 per cent in the field as compared with 1870, the harvest from the carob-tree (the "locust bean") yielded a larger revenue than in the year before. In this, however, all authorities agree, that the soil of Cyprus is still an unworked mine, and that, as Consul Lang says, "capital invested would certainly find a handsome return in agricultural enterprise." Among the other sources of local revenue, the salt-fields deserve a passing notice. Thirty years ago those of Larnaca were leased for £400, but in 1871 they produced a clear revenue of £20,000. Nor does this last amount represent the profit which might be realised from this property, for the supply of salt—we give the words of local authority—is "unlimited," and, in spite of the unfortunate fiscal policy of the Turkish Government, the trade continues to increase. In the hope of obtaining an immediate increase of revenue, the Pasha of Cyprus raised the market rates of salt, but, failing in his object, lowered them again. The mischief, however, had been done; and, in spite of the cost of sea-carriage, Syria is now largely supplied with salt from Barbary. Yet but one word is wanting to double the Cyprus revenue from salt; for, by lowering the price a couple of paras per oke, not only would the home consumption rise to former proportions, but the Barbary traders, who at present make only bare profit, would have to abandon the Syrian market. Still, the main prosperity of Cyprus depends upon its land; it is pleasant, therefore, to gather from the official reports promises of future progress. In the first place, we learn that when, in 1869, a year of favourable seasons succeeded one of unfavourable, the Government tithes from the land leaped up 28 per cent. And in the next we note that the value of the crops has, as compared with ten years ago, largely increased bulk for bulk, owing solely to the improvement in the quality of the produce.



"RETALIATION." BY C. B. BIRCH. IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



LEVKOSIA OR NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

Ashe, Thomas, to be Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H M S. Excellent.
Clements, W. F.; Incumbent of St. James's, Little Heath, near Romford.
Cornish, T. T.; Rector of Ufton Nervet.
Deering, Lucius Henry; Vicar of Wales, near Sheffield.
Everett, T. M.; Vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex.
Gabriel, J. A.; Diocesan Inspector for diocese of Carlisle.
Gordon, Cosmo R.; Rector of Chetwynd, Newport, Salop.
Gundry, Henry Dickinson; Vicar of Cerne Abbas, Dorset.
Hoste, J. R. P.; Rural Dean of Farnham
Letts, Ernest F.; Minor Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Ridout, John Dowell; Rector of Little Canfield, Essex.
Robinson, Francis Edward; Vicar of Drayton, Berks.
Sainsbury, Joseph Popham; Vicar of Atworth with South Wraxall, Wilts.
Skipworth, Grey; Vicar of Bonby, near Barton-on-Humber.
Taggart, Thomas A.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Douglas, Isle of Man, and Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen Society.
Waghorne, A. C., to New Harbour, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.—*Guardian.*

The parish church of Eckington, near Chesterfield, has been reopened, after a very effective restoration.

The reopening services of St. Thomas's Church, Gawber, near Barnsley, took place on the 18th inst.

Blickling church, Norfolk, has been rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Street, at the expense of the Marchioness of Lothian, in memory of her husband.

The old church of Osbaldwick, two miles from York, was on the 18th inst. reopened by the Archbishop of York, after undergoing complete restoration.

A beautiful Munich window, consisting of two lights, and representing "Christ Blessing Children," has been placed in All Saints' Church, Norfolk-square, in memory of Mr. Buchanan, M.D. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Bishop of Lichfield was unable through indisposition to attend the consecration of the new church at St. John, West Bromwich, yesterday week, as arranged. The service was deputed to the Coadjutor, Bishop Hobhouse.

The new parish church of St. Andrew, Drypool, Hull, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York last Saturday morning. The total cost of the building is estimated at about £6000, of which £1000 has still to be raised.

Lord Harrowby presided on the 18th inst. at a conversazione of the Christian Evidence Society at the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, at which addresses were delivered upon the state of unbelief in different parts of the world, with suggestions for the best way of promoting the objects which the organisation had in view.

A meeting was held on the 18th at the rooms of the National Society, Broad Sanctuary, in support of the movement to raise a memorial to the memory of the late Bishop Selwyn. The Earl of Powis presided, and among the speakers were Lord Carnarvon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Raikes, M.P., and the Bishop of Albany.

At the monthly board meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday—Bishop Claughton in the chair—a vote of thanks to the American Bishops for their advocacy of the society's cause was, on the motion of the Rev. Brymer Belcher, seconded by Mr. Boodle, unanimously adopted. The business included the granting of £2000 for erecting a steam-mill on the society's estate in Barbadoes.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Clee, on the south of the Humber, near Great Grimsby, was reopened last Saturday. This church, as is recorded in a contemporary inscription on one of the Norman piers near the south door, was consecrated by St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1192. It has now been restored (by Mr. James Fowler) at the sole charge of Mr. A. W. Thorold Grant Thorold, of Weelsby House.

In the Court of Arches last Tuesday on an appeal as to the removal by Mr. Fry, the late churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham, of a chancel screen, side screen, and steps to the communion table put in the church by Mr. Tooth, the Dean of Arches granted a faculty for the removal of all the articles in question except the chancel screen, which will remain, provided that the gates are removed and the panels painted without representations on them.

The Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference reassembled on Monday and began the consideration of the reports of the committees that have been sitting since the adjournment. An address, signed by a number of Members of Parliament and other leading Churchmen, was presented, congratulating the Bishops on their gathering and expressing the hope that their deliberations would tend to union among the various branches of the Anglican Communion.

The Rev. Garnons Williams has presented another chalice and paten to Llandaff Cathedral, in memory of his father, Dean Williams. They are by Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus, and, like those presented last year, are in the style of the Italian Renaissance. Both vessels are richly chased with vine-work, and relieved by raised medallions containing symbols of the Passion and the arms of the cathedral.

A meeting of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday. It was stated that since the commencement of this year the governors have granted £7333 in donations of various amounts to about 650 poor clergymen and clergy widows, aged single daughters and children, and forty-five widows and daughters have been elected to vacant pensions of £20 per annum, and the pensions of twenty-four other widows and daughters have been raised from £20 to £30 per annum. The total number of ladies on the list of pensioners is 712.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the chancel and part of the nave of the permanent Church of St. Augustine, Lynton-road, Bermondsey. When completed, this church is expected to be one of the finest in South London. The architects are Henry Jarvis and Son. The principal contributors towards the building fund have been Mr. Richard Foster, who gave £2500; Mr. Philip Cazenove, who laid the first stone and gave £500; Mr. J. R. West, Mr. J. A. Shaw Stewart, the Incorporated Church Building Society, the South London Fund, and the Trustees of Marshall's Charity.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The examiners in the Final Classical School (T. Fowler, Lincoln; T. H. Grose, Queen's; T. Case, Corpus; F. T. Richards, Trinity; and J. H. Stewart, Christ Church) have issued the following Class-list:—

Class I. A. J. Ashton, Balliol; J. C. Brown, Keble; A. Cattley, New College; G. Cave, St. John's; B. C. Costelloe, Balliol; L. R. Farnell, Exeter; J. S. Furley, Christ Church; W. E. Gabbett, Lincoln; A. E. Haigh, Corpus Christi; H. B. Hodson, Queen's; R. F. Horton, New College; R. S. de Courcy Laffan, Merton; A. F. M. Lockhart, Hertford College; R. L. Ottley, Pembroke; D. G. Ritchie and W. Scott, Balliol; W. E. Smith, New College, and Oscar O'Flahertie Wilde, Magdalen.

Class II. A. A. Baumann, Balliol; W. S. Brook, Oriel; C. E. Brown, Lincoln; T. N. Carter, Queen's; M. S. Crawford, Exeter; F. T. Dalton, Corpus Christi; L. Dyer, Balliol; J. H. J. Ellison, Merton; W. L. Giles St. John's; A. D. Gooley, Balliol; F. W. Gorton, New College; S. G. Hamilton, Balliol; T. A. C. Hampson, New College; H. C. Holloway, Balliol; J. O. Johnston, Keble; L. Kay, Balliol; G. P. F. Keogh, Christ Church; W. P. Ker, Balliol; J. H. W. Lee, Corpus Christi; L. S. Milford, Pembroke; C. J. Moore, Merton; J. M. Mulgen, Worcester; F. D. Ogle, New College; S. Paget, Christ Church; A. H. Pearson, University; E. L. Peel, Balliol; A. C. Smith, St. John's; W. J. Tanner, Pembroke.

Class III. G. T. Atkinson, Magdalen; G. E. Barnard, Merton; H. D. Bateson, Trinity; L. J. T. Darwall, New College; R. S. Dewing and E. C. Jones, Lincoln; W. Hampson, Trinity; T. d'Eyncourt, University; W. F. Goldberg, Lincoln; W. Hampson, Trinity; A. Inkersley, Brasenose; W. P. James, University; E. B. Layard, Keble; H. May, Brasenose; F. H. Mentha, Hertford; W. Pratt, Queen's; J. M'Mullen Rigg, St. John's; J. Smith, Queen's; A. H. Stanton, New College; W. A. Strawbridge, Worcester; A. E. Street, Magdalen; J. L. Stuart, Hertford College; G. H. Wells, St. John's; and A. P. Wickham, New College

Class IV. E. W. Badger, University; W. Bently, Lincoln; B. K. Bourdillon, Queen's; G. F. Burgess, Keble; O. P. Dexter and W. A. L. P. Evans, Christ Church; C. V. Green and A. G. Hutchins, Keble; G. F. Jones, Lincoln; J. E. Moulson, New College; E. G. O'Donoghue, Exeter; F. G. Rucker, Brasenose; H. S. Seymour, Balliol; L. H. B. Spiers, University; A. E. Wigan, Keble; and A. W. Williams-Wynn, Christ Church.

Mr. Arthur Molyneux Jackson, unattached student, late of Magdelen College School, has been elected to the Dixon Exhibition at Queen's.

The trustees of the Eldon Law Scholarship have elected Mr. Alfred Milner, Fellow of New College, as the nineteenth Eldon Scholar.

The result of the recent examination for the Tomline prizes at Eton has been made known, as follows:—Kingdom, K.S., prizeman; French, K.S., Russell prizeman. Order of merit—White Thompson, m.a., K.S.; Brooke, m.a., K.S.; Bayley, m.a.; De Havelland, K.S.; A. Ferries, K.S. Assistant Masters' prizes—H. B. Smith, prizeman. Order of merit—Childers, K.S.; Garst, Brooke, m.i., K.S.; Wood, K.S. Assistant-Masters' junior prize—K. Wood, K.S., prizeman. Order of merit—White Thompson, m.i., K.S.; Du Cane, Wyndham. The examiner was Mr. N. M. Ferrers, M.A., F.R.S. Oppidans Exhibition, 1878—1, Norman; 2, Newton, proxime accessit; 3, Tailby, Winthrop, m.i.; Egerton-Green, Donaldson, m.a.; Wyndham, M.A. The examiner was Mr. E. C. Selwyne.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Winchester:—R. H. Fuller, J. B. Leathes, A. S. W. Whitehorne, E. C. Harpur, H. W. Orange, H. W. Pyddoke, J. R. Lumby, J. R. Le B. Tomlin, R. H. P. Crawfurd, W. E. B. Brodrick, R. S. Milford, F. M. Ingram, E. M'C. Poulter. The following have been elected to exhibitions:—G. W. Ricketts, G. R. Benson, A. N. St. John-Mildmay.

At a meeting of the council of the Oxford Military College, held on the 13th inst., the following new members of council were elected—viz., Lord Napier of Magdala, the Marquis of Lorne, General Lord Mark Kerr, Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and General Maitland, C.B.

The "breaking up" of Magdalen College School, Oxford, took place on the 17th inst. The President of the college was in the chair, and a large number of resident and other friends of the school were present. The reports were of an eminently satisfactory character. The list of honours included two first classes in Moderations and several second classes and other distinctions. The most important prizes were adjudged as follows:—The Sheppard Prize for Classics and the President's Medal for Composition, Tylee; the President's Medal for Mathematics, Platt; the President's Prize for Mathematics, Maxwell; Mathematics, under fifteen, Tollitt; Divinity Prize, Jephson; Head Master's Exhibition, Vincent (Scholar of University College).

Durham Grammar School celebrated its annual speech-day recently, when Canon Tristram, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, presented the prizes. During the past year the following honours have been gained:—J. Adamson, Sizar and Baker Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge, Sixth Senior Optime; W. B. White, Sizarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; J. Harward, "Proxime" to Scholarship at University College, Oxford; W. C. Bradley, Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, second class, Moderations, "Proxime" for the second time to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship, Hartwell Exhibition from Durham School; T. Thistle, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, second class in "Litt. Human.;" T. H. Y. Trotter, New College, Oxford, third class in "Litt. Human.;" J. K. Trotter, Gold Medal of the Royal Artillery Institution for Essay Prize, 1878; W. Greenwell, M.A., University College, Durham, author of "British Barrows," Fellow of the Royal Society; G. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Canon of Truro.

A meeting of the members of the Yorkshire College of Science was held on Monday at Leeds. Dr. Heaton presided. A general view of the position of the college may be best given by stating that £56,000 has now been promised in donations, and that the endowments from the Akroyd Foundation, the Clothworkers' Company, and the bequest of the late Mr. Henry Brown would, if capitalised, represent a further sum of about £20,000. On the question of the proposed new University the committee reported that the college had held friendly communications with the authorities of Owens College, but could not at present make them the subject of a public report. Mr. Baines stated that the number of students this year was 355, as compared with 288 last year.

The report of the Queen's College, Galway, for the session 1876-7, states that the number of students attending lectures during the past session was the largest since the opening of the College, and that "the system of united education has been really carried out in the College," the number of students continuing to represent "in just proportion those classes of the several persuasions who seek for collegiate education." The president says:—"It is gratifying to be able to add that since the opening of the College not a single circumstance has occurred to interrupt the harmony which has subsisted among the students of the several denominations."

A large number of the dignitaries of the Church of Ireland, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Meath, Killaloe, Derry, and Limerick, have addressed a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield in favour of including girls in the awards proposed by the Government bill on Irish Intermediate Education. The memorialists propose that separate examinations at local centres, to be settled by the Commissioners under the Act, should be held.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway writes to state that he is authorised by a lady to offer £1000 towards the formation of a fund to provide some means of collegiate education for women at Oxford, subject to the condition that an equal sum be subscribed within the next few months. A committee of influential persons has been formed at Oxford, who have suggested a scheme which they believe feasible, and who are able and willing to work for its success. Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, have consented to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on the 18th inst. presided over the annual distribution of prizes at the Middle-Class Schools in the City-road. He congratulated the school on the success which it had achieved, and commended the principles upon which the system of education was based. The prizes were delivered by Mrs. Goschen. Among the most distinguished of the recipients were M. A. Cooper, W. Hamar, J. E. Forty, and C. Meanwell, to whom scholarships had been awarded.

The Marquis of Hartington, in distributing, at Eastbourne on Wednesday, the prizes and certificates gained in that district in connection with the Cambridge University local examinations, expressed great satisfaction at the growing interest manifested by the two national Universities in the promotion of secondary education throughout the country.

Lord Houghton on Wednesday presided, in one of the large rooms of Cannon-street Hotel, at the distribution of prizes awarded to pupils in the different departments of the City of London College for Ladies, near Finsbury-square. The occasion was one of special interest, as it marked the first stage of progress under the management of Miss Mary Murton, who acceded last year to the post of Lady Principal, and who was complimented in graceful terms by the noble president as having, while a student at London University, diligently fitted herself for the art of teaching by becoming a proficient in the art of learning. Two scholarships, of the value respectively of 50 guineas and 35 guineas, were included in the prize-list, and were bestowed, the first on Miss Catherine Emily Hemmerde, and the second on Miss Nelly Blakeley, both young ladies having repeatedly mounted the steps of the platform to receive prize after prize in several branches of study. The names of the many recipients were reported by Professor Henry Morley. Other speakers were the Rev. Philip Magnus, examiner; Professor Cassal, who gave the chief French prize; and Mr. Brinley Richards, who gave an account of the progress which had been made by the musical students, his statements being amply verified by the young ladies in the course of a concert, which brought the proceedings to a close.

The annual commemoration of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, was celebrated on Wednesday. The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Rochester, visitor of the school. The Warden, Mr. L. Shuter, congratulated the friends of the boys on the popularity of the school, as evinced by its increasing numbers—there being nearly 800 boys—and on the variety and thoroughness of the teaching, as shown by the highly satisfactory reports of the examiners and the numerous successes the school had attained during the past year at the Universities and the Oxford Local Examinations, where the highest possible honours were obtained. The Head Master, the Rev. A. Johnson, read the report of the examiners awarding the exhibitions at the Universities and a large number of scholarships tenable in the school for the ensuing year. The Bishop of Rochester addressed the boys on their duties and prospects; and the proceedings were closed with recitations in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek.

The permanent buildings of St. Bernard's College, Goldworth, Woking, were opened on Wednesday. They comprise a spacious chapel, dining-hall, dormitories, school-rooms, masters' and mistresses' houses, &c. The school is intended for little boys preparing for public school life, and especially for the public school in London in connection with the Southwark Theological College.

Last Saturday the prize distribution of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, took place, when a large party assembled in the big school to see the prizes given away by the Lord Mayor.

The Rev. W. H. Bond, Second Master of St. Bees' School, and late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of the Barrow School, Borden, Kent.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has consented to distribute the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Aug. 6.

The following scholarships, tenable for one year each, have been awarded by the Masters of the Bench to students of the Middle Temple—viz.: International and Constitutional Law—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. John Scully, of King's Inns, Dublin; and one second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. Arthur Robert Ingpen, of the University of London. Common and Criminal Law—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. Nobushige Iriye, of the University, Tokio, Japan; and a second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. Herbert Louis P. Elles, of Balliol College, Oxford. Real and Personal Property—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. Joseph Gatey, of the University of London Equity—One second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. George Godfrey Gray, of the University of London, LL B.

At the examination by the Incorporated Law Society of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Arnold Muir Wilson, John Thomas Anderson, Harry Plews, Charles A. M. Lightbound, William Ramsden, Arthur Newman, Robert Henry Carpenter, Henry Earnest Ward, Cecil Edward Kingsford, and William Rudd. The council of the society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Wilson, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Anderson, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; to Mr. Plews, Mr. Lightbound, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Newman, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Ward, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Rudd, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, under the age of twenty-six, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—Henry Bulcock, Frederick Arthur Evans, Alexander James Fenton, Archibald H. J. Fletcher, John Sydenham Francis, Hugh Roger Hartley, James Thomas Heppell, William Arthur Jellicorse, Francis John Trewhitt, and Wm. Augustus Woodley, jun. The council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit. The examination committee have further certified that the answers of the following candidates were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to commendation if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Benjamin Thomas Bartrum, M.A., B.C.L., Charles John Buckmaster, William Handley Kay, Samuel Richard Meredith, B.A., and George Tilling (would have been entitled to certificates of merit). The number of candidates examined in this term was 324; of these 262 passed and sixty-two were postponed.

A tank of 2000 gallons of creosote, which was on its way from Birmingham to South Wales, burst at Hereford on the 19th inst., and ran into the River Wye, killing a great quantity of salmon, trout, and other fish.

The bark Scottish Admiral sailed from Gravesend on the 19th inst. with the following number of emigrants for Brisbane:—Forty-seven married men, forty-six married women, 123 single men, fifty single women, sixty-two children between the ages of twelve and one, and fifteen infants.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Earl Dalhousie, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last. There has been some expeditious telegraphing to and from Australia. The Agent-General for South Australia sent a telegram to Adelaide, South Australia, at three p.m., last Monday from Broad-street, E.C., and a reply to same was received by him, at Westminster, at 9.45 a.m. next morning.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	14	5 7 4
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	10	3 16 8
4 Sauce ditto	12	3 15 4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4 18 0
4 Salt ditto, gilt bowls	1	2 0	4 Salt ditto, gilt bowls	2	4 0
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Dear Sirs,—We have the satisfaction to inform you that all our deeds, books, cheques, and paper deposited in the two safes made by you for us some time ago, were entirely saved from the conflagration on last night, in spite of the intense heat arising from destruction of so large a stock of oil, tallow, railway, and other greases stored in the above portion of our premises.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Signed) SAML. SMITH and Co.
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Purchased in Paris as Models,
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PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK.
Trade Mark:
GRIFFIN'S HEAD SUPPORTED BY WINGS.
Motto:
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These VELVETEENS, dyed in the new shade of BLUE-BLACK by a special process, are guaranteed to retain their colour and brilliancy, and cannot be distinguished from GROS'S SILK VELVET at four or five times the price. Special makes for CHILDREN'S WEAR.
This VELVETEEN takes the needle much easier than any other make.
May be had at all Drapers' and Wholesale Houses.
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The LOUIS VELVETEEN PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE BLACK. Be careful to see the VELVETEENS bear this Trade Mark. The LOUIS VELVETEEN is NOT dearer than inferior dyes and makes.
Agents for Wholesale only:
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ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING HABITS Cured by Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDING BRACE for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a handsome figure. 10s. 6d. each.—86, Berners-st. Illustrations sent.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the matrimonial career of Eleyn, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the elite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

HOLY BAZIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is a most rare perfume, distilled from the HOLY BAZIL FLOWER of HINDU (Ocymum sanctum), to be remarkable for its unique fragrance. Sold in 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Lab-ratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street W.; and by their Agents in all parts of the civilised world.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S PISTACHIO-NUT SKIN and COMPLEXION POWDER imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also removes the sunplea-antness of too copious perspiration.—2, New Bond-street, London, W. May be had of all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Earth with the same facility as a book. In boxes 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Ladies visiting the seaside, exposed to sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects. 4s. 6d. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. ROWLANDS' ODONTO bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness. 2s. 9d. Sold by Chemists. Ask for Rowlands'

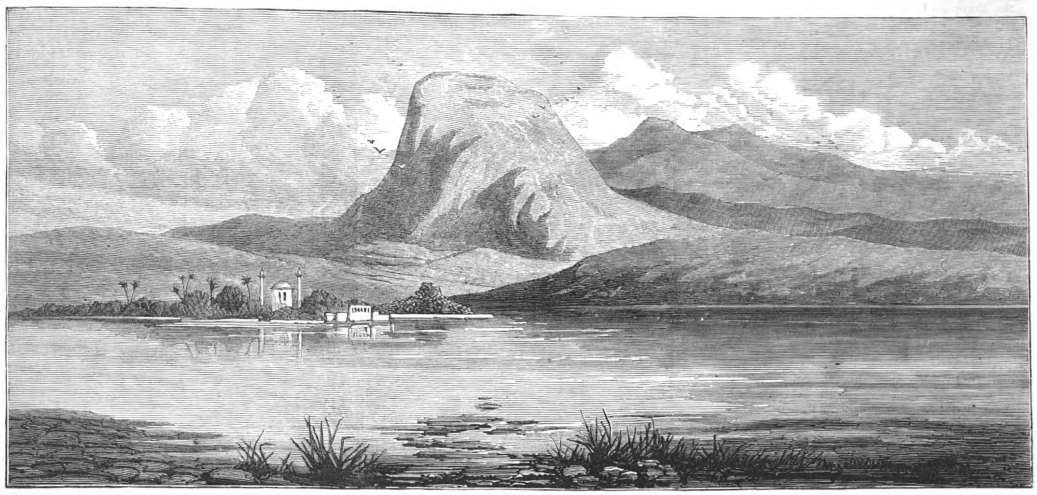
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 27 1878.





"GIRL READING." BY C. E. PERUGINI.

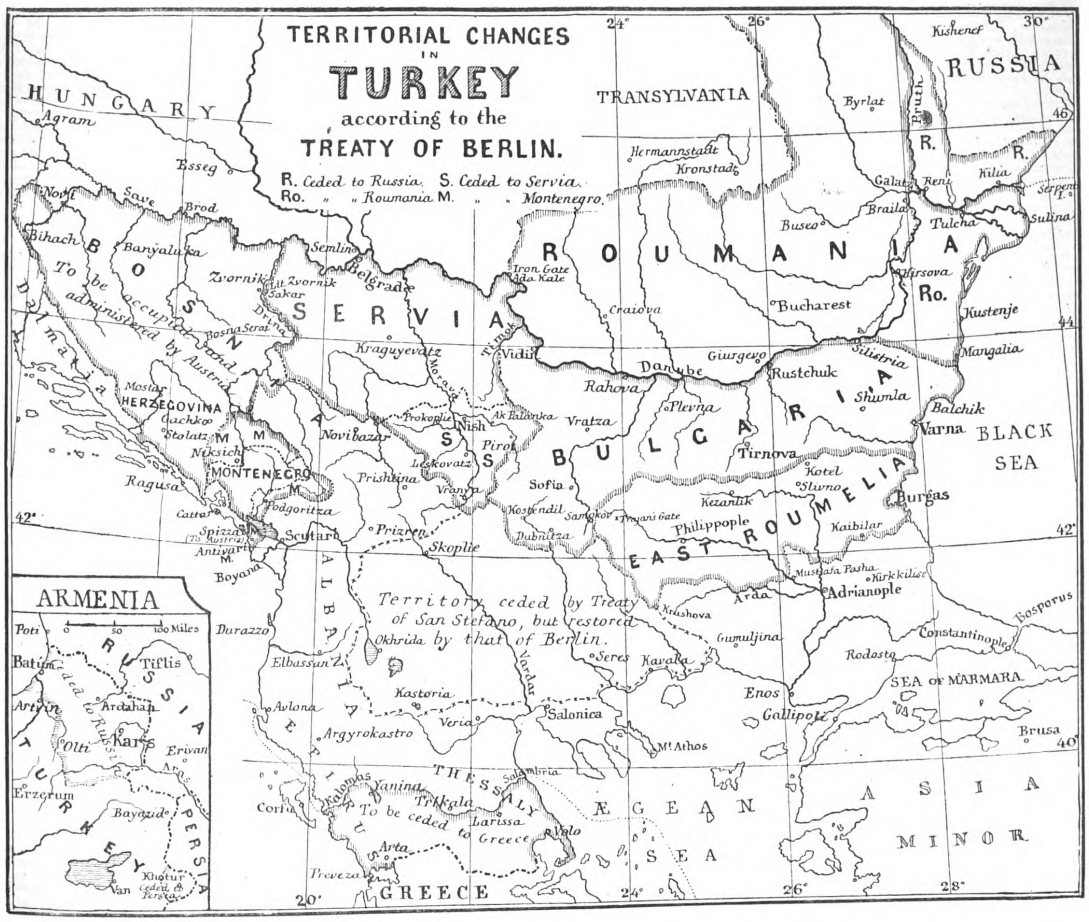
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS (STAVRO VOUNI), CYPRUS: VIEW FROM NEAR LARNACA.

THE TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

Our Map of the territorial changes, made by the Treaty of Berlin, in European Turkey and the adjacent provinces or States, puts before the reader's eye the relative situation of every piece of country taken from its late Sovereign and transferred to another Government. The portions marked "R," being those ceded to Russia, consist in the European map of those districts of Bessarabia, which lie north of the Kilia outlet of the Lower Danube and east of the Pruth; but, in the small map of a corner of Armenia, which occupies a separate compartment of our Engraving, the Asiatic territory ceded to Russia is also shown, including the seaport of Batoum, and the fortresses of Kars and Ardahan. The Dobrudscha, or strip of land inclosed between the bend of the Lower Danube, the Black Sea, and a line drawn from Silistria to Mangalia, south of Trajan's Wall, has been given to Roumania, as is here indicated by the sign "Ro." The accession of new territory to Servia, marked by the letter "S," will be found south of its former boundary on the side towards Bulgaria; and the important fortified city of Nish, with the border towns of Pirot and Vranja, has passed under Servian rule. The little highland principality of Montenegro is enlarged by the addition, marked "M," of a strip around three sides of its limited domain, with a very small bit of the Adriatic seacoast, being the town and port of Antivari. The newly-constituted semi-independent State of Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Balkans, possessing an area of 23,000 square miles, and including Sofia, to the west, and Varna, to the east, with all the battle-fields of the late campaign, is distinctly represented in this Map. To the south of it lies a considerable province, henceforth to be styled East Roumelia, inhabited by a mixed Bulgarian and Turkish population, which has suffered far more than any other country from the late horrid massacres and other effects of misrule or inhuman strife between hostile races and religions. This province is now to be placed under a reformed



administration, with guarantees for liberty and equity, prescribed by the European Congress. We can but hope that the lot of all its inhabitants, both Christian and Mohammedan, will be rendered tolerable; and that they will be compelled to refrain from destroying and outraging each other. The condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most westerly provinces of the Turkish Empire, was quite as bad, or even worse, previous to the revolt and massacres of 1876, inasmuch as they were greatly impoverished by a vicious fiscal system, and excluded from foreign commerce. They are now, as shown at a glance in our Map, to be occupied and administered by the Austrian Empire. The total amount of the territories lost by the Sultan under the Treaty of Berlin is 71,500 square miles, with an aggregate population of three millions and a half. A much larger deduction from his Empire in Roumelia or European Turkey, corresponding with the ancient Thrace and Macedonia, was proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano. This would have brought the projected new Bulgarian principality southward to the shores of the Ægean, only sparing the port of Salonica and the peninsula of Mount Athos. Our Map will make it clear that so much of what Turkey was forced to cede at San Stefano has been restored by the Congress at Berlin.

We may here notice the publication, by Mr. Stanford, of an excellent coloured map of this subject, which many of our readers will like to preserve as a more permanent memorial of the late grand transaction in the affairs of the East.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of this establishment closed on Saturday with a repetition of Verdi's "Aida," the cast, as recently noticed, including Madame Patti as Aida, Madame Scalchi as Amneris, Signor Nicolini as Radamès, and Signor Graziani as Amonasro. The final week has comprised the benefit on Thursday of Madame Patti (who repeated her charming performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula," which had not been heard for some seasons); and on Friday that of Mdlle. Albani, who appeared in three of her favourite characters—as Gilda in the first act of "Rigoletto," as Lucia in the last act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and as Violetta in the last act of "La Traviata." The entertainments on this occasion included a ballet divertissement, with the clever dancing of Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Reuters. The reception of Madame Patti and Mdlle. Albani was of the most enthusiastic kind.

The season just closed opened on April 2, the first few weeks having comprised repetitions of well-known operas, with several sudden changes in the cast or of the work performed, owing to the unusual number of cases of indisposition caused by the ungenial weather of the period, the chief instance having been that of Mdlle. Thalberg, whose reappearance was delayed, and who, after a few performances, was incapacitated from singing by continued throat ailment.

The first novelty of the season was the production, on June 1, of an Italian version of M. Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie," in which the charming performance of Mdlle. Albani as the heroine was a prominent feature, excellent also having been that of M. Capoul, the original representative of Paul in Paris. The revival of Meyerbeer's opera, "Le Prophète," in June, after an interval of nine years, was an interesting event, and afforded fresh manifestation of the enhanced declamatory powers of Madame Scalchi and Signor Gayarre respectively in the characters of Fides and John of Leyden. A second absolute novelty was the production, on July 9, of Flotow's latest opera, "Alma, l'Incantatrice," originally brought out at Paris in the preceding spring. This afforded a fresh triumph for Mdlle. Albani in the title-character, which she had previously filled in the Paris representation of the work. A marked success was obtained by Mdlle. Belocca in her excellent performance as Zingaretta; M. Capoul as Camoens having been an important accession in the cast. "Semiramide"—revived on July 11, after three years' interval—gave occasion for Madame Patti's appearance as the Assyrian Queen for the first time in England. Of her transcendently fine singing of the exceptionally florid and difficult music, as also of the effective performances of Madame Scalchi as Arsace, and M. Maurel as Assur, we spoke last week.

Besides the artists incidentally named above, other well-known singers have reappeared, including Mesdames Saar and Corsi, Mdlles. Smeroschi, Ghiotti, Cottino, Avigliana, De Synnerberg, Signori Bolis, Carpi, Pavani, Piazza, Sabater, Rosario, Rossi, Manfredi, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, Capponi, Ordinas, Caracciolo, Scolara, and Raguer.

Several new appearances have been made, with various degrees of success, including those of Mdlles. Cepeda, Bertelli, Mantilla, Sarda, and De Riti, Signor Carbone, and M. Jamet.

The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist—and the chorus have been on the same extensive scale as in preceding seasons. Mr. J. Pittman has well fulfilled the duties of organist, besides having acted as adapter of the English text of the new operas; other offices having also been well filled as before, including those of the leader of the ballet, Mr. Betjemann; chorus-master, Signor C. Corsi; ballet-master, M. Hansen; and stage manager, Signor Tagliafico. The scenic artists, Messrs. Dayes and Caney, have maintained their high reputation, and the splendour of the stage effects has been as great as heretofore. The ballet department has again included the skilful dancing of Mdlle. Girod and the Mdlles. Reuters, besides that of Mdlle. Zucchi, a new appearance. Signori Vianesi and Bevignani have, in alternation, displayed the same ability in conducting the performances as during past seasons.

Covent Garden Theatre will reopen on Aug. 3 for a series of Promenade Concerts, as before, under the direction of Messrs. Gatti. The arrangements include the engagement of a fine orchestra of about eighty performers, of many of the principal English vocalists, and of Mdlle. Marie Krebs, Miss Josephine Lawrence, and Madame D'Remury as solo pianists; M. Paul Viardot as solo violinist, and Mr. H. Reynolds as solo cornet. Dr. Arthur Sullivan is to be the conductor, and Mr. A. Burnett the leading violinist.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have already given a summary of the regular season of this establishment, which closed on Saturday week. The series of farewell performances, which began on the following Monday with "Il Flauto Magico," will terminate this (Saturday) evening with "Lucia di Lammermoor," for the benefit of Madame Gerster, a repetition of "Carmen" having been announced for the previous evening for the benefit of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk. The other operas given during the interval have been repetitions of works mostly cast as recently noticed. Of the concluding performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when the programme included an afternoon concert and an evening performance in the theatre of "Don Giovanni." The concert consisted of familiar materials, and was conducted by Sir Michael Costa, the vocalists having been Madame Etelka Gerster, Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Pappenheim, Alwina Valleria, and Tremolli; Signori Fancelli, Del Puente, and Galassi, and M. Thierry—with occasional co-operation of the chorus of her Majesty's Theatre, the band of which, in association with that of the Crystal Palace, played the overtures to "Masaniello" and "Zampa." The cast of the opera included Madame Hélène Crosmond as Donna Anna, Mdlle. Valleria as Elvira, Madame Trebelli as Zerlina, Signor Del Puente as Don Giovanni, and M. Thierry as Leporello.

Special concerts are to take place this (Saturday) afternoon at the Alexandra Palace and the Crystal Palace. The festival in aid of the Tonic Sol-Fa College will be held at the former place, the programme including performances by 3000 certificated singers. At the Muswell Hill building a Mendelssohn Festival will be given, the first part of the concert consisting of compositions by that composer.

The performance of Suppé's operetta "Galatea and Pygmalion" and a concert are announced to take place this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, under the auspices of the London Academy of Music.

ALERT AND DISCOVERY EXPEDITION.

Experts alone are competent to decide how much of success was accomplished and how much of failure was incurred by the expedition whose story is recorded, with a fulness of detail which would be wearisome if it were not so instructive and so useful, in the two volumes entitled *Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea*, by Captain Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S. (Sampson Low and Co.) But anybody, expert or not, is competent to testify to the exceeding interest of the narrative, the sailor-like vigour and smartness of its style, the manly frankness and modesty of its tone and spirit. The expedition, to speak bluntly and briefly, neither accomplished the north-west passage nor reached the North Pole; but, for all that, it need not be regarded as a failure. It may be credited with so much success, at least, as is freely allowed to the aspirant who aims at the pigeon and hits the crow, even if the gallant members of the expedition do not, as they well might, console themselves with the reflection that by deserving success they have done more than is generally done by those who win it. What was it, then, somebody may ask, that the expedition accomplished? The answer may be given in a very few words, so far as the main purpose of the voyage is concerned. It proved conclusively, in the opinion of many high authorities, that, if the North Pole is ever to be reached at all, the attempt must not be made by way of Smith's Sound. And how not to do it is, when the ways of proceeding are limited in number, a sort of guide in the direction of how to do it. "The Pole," it is roundly asserted by one authority, "must be sought by ship alone, and by the only track which has not yet been found impossible for steam to penetrate—by the sea of Spitzbergen." However this may be, the problem is pretty clearly one of which it cannot be said "solvitur ambulando;" but it is not impossible, however improbable, that the solution may in good time be provided by means of some new invention connected with locomotion, and that men will be found to have vexed themselves fruitlessly about the question of routes. It needs a machine which will transport men and provisions and whatever else is necessary, in a reasonable time, over 360 miles, on more or less impracticable ice.

It was on May 29, 1875, that the expedition started from Portsmouth, if not with the "favouring gales" of the poet, still with an inspiriting telegram from the Queen. On July 4 they crossed the Arctic Circle, and from that time until Sept. 3 they "experienced perpetual day." On Oct. 4, 1876, they recrossed the Arctic Circle, after "fifteen months' unnatural division of light and darkness." The record of what took place during those fifteen months is the history of gallant efforts only half-rewarded, great sufferings nobly borne, long trials patiently met, monotonous existence cheerfully accepted, various dangers courageously encountered and overcome, a terrible disaster to crown the whole. That disaster, it will be remembered, was a dire, unexpected, inexplicable visitation of scurvy—a disaster which is fully described in the volumes under consideration, with the addition of written opinions whence the reader may be able to form an independent judgment as to the controversy not yet at rest about the probable causes of the disheartening outbreak. The expedition, as everybody knows, consisted of two vessels, the "Discovery" and the "Alert"—the former under the command of Captain Stephenson, and the latter under the command of Captain Nares, who had both ships under his general orders. Both ships crossed Smith Sound on July 29, 1875, and on the 31st their struggles with the obstructive ice may be said to have fairly commenced. On Aug. 25 a suitable harbour was discovered, northward of Lady Franklin Sound; and there the Discovery was left in winter quarters from that day until about Aug. 20, 1876. Meantime, that the honours of the expedition might be shared as fairly as possible between the two ships, a sledge crew, under an officer from the Discovery, was taken on in the Alert, which on Sept. 1 reached the spot at which she was destined, but by no means intended, to pass the winter, under the protection of her very enemy the ice, and threatened, for eleven dreary months, with a catastrophe, should she experience "a gale blowing towards the shore." Henceforth, until the expedition prepared to return, the tale is, so far as the main purpose of the gallant explorers was concerned, a tissue of disappointments and misfortunes; and the only way properly to appreciate it is to take the map and follow the courses of the several sledge parties during the autumn of 1875 and the spring of 1876. To summarise the story here, with such omissions as limits of space would necessitate, might bewilder rather than enlighten the reader, who would find himself in latitudes too high for his attainment and among Capes and Points of which he had never so much as heard the names. Suffice it to remark that the exertions of Commander Markham, Lieutenant Aldrich, and other gallant officers and men were attended, during the autumn, with some very serious consequences in the way of frost-bite, to say nothing of dogs in fits and other unpleasant occurrences, but that the results of the sledge-journeys were, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging. They are thus summed up by Sir George Nares:—"The advance of a large dépôt of provisions in the following spring; an invaluable additional experience in Arctic travelling; and further, by our greater good fortune in finding continuous land over or near which to travel, we succeeded in wresting from Sir Edward Parry and his companions their gallantly achieved distinction of having advanced the British flag to the highest northern latitude."

When, however, they set to work in that spring, for which they had so carefully and energetically prepared, the hopes aroused were doomed to disappointment. General Frost-Bite was reinforced by General Scurvy, and both made war upon the dauntless sailors who had invaded the land of ice: already, during the autumn the frost-bitten had been obliged to submit to amputation; and now the scurvy-stricken were to be disabled, and in some cases to die. Moreover, when anxiety touching the safety of the several sledge-parties, whether commanded by Markham, or Aldrich, or another, was relieved, the relief was to be purchased at the cost of knowing that the object of the expedition was unattainable. It was agreed on all hands that the North Pole is not to be reached by the route which was adopted, not even with a lighter equipment and with better fortune in the important matter of health.

In the meantime the winter had been passed, and how that wearisome period was whiled away is the theme of many pages, which are the most agreeable and not the least interesting, although they are of course among the least important, of the two volumes. Of snow-houses, of ventilation, of Arctic clothing, of astronomical observations, of auroral phenomena; of the way in which Guy Fawkes is treated by Arctic explorers, of performances at the "Royal Arctic Theatre," and the manner in which Lieutenant Aldrich did with his piano supply the place of a whole band of musicians; of parasalenæ, three mock moons at once, prismatic colours and natural fireworks, of a "ladies' mile" marked out and so christened on the frozen Arctic snow, of a splendid Christmas Day at a "temperature of minus 34 deg.," and of other accompaniments of an Arctic winter, the author discourses in a style that rivets the attention, enlists the sympathies, gratifies the curiosity, and, in the case of the young and adventurous, is calculated to excite emulation.

In an ample but not voluminous appendix will be found a great deal of scientific information, based upon notes taken or edited by Captain H. W. Feilden, R.A., naturalist to the expedition, and divided under the heads of ethnology, mammalia, ornithology, ichthyology, and so on. When it is added that there are two useful maps, many admirable illustrations, and the desirable index; that the two volumes are got up, as regards the paper, type, and binding, after a fashion which is simply excellent; and that the narrative is most conveniently arranged so as to give, as it were, a monthly report of the whole proceedings, readers will surely understand that, whether in point of intrinsic interest and value or of extrinsic form and features, the work is one which has an exceptional claim to their notice and regard.

Another book upon this subject is *The Great Frozen Sea: A Personal Narrative of the Voyage of the Alert*, by Captain Albert Hastings Markham, R.N. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.). He had, before taking the command of that vessel in the expedition of 1875 and 1876, proved his talents for this kind of authorship by his narratives of the "Cruise of the Rosario" in the West Pacific, and of a "Whaling Cruise in Baffin's Bay." His merits as a courageous, skilful, and persevering leader of Arctic research, as well as a naval officer of high professional ability, have been generally acknowledged. In conducting, as he did, the memorable sledge journey over the northward tract of perpetual ice-fields and ice-hills, which may perhaps be regarded as a continent of ice, and in thus advancing farther towards the North Pole than any other party has ever done, Captain Markham has earned a conspicuous rank among Arctic explorers. This volume tells the story in a very interesting manner, and will probably find acceptance with a larger circle of readers than the officially authentic and complete account of the whole expedition prepared by Captain Sir George Nares. All the details of sledge travelling, halting and encamping, provisioning, cooking, clothing, and the carrying of weights, are minutely described. The volume is furnished with maps and illustrations which help the understanding of its subject.

A handsome folio, published by Mr. Marcus Ward, of Chandos-street, and entitled *Shores of the Polar Sea*, contains sixteen fine chromo-lithographs and many engravings, from drawings by Dr. Edward L. Moss, one of the medical officers of this expedition on board her Majesty's ship Alert. Dr. Moss has written a very entertaining and sufficient commentary, narrative and descriptive, to accompany these striking views of Arctic scenery and pictures of the various positions of the ships, the sledges, and the crews or detached parties of men, which form a vivid representation of all the outward aspects most worthy to be remembered in their experience of that wonderful region. This volume would make an appropriate gift for Christmas, when even the mild English winter is apt to remind us of what we have heard and read concerning the Arctic world, and there may be some additional relish of home comforts at the snug fireside in contemplating such adventures or scenes of so wild and stern a nature as we see here depicted.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The subject of our Illustration this week is the interior of the brilliant saloon of prismatic glass—the ceiling and walls being entirely covered with decorations in that material—which has been constructed for the Shah of Persia, in the Pavilion erected for his Majesty's accommodation, on the Passy side of the Trocadéro Park. The exterior of the building is not remarkable, except for the green colour of its walls and the heraldic Golden Lion, armed with a scymetar, which adorns its front; but the vestibule, which occupies all the ground floor, has its pillars and sides ornamented with porcelain of Oriental design; and a fountain and vases filled with flowers give it a very pleasing aspect. The saloon above, which is shown in our Engraving, is carpeted and furnished with luxurious divans and tables covered with the finest gold-embroidered cloth, or the textile fabrics of Cashmere, than which nothing can be more sumptuous and splendid. A peculiar decorative effect is produced by the use of glass, whether cut into innumerable diamond facets, as in the ceiling, to refract the rays of light, or worked in a variety of geometrical patterns, on the walls, with a sort of damask, bright and black surfaces relieved against each other. This style of ornament is likely to be imitated by some of the cafés and restaurants of Paris.

The joint committee of her Majesty's Commissioners and of the Society of Arts for Promoting Visits of Selected Artisan Reporters to the Paris Exhibition have completed the arrangements under which artisans will be sent to Paris. Each artisan is expected to devote from eight to fourteen days to the visit. He will be paid £8, out of which he must pay all charges connected with his trip. Free admission to the Exhibition will be granted. Arrangements have been made with the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, for the purchase of a return ticket to Paris and back, available for fourteen days, at the price of 20s. Lodgings have been provided at a reduced scale, and arrangements have been made for obtaining meals also at reduced charges. Besides the artisans selected by the joint committee, artisans may be sent at the expense of their employers or local committees. Such artisans will be supplied with the necessary cards and certificates to enable them to take advantage of arrangements and facilities afforded by the joint committee. Employers or local committees subscribing to the fund may select or send out artisans in number to the extent of one for each £10 subscribed, or subscribers to the fund may nominate for consideration and selection by the joint committee such artisans as they may think suitable to represent the special trade or trades of the district or party subscribing. Subscriptions are sought from local committees, individual firms, or employers to enable the joint committee to carry out the undertaking on a complete and successful scale.

IN A WOOD WITH THE WOODBINE.

It is a sultry summer's day, and I am endeavouring to "take it coolly," with a leisurely stroll along the wide pathway—or "Riding," as we term it—of a wood. The wood is so large, and the Riding is so long and straight, that at its farthest end I can only catch the very narrowest peep of the blue sky, at the extremity of the avenue of trees. The path of this Riding has grassed over since I saw the horses of the scarlet-coated Huntsman and Whips trampling it into mud, under the bare boughs of the wintry trees; and now, on this hot day, to stroll down this green avenue, is to pace the aisle of a grand cathedral of Nature, where the pillars and groined arches are supplied by the tree-trunks and interlacing boughs, and where the elaborate traceries are worked out in the rich foliage and diversified creepers. The sun-glow irradiates the trees and makes a lattice-work of shine and shade across my path; there is everywhere a glimmer of light among the dense masses of deep green; and the tall, spreading bracken-ferns not only make a rich under-growth, but also fringe the sides of the Riding with a gracefulness that is peculiarly their own.

It is so green on all sides that we can at once emphatically pronounce this to be the green-wood—the good green wood, the merry green-wood, "Where the mavis and merle are singing." And they are singing, now! The bold thrush, not whispering soft nothings to his plainly-dressed wife, but shouting at the top of his voice, "Sweet bird! sweet bird!" with a delightful iteration of rapturous joy. Here we see to perfection

> The pride of Summer, the green prime,
> The many, many leaves all twinkling;

as was said (in his "Hero and Leander") by Thomas Hood, who, in many of his poems, especially in his "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," has drawn beautiful and truthful pictures of sylvan scenes.

But, although there is in this woodland landscape such a preponderance of green, yet other colours are not lacking to vary the hue, if it were possible for the spectator to see anything monotonous in the eye-refreshing tint. Foxgloves, unfortunately, do not grow here; consequently, I miss their clusters of tall spires hung with fairy-folk bells. But, by the sides of the small brooks and ditches that traverse the wood, I note the reddish purples on the straight stems of the loose-strife; and there are golden buttercups, and pink campions, and dark briony, and the browner nut-bushes, and the pale blossoms of the blackberry, and the delicate yellows and reds of the many flowering grasses, and the large bunches of white bloom on the wayfaring tree, and the lovely blush of the common dog rose, and the white privet blossom with its delicate perfume, and the broad dusty-white discs of the elder, somewhat strong in its scent, were it not counteracted and overpowered by the delicious perfume of the honeysuckle. Delicious, indeed! it has truly been said, that

> No blossom wild
> So rich a scent displays;
> So far, so full, the passing air
> The sweetness of its breath may bear.

Swinging and trailing from tree to tree, in some places, as I note, to a height of twenty feet from the ground, it hangs its chains of blossoms from bough to bough, their prevailing tint being a pale cream, with variations of brighter yellows and crimsons.

> With clasping tendrils it invests the branch,
> Else unadorned, with many a gay festoon
> And fragrant chaplet; recompensing well
> The strength it borrows with the grace it lends.

Here, on either side of this woodland walk, I see thousands of these gay festoons thickly covered with their fragrant chaplets. Surely this delicious plant—beloved by the artists and sculptors of Greece—was never seen to greater luxuriance than in this wood, unvisited as it is at this season of the year, and only patronised in the time of sport, when honeysuckles are not in bloom. Now they are wasting their sweetness, so far as appreciative noses are concerned; and, though

> The woodbine's honeyed perfumes breathe,

no Rimmel or Piesse or Lubin is here, to transfer those perfumes by his magical art, where they can give pleasure to others than myself. Among the guests who, on the authority of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, attended Lady Flora's tea-party I remember that there were representatives of the Honeysuckle family.

> The sweet Misses Woodbine, from country and town,
> With their brother-in-law, the wild Trumpet, came down.

Very fragrant and lovely are all the members of the Woodbine family. Michael Drayton, Shakspeare's contemporary, in his poem of "The Three Chaplets," says,

> These honeysuckles, then, I'll take,
> Whose sweets shall help their smelling.

In the same poem he had also said,

> Then eglantine I'll next put in,
> The sense with sweetness seizing:

thus properly distinguishing between the woodbine and the eglantine, which is the wild sweetbriar. And this is worth noting, as Milton, in "L'Allegro," wrongly calls the honeysuckle "the twisted Eglantine;" and it is also doubtful to what plant Keats refers as "the pastoral Eglantine," in his "Ode to a Nightingale." Shakspeare, as ever, is perfectly clear on this point, and never confused the woodbine with the eglantine. Where, for example, in "Cymbeline," Arviragus says that fair Fidele's grassy tomb shall not lack the primrose, like her face; the azured harebell, like her veins;

> No; nor
> The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
> Out-sweeten'd not thy breath!

And that famous bank, known to Oberon, where slept Titania, was

> Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
> With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

Here the two plants are mentioned as combining their fragrance. In another passage, in the same fairy play, he gives the two names of the honeysuckle. The enamoured Titania says:—

> Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms!
> . . . So doth the woodbine, the sweet honeysuckle,
> Gently entwist.

It is the most luxuriant of our climbing plants, and well deserves its popular name woodbine, from the way in which its bine trails from branch to branch of the trees and climbs up their trunks with lithe flexibility. When Tennyson's Olivia, in her fit of frolic mirth, strove to span the thick waist of the Talking Oak, and the monarch of the forest wished that he might be the fair young beech, that he might have been altogether clasped in her dainty arms, he had this consolation—

> Yet seemed the pressure thrice as sweet
> As woodbine's fragile hold.

Unlike the ritualistic American poplars that bow to the east, the woodbine follows the course of the sun from east to west, and puts out its welcome clusters of green leaves earlier than most of our hedge-row plants. By-the-way, the cottagers use the juices of these green leaves as a potent remedy against the sting of a bee. Charlotte Smith told us how—

> Wound o'er the hedge-rows' oaken boughs,
> The woodbine's tassels float in air.

And as I think of the honeysuckle brightening the hedgerow with its flowers and fragrance, I recall the time, now twenty-eight years ago, when I put down my name for a volume of verse to be published by subscription, by a young pattern-drawer for muslin-work, in Glasgow. The volume was issued—in April, 1853, printed by David Bogue—with the unpretentious titlepage, "Poems, by Alexander Smith;" and in the numerous—some critics said, too numerous—similes of fresh thought and fancy the hero of "A Life-Drama" was made to say,

> I'll write a tale through which my passion runs
> Like honeysuckle through a hedge of June.

It was a simile as true as beautiful; and, although the author died all too young, yet that book of "Poems"—that could not see the light until the expenses of its publication were guaranteed—literally "thrust fame upon him." But, talking of similes in connection with the woodbine, we may remember that when Hero, in Shakspeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," bids Margaret persuade Beatrice to hide in the bower in Leonato's garden, she describes it as

> the pleached bower,
> Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
> Forbid the sun to enter—like favourites
> Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
> Against the power that bred it.

A most appropriate plant is the woodbine for a "bower," even if it were the bower of Eve herself, in Eden, where everything

> With what to sight or smell was sweet;

and, we may remember that, on the eve of May Day, the May Queen told her mother that

> The honeysuckle round the porch has wov'n its wavy bowers.

Tennyson is too correct an observer of Nature to represent the woodbine in blossom on the last day of April; but by that date the forward green leaves of the plant make a goodly show.

My stroll down this green pathway of the wood has brought me to the hand-gate that opens on to a field of heather-like, many-coloured clover; and I find that I have come to the end of my walk in the "Riding." By-the-way, "Walks in Ridings" would be no bad theme, were it not for the fear that the reader would expect to peruse an account of a pedestrian tour in the Ridings of Yorkshire. Well, it is time for me to leave the wood; so I will gather some of its woodbine, and, backing up these delicately-tinted and deliciously-perfumed flowers with some smaller sprays of the bracken fern, I shall carry home a bouquet that is not only good to the sight, but pleasant to the smell—according to the good old English word, a veritable "nosegay." CUTHBERT BEDE.

ART IN PARIS.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—SCANDINAVIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

In the present article we propose glancing at a few of the more characteristic pictures belonging to those countries which, in an art-sense at least, may be termed the Minor States. Three of such we include under the general name of Scandinavia. This glance must necessarily be cursory, as the limit allotted to these papers has already been reached.

Beginning with Sweden and Norway, we find, as a general rule, that the artists of these countries devote themselves to sea-pieces and landscapes, and that with no ordinary amount of success. A. Wahlberg, of Sweden, for example, has several fine landscapes, two especially—one with a moonlight effect on a seaside village, with shipping; and another showing a similar effect on the open sea and on some craft by a jetty in the foreground, with a lighthouse in the distance. In the pictures in which foliage is introduced, Wahlberg shows much of the lightness and delicacy of Corot, with greater solidity of workmanship and liveliness of colour. Another excellent landscapist is Oscar Törna. His Haymaking in a marshy meadow near a wooded village is very charming; but the style as well as the scene is French, and the nationality of a painter's works can never be asserted if he persists in going for inspiration to other lands. B. Nordenberg wields a more patriotic pencil, and shows us a young man brought home on a sledge with what appears to his anxious family, who crowd round him, a mortal hurt. It is but sorry consolation to them that the bear whose claws had wrought these terrible wounds is being borne in dead, suspended from a pole resting on the brawny shoulders of two peasants. The story is altogether very effectively told, and has about it a characteristic smack of the north. N. Forsberg is another Swedish artist whose technical qualities are of an undeniable order; and his professional tumbling boys, whose agile contortions are being watched by a rich Jew-looking showman, with the object of striking a bargain with their trainer, is in workmanship and colour all that one could possibly wish, only one regrets that such admirable talent is wasted on subjects not germane to the artist's native land. Count G. Von Rosen's lover buying for his sweetheart a bunch of roses in a crowded flower market in front of a Gothic façade is a bright, joyous picture, without being so slavishly French as some of its neighbours. Hugo Salmson, for example, in his two Picardy pictures—especially in the one showing a young peasant girl leaning on her hoe, as with her creel she rests on a green bank and looks towards the distant village—illustrates this. He does not altogether throw off his individuality, any more than do the others: only, like them, he submits himself too entirely to Parisian example and practice. One of the finest samples of this French influence will be found in A. Hagborg's Breton fisher-woman, with a flaxen-haired child in her arms, standing bare-footed at the end of a jetty, looking anxiously over the troubled sea. The figures are life-size, and that of the woman, in her scant attire, as she fronts unheedingly the storm, is striking in no ordinary degree. Jules Breton himself, we should imagine, would be proud to have painted this "Souvenir de Bretagne." H. P. Birger is French in another way. His proclivities lead him to depict the manners and customs of "Society" and of fashionable life; and C. Larsson again gives to his classic mythology a touch of modern French cynicism, and much more than a touch of modern French art. His "Amor-Mercurius," whom we see with a purse in one hand and a bow in the other, alighting undraped, with golden wings, before a golden curtain, is a very delightful conceit, and embodies all that the Academy can teach him either in form or colour. Mr. Larsson does here with yellow what Gainsborough did with blue, and what Mr. Whistler does with grey—he gives us what might be termed a "gloria in gold."

But Swedish artists are not all swallowed up by French methods and French themes. There is one at least among them who remembers that his country has a history, and that is Baron G. O. Cederström, brother, we presume, to Baron T. Cederström, who has a couple of clever genre pictures on the same wall as that which is adorned by the noble work which represents the officers of Charles XII. of Sweden bearing the dead body of their warrior King across the Norwegian frontier. The funeral procession winds grimly round a great rock which looms up against the snowstorm, and, as it passes, an old peasant and a boy with large ptarmigans slung from his back, stand awed and uncovered. The King, booted and gloved as in life, lies extended on the bier, his bare head resting on a soft white pillow. The officers, all in dark blue uniforms with dun yellow linings, and wearing leggings or long boots, bear their sad burden shoulder high, and with a tenderness and a solemnity which go at once to the heart of the beholder. The long train of the procession is lost in the distant windings of the stormy pass; the path is beset with danger, yet we feel that these war-worn veterans will never leave their sacred charge till they have laid it in its appointed Swedish grave. This picture atones for whatever lack of nationality is discoverable in works of lesser note, and will recall to the mind of the Swedish patriot how grand a part his country once played in the affairs of Europe.

The Norwegians have no historic work of importance sufficient to warrant its being accepted as a pendant to the one we have just described; and yet it can scarcely be said that they are inferior to their Swedish brethren in art excellence. P. N. Arbo's Norwegian legend of the "Asgaardreid," whom we see on their black steeds dashing impetuously through the air above the moonlit mountains, accompanied by ravens and owls, is a fine imaginative work of art of which any country might be proud. Then in A. Askevold we have an artist who knows well how to combine figures with landscape and give a realistic character to both. "Evening at the Châlet," showing two milkmaids chatting with a young huntsman seated on a log of wood, and the cattle, to the amusement of a crowd of boys and peasants, being ferried over a lake en route for their mountain pasturage, are both of them pleasing exemplifications of our remark. Another landscapist of high character is W. Gegerfelt. His girl and child gathering sticks by a rushy, pollard-reflecting lake, on which a man plies a boat, and which is bounded in the distance by a rising ground which is made important by its windmill, is splendid in composition and noble every way. N. B. Möller's "View of the Sea," as it dashes over the rocks which environ a fisher village has a fine grey quality in it which will delight all true colourists. For this tone H. Gude substitutes a yellowish green; and in his "Scotch Landscape" he is rather mechanical in his wave drawing; otherwise, the ruined castle on the hill, the distant mountains, and the cloud forms are all excellent. H. Dahl shows a nice sense of humour in the way in which he has depicted for us the astonishment of the young peasant who was ready to pitch a load of new-mown hay into what he thought the waiting-boat, but which now, to the yielding oar of the laughing young boatman and his sweetheart, moves quietly away from the stepping-stone on which the good-natured bumpkin stands, still weighted with his load of hay. The green translucency under the boat is excellent, but the distant lake is conventional.

L. Munthe, who is a host in himself and has two pictures in the present Exhibition, finds in the delineation of winter scenery a by no means unworthy rival in F. Smith-Hald. This painter's work represents travellers on a snow-covered quay coming from a steamer. His atmosphere is clearer and his touch crisper than M. Munthe's; and from his preferring bright frosty weather to the snowy slush in which his rival delights it is quite possible he may yet become the more popular man of the two. J. Schive's row of pollards by a frozen stream shows the influence of Munthe. M. Müller is at home in a pine forest. His brushwork may be rough, but this matters little to one who understands so well the treatment of light. Among genre subjects, V. S. Lerche's "Refectory," in which three priests sit round a well-appointed table and tell each other stories of questionable edification, deserves special notice. Notable also are the portraits of E. Pettersen and O. Rusten; the landscapes of F. Borgen, J. M. Grimelund, S. Jacobsen and F. Thaulow; and the two figure-subjects by C. M. Ross, representing a handsome young lady violinist before and after her début, are certainly, in knowledge and execution, above the ordinary level. The most ambitious picture in the Norwegian gallery is unquestionably "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise," by H. Heyerdahl; and, had the artist been fortunate in his male model, it would also have been the most successful. But Adam is of a forbidding countenance and of insignificant stature. He looks back and clenches his fist almost revengefully. Eve, on the other hand, is lovely enough in form, so far as that form goes; but neither he nor she realises those heroic proportions with which we mentally endow our grand progenitors. She droops her head and buries her hands and face in the abundance of her dishevelled hair, and thus we behold the disinherited pair wending their way into the gathering storm. In the sculpture department we were much struck with the fine classic feeling C. D. Magelasen has thrown into the helmeted figure of "Méléagre," whose sword rests on the head of the mighty boar of Calydon. The figure is nobly and sympathetically conceived, and modelled with all the learning of the schools.

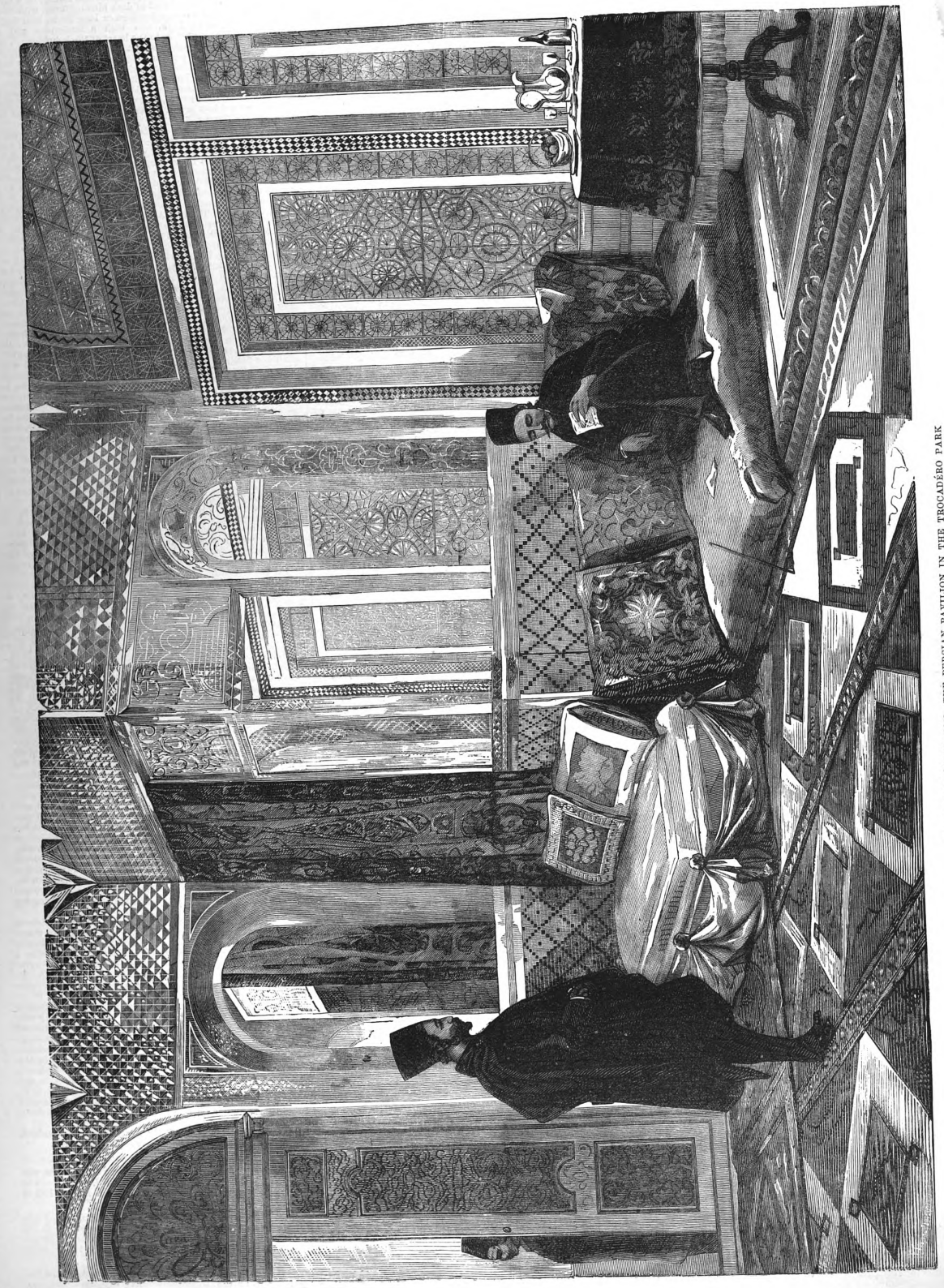
To Denmark we can give but small space, as there is little on the walls to differentiate her work from that of her two Scandinavian sisters. C. Bloch is the leading historical painter, and his "Captivity of Christian II. of Denmark" furnishes a fair example of his manner, which is tender and sympathetic; and the principal marine-painter is C. F. Sörensen, who is represented by three important pictures. O. Bache, J. Exner, H. Hansen, C. Neumann, P. C. Skovgaard, and J. V. Sonne are all members of the Danish Academy, and all well represented; but there is scarcely sufficient individuality in any one of them to call for any special mention. The late V. Marstrand, director of the Academy, has his genius illustrated by four works of a highly respectable character, and this respectability—a word unknown in the æsthetic vocabulary—runs through the whole of Danish art. We must not at the same time omit to mention that, in the works of such sculptors as the two Bissens, C. C. Peters, A. V. Saaby, C. Smith, T. Stein, and L. Hasselriis, we were repeatedly reminded that we were among the creations of the countrymen of Thorvaldsen.

Denmark's total art-contributions number one hundred, Sweden's a hundred and two, and Norway's sixty-eight.

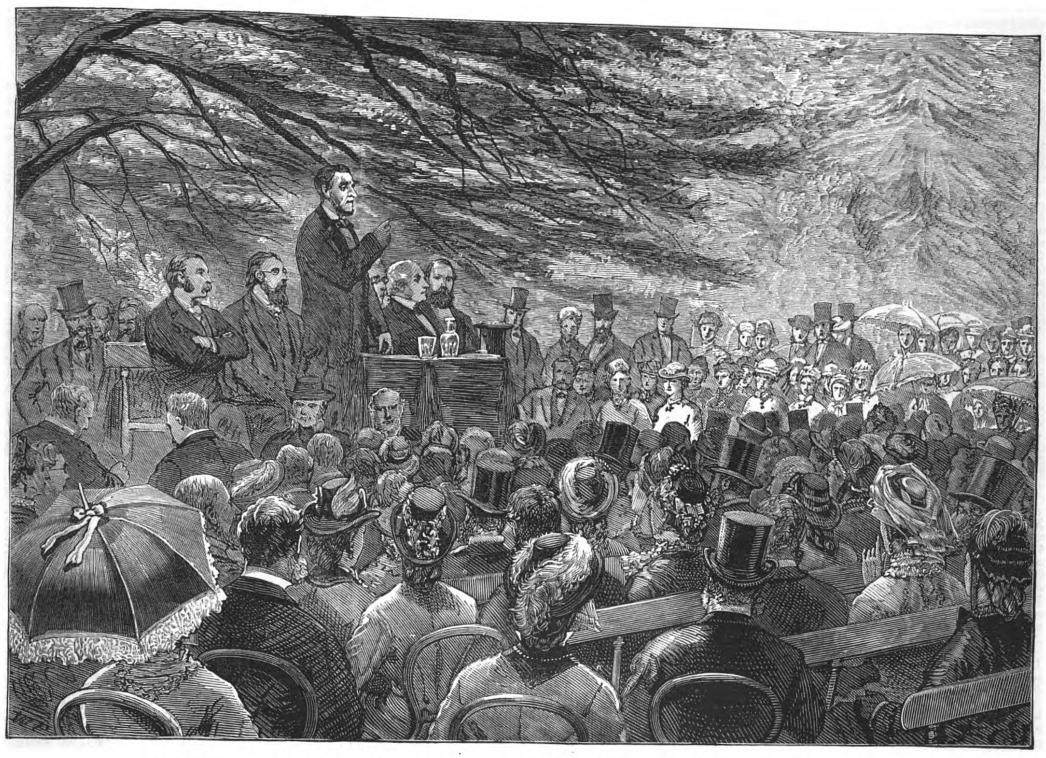
A new wet dock at Ayr, having an area of six acres, was opened on the 18th inst. by Mr. William Baird, of Elie. The works were begun in 1874, and the memorial stone was laid in 1876 by Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Mr. F. N. Menzies, secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society has been presented with a cheque for £1225 and a silver tankard, as tokens of the high appreciation by the members of the society of his labours during the twelve years he has held his position.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the death of the miners killed by the Haydock Colliery explosion was concluded yesterday week, when the jury returned a verdict that the accident was caused by an outburst of gas, or fall of roof, but that there was no evidence to show by whom the gas was ignited.



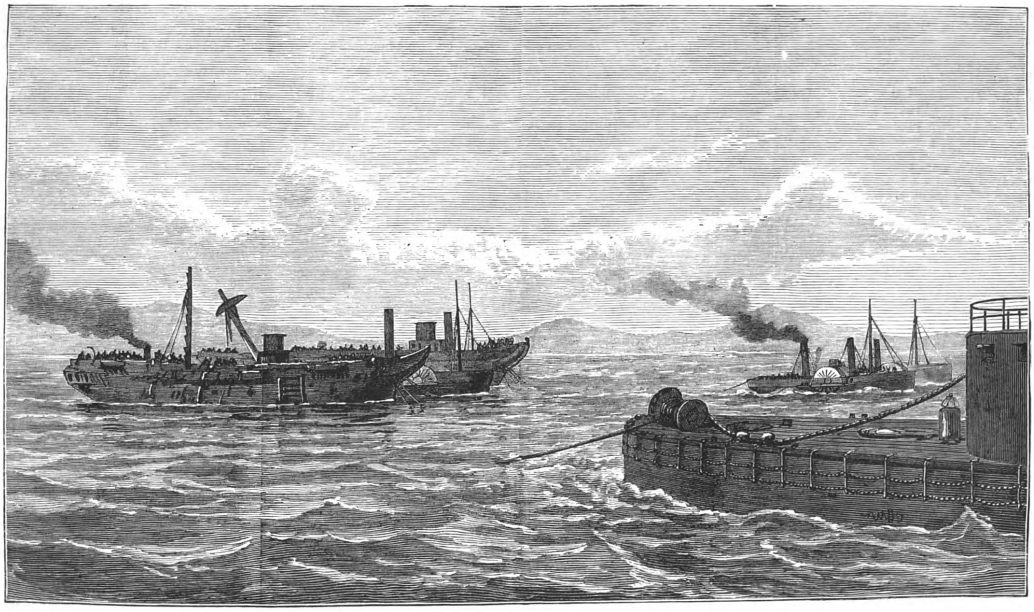
THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE PERSIAN PAVILION IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK



MEETING OF THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, AT THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VILLA, CHISWICK.

A CHISWICK GARDEN MEETING.

The novelty of a garden meeting for the business of a religious home missionary association has been chosen for the subject of one of our Illustrations. The religious services held throughout London for the benefit of such people of the working classes as are not accustomed to resort to churches and chapels are directed by an influential "United Committee" of ministers and members of different communions. On Tuesday week a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick House, to hear an account from the United Committee of the work done during the year. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the meeting, which was held in the beautiful grounds of Chiswick House. Amongst the company were Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Haldane, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Revs. S. Hebditch, Dr. Fleming, Nevison Loraine, J. Cohen, and Newman Hall. After a short opening service, Mr. Lloyd Harris made a statement, in which he said that the services commenced about nineteen years ago, had proved very successful, but had lately suffered for want of adequate public interest and support. The object of that great assemblage was to create new interest for so useful a work. There were between forty and fifty mission rooms and halls in different parts of the metropolis. Mr. Morley, M.P., dwelt upon the growing indifference of the people to public worship, as showing the necessity for continuing an agency of that kind. He contended that it would be well if Belgravia knew more of what was going on in Bethnal-green, and if the upper classes generally endeavoured to bring influence to bear upon the minds of the people in the poorest parts of London. He testified, from personal knowledge, to the great value of the services carried on, and strongly desired to see the work extended. Addresses of a similar character were delivered by the Rev. J. Cohen, who was fifteen years Rector of Whitechapel; the Rev. N. Loraine, the Rev. N. Sherbrook, and others. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of the work and the improvement of the lower classes of society. Votes of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for his kindness in placing his grounds at the disposal of the committee, and to Lord Shaftesbury for presiding, terminated the proceedings.



RAISING H.M.S. EURYDICE IN THE CHANNEL, OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

RAISING OF H.M.S. EURYDICE.

After repeated failures in the attempts to raise the wreck of the Eurydice, which capsized and sank two miles and a half off Dunnose on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24, the public began to doubt the probability of a successful issue of further operations. The authorities at Portsmouth Dockyard, who have had the assistance of the Master Attendant and Mr. Saunders, the Chief Constructor at Chatham, have been engaged, meanwhile, in preparations for another effort, which achieved a satisfactory movement on Tuesday week. Admiral Superintendent the Hon. F. A. C. Foley was actively at work on the wreck during both the day and night previous, having willing and able coadjutors in Captains Polkinghorne, Dathan, Batt, and Moss, Mr. W. B. Robinson, chief constructor at Portsmouth, and Mr. J. Purkis, dockyard foreman. Wire alterations of the former plan were few and simple. Wire hawsers had been substituted for the chains previously tried. The sterns of the Wave and the Swan, two smaller vessels which lay with their beams across the Eurydice, pointed towards Culver Cliff; while the larger vessels, the Pearl and the Rinaldo, stood alongside of them on the outside, pointing in the opposite direction. The two smaller vessels were each attached to the wreck by means of two toggles, the Rinaldo by two toggles and two jewel-ropes, and the Pearl by four jewel-ropes, all crossed in such a manner as to give the utmost resisting power. The wire hawsers used upon the Wave and the Swan were of seven-inch diameter; those on the Rinaldo and the Pearl were two of seven-inch and two of eight-inch. The lifting vessels—the Pearl, Rinaldo, Wave, and Swan—with the Popoff air-bag, which was calculated to have a raising power of about fifty tons, were got into position near the wreck on the Monday, and at one o'clock next morning operations were resumed. Previous examination by the divers had shown that the hull of the Eurydice was embedded to the extent of about 11½ ft., and when the work was resumed, with every prospect of a continuance of favourable weather, the chief officials were sanguine that, barring unforeseen accidents, the wreck would be removed from its cradle. At one o'clock in the morning, the tide being about flood, the work of letting water ballast into the craft, which had been pinned down in order to submerge them the registered depth, was commenced: 924 tons of water were pumped into the Pearl, until, with a depth in her hold of 10 ft., she was sunk 5 ft. 6 in. The Rinaldo was made to hold 600 tons, with an internal depth of 9 ft. and external 5 ft.; while the Wave and the Swan were immersed 3 ft. 6 in. by means of 190 tons of water in each. By the time this was finished there was rather less than an hour to spare before it was dead low-water, and, everything being made secure, by half-past five all was waiting for an indication of the turn of the tide. When it had fairly turned, the steam fire-engines on board the Pearl and the Rinaldo were set vigorously to work, and with the aid of the double hose were pumping the water very fairly, so that a steam-tug was sent alongside each of these two vessels, each with double hose to assist. This had been going on for about half an hour, when a tug was sent in between the Wave and the Swan in order to pump them. The wreck lay in 60 ft. of water, and having by this time accumulated so much dead-weight, to lift her at once to the surface would have been simply impracticable. The scheme of rescue was to raise her 10 ft. by means of a 10-ft. tide, plus whatever could be gained by the creation of buoyancy and bringing to bear additional lifting power. Therefore, supposing her to be lifted 10 ft. by the tide and 5 ft. by the buoyancy created by pumping the water out of the vessels, and so lifting her with them, there would be a lift of 15 ft.—only 3½ ft. more than the depth of the hole in which she was imbedded. It was agreed that the only practicable method would be by a series of lifts, taking advantage of every tide; and by repeating the experiment it was thus hoped that in eight or nine days she would be brought into water sufficiently shallow to permit of her being towed into Portsmouth Harbour.

Before the lifting operations fairly commenced the divers made another inspection with the special object of ascertaining whether the Popoff air-bag was in its place and secure. Having reported favourably, the pumping operations were watched with great interest, more especially as the wreck's mast came up at first, simultaneously with the lighters, and ultimately began to gain on them considerably. By eight o'clock the green seaweed on the wreck's mast had gradually become more conspicuous, and showed evident signs of her increasing buoyancy, and by half past nine the water had been pumped from all the lighters, and the Eurydice shook her mast occasionally. It was then determined to let well alone for the time, and wait for an improvement in the tide, seeing that the rising water was lifting the sunken craft so steadily and so well. The Thunderer was at hand waiting for her opportunity. Unfortunately she swept across the tide, and lost her cables and gear. This necessitated some delay, inasmuch as it took up valuable time in creeping for the hawsers. One was speedily recovered, but it required the work of a diver to find the other. The second, however, was to have been dispensed with, and a rope hawser substituted; but as the Thunderer was about steaming towards the scene of operations her capstan fell overboard, carrying the line.

Meanwhile experiments had been going on to test the buoyancy of the wreck. The hawsers facing Culver Cliff were drawn up taut, and those at the stern were slackened. This operation was continued some time, under difficulties, it being almost impossible to draw in the bow ropes in consequence of what appeared to be the immovability of the wreck. But suddenly the capstans on all the vessels worked easily, the wreck was seen to move, and the tars cheered lustily. The Thunderer having now become useless for all practical purposes for the day, the experiment with the hawsers was continued until it was deemed advisable to send down divers to report the state of affairs. They reappeared with the report that the Eurydice had been shifted out of the hole and moved from 150 to 180 feet, and that she rested on a solid foundation. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Lord Elphinstone, representing the Lords of the Admiralty, with a number of naval officers, were spectators of the operation, upon the success of which Lord Elphinstone congratulated all concerned.

The moving of the vessel has been continued daily, when the tide was favourable; she was brought 900 ft. nearer to the shore on the second day; and she lay, at the end of last week, in a depth of 49 ft. of water at low tide; the vertical depth of her own hull, from gunwale to keel, being 30 ft. The most critical part of the operation, however, remained to be performed, if the weather and the state of the sea permitted, at the rise of yesterday's tide.

The State apartments in Windsor Castle are open for public inspection on the usual weekdays during the absence of the Queen at Osborne.

The grand jury of the county of Donegal have found true bills against three of the persons arrested for the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and driver. But the trial has been postponed to the next assizes.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

In the presence of many thousands of interested spectators, and under a tropical sun, the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association was on Saturday last brought to a conclusion. Saturday's proceedings formed a fitting sequel to the brilliant shooting of the previous fortnight. In the earlier years of the existence of the Association visitors were attracted to Wimbledon-common by a review on the second Saturday, the prizes being presented at the same time. From the limited space at disposal, and the necessarily restricted nature of any operations partaking of the character of a sham fight, it gradually sank, however, in the estimation both of the volunteers and the sight-seeing public, until, in 1876, it was superseded by a series of military athletic sports, which proved sufficiently attractive to warrant them being made a standing item in the concluding day's work of the Wimbledon Meeting.

The real business of the day was of course the distribution of the principal prizes to the fortunate winners by the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness drove up to the dais which had been prepared for him in front of the grand stand at about half-past-six o'clock in the afternoon, being accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe. He was received with a general salute by the guard of honour of the Queen's Westminsters, and the Royal standard was at once hoisted amid general cheering. Some 170 prize-winners were entitled to have their prizes publicly presented to them, but only a few availed themselves of the privilege. Conspicuous among the receivers of the higher class of prizes was Private Humphry, of the Cambridge University Rifles, who carried off the Queen's Prize some years ago. He now received the Canada Challenge Trophy for the "grand aggregate" score, which was accompanied by a money prize of £50, a money prize of £20 for the best score in the "Curtis and Harvey" competition for "any" rifle, one of £25 for the Halford "Ne Plus Ultra" at 1000 yards, another of £11 5s. in the Whiteley competition, and another of £30 in the first stage of the "Albert." Of course, each time Mr. Humphry came up to receive a prize he was loudly cheered. Another of the most successful competitors during the meeting was Major Young, of the 30th Middlesex, who received the following prizes:—£100 for having made the best score in the second stage of the "Albert," £20 for the third best score in the first stage of the competition, the £50 given by the Duke of Cambridge, £11 5s. for his score in the Glen Albyn, and £5 1s. 8d. for making the highest possible score in the Rifle St. Leger. Private Evans, of the Inns of Court, received the sum of £50 for winning, after shooting off a tie, the "Bass" Prize, and £21, the prize given by the Armourers' Company. Corporal King, of the London Scottish, was presented with the Snider Association Cup; and Sergeant-Major Smith, of the 6th Lancashire Militia, with the Any Rifle Association Cup. Hood, an A.B. in the Royal Navy, accompanied by several sailors, came up to receive the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, and £10 money prize. His Royal Highness, in presenting this very handsome prize, expressed his pleasure at seeing that the Navy had been so well represented at Wimbledon, and congratulated the recipient upon his well-deserved success. The "Mappin Brothers'" Challenge Cup and Goblets for the largest score made by squads of infantry volunteers over the Loyd-Lindsay course on Friday were received by the representative team of the 1st Administrative Battalion, Surrey, and the Belgian Challenge Cup and £30 for the best volley firing by those of the 1st Berks. The China Challenge Cup and £25 in money was carried off by the 1st Devon. The Volunteer Cadet Corps Match Trophy was presented to the representatives of Charterhouse. His Royal Highness complimented the boys who had won it on the good beginning they had made. The Eton boys, who had won the Ashburton Challenge Shield in the Public Schools Match, were loudly cheered when they came up dressed in their grey and light blue uniform; and his Royal Highness, in presenting the shield, expressed the pleasure he felt that Eton was keeping up its reputation for shooting. The Spencer Cup, won in the second stage of the same competition, was presented to Private Montgomery, of Glenalmond. The Chancellor's Challenge Plate, contended for by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was received by the representatives of Cambridge, and the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup by the home team. In presenting to the Canadian team the prizes, to the value of £80, which they have won during the meeting, his Royal Highness expressed the great pleasure he felt at meeting the representatives of the Canadian Dominion upon that occasion, and stated that he had been especially desired by the Prince of Wales to say that he much regretted having been prevented from carrying out his intention of visiting their camp during the meeting, and from personally congratulating them upon their success. Private Gratwicke, of the 1st Devon, received the St. George's Challenge Vase, the Dragon Cup, the gold jewel, and the sum of £30. The representatives of Ireland, who have again succeeded in carrying off the Elcho Shield, were warmly received on coming up to take the trophy won by their extraordinary skill with the rifle. Earl Waldegrave attended to receive the Viziamagram Challenge Cup, which was won by the Lords in the "Lords and Commons" match this year, his Royal Highness complimenting the former on their victory. Corporal Larway, of the Bristol Engineers, received the sum of £100 given by the Prince of Wales, and the National Rifle Association's Prince's Badge. Private Lowe, of the Queen's, Westminster, was loudly applauded when he came to receive the National Rifle Association silver medal and silver badge and £60 for making the highest score after shooting off a tie in the first stage of the Queen's. The great event of the day was the presentation of the Queen's Prize of £250 and the gold medal and badge of the National Rifle Association to Private Rae, of the 11th Stirling. When he came to the dais to receive the prize a ringing cheer was given, the band of the Victorias playing "See, the conquering hero comes." His Royal Highness, in handing the purse containing the prize to the fortunate recipient, congratulated him on his admirable shooting, and expressed a hope that when he returned to Scotland he would remember with pride the success he had obtained at the Wimbledon Meeting of 1878. This bringing the proceedings to a termination, his Royal Highness re-entered his carriage and drove off, being loudly cheered as he left the ground.

The athletic sports, which had been suspended while the ceremony of the distribution was going forward, were then resumed, and were not concluded till about eight o'clock, when Lady Wharncliffe presented the handsome trophies to the winners. The programme was of a most voluminous character, and contained forty-six events, which were carried out in an excellent manner by a committee acting under the superintendence of Mr. William Waddell, of the London Athletic Club. Some of the contests were exceedingly keen, especially the tent-pegging and lemon-slicing, in which great proficiency was shown by the competitors.

The concert at Stafford House last week produced £300 for the hospitals at Gallipoli and the lines of Bulair.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. IV.

Having in our last paper come a good deal north of the Latin district, with which we began, let us ascend a little farther, to the "grand" Boulevards, on the grandest of which—the Italiens—is to be found the famous Tortoni's, better known to the non-literary than either the Procope or the Régence. It is, as Baedeker tells us, "a restaurant of the highest class;" and has been for very many years the resort of the chief Parisian "dandies," "bucks," or "swells"—as our English slang would successively have called them. Here we are still shown Talleyrand's "little blue room"—though it has, like most things, changed colour since his time, probably more than once. "Either came at noon" very often, though very long ago, "either came at noon" very often, though very long ago, that most perfect type of the fine gentleman, the Comte d'Orsay, whom we English have almost got into the habit of considering our own; and here were sometimes seen—one fifty, the other hardly more than a dozen years ago—two great rival statesmen, neither of whom has maintained the character of a Parisian boulevard-haunter. Yet there was once no more perfect little "beau" (*quoiqu' il n'eût jamais la beauté*) than M. Thiers, the great statesman and indefatigable worker whose loss France has not ceased to mourn. Hear this description of him in times past, from the pen of M. Rude—to whom I owe so many pleasant reminiscences. "There alights at the door of Tortoni's, from his horse—a white one—a little man, still very young, lively and bustling, in a tight frock-coat, light trousers with broad straps, and boots perfectly blacked, flicking his boots and trousers with his whip: he eats an ice, and is off again." And such was once the future "Saviour of France!" His rival can never have resembled this: yet in 1865 among the frequenters of Tortoni's there was to be seen the Count von Bismarck.

From the Boulevard des Italiens it is but one step eastward to the Boulevard Montmartre: it is not a very far cry from the great café of "swelldom" to that of the theatres, the Café des Variétés. Here in the olden time, when Plancus was yet Consul, the actors from the neighbouring theatre used, between the acts, to come—the salon up stairs communicating with the "green-room"—and take their cup of coffee in the most affable way, all the while habited in the royal robes of the stage. But these relics of the days of High Jinks have long passed away; and, though you may still make sure of seeing half a dozen actors at the Variétés, they are all dressed in the decent black of French middle-class life. You may meet there, perhaps, Lassouche, the recognised "droll" of the Palais Royal, with his oddly-shaped little head, and his look of (real or assumed) stupidity; or may be Dupuis—large, stolid, yet merry—whose name will always be best remembered in connection with the "Grande Duchesse;" he was born to play Fritz, and Fritz was created for him. The Grand Duchess herself—the redoubtable Schneider—has left her café days behind; but her successors may often be seen, before rehearsal or performance, lunching or dining—pretty, piquant, and quite willing to be stared at—in the Café des Variétés.

And hither, once upon a time, came very regularly that strange historian of the romance of Paris student-life already spoken of, Henri Mürger, with his round, boyish face, his wild, irregular poet's life, his poverty, his short prosperity. The Bohemia he described—on the whole, so faithfully—hardly exists now; it is sad that it should ever have existed; yet it is sad that it has gone. Vulgarity, rich and rampant, has taken its place; Musette, Lisette, have no successors, or worse than none; Dumas *fils* and Sardou follow Mürger.

Another frequenter of the Variétés, Baudelaire, has given us other pictures of Parisian life; but the gems are hardly worthy of their polished and artistic setting. Still, when one sits outside a café to watch the beautiful sunset, one cannot help noticing the mal-odours of the gutter at one's feet; and some artists, feeling bound to tell the whole truth about everything, do not like to omit the gutter. Only, why do they so frequently forget the sunset?

Catulle Mendès, Banville, Monselet, these also are names that the Variétés brings to mind; and still another, even more familiar to English ears, is Rochefort—whose *Lanterne* was once talked about a very great deal more than it deserved. He was seen regularly at his table at the back of the room when only a few people had heard of the struggling playwright; and he still was true to his old haunt when the *Charivari* had extended his fame a little. Then came the *Lanterne* and notoriety; but only exile could make him unfaithful to the Variétés!

It must not be supposed that, because the cafés hitherto mentioned have been chiefly those frequented by men "about town," by Bohemians, and by students, these classes monopolise—or even very greatly preponderate at—the Parisian cafés. All classes and all ages, as I have said, live this non-domestic life—among bachelors it is almost universal, and among married men very common. If one finds less to say about the representative *bourgeois* cafés, it is because there are in them less variety, less picturesqueness, fewer interesting memories than those which haunt the places which are to some extent a part of the literature of the time. Still, a word about them is due to the wise who wish to study the actual life of the respectable, middle-aged, middle-class Frenchmen of to-day.

I will take two examples, besides the steady-going literary cafés of Voltaire and Tabourey already mentioned. More distinctively *bourgeois* than these are two cafés, one on the Boulevard Montmartre, the other near the "Great Western" Terminus of Paris, on the Boulevard Montparnasse. The former, though surrounded by theatres and by noisy restaurants, is a thoroughly quiet and pleasant house, and inclosos a pretty little garden, in which one can sit and smoke or drink one's coffee. It is called the Café de Mulhouse, and is one of the chief resorts in Paris of players of that old-fashioned, mildly-exciting game, dominoes: is perhaps looked up to by them with a veneration like that of chessplayers for the Régence, of draught-players for the Manoury. Billiards and bezique—an odd combination—are also popular at the Café de Mulhouse; but the domino is undisputed king.

For the southern café of respectability—the Café Lavenue—I can hardly recommend an English visitor to make a pilgrimage to the Boulevard Montparnasse especially to see it; but if, when he has gone to Versailles by the railway of the *Rive Droite*, he will vary his return journey, and pass through some exquisite scenery, remembering that his ticket is available also for the *Rive Gauche* (or "Surrey side" of the river): or if, during his stay in Paris, he spends sixpence-halfpenny in making the complete tour of the town by rail—which it is exceedingly well worth his while to do—he can descend at the Gare Montparnasse, spend half an hour at the Café Lavenue, and resume his journey. Of course, he will see nothing but a set of respectable people eating, chatting, or growing drowsy over their cigars; but national differences ought to make such a sight interesting to any student of human nature—indeed, who cannot amuse himself now and then by watching his own countrymen at their meals, "let alone" foreigners? One little thing which one always remarks at such a place is the exceeding and petty selfishness of the French; and it is a quality which, in spite of all their good points, gives one a certain contempt for them. Enough of Parisian respectability at its cafés. We will take a turn next week to the breezier atmosphere of Parisian art.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE BIDDLECOMBE, R.N.

Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., died recently, at the age of seventy. Sir George entered the Navy in 1828, having previously been in the mercantile service and taken part as second officer of an East India transport in the Burmese war of 1825-6. After entering the Navy he served as second master at the siege of Oporto, in 1832-3, and as master in the Syrian campaign of 1840. He surveyed and made a chart of the Bay of Acre, previous to the bombardment of the city, and was present at its capture. He was afterwards employed on numerous survey services, and, as master of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, went with the Queen and Prince Albert to Ireland in 1849. He acted as master of the Baltic fleet in 1854, surveyed the anchorage of Sweaborg and the coast of Bomarsund, and was present at the capture of the latter place. He was appointed assistant-master attendant at Keyham Dockyard in 1855, master-attendant of Woolwich Dockyard in 1864, and retired as Captain in 1867. He was the author of works on "Naval Tactics," "Steam Fleet Tactics," and many other books on naval subjects. He was appointed a C.B. in 1867, and a Knight Bachelor in 1873.

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Very Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., who died on the 21st inst. at Peterborough, after having been for a long time out of health, was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1853 by Mr. Gladstone, whose tutor he had been at Oxford, where he took a double first class at Christ Church. The deceased was best known as Head Master of the Charterhouse; but, unlike many schoolmaster Deans, he was by no means an inactive dignitary. When he went to Peterborough there was little life in the cathedral, and to him are mainly due the successful choral festivals in the cathedral and the Sunday evening services in the nave, as well as the throwing open of the building to the public. He was much interested in the "Quiet Day" in the cathedral on Thursday, the 18th inst., when Professor Westcott addressed a large number of clergy, who spent the day in devotion. He was a strong Liberal, and was offered by Mr. Gladstone the deanery of Winchester in 1874, which he declined.

DR. OLDHAM.

Dr. Thomas Oldham, who was at the head of the Geological Survey of India from its origination in 1850 till 1876, died at Rugby on the 17th inst. He was born in Dublin in May, 1816; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became in 1839 chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland; and after being for a while curator and assistant secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, held for a year the professorship of engineering; and in 1845 succeeded the late Professor John Phillips as Professor of Geology. He was then appointed Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland; and in 1850 he was appointed to organise the geological survey of India. While in India he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was four times president. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1848, and received the Royal medal of the society in 1875.

MR. PEGGE-BURNELL.

Edward Valentine Pegge-Burnell, Esq., of Winkburn Hall, Notts, and Beauchieff Abbey, in the county of Derby, M.A., a country gentleman of ancient lineage and extensive estates, died at Winkburn Hall, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-three. He was the son of Broughton Benjamin Pegge-Burnell, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Beauchieff Abbey, and represented in the male line the old Yorkshire family of Steade: the names of Pegge and Burnell were assumed in consequence of the inheritance of property in Derbyshire and Notts. Mr. Pegge-Burnell, whose death we record, was a J.P. for Derbyshire and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Notts, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1860. He married, in 1833, Harriet, second daughter of Hugh Parker, Esq., of Woodthorpe, Yorkshire, and had, with other issue, an eldest son, Edward Strelley Pegge-Burnell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, now of Winkburn Hall.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major J. St. John Munro, H.B.M. Consul at Montevideo, on the 18th ult.

Major-General W. S. Row, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at Brighton, aged fifty-four.

William Foster White, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, and formerly treasurer of St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, on the 20th inst.

Colonel John Leonard Miller, formerly on the staff, son of the late Major James Miller, who for more than forty years held the post of Fort Major of Jersey, on the 1st inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford Deedes Jackson, R.A., on the 9th ult., at Srinugui, Cashmir, aged forty-five. Colonel Jackson had a medal and clasp for Delhi, and a medal with clasp for the Bhootan campaign.

Mrs. Julia Cecilia Stretton, the well-known authoress of the charming novels "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," "The Valley of a Hundred Fires," and other works, aged sixty-five. She was a constant contributor to many of our periodicals.

Mr. William Wyke Smith, the solicitor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, at his residence, near Hampton Court, on the 21st inst., from heart disease. Mr. Smith was a solicitor under the old Commission, and was reappointed under the new régime in 1861.

The Rev. W. Braden, the successor to Dr. Binney at the Weigh-House Chapel, Fish-street-hill. Mr. Braden, who was only thirty-seven years of age, came to London from Huddersfield, and soon made for himself a fair position among the Nonconformist ministers of the metropolis.

Edward Hamilton Hoskins, Esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts, J.P., on the 13th inst., by being gored by a bull. He was in his sixtieth year, and was the elder son of the late Thomas Hoskins, Esq., of Topsham, Devon, Commander R.N., by Anna, his wife, eldest daughter of William Leishman, Esq., of Alnwick, Northumberland.

William Francis Carruthers, Esq., of Dormont, Dumfriesshire, J.P. and D.L., and Convener of the County, on the 16th inst., at Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged fifty-four. He was the only son of the late William J. Carruthers, Esq., of Dormont, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of the late Donald Maclachlan, of Castle Lachlan, and was formerly in the Scots Greys. Carruthers of Dormont is a branch of the old and loyal family of Carruthers of Holmaine.

A noble institution in Sheffield, named the Jessop Hospital for Women, which has been built at a cost of £30,000 by Mr. Thomas Jessop, was opened on Monday.

Alexander Ross, one of the 42nd Highlanders, who passed though the Peninsular campaign, and took part in the Battle of Waterloo, died at Dundee last Saturday, at the age of eight-four years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and it shall have due honours. It is announced that all the games in the Paris Tourney will be published in a volume. We believe many London players have signified their intention of taking part in the Counties Chess Association tourneys.

W G (Whitby).—Please examine the effect of 1. Kt to Q 7th. If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, White continues with 2. Kt to Kt 8th (ch); and if 1. K to B 5th, B takes Kt (ch) seems to be a good answer.

A R G (Clement's Inn).—In the last Paris Tourney the prizes were gained by Messrs. Kolisch, Winawer, and Steinitz, in the order named. Mr. Blackburne did not play.

R A (Leamington).—We are very glad to hear from an old and valued correspondent. The problem shall receive our best and earliest attention.

W H S (Hanley).—The problem seems to be well constructed. You shall have an early report upon it.

H E B (Paris).—Many thanks for your letter, and the games inclosed. We shall communicate with you fully through the post. The letter referred to never came to hand.

W F N (Paris).—All received in good time, and we are obliged for your courteous attention. We shall refer to the matter mentioned next week, by which time the tourney will have been brought to a conclusion.

L (Truro).—The tourneys of the Counties Chess Association are open to members only, we believe; but the subscription is merely nominal—five shillings per annum.

N B (Hull).—The games show promise, but are not up to publication standard. We shall be glad to examine games or problems for you or any other correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1795.—A number of correspondents have forwarded proposed solutions of this Problem, beginning with 1. Kt to B 4th and 1. B to K 4th. Neither line of play will answer, as a careful examination of the defences at Black's disposal should show.

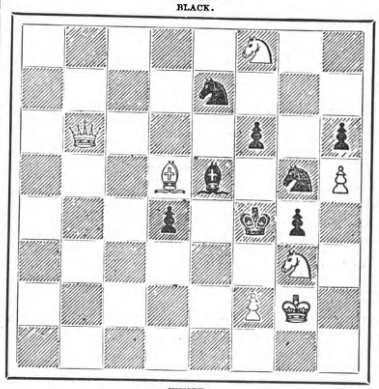
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1794.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 4th	B to K 3rd*	3. Q or R mates accordingly.	
2. P to Q 4th	Any move		

* If Black plays 1. K takes R, White's answer is 2. Q to B 8th; if 1. Q to B sq, or B takes R, then Q takes R B P (ch); if 1. Q to Kt sq or P to B 4th, then 2. R to Q 7th (ch); and if Pawn is promoted to a Knight, then 2. Q takes K B (ch), mating in every case on the following move.

PROBLEM No. 1797.
By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE PARIS TOURNEY.

The following is the first Game in the fifth round between Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE, of London, and Mr. MACKENZIE, of New York.—(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. B to K 2nd	P to R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	27. P to R 5th	B to R 2nd
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	28. R to Q B sq	R to R 2nd
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	29. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 3rd
7. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd		

The usual move here is 7. Kt to K 4th; but the move in the text, which liberates the Q B, appears to be quite as good, to say the least of it.

8. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	30. B to K 3rd	K to Kt sq
9. Castles	Q to Kt 3rd	31. R to K B sq	
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 3rd		
11. R to B 3rd			

Since winning the exchange Mr. Mackenzie has developed his game with the nicest skill and judgment, contenting himself with defeating one after another the numerous devices of his ingenious adversary.

We can see no objection to 11. P to B 3th, whereas the move made results in the loss of the exchange.

As White intends to bring the Q B round to B 3rd, he should have played the R to Q sq at once.

11.	Kt takes Kt	31.	R to K B sq
12. P takes Kt	P to B 4th	32. B to Q B sq	B to K 5th
13. B to K 2nd	P takes P	33. P to Kt 5th	R P takes P
14. R to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd	34. R to Q sq	
15. Kt takes P	Kt to B 4th		
16. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd		
17. B to B 2nd	Kt takes R	34	P to Kt 5th
18. P takes Kt	P to Q 4th	35. Q to Kt 2nd	P to R 5th
19. Q to B 2nd	P to Kt 3rd	36 P to R 6th	R P takes P
20. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	37. P takes P	P to Kt 4th,
21. R to K sq	Q to B 3rd		
22. Q to B 3rd	B to K B 4th		
23. P to R 4th	P to Q R 3rd		

If he had now played the B to R 3rd, as we suspect he purposed, Black's answer is B takes P (ch), &c.

and White resigned, because, should he now take P with P, then follows 37. Q takes Kt, and, if anything else, Black plays 37. Q to R 3rd, winning easily.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

We had hoped to announce this week the close of the Paris international tourney, the final round of which was, according to general expectation, to have been completed on Tuesday last. As we go to press, however, we have received advices from Paris informing us that, in consequence of the first games in this round between Messrs. Blackburne and Winawer and Messrs Mackenzie and Pitschell having been prolonged into the second day, the last games between these pairs were postponed, and are being played to-day (Wednesday). The final result of the play in the eleven rounds will probably be found in another part of this Issue; and meanwhile we continue our narrative of the struggle from the point to which it was brought last week. The tenth round was played on the 18th and 19th inst., when Zukertort won one and drew one with Andersen; Mackenzie v. Bird, each scored one game; Blackburne won two games of Clere; Mason won two of Gifford; Pitschell won one game and lost one with Englisch; and Winawer defeated Rosenthal in both games. The eleventh round, as we have already stated, has not been brought to a conclusion so far as two of the pairs are concerned; but the completed scores are—Rosenthal won one and drew one with Andersen, Bird won two games of Mason, Englisch won two of Gifford, and Zukertort won two of Clere. The first game between Blackburne and Winawer was drawn, and that between Mackenzie and Pitschell was won by the former. The following table shows the score, the drawn games counting half a point:—

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Zukertort	... 14 ...	... 5 ...	... 3 ...	... 16½
Winawer	... 14 ...	... 4 ...	... 3 ...	... 16
Blackburne	... 12 ...	... 4 ...	... 5 ...	... 14
Bird ...	... 13 ...	... 0 ...	... 9 ...	... 13
Mackenzie	... 11 ...	... 3 ...	... 7 ...	... 12½
Andersen	... 11 ...	... 3 ...	... 8 ...	... 12½
Englisch	... 8 ...	... 7 ...	... 7 ...	... 11½
Rosenthal	... 9 ...	... 5 ...	... 8 ...	... 11½
Clere ...	... 8 ...	... 1 ...	... 13 ...	... 8½
Mason	... 6 ...	... 5 ...	... 11 ...	... 8½
Gifford	... 3 ...	... 1 ...	... 18 ...	... 3½
Pitschell	... 1 ...	... 2 ...	... 18 ...	... 2
	110	40	110	130

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the London committee of the Counties Chess Association it has been determined that the "Mephisto Prize" of £5, given by Mr. Gumpel, shall be added to the first prize of the general handicap, open to all players, at an entrance fee of five shillings; and, in order to meet the convenience of London players who may have business engagements during the day, play in the handicap shall be arranged to take place in the evening, beginning at seven. Entrances can be made to J. I. Minchin, Esq., honorary London secretary, to Saturday, July 27, at Palace Chambers, 20, King-street, St. James's.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 18, 1878) of Mr. George Ashwell, late of St. Albans, Herts, who did on May 18 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles Drage, M.D., and Frederick Searle Parker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator makes up the income of his wife to £500 per annum. There are bequests in favour of his sons, Edward and Stephen, and his daughter Mrs. Helen Edwards; and some legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Ann Gibson, for life, and then for all her children.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1876) with a codicil (dated April 16, 1877) of the Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., one of the Canons of the cathedral church of Durham, who died on April 2 last, at Bexley Hill, Bishops Waltham, Southampton, was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Henry Jenkyns, the son, and William Phelps, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives legacies to his executor, Mr. Phelps, and to his unmarried daughters, and makes up the portions of his three younger sons, Richard, John, and Arthur, to £12,000 each. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty he leaves to his eldest son, Henry.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1878, with a codicil bearing the same date, and another dated April 6 following) of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday, late of No. 2, Talbot-square Paddington, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Louisa Elizabeth Hobday, the widow, William Henry Buttanshaw, the nephew, Richard Salisbury Simpson, and George Newbolt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, also £50 to be distributed by her amongst charities, of which £10 is to go to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; to his executors, £50 each; to his sister, Miss Henrietta Nott Hobday, an annuity of £100; to his three sons, Thomas Francis, James Ramsay, and Edmund Arthur Ponsonby, annuities of £150 each; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life or until she shall marry again, and on the happening of either event then for his said sons.

The will (dated May 11, 1870) with two codicils (the first without date, but the last dated April 15, 1872) of the Rev. Charles Campbell, late of Wesenham, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Straton Charles Campbell, the son, and George Thomas Jenkins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of some memorial gifts to his two sons-in-law and to a friend, the only legatees under the will are testator's children.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1869) with two codicils (dated Aug. 19, 1871, and Oct. 10, 1874) of Mr. Frederick Faulkner, late of Bath, banker, who died on May 2 last, has been proved at the Bristol District Registry by John Whittington and Thomas Frederic Inman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated May 22, 1875) of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart., formerly of Burnham-grove, Berks, but late of No. 5, Manchester-square, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 17th inst. by Dame Leonora Montgomery, the widow, and Admiral Sir Alexander Leslie Montgomery and Alfred Montgomery, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The *Glasgow Herald* is informed that the late Mr. Samuel King has left the residue of his estate, which will amount to £20,000, to the Merchants' House.

The hundred and thirty-fifth Wesleyan Conference was opened at Bradford on Tuesday, when the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Principal of the Westminster Normal Institution, was elected President, and the Rev. Marmaduke Osborn, secretary.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sacred Vows. By E. Werner. 3 vols. (Remington and Co.)
Stories of German History. By C. M. Yonge. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Feuillemorte, and other Poems. By Percy Gordon. (Longmans and Co.)
The Soldier's Pocket Guide to Shooting. By W. G. Underhill. (Clowes.)
Outlines of Swedenborg's Theology. By Theophilus Parsons, LL.D. (J. Spiers, 36, Bloomsbury-street.)
Guy Maunering; or, The Astrologer. By Sir Walter Scott. With Illustrations. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
The Younger Brother. A Comedy. By R. Crawley. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
The Witness of Art; or, The Legend of Beauty. By Wyke Bayliss. Second Editi n. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
English Men of Letters: Sir Walter Scott. By Richard H. Hutton. (Macmillan and Co.)
Bards and Blossoms: Poetry and History of Flowers, &c. By F. E. Hulme. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Wynyard of High Wynyard. A Novel of the Present Day. By Charles Durant. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Early History of the Colony of Victoria. By F. P. Labilliere, Barrister-at-law. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Princes and Princesses. By H. and E. Malden. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarotti and Tommaso Campanella. Translated into rhymed English by J. A. Symonds. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
Gathered Gems from Spanish Authors. By Mariana Monteiro. (R. Washbourne, Paternoster-row.)
Minnie Travers. By Anna Lisle. (Groombridge and Sons.)
On Trek in the Transvaal; or, Over Berg and Veldt in South Africa. By Harriet A. Roche. (Sampson Low.)
The Monograph Gospel; or, the Four Gospels in One Continuous Narrative in the Words of Scripture. By G. Washington Moon. (Hatchards.)
The Shareholders' and Directors' Legal Companion. By F. B. Palmer. (Stevens and Son.)
Hermann Agha: An Eastern Narrative. By W. Gifford Palgrave. Third Edition. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
A Companion to Killarney. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. With Illustrations and Map. (Marcus Ward.)
Saintly Workers. Five Lenten Sermons. By Professor Farrar, D.D., Canon of Westminster. (Macmillan and Co.)
Devos-Platz: A New Alpine Resort for Sick and Sound in Summer and Winter. By One Who Knows It Well. (Stanford.)
Society of Engineers. Transactions for 1877. (E. and F. N. Spon.)
Allah-Akbar. God is Great. An Arab Legend of the Siege of Granada. From the Spanish. By Mariana Monteiro. (R. Washbourne.)
Studies in Spectrum Analysis. By J. Norman Lockyer. Second Edition. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Musical Sketches; Abroad and At Home. By Professor Ella. Third Edition. (W. Reeves, Fleet-street.)
The Students' Manual of Artistic Anatomy. With 25 Plates. By William J. Buckley. (Baillière, Tindall, and Co.)
Being a Boy. By Charles D. Warner. Illustrated. (Trübner and Co.)
Spray Moments. Poems. By "Ipidora." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
True Evening and the Morning; or, "Let There be Light." A Narrative. (James Speirs, 36, Bloomsbury-street.)
Holland and Her Heroes to the Year 1585. Being an adaptation of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." By M. Albert. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Roy's Wife. A Novel. By G. Whyte-Melville. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Free Trade and Protection. By Professor Fawcett, M.P. (Macmillan.)
The Earl's Cedars. A Romance. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle. Author's edition. (J. Weir, 253, Regent-street.)
Sunshine Jenny, and other Stories. By Mrs. G. S. Reany. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
Old Point Lace, and How to Copy and Imitate It. By Daisy Waterhouse Hawkins. Illustrated. (Batto and Windus.)
Gaddings with a Ladymitive People: Sketches of Alpine Life and Customs. By W. A. Baillie Grohman. 2 vols. (Remington and Co.)
A Miss in Her Teens. A Tale for Girls. From the German by Rhoda E. Collorne. (J. W. Kelckmann, 2, Langham-place, W.)
A Handbook for Public Meetings. By G. F. Chambers, Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens and Sons.)
Spring and Autumn. By Phœbe Allen. (Mozley and Smith.)
Irene Floss and other Poems. By Harriette Smith. (Warne and Co.)
The Parks and Gardens of Paris. By W. Robinson, F.L.S. Revised edition. Illustrated. (Macmillan and Co.)

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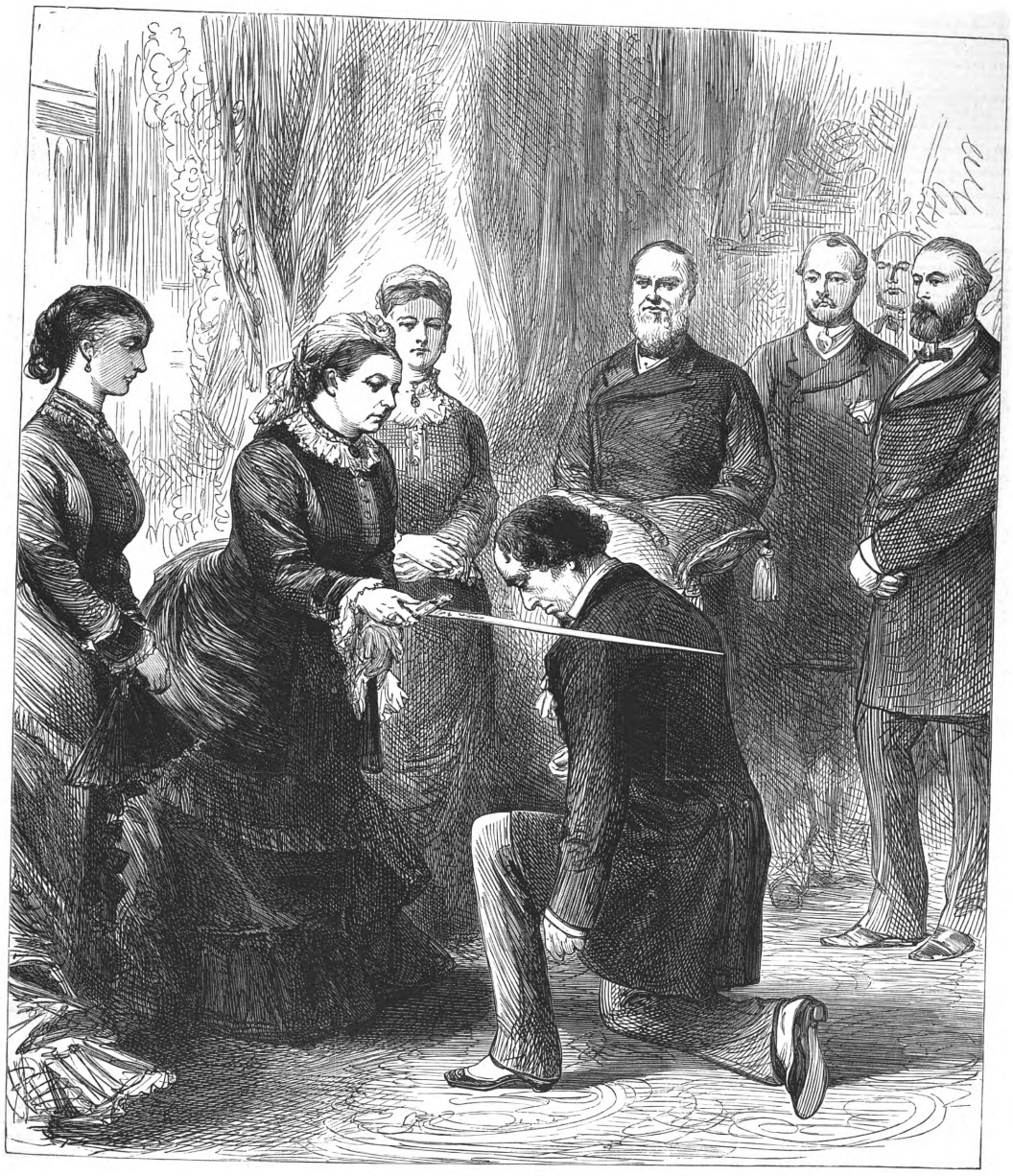
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2040.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE QUEEN INVESTING THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER AT OSBORNE.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Littleham, near Bideford, North Devon, the wife of Arthur Rees, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 25th ult., at Caperurway, Lancashire, the Hon. Mrs. Marton, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Queensberry-place, South Kensington, the wife of Major Sir R. L. Price, Bart., of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Eaton-place, the Lady Garvage, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Glencairn-place, Dollar, the wife of Captain Edward Halley, ship City of Lucknow, of Glasgow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church of Datchet, Bucks, Godfrey Fox Webster, Esq., of the 20th Regiment of Foot, to Amy Laura, youngest daughter of Henry Booth, Esq., and niece of Sir Charles Booth, Bart.

On the 25th ult., at Acton Burnell, Oscar H. Blount, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Blount, to Mary Frances, only child of Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Smythe.

On the 25th ult., at St. Ann's Church, Meen-Glas, in the county of Donegal, Sir Samuel H. Hayes, Bart., to the Hon. Alice Ann Hewitt, fourth daughter of Viscount Lifford.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult., at St. Matthias's, Earl's Court, by the Rev. Henry Westall, Samuel Clark, only son of Samuel B. Clark, of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W., to Mary Florence Alleyne, eldest daughter of the late Henry Alleyne Withy, of Weston-super-Mare, and Mrs. Alleyne Withy, Westgate-terrace, South Kensington.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church of St. George, West Grinstead, Sussex, Francis William, son of the late Venerable W. B. Otter, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes, to Dorothea Mary Augusta, second daughter of Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart., M.P., and Lady Burrell.

On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Roche Dasent, Esq., eldest son of Sir George Dasent, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

On the 25th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. G. A. Kirby, of North Church, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, Vicar of the parish, Colonel F. W. Graham, lately commanding the 17th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late William Fleming, Esq., and Mrs. Fleming, of 31, Queen's-gate, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Geneva, the Rev. Charles Vansittart (formerly Vicar of White Waltham and Rector of Shottesbrooke, Berks), nephew of the late Earl of Auckland, Governor-General of India.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Evans, The Park, Nottingham, Sarah Ann, widow of Frederick Metcalf Mulcock, formerly of Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 67.

On the 30th ult., at Westerdale Rectory, North Yorkshire, Elizabeth, the much-beloved wife of the Rev. J. R. Ellis, aged 64 years.

On the 31st ult., at his residence, No. 4, Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Kent, James Edward Thomas Parratt, Esq., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, aged 71 years. He retired from the service some years since, having served for nearly thirty years with the Royal Artillery (including the campaign in China in 1841-2), and later as principal medical officer at Woolwich.

On the 24th ult., at Bath, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., aged 70.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.

SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Rom. iv. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. to 21; Matt. xviii. 21 to xix. 3.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Butler.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Kingston; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Iowa; 7 p.m., Rev. V. S. S. Coles.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Clement Reginald Tollemache, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Government in Bengal; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Bedford Jones, LL.D., Canon of Ontario Cathedral.
Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton: service in the Round Church.

MONDAY, Aug. 5.

Moon's first quarter, 1.19 p.m.
Bank Holiday.
Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton: excursions to Oundle, Fotheringhay, and table d'hôte, 7.30; sectional meetings.
Royal Academy Exhibition and the Grosvenor Gallery close.
Geologists' Association: excursion to the Boulonnais (for the week).
Charing-cross: tidal train about 10.45 a.m.
International Gun and Polo Club, annual champion meeting, Brighton (second day).
Rowing Regattas: Mersey and Irwell, at Warburton, Bath, Newark, St. Neots, Bridgnorth.
Races: Croydon, Ripon.
Athletic Sports: Bedford, Stamford, Newport (Monmouth), Northampton, Olney, Chester, Sudbury.
Crystal Palace United Cat and Dog Show (two days).

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Royal Archæological Institute, Northampton: sectional meetings, general concluding meeting &c.; table d'hôte, 6.30 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Yorkshire Agricultural Society Show, Northallerton (three days).
Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland Show, Dublin (four days.)
Brighton Races.
British Bee-Keepers' Association
Great Metropolitan Show, Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington (three days).
Yachting: Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days); Lochryan Regatta, Stranraer (two days);
Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the First Lord of the Admiralty.
Irish Kennel Club, Dublin, Sporting-Dog Show.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Grand Western Archery Matches, Weymouth (three days).
Yachting: Tenby Regatta.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Trinity Law sittings end.
Yachting: Sidmouth Regatta, Oulton Broad Regatta.
Royal Toxophilite Society, ex. target.
Cheshunt and Waltham Agricultural Show.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Alnwick Agricultural Show.
Rowing: Paris International Regatta
Lewes Races.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

St. Lawrence.
Probable fall of meteors.
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Curlew Rowing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 a.m. next morning
	Inches.	°	°	° (0-10)		°	°		Miles.	In.
July 24	29·659	63·8	60·9	·91	8	75·3	59·7	SSW. SW. WSW.	132	1·165
25	29·647	61·4	55·0	·81	9	68·3	48·7	SW. W.	186	0·165
26	29·758	62·3	53·3	·74	9	71·0	55·1	WSW. W. NNW.	182	0·595
27	29·573	68·0	54·2	·75	6	71·4	57·7	NNW. NW. N.	132	0·000
28	29·923	60·7	51·8	·74	—	66·6	53·2	N. NE. E.	127	0·000
29	30·010	59·3	52·9	·80	6	70·5	50·7	E. N. NE.	74	0·000
30	30·169	58·8	51·5	·78	6	68·5	48·2	NE. N. NNE.	220	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·750	29·755	29·850	29·927	30·003	30·135	
Temperature of Air ..	68·9°	61·8	65·8°	61·0°	62·8°	65·0°	62·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	64·7°	58·9°	58·4°	58·7	58·2	59·5°	57·9
Direction of Wind ..	S.	W.	WSW.	NW.	ENE.	N.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
5 50	6 24	6 15	6 38,7	3	7 50	8 0	8 33	9 13	10 0	10 45	11 28	—	0 7

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst. (Bank Holiday), on which day the charge for admission from Eight a.m. to 10.30 p.m. will be Sixpence, and Catalogues Sixpence.

GROSVENOR GALLERY CLOSES AUGUST 5.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 27 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. 9 till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

1878.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The EXHIBITION will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1878. Receiving Days, Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, both inclusive. London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street. Copy of regulations can be had from the Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

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NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUG. 5.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give TWO PERFORMANCES at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, THE FIRST IN THE AFTERNOON, AT THREE; THE SECOND IN THE EVENING, AT EIGHT. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME, comprising NEW MUSICAL SELECTION, NEW COMIC SKETCHES, NEW ENGAGEMENTS. Doors open for the Day Performance at Two. Doors open for the Evening Performance at Seven. No Fees. No charge for programme. Omnibuses run direct to the doors from every railway station in London.

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COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.

With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17 will be presented, as the Extra Supplement, a Picture Printed in Colours, ENTITLED "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," FROM A PAINTING BY T. K. PELHAM.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

A formal discussion of what has already become history, however rich it may be in lessons for the future, can never be very lively. Retrospection is a mental process, not very well adapted in itself to stir the feelings. So it has proved with the debate of the week. The questions before the House of Commons related chiefly to things that have been done and that cannot be altered. Only indirectly and remotely could the most telling of arguments, or the most commanding eloquence, shape for future use the facts which were brought under consideration. We are not at all surprised, therefore, at the general heaviness of the Debate, notwithstanding the extraordinary ability which it here and there called forth. The interest which it would have otherwise excited was past. The situation about which it occupied itself was fixed and unchangeable. Judgment on it may be characterised as foregone. It was, therefore, devoid of that animation and sparkle which are more commonly infused into discussion as to what is to be done. But it was not the less useful for all that, nor will it be in the end less practical in its results. It will serve to educate the people of these realms on many political points on which they have been comparatively ignorant. It will illustrate to their minds recondite principles of the Constitution under which they live, and in the maintenance of which they have grave duties to perform. It will, in some respects, neutralise, and thereby destroy, political illusions which are but too apt to captivate their imagination, but which, when allowed to have full force, tend to mischief. Its very dulness may help to bring about a salutary sobriety of political temper, and, perhaps we may be permitted to hope, will chasten into moderation the sharpness of party spirit which of late has been but too prevalent.

It would be out of place here to sketch, even in barest outline, the course of the debate, or to review in comparison one with another even the more important speeches which have adorned it. We shall merely take note of some of those points upon which, after a careful study of all that may be said of them, the mind of the country, we should say, has been made up. As to the substance of the Berlin Treaty, there seems to be no great difference of opinion. On the whole, it roughly corresponds with what moderate politicians of all parties really desired. Of course, as we have intimated more than once, it comprehends some details which this or that statesman, according to his special sympathies and proclivities, must greatly regret. But none can deny, we think, that it has very largely widened the area of political liberty in European Turkey. It has given a chance of self-development, such as they never before possessed, to not less perhaps than twelve millions of the subjects of the Porte, and among these it has conferred independence upon something approaching to one half. In accomplishing this result it was inevitable that a main instrument available, as between the several Powers represented at the Congress, should be compromise. If each of the Plenipotentiaries had insisted upon all that he thought right there would have been no peace. Each, therefore, had to be guided in some degree by his knowledge of what would be insisted upon by others, and to give up in some items what was conceded to him in others. It is obvious, therefore, that a Treaty arrived at under such conditions would be open to adverse criticism in several of its details from those who look at them simply from the standpoint of what is theoretically most consonant with the dictates of abstract justice. If our Plenipotentiaries could have done as they liked they would, doubtless, have brought home a different document, and, perhaps, one much more worthy of approval, than that which has been under discussion in the Houses of Parliament. We think that in all fairness this ought to be taken into consideration. We are of opinion that, to some extent, this has been done, and, so far as the judgment of the country goes, we believe that it appreciates the service which has been rendered to it by the labours and anxieties of the statesmen who represented it at Berlin.

Unfortunately, preceding circumstances have been such as to prevent the delivery of a clear judgment upon the substance of the Berlin Treaty. It has had to be taken into consideration in conjunction with the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The natural and necessary connection between the two instruments has been the main point of dispute in the House of Commons, and throws into dubiety the opinion of the country. On the one hand, it is contended that the Convention is the proper complement of the Treaty; on the other hand, it is declared to be a perfectly gratuitous and dangerously reckless extension of the obligations of the British Empire. As to the manner in which it was framed and finally ratified, there is certainly plausible ground for complaint. It was kept a profound secret, not only from the European Powers who might or might not object to it for international reasons, but also from Parliament, who will have to find the means of carrying it into execution. Doubtful as is the policy which it involves, it is even more dangerous as a precedent. It has opened one of the gravest and most delicate constitutional questions which the country can be invited to determine. It may (though we should hope it will not) issue in very embarrassing, not to say disastrous, results. It has constituted, as might have been expected, the great theme of the debate. Nothing can be done in regard to it now. It is a *fait accompli*, and all that can be said of it too closely resembles Mercutio's description of his wound—"'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." Of course it is not pretended that it will necessarily lead to ruin. It will not even finally establish as a constitutional practice the principle which it theoretically involves, but it can hardly be a matter of surprise that it should be stoutly challenged in the House of Commons, and we think it may be pretty safely concluded that the challenge thus solemnly made will operate as a bar to any further experiments in that direction.

We look not to any immediate results of the week's discussion in the Commons. It constitutes a chapter of political history the graver lessons of which will require some time to filter into the public mind and conscience. What will be its proximate influence upon the constituencies we shall not attempt even to guess. That it will exercise an important bearing upon their judgment in the future can hardly be doubted. Otherwise, regret might be felt that, whilst so great a press of public business is urging its claim to consideration at the close of a Session of unprecedented length, a week should have been given to a debate upon matters the main features of which have been indelibly stamped upon the history of England. Somehow or other, however, the most threatening appearances are often dispersed by the progress of events. Let us hope this may be the case in the present instance; and that what has been done, though partially objectionable, both in substance and in manner, may be so assimilated by the body politic as to lose some of its deleterious properties.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner on Saturday last at Osborne House Lord Sandon, the Dean of Westminster, and Miss Victoria Baillie, and General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Dean of Westminster.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter on Tuesday; Princess Beatrice was present during the ceremony; after which the Marquis of Salisbury kissed hands. Previous to the investiture Lord Arthur Russell delivered up to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Garter worn by the late Earl Russell. Her Majesty afterwards held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which the Queen invested General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the order. The following Knights Commanders were knighted and invested by her Majesty with the Second Class of the order:—Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball (Military) and Lord Tenterden, C.B. (Civil). After the investiture, Mr. Edward Hertslet, C.P. (the Librarian and Keeper of the Papers at the Foreign Office) was knighted by the Queen; and Mr. Blyden, the Minister for Liberia; Sir Augustus Paget, Ambassador at Rome; Mr. W. Taylour Thomson, Minister in Persia; and Mr. Locock, Minister in Guatemala, were introduced to audiences of her Majesty. Subsequently the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, was present for a short time at a cricket-match played at Osborne between the Royal Household and officers of the Royal Yacht. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. The Dean of Westminster and Miss Victoria Baillie left Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Hon. Amy Lambart, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, and General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Biddulph.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has driven to Ryde, Newport, and Cowes, and has walked daily in the Royal demesne.

Her Majesty will review the "special service" fleet of armoured ships before its dispersion at Portsmouth on Aug. 12. The Dreadnought will be included in the fleet.

The Queen has appointed Prince Frederic Charles Nicolas of Prussia to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. Philip Currie to be Companions of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has appointed Lady Southampton to be one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Countess of Caledon, resigned; and the Countess of Caledon to be an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. Lord Frederick Kerr has succeeded Major Phipps as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Prince Leopold's knee continues to improve.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill on Thursday week, and were present at a ball which was given there afterwards. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House yesterday week. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Battenberg, was present on Saturday last at the marriage of Captain Arthur Paget, Scots Guards, with Miss Stevens. The Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George and the Duke of Connaught, went to the Opéra Comique in the evening to see "H.M.S. Pinafore." The Prince presided on Monday at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Prince Christian was present. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince and Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess left London in the afternoon on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood House for the race week.

The Prince and Princess have inspected Mr. M'Lachlan's picture of the "Royal Family," at Messrs. Agnew and Co.'s gallery in New Bond-street.

A gracefully designed screen, the work of Mr. Sidney Gibbs, of Hart-street, has been honoured with a place in the Princess's boudoir.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by Major von Herft, left London on Saturday last for Darmstadt.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Monday for the Continent.

Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar, of Germany, who have been staying at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne, for two months, have left for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg at Motcomb House, Goodwood, during the race week.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have left the Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Berlin and Hanover. During the Ambassador's absence Baron von den Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Vichy.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left town for Eastbourne.

The Duchess of Westminster has arrived at Dunrobin Castle from Reay Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party on Wednesday at their mansion in Arlington-street, after which the Marchioness had a reception.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Bognor.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have left their residence in Grafton-street to visit Lord John Thynne at Haynes Park.

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green have left Eaton-square for Bayham Abbey.

Earl and Countess Sydney left town on Saturday last for their seat, Frognal, in Kent.

Viscountess Combermere has left Belgrave-square for Shrublands, Tunbridge Wells.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain Arthur Henry Paget (Scots Guards), eldest son of Lieutenant-General Lord Alfred Paget, and Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of the late Mr. P. Stevens, of New York, U.S.A., were married by special license on Saturday last, at half-past three o'clock, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon, and, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a lace veil, the wreath being attached to her train by five diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. The other jewels worn were a diamond necklace, the gift of her brother on her marriage; a sapphire and diamond bracelet, a present from the Prince and Princess of Wales; and diamond earrings, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Miss Gerard, the Hon. Miss Harbord, Miss Cadogan, and Miss Violet Paget. They wore costumes of white satin and striped Pekin Louis XIV. jackets over mousseline de l'Inde skirts, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and tulle veils, and each carried a bouquet of red roses. The diamond arrow brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, had the initials "M. A." in pearls and wreathed round with black and white pearls. Lord Marcus Beresford was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Maxwell Lyte. The registration of the marriage was attested by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. After the déjeûner at Lord and Lady Alfred Paget's residence, Captain Paget and his bride left for Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Paget's residence near Windsor. The Prince of Wales presented the bridegroom with a Louis XVI. cuivre and marble clock and candelabrum; the Princess of Wales's gift was a bracelet set with sapphires and diamonds; Princess Louise's present to the bride and bridegroom consisted of a silver coffee-pot and stand; and Prince Leopold gave a serpent bracelet set with rubies and diamonds.

Mr. George Onslow Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, was married to Lady Alice Cochrane, second daughter of the Earl of Dundonald, on Saturday last, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were Lady Elizabeth and Lady Esther Cochrane, Miss Florence Newton, Miss S. Mackinnon, Miss Constance and Miss Florence Cochrane, Miss Cooper, Miss Ethel Cooper, and Miss Sybil Drummond. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with old point de Bruxelles, a wreath of real flowers, of orange-blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids' dresses were white silk, trimmed with Indian muslin, old lace, and light blue silk; Gainsborough hats, with light blue feathers. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Lobeck Cooper, Rector of Croxton. Mr. Charles Newton was best man. The bridal party adjourned to the Earl and Countess of Dundonald's residence for breakfast, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent.

The marriage of Mr. James Stuart Trotter, son of the late Mr. Archibald Trotter, of Dreghorn, N.B., with Lady Coutts-Lindsay, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar, took place on the 25th ult., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Trotter (sister of the bridegroom), the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Toler, Miss Campbell, and Miss E. Campbell (nieces of the bride). The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Lindsay. Captain Philip Trotter, 93rd Highlanders, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. The wedding breakfast was given by the Earl and Countess of Lindsay at Princes-gardens.

The marriage of Walter H. Long, Esq., of Rood, Ashton, Wilts, and Park-lane, Hyde Park, and Lady Honora Janet Boyle, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, was celebrated on Thursday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by the Earl, was dressed in white satin, trimmed with lace. The breakfast was given at Lord Cork's residence in Grosvenor-square.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick W. Maude, youngest son of Colonel Maude, C.B., Crown Equerry, and Miss Kelk, only daughter of Sir John Kelk, Bart., will take place in October.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HONOURS.

Our front page Engraving, drawn from precise information given by an eye-witness of the scene, represents her Majesty the Queen at Osborne House, on Monday week, in the act of knighting the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, previous to investing him with the Ribbon and George and presenting him with the Garter, which was held on a cushion by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King-at-Arms. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and was attended by Lady Waterpark, General Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng (Equerry in Waiting), as well as by Sir John Cowell, Master of the Household, who introduced Lord Beaconsfield to the Queen's presence. Mr. Montagu Corry, his Lordship's private secretary, was in attendance on the Prime Minister. On Tuesday last, as reported in our Court news of this week, the Marquis of Salisbury was invested by her Majesty in a similar manner with the Garter lately worn by Earl Russell. As usual in these cases, an Order in Council has been published in the official *Gazette*, declaring that the Order of the Garter is conferred upon Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as fully and completely as if all the prescribed formalities and ceremonies had been performed.

The grand banquet in honour of both their Lordships, to celebrate their return from Berlin and their successful discharge of the task of British Plenipotentiaries at the European Congress, was prepared under the management of the Carlton Club. It took place on Saturday last in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge, which had been decorated for the occasion with garlands and banners, and with mottoes of Conservative policy, the most conspicuous being "Peace with Honour." The chair was occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch, who sat with Lord Beaconsfield on his right hand, and, next him, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Cross (Home Secretary), the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Sandon. The chairman had Lord Salisbury on his left hand, beyond whom sat in order the Lord Chancellor, Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War), the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty), and other members of the Administration or of the Conservative party. The company numbered altogether more than five hundred, most of whom were members of one or the other House of Parliament. The health of Lord Beaconsfield was proposed immediately after the loyal toasts, and was drunk with loud and prolonged cheering, the whole company standing up, as shown in our Illustration, while "Rule Britannia" was played by the Grenadier Guards' band. Lord Beaconsfield, who wore the blue ribbon of the Garter, returned thanks in a speech which replied by anticipation to some of the charges he expected would be brought in the House of Commons against the policy of his Government, not only in the Congress of Berlin, but in the special Convention with Turkey for the protection of Asia Minor. He resented the epithet of "insane" applied to that Convention, and stigmatised Mr. Gladstone, in turn, as a "sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can, at all times, command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments, to malign an opponent and to glorify himself." Lord Malmesbury next proposed the health of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was equally honoured by the company, and to which the Foreign Secretary spoke in reply. Other toasts of a political character were afterwards proposed and accepted.

CRETE AND CYPRUS.

The fine natural harbour of Suda Bay, on the north-west shore of the island of Crete, has been frequently resorted to by H.M.S. Minotaur and other ships of our Mediterranean squadron, engaged in watching the desultory warfare between the Greek insurgents and the Turks, which has been carried on in that district as well as in some other parts of Crete. We are indebted to an English naval officer for the sketch of Suda Bay which we have engraved, and in which several Turkish ships of war are shown lying at anchor.

The island of Cyprus, now in British possession, will continue for some time, probably, to furnish subjects for our Illustrations. We give this week a panoramic view of the chain of Mount Olympus, in this island, as seen from the village of Kato Dicomo, comprising the summits of Stavro Vouni, or the Holy Cross, Machera, Adelphi, and Troodos, which are here enumerated in the order they appear, from the left hand to the right hand of this view. The whole mountain range, from east to west, almost filling up the southern portion of the island, is generally designated by modern geographers as Mount Olympus, though that name appears to have been applied by the ancients only to one particular peak. The highest summit is known at the present day as Mount Troödos, and attains an elevation of 6590 feet. It sends down subordinate ranges or spurs of considerable altitude on all sides, one of which extends to Cape Arnauti (the ancient Acamas), which forms the north-west extremity of the island; while others descend on both sides quite to the northern and southern coasts. The main range is continued eastwards by the lofty summits known as Mount Adelphi and Mount Machera (both of them, however, considerably inferior to Troödes) until it ends in the somewhat isolated peak called Stavro Vouni, or Hill of the Holy Cross. This mountain, which is evidently the one designated by Strabo as Mount Olympus, is only 2300 ft. high, but is a conspicuous object from Larnaca, from which it is only twelve miles distant, and is well known from being frequented as a place of pilgrimage. We have already presented a separate view of Stavro Vouni.

The *London Gazette* has this week published despatches received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, giving an account of the transfer of the government of the island of Cyprus to the British Crown and the hoisting of the British flag. When the announcement of the change which had taken place was made to the people the only word that seemed to be understood was "Victoria," which was echoed by the multitude amidst general cheering. We learn further that Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his civil and military staff, arrived on Tuesday last at Nicosia, the capital of the island, where he was met by Mr. Walter Baring, of the Foreign Office, with Captain Rawson, R.N., and by the Turkish and Greek notables of Cyprus. These leading citizens, as well as the officials lately serving under the Turkish Government, and the Greek priests and Bishops, have given the new British High Commissioner a friendly and loyal reception. The Indian troops remain at Larnaca in their encampment, awaiting further orders. A Special Artist of this Journal has been sent to Cyprus.

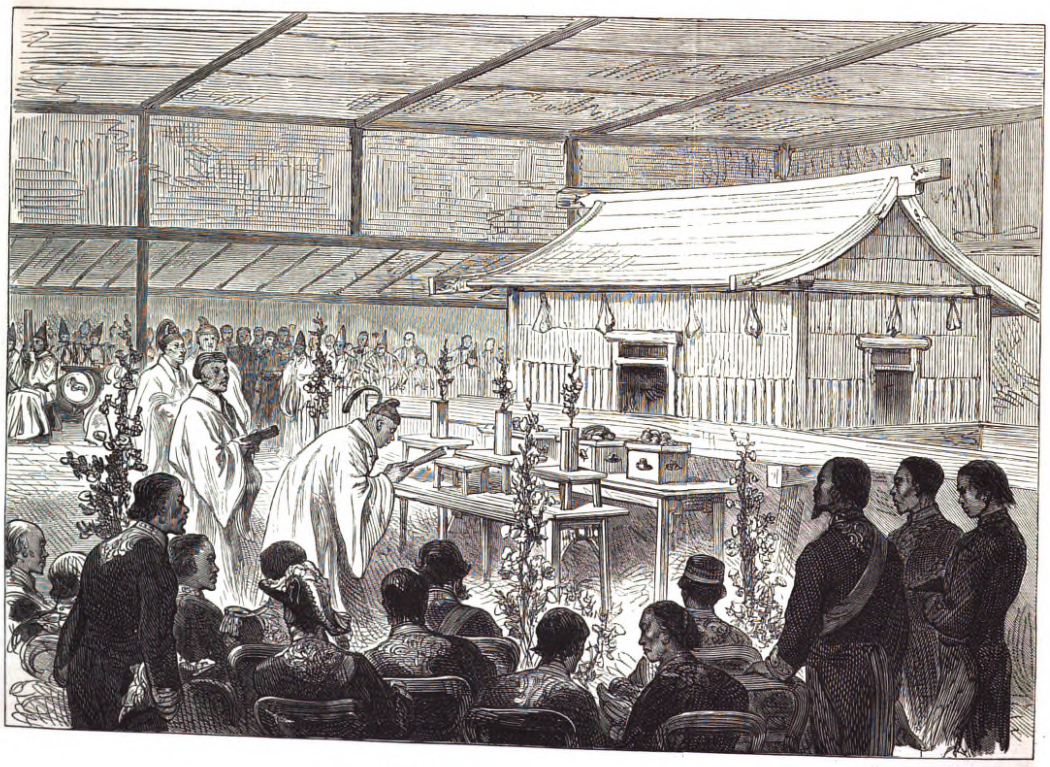
FUNERAL OF A JAPANESE STATESMAN.

The late Japanese Minister of the Interior, Okubo Toshimichi, was assassinated on May 14, while going in his carriage to the Mikado's palace in the capital. Though only forty-two years of age, this eminent statesman had performed many great services to his country. He was one of the most active leaders of the movement in 1868, by which the usurped rule of the Tycoon or Shiogoon was taken away, and the Mikado's Imperial Government was restored. The great reforms of the last few years have been effected chiefly by the administration of Okubo, being often either contrived or brought forward by him. He lately showed remarkable decision and energy in putting down the formidable rebellion in Satsuma, his native province, led by his former colleague, General Saigo. The assassination was perpetrated by six armed men from that province, who are proved to have been in a conspiracy with the partisans of the late rebellion. The state funeral of Okubo, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations, was attended with more than ordinary solemnities. A procession from his house went about two miles, along the outer moat of the city wall, to the cemetery of Akasaka, near the Imperia Palace. It was escorted by a large body of infantry. Th priests of the Shintoo religion, attired in loose white robes, and holding green branches of a plant with bright flowers, walked in front of the bier, or rather shrine, containing the body of the deceased statesman. It was a sort of ark, being constructed to imitate the shape of a Shintoo temple, with two side gates and an arched roof, all made of white wood, and resting on poles, borne on the shoulders of thirty men of the priesthood. A number of priests followed, carrying small banners, red and white alternately. They entered a bamboo and straw temporary building, in the cemetery, which was the chapel for the funeral rites. The shrine or coffin was placed on the platform at one end, with tables before it to receive the pious offerings; the green and flowering branches were arranged on one side, and the banners on the other. Among the congregation were Princes, Ministers of State, foreign Ambassadors, and other persons of rank. The ceremonial was that prescribed by an ancient native code of religious observances. Three of the priests offered different kinds of food upon trays before the shrine, with chanted prayers and anthems, or rather incantations, accompanied with prostrations and other gestures or postures. Meanwhile there was the doleful music of the "sho," a small hand-organ with bellows blown by the mouth, the flute, and the muffled drum. Branches of the "sakaki," or sacred tree, were presented by the priests, the relatives of Okubo, and the persons of rank in the assembly. They made a farewell sign of reverence and affection, bowing and clapping their hands; and then took their leave, when the body was carried to its tomb.

The annual exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., under the auspices of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society, was opened at Leicester on Wednesday. The prizes amount to £1000.



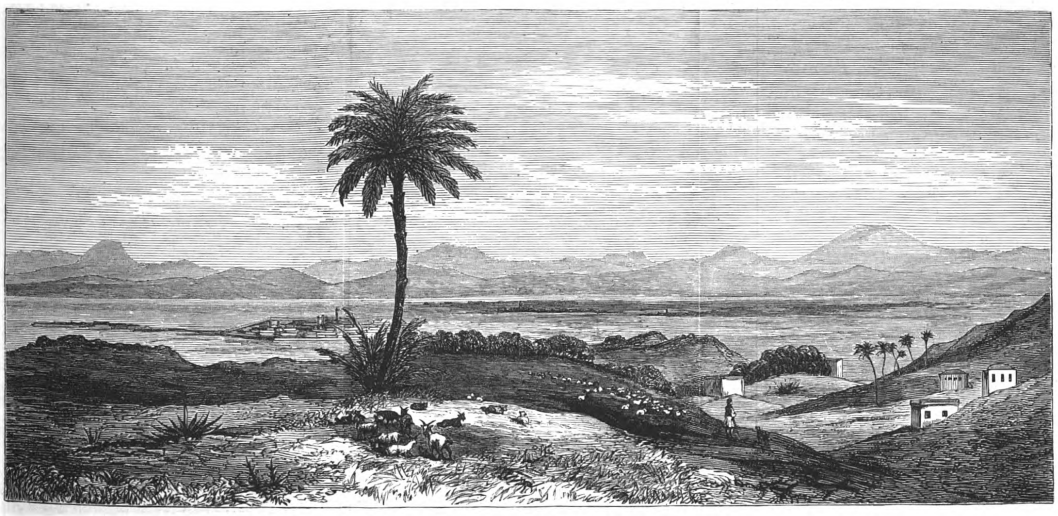
SUDA BAY, CRETE.



FUNERAL OF A JAPANESE STATESMAN.



THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BANQUET IN HONOUR OF LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY.



THE CHAIN OF MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who was chairman at the Beaconsfield banquet, and whose portrait we engrave, is one of the most influential persons in the Scottish aristocracy. His Grace, Sir Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, is fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfries, Earl of Drumlanrig, Buccleuch, Sanquhar, and Dalkeith, Viscount Nith, Thortholwold, and Ross, Baron Douglas of Kinmount, Middlebie, Dornock, and Scott of Whitchester and Eskdale, all in the peerage of Scotland; and Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, in the peerage of England. The great Border clan of the Scotts, who held nearly all Teviotdale and Ettrick in the feudal age of their country's history, defending the middle and western marches of its disputed frontier against incessant English attacks, have been amply celebrated in narrative, poetry, and romance, as well as in authentic records of the past. Sir Walter himself, the author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and of so many other delightful stories in prose and verse, the subjects of which belong to that region and its memories of warlike adventure, was one of a family, the Scotts of Harden, distantly connected with the noble House of Buccleuch, whose ducal title is derived from an obscure place in Ettrick Forest. Branxholm Castle, on the Teviot, near Hawick, and Newark Tower, at Bowhill, on the Yarrow, near Selkirk, are better known as the ancient abodes of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The first person of much distinction among them was a Sir Richard Le Scot, probably, like Bruce and Wallace, of Norman descent, who played his part in the affairs of Scotland towards the end of the thirteenth century. Three or four Sir Walter Scotts, in succession, were active in the partisan warfare of the Border clans in the sixteenth century. The Scotts were raised to the peerage, by King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Dukedom of Buccleuch dates from 1673, with the Earldom of Dalkeith; the Dukedom of Queensberry, with other titles of less rank, came by inheritance in 1810. His Grace the present Duke is seventy-one years of age, and succeeded his father in 1819; his eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, is M.P. for Mid-Lothian. The Duke possesses several magnificent residences in town and country—Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh; Bowhill, in Selkirkshire; and Drumlanrig Castle, in Dumfriesshire; and in England—Boughton and Ditton Parks, a villa at Richmond, and Montagu House, Whitehall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta received yesterday week the Swedish and Norwegian students who went to Paris to give concerts at the Exhibition.

Two of the most celebrated choral societies of the North, those of the students at Upsala and Christiania, numbering about 170, gave a concert, consisting of their best national songs, on Saturday. The musical critics, one and all, hail the Scandinavian concert at the Trocadéro as a brilliant success. For the first time the vast Trocadéro Theatre was full, and many hundred applicants for tickets were disappointed.

At the international competition of choirs in connection with the Paris Universal Exhibition at the Trocadéro last week Mr. Henry Leslie's choir gained the first prize (*prix unique*), a handsome vase of modern Sèvres, and a gold medal, by the unanimous decision of the judges, who consisted of many of the most distinguished French composers and artists, under the presidency of M. Ambroise Thomas.

It was decided at a meeting of the Superior Commission of the Exhibition yesterday week to reduce the value of the gold medals by half, thus allowing the number to be awarded to be doubled without increasing the cost. The total number of "recompenses" of all sorts to be accorded to the exhibitors is fixed at 29,500. They will comprise 2600 gold medals, 6400 silver, 10,000 bronze, and 10,500 honourable mentions. The total number of exhibitors is 53,005.

It is stated by the Paris *Temps* that the Bank of France, owing to the recent forgeries, has resolved to issue a new description of note, which it believes cannot be imitated.

A monument of Paul Louis Courrier, the William Cobbett of France, was unveiled on Sunday at Veretz, a few miles from Tours, in the presence of a large assemblage of politicians and literary men. Among those present were M. Jules Simon, M. Edmond About, M. Wilson, and M. Ernest Coquelin.

After having sat for some days, the International Congress on the Means of Transport of Merchandise was brought to a close last Saturday. A resolution was passed in favour of establishing an arrangement by which commerce between different countries should be promoted and facilitated.

M. Louis Laussedat, the deputy for Allier, died on Sunday, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a member of the Union Républicaine, over which group he presided.

The chess-match between Zukertort, of Berlin and London, and Winawer, of Russia, to decide the tie between them for the first and second prizes in the chess tournament in Paris, terminated on Wednesday evening in favour of the former.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Milan on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Duke of Aosta, and attended by Signor Cairoli, Count Corti, and Signori Bruzzo and Baccarini. Their Majesties had an enthusiastic reception. The shops were closed, the houses decorated with flags, and flowers were showered on the Royal carriage as it drove through the streets. On arriving at the palace the King and Queen appeared at the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, died on Thursday morning.

The "unredeemed Italy" agitation is subsiding.

SWITZERLAND.

On Monday the Federal Assembly met for the discussion chiefly of the question of granting a Government subsidy to aid in the completion of the St. Gothard Railway.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William received at Babelsberg on Sunday all the members of the State Ministry at present in Berlin, and delivered a long address to them, and also gave audience to the President of the Supreme Evangelical Council. The Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duchess and Princess Victoria of Baden, has gone to Teplitz, in Bohemia.

A letter has been addressed by the Crown Prince of Germany to the Queen thanking her Majesty in the name of the Emperor William for the assistance rendered and the sympathy displayed by the English authorities and people on the occasion of the sinking of the Grosser Kurfürst. The Crown Prince adds that as he himself had the opportunity of witnessing, immediately after the catastrophe, the noble emulation with which the first help was rendered to the wrecked men on English soil, his satisfaction has been all the greater in expressing these sentiments.

The Crown Prince has ratified the Berlin Treaty.

His Imperial Highness started on Monday morning to Hanover, to visit the Trades' Exhibition, proceeding thence to Homburg.

The German elections on Tuesday are stated to have passed off without disturbance. In the working-class districts of Berlin the military were kept in barracks, and detectives in plain clothes watched the proceedings at the polling-places. Some of the telegrams state that never before have people made so general a use of the elective franchise as on this occasion. In five Berlin districts the Social Democrat candidates have been beaten by the United Liberals. In the sixth district a second ballot will be necessary between the Social Democrat candidate, Herr Fritsche, who obtained 20,139 votes, and the Progressist, Herr Zelle, in whose favour 16,747 votes were recorded. Second ballots will be required in several constituencies.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has ratified the Treaty of Berlin.

As a preliminary to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the Government issued a proclamation to the population stating that the Austrian troops come as friends to restore peace and prosperity to the country. The proclamation states that all will be protected, none oppressed. Established customs and institutions will be respected, the revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country, and the arrears of taxes for the past year will not be collected.

Early on Monday morning the Austrian troops crossed the Save at Gradiska, the Turkish garrison of that place retiring on their approach. The main body of the troops crossed the Bosnian frontier on the following day. General Philippovich reports to the Government that he entered Turkish Brod on Tuesday, and Derbend on Wednesday morning, and that in both places he was received in the most cordial manner by the Turkish authorities. Some disturbances, due to a Turkish agitator, are reported from Serajevo, where acts of violence, directed against the Ottoman authorities, were committed, and the telegraphic communication was cut. Passive opposition to the Austrian occupation is said to have been manifested at Brod.

The 18th division of the Austrian army crossed the Dalmatian frontier and enter Herzegovida on Thursday.

SERVIA.

It is announced from Belgrade that early next month the Great Council of the Servian Nation, consisting of 600 delegates, will be called together to consider the changes in the Constitution which the recognition of Servia's independence may have rendered necessary. Proposals, it is thought, will then be made for elevating Servia into a kingdom.

Concentrating movements of the Servian troops are reported to be going on, and reinforcements are said to be still being sent to the Army of Observation on the Drina and the Bosnian frontier, while the whole army, numbering 20,000 men, and half the militia and reserves are under arms in various parts of the Principality.

TURKEY.

The Sultan signed the Treaty of Berlin on Sunday.

Osman Pasha, it is stated, gave orders last Saturday to discontinue the works of intrenchment on the lines defending Constantinople, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared. The Russians have occupied the principal positions around Schumla, and M. Onou has again assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard shall embark for Russia and the other troops begin retiring as soon as Varna is surrendered.

It is announced from Constantinople that the Russian Commissioner objects to the continuance of the inquiry into the Rhodope insurrection, and he has withdrawn from it. He has left his dragoman to represent him on the commission.

A telegram to the *Times* says the British Embassy has received official reports of continued wanton destruction of Mussulman life and property in the Philippopolis district by Bulgaro-Russians.

Information has been received at Athens that the National Assembly in Crete has sent a note to the British Consul at Canea soliciting the mediation of England to obtain autonomy for the island, in conformity with the desires of the population. Failing to obtain this, the Cretans are stated to be resolved to continue their resistance to Turkish rule.

The despatch of troops to Volo continues. The Hellenic Government has appealed to Prince Bismarck, as President of the Congress, to make representations to Turkey on the subject.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that no Russian loan operations are to be looked for within the next few months. The Minister of Finance is firmly determined to devote his entire attention for the present to the task of establishing Russian values on a more solid basis, and, if an improvement is attained in this respect, to proceed then to take measures for obtaining fresh funds. Moreover, it is added, the requirements of the next few months are abundantly provided for.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Constantinople says that General Todleben has sent to Admiral Hornby the following explanation of the Dardanelles incident:—"Two English officers from the fleet landed at a spot which it had been agreed the Russians only should occupy. The Russians were distributed along the coast in pickets of five men each. The officers apprehended by the picket were conveyed twelve miles into the interior to the commanding officer, who treated them with great politeness, and recognised the mistake. A boat which was subsequently sent from the fleet to look after the officers, was fired into by a picket, probably in consequence of the stupid interpretation of the Greek dragoman belonging to the boat. General Todleben frankly admits the facts, and expresses deep regret for the unfortunate blundering."

AMERICA.

The Maine Republican Convention, the sittings of which have been attended by Senator Blaine, has voted resolutions advocating the resumption of specie payments and the payment of the debt in accordance with the national obligations. The resolutions are silent respecting President Hayes.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that Colonel Forsyth's cavalry, with a force of friendly Umatillas, struck the hostile Indian camp near the east fork of Birch Creek a few nights ago, and killed seventeen warriors, capturing twenty women and children, with sixty-five head of stock. The Umatillas had previously killed the chief, Egan, and thirteen warriors, and captured 250 cattle.

Yellow fever is stated to be increasing at New Orleans.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., M.P., has accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and was born at Stafford House in 1845. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Argyleshire in 1868, and from that time until 1874 acted as private secretary to his father, who then held the office of Secretary of State for India. He married Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of the Queen, in 1871, and upon that occasion was invested with the Order of the Thistle. Lord Lorne is the author of several poetical works, the latest of which is a new metrical version of the Psalms. The Canadian papers express most cordial gratification at the appointment and the advent of Princess Louise in the Dominion. They regard the event as drawing Canada nearer to the mother country.

The British Columbian Parliament was opened on Monda last. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly protested against the failure to construct the railway to Vancouver's Island, and declared that the time had arrived in which more decisive steps became necessary.

The prosecutions instituted in consequence of the Orange demonstration at Montreal have been adjourned until Aug. 6, in view of getting up a test case for the English Privy Council.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Thursday last was appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in the colony of Capetown. Meanwhile news from the Transvaal reports an engagement with Secocoeni's Kaffirs at Magnet Heights, where five of the volunteer force, under Captain Clarke, were killed and eight wounded; and Colonel Lanyon reports from Kimberley that a column of ninety men, under Mr. Ford, advancing from Boetsap in the direction of Kuruman, engaged the natives and dislodged them, but with serious loss on our side. Sub-Lieutenant Paterson, Sergeant Rawstorne, Corporal H. Davis, and Troopers Campbell and H. Williams were killed.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that considerable anxiety is felt by the Madras Government in consequence of the destruction caused by locusts. A request has been made to the Government of India for the immediate despatch to Madras of extra famine officers, and furloughs have been completely stopped in Bengal. An important resolution of the Government of India setting forth schemes for relief works to be undertaken, if found necessary, in the North-West Provinces, has been published.

From Cabul a news letter reports that the Chinese have applied to the Russian Governor-General to deliver up the family of the late Yakoob Bey. The Governor has declined, and removed the family for protection to Tashkend.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide of Tuesday's date says that the Government have presented the Budget to the South Australian Parliament. The revenue is estimated at £1,716,000, and the expenditure at £1,889,000.

A numerously attended meeting has been held at Sydney to express approval of the conduct of the British Government at the Congress, and a resolution (moved by Sir James Martin, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, and seconded by the Hon. John Hay, President of the Legislative Council) was passed congratulating the Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues upon the successful termination of their labours in defence of the public law of Europe, and in securing the blessings of peace whilst resolutely maintaining the honour and interests of the Empire. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

Socotra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, has been reccupied by the Indian Government.

During the first series of bull fights at Madrid this year ninety bulls and 143 horses were killed.

Reports circulated in some foreign papers that differences exist among the members of the Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenue, are stated, in telegrams of Tuesday's date from Alexandria, to be devoid of truth.

The committee for the erection of a monument to Spinoza at the Hague has awarded the first prize to the sculptor Hexamer, of Paris, and the second prize to the sculptor Tüshaus, of Düsseldorf.

The horse Ceylon, who won the Grand Prix de Paris for the Duke of Beaufort in 1866, and who was afterwards purchased by the French Government for breeding purposes, recently died at Tarbes, in his sixteenth year.

Letters have been received in Holland from Vardö reporting that everyone on board the Willem Barendez, the schooner of the Dutch Arctic expedition, was in excellent health, and that hitherto the vessel had behaved admirably.

The ship La Hogue, 1331 tons, Captain Wagstaff, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 25th ult. with 462 emigrants.—The Agent-General has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimsoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

The Post Office authorities announce that, having made arrangements for the conveyance of a mail to and from Cyprus weekly, a mail will be made up in London on the evening of Friday next, Aug. 2, and thenceforward on every Friday evening. Mails by the same route will be brought to London with the overland India mails viâ Brindisi. The following rates of postage will be chargeable:—Letters, 2½d. per half ounce; post-cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. each (not exceeding 4 oz.); books and patterns, 2 oz., 1d.; 2 oz. to 4 oz., 2d.; every additional 2 oz., 1d.; registration fee, 2d.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following list was issued on Wednesday of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1878, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mr. George Macdonald, £100, in consideration of his contributions to literature.

Mrs. Isabella Shilleto, £150, in recognition of the learning and attainments of her late husband, the Rev. Richard Shilleto, of Cambridge, the eminent Greek scholar.

Mrs. Harriet Agnes Wornum, £100, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Ralph Nicholas Wornum, keeper and secretary of the National Gallery, author of various works of art.

Mrs. Margaret Emmeline Menzies, £50, in recognition of the services rendered to the Crown by her late husband, Mr. William Menzies, deputy surveyor of Windsor Park, especially with reference to the "separate system of drainage," and other sanitary improvements.

Mary Maria, Lady Creasy, £150, in recognition of the literary services of her late husband, Sir Edward Creasy.

Mrs. Eliza Cruikshank, widow of George Cruikshank, the artist, £100, in recognition of her husband's talents, and in consideration of her straitened circumstances.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, £100, in recognition of the gallant, long, and meritorious services of her late husband, Colonel Thomas Laurence Smith, C.B., brother of General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B.

Miss Harriet Monica Chisholm, £50, in recognition of the services rendered by her mother, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, "The Emigrant's Friend."

Mr. Joseph Nash (painter in water colours), £100, in consideration of his services to art.

The Rev. James Graves (Incumbent of Inisnag, in the county of Kilkenny), £100, in consideration of the services he has rendered to archæology and antiquarian research.

Dr. James Prescott Joule, F.R.S., £200, in recognition of his eminent scientific achievements and valuable discoveries, including the application of the principle of the "mechanical equivalent of heat."

Total, £1200.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order, by the Queen's command, conveying her Majesty's approbation of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the Reserves responded to the call, and the manner in which they have performed their duties, and expressing the hope that employers of labour will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of giving them employment.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Between Encyclopædias and Dictionaries Lord Granville seems to be having a hard time of it. Decidedly the schoolmaster has need to be abroad in politics. "The charge is," said his Lordship in an admirable speech in the Peers on Monday, "that we have dealt exclusively with innuendo. What is an innuendo? Your Lordships will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that the word is not in any of five English dictionaries which I have consulted. But I have an idea, as all your Lordships have, of what constitutes an innuendo." Lord Granville was not fortunate in the choice of his lexicons. Had he looked in Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," edited by J. N. Scott, M.D., 1772, he would have found innuendo derived from the Latin *innuo*, to beckon or nod with the head, and defined as an oblique hint, and a word frequently used in writs, declarations, and pleadings to declare a person or thing that was mentioned before, but obscurely, and left doubtful. In Worcester's Edition of Webster's Dictionary (Routledge, 1875) "innuendo" is set down as an indirect allusion, an oblique hint, an intimation, an insinuation. In the "Library Dictionary" (Collins, Glasgow, 1875) the derivation is that given by Bailey, the definition that of Webster and Worcester. In Roget's "Thesaurus"—a wonderfully copious and discriminative repertory of phraseology—the equivalents of innuendo are hint, suggestion, wrinkle, wink, glance, leer, nod, shrug, gesture, whisper, and implication. In slang "innuendo" is not by any means the "straight tip." It is rather "the office." "He was going to peach; but *I gave him the office* and he kept his potato-trap shut."

Mem: Burton has "innuent" in the sense of significant; but "innuendo" cannot claim to be a very classical word. Bailey can give no better authority for its use than Sir Roger L'Estrange, who speaks of "a libellous innuendo against all the great men." Dryden and Swift seem to have used it now and then; but it is, in strict fact, a law term, not a literary one; and its strictly legal meaning is given by the judicious Phillips in his "New World of Words," London, 1696, without any reference to an insinuation, an implication, or a hint. Innuendo clearly came into our language through the Inns of Court. In the thirteenth edition (Carey's) of Morell's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary "an innuendo" is defined as "*interpretatio ex ipsâ oratione conjecta.*" See also Dr. Cowel's Law Dictionary, article "innuendo."

I read in the report of a speech made not long since by Mr. J. C. Parkinson, at a public meeting at Newport, South Wales, held for the purpose of promoting a new railway line from the Rhondda Valley to Newport, this portentous passage:—"You are all familiar with the groans of Cardiff." I confess that I never heard of Cardiff as a place remarkable for its *suspiria de profundis;* but it appears that Cardiff has been groaning these many years past for more dock accommodation, and the want of a fair waterway; while her sister port, Newport, has been as piteously sighing because no available means existed for getting the enormous output of coal from the Rhondda Valley to her new and magnificent Alexandra Docks. But all these groans and sighs will be abrogated, it is to be hoped, by the Parliamentary sanction which has just been given to the construction of the Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport Railway—a line only five miles long—which will bring Newport as close to the great coal-districts as Cardiff, and make her prosperous and great. Mr. Parkinson quoted Dr. Johnson when, as executor to Mr. Thrale, he was selling the brewery at Bankside to the firm afterwards to be known as Barclay and Perkins. "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." An audacious but a remarkably verified prophecy. So, *teste* Mr. Parkinson, the five-miles line of railway will develop into gigantic issues which will lift Newport into "immense importance, and make its name famous as a shipping place throughout the world." I hope so, with all my heart!

Phenomenal prices were realised by some of the rare books in the library of the late M. Firmin-Didot, recently sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. An edition of the works of "Maitre Pierre Pathelin," *circa* 1500, brought 5100f.; a copy of a single play by Molière, "L'Amour Médecin" (the original edition of 1666), was knocked down at 1430f.; and another play of the same illustrious author, "Les Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée," with Colbert's arms on the cover, fetched 4500f. The first Aldine edition of Petrarch commanded 8000f. This was sold in 1861 for 3350f.; but the *gros lot* of the Firmin Didot rarities was the "Théâtre de P. Corneille," Rouen, 1664-6, which was adjudicated for no less than 14,400f. These figures set me pondering. It strikes me that bibliophiles collect for two purposes (I know that I do)—first, to satisfy a genuine love of books; and next, in the hope that their libraries will fetch a good round sum after they are dead. Books, prints, and "curios" generally are pretty nearly all that a working man of letters can expect to leave behind him; but I am rapidly arriving at the conviction that the quest after rare and precious English books in England is becoming a hopeless one. The Americans (who have little else to do when they come hither) wander about the book-stalls, and, lynx-eyed, keen-scented, and long-pursed as they are, snap up nearly everything that is old and curious of a printed nature. Public libraries, moreover, are multiplying not only in our colonies and the United States, but in British provincial towns; and when a rare book gets into a public library it may be considered as lost to the private collector. But there are yet *trouvailles* to be found on London stalls in the way of foreign literature. Keep your eyes, then, I would counsel you, on the "sixpenny" and even the "fourpenny box." Keep them very wide open for any old French, Italian, and Spanish plays, *nouvelles*, and chap-books, with an ultimate view of a consignment to the Hôtel Drouot.

Mem: From a "sixpenny box" at a stall "over the water" I rescued not long ago a copy of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," Venice, 1585, which from a certain cognizance emblazoned on the covers I have the strongest reason to believe once belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

"Read the Duc d'Aumale's 'Les Zouaves et les Chasseurs d'Afrique,'" said to me, many years ago, Mr. Thackeray. "It is a Xenophontic little book," he added. It has lately been my privilege to read a thoroughly "Xenophontic little book," printed "for private circulation only," from the pen of Colonel Basil Jackson, who served under Sir William De Lancey, Chief of the Staff in the Waterloo Campaign, and who, as an officer in the Royal Staff Corps, was stationed at St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon. Colonel Jackson's modest, manly, observant little work (the gallant veteran must be close on eighty years of age) has to me a double value. It not only gives a most concise and picturesque *résumé* of the Waterloo campaign, and of what the author terms "St. Helena matters," but it also amplifies with irrefutable facts and arguments Mr. Forsyth's historical vindication of the character of that valiant, accomplished, upright, and shamefully maligned and ill-used officer, Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

I may (with permission) be enabled to recur to Colonel Basil Jackson's book; but here is one good story about the Prussians at Waterloo which I cannot help epitomising. It may not be generally known that, but for a terrible rage into which the Duke of Wellington was constrained to fall, we should not have had one French gun wherewith to furnish the metal for the statue of Achilles in Hyde Park. Three days after the great victory the Duke, meeting Sir George Wood, who commanded the artillery, asked what steps had been taken to collect the captured French cannon. Sir George replied that hitherto he had not given the matter a thought, but that he would see to it forthwith. Accordingly, parties of artillerymen were dispatched to search for the guns—but all had disappeared. "The Duke, ordinarily so calm, flew into a towering passion, frightening poor Sir George out of his wits;" and ended by swearing a sonorous oath that the missing pieces must be found. Meanwhile a report had come in that our good friends and allies the Prussians, on the allied armies marching off, had gone over the ground, and in a surprisingly short time carried away all the French guns to Gemappe. An English officer of artillery was sent to see what could be done towards recovering our legitimate spoil; and, in the end, he succeeded in persuading the Prussian commander to give up one hundred and thirty-three pieces of ordnance—precisely one half of the number lost by the French at Waterloo. "The "Prussians," sententiously adds Colonel Jackson, "were sad rogues in those days, both wholesale and retail, *àpropos* of horses as well as cannon."

Numbers of my readers may have marked the obvious clerical error through which in a paragraph in last week's "Echoes" relative to the proposed decoration in mosaic of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral the name of Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., was substituted for that of Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A. Thackeray used to tell a story of a good fellow named "Crockey" Doyle, who was continually and intentionally offending people in order that he might gracefully apologise to them afterwards. I am not a graceful apologist; but I can assure my readers that no malice prepense prompted the commission of my blunder about one of the distinguished artists who are to prepare the cartoons for the mosaic work. I had just been writing a leading article "in another place" on the selfsame subject; and the name of Leighton must in that article have fallen full a dozen times from my pen. But every clerical error has its direct and generally simple cause. There was such a cause, I have not the slightest doubt, for the appearance in Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe" as a mourner at a public funeral in Westminster Abbey of one "Sir Peregrine Pickle." Possibly Sir Peregrine Maitland was meant; and the compositor's thoughts when he set up the name were running, perchance, on the pickles on which he may have partaken at dinner. It happens that just before I penned that unlucky paragraph in the "Echoes" I had had occasion to turn up Cruden's Concordance, and my eyes had lighted upon the words "Mount Hor." Why were they so attracted by the words? Because I have sometimes seen "Hor" spelt "Hur." Straightway, by some unconscious process of association, my thoughts must have reverted to Mr. Millais's grand picture of "Moses, Aaron, and Eleazar on Mount Hur," exhibited at the Academy some years ago; and then, collaterally, it must have occurred to me that the very best way in which to decorate St. Paul's would be by oil paintings of Scriptural subjects by the first English masters of the day. Thus, for the moment, Mr. Millais was master of the situation in my mind; and I blunderingly brought his name into my paragraph instead of that of Mr. Leighton.

Earl Cowper has pressed on the attention of the Earl of Beaconsfield the expediency of establishing at the Imperial expense a museum of plaster casts from the antique, with a view to furthering the study of "Ancient Art" among the British youth; and to the same intent the masters of the principal public schools in the metropolis have memorialised the Treasury. The Prime Minister promises to consider the matter during the recess, and holds out hopes that something may be done next Session. "What! Hamlet—Hamlet the Dane!—that's much!" Such was Garrick's stereotyped reply (while shaving) to youthful postulants for dramatic fame, and who almost invariably wanted to play Hamlet as a *début*. The study of "ancient art" through a Museum of Casts! That's much! I may say, par aphrasing Hamlet. To the studious British youth I would add—first read very attentively all that has been written on the subject of "ancient art" by Montfaucon, Winckelman, Flaxman, Payne Knight, Cumberland, Charles Blane, Dr. Wilhelm Lübke, the Herren Guhl and Köner, and Mr. Anthony Rich. After that, I shall be happy to lend the S. B. Y. (if he will promise to return it) a fear ful folio of four hundred pages, "De Pictura Veterum," by Franciscus Junius, printed at Rotterdam, in the seventeenth century. It is in the Latin tongue, and is dedicated to Johannes à Julsinga, Lord of Tackenborg, Garmewolde, Ten Burr, and Tessinge. In this tremendous tome the studious one will learn some deeply edifying things about Dexiphanes and Emoplates, the architects; Demoplun, the goldsmith; Doryclidas, Menestratus, Theocles, the sculptors, "and many more." F. Junius's *catalogue raisonné* of ancient artists alone fills one hundred and fifty pages in double columns.

I advocate very strongly the establishment of a National Museum of Casts; first, because the priceless antique sculpture at the British Museum is, for lack of space, very badly arranged; and, next, because at the Crystal Palace the attention of the visitor is diverted from the exquisite examples of statuary at Sydenham by a number of jarringly-heterogeneous objects. But the head masters of our public schools will, if they are wise, desist from the attempt to instil into their pupils that which can only be the merest smattering of a knowledge of Ancient Art:—a study which, properly pursued, should be the purpose of a lifetime. Schoolmasters have, I take it, two great things to do before they think of cramming their scholars with matter too grave for their young brains to carry. First let them have all their boys taught practical geometry and drawing, instruction in which has just been made obligatory in all French schools above the primary grade. Next, let all English public schoolboys be forthwith taught to speak and write colloquially a certain copious and sonorous language called Romaic, or Modern Greek, and to pronounce it as the Greeks of Greece and Turkey pronounce it, and not according to the canons of the Dutchman Erasmus and the Englishman Sir John Cheke, deceased. For further particulars apply to Dr. Schliemann and to Professor Blackie.

P.S.—Madam, if the great scheme for the political and social regeneration of Asia Minor comes to anything, hundreds upon hundreds of intelligent young men will be wanted to fill vice-consular and commercially residential appointments in the East. But to fill these appointments they must be able to speak Modern Greek fluently. Madam, if you will insist that your bright young son, now growing up, shall have a Modern Greek instead of an Ancient Greek tutor, you will be materially aiding his prospects in life. Nor would instruction in Romaic do your daughter any harm. It is as easy to learn as Italian, and would be much more useful—to young ladies. At least, my experience leads me to believe that it is not imperatively necessary that a young lady should be able to understand Italian in order to sing an Italian song; and the "books of the words" at the Opera-Houses are printed in the English as well as the Tuscan tongue. And *such* English, too! No, no, young ladies; learn Greek, as a preliminary to becoming blooming Levantine brides.

G. A. S.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The battalion prize-meeting of the London Irish took place last Saturday at Milton, with the following results:—1st series: Challenge Cup and £12, Colour-Sergeant Watts; £9, Captain Inglis; £6, Captain H. Roberts; £5 each, Sergeant O'Neill and Private Guthrie. Other smaller prizes were taken. The Danbency Challenge Cup, A (Captain H. Roberts's) company; the Regimental Challenge Cup for volley-firing teams, F (Captain Hardy's) company.

The annual drill competition of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) was held in the evening in the Tower Moat. Only two companies—D and M—put in an appearance. The drill was a long and exhaustive one, and the umpire, Lieutenant Stafford, Grenadier Guards, awarded the victory to the former.

The 29th (North) Middlesex underwent their annual inspection at the hands of Colonel Logan, commanding the 49th and 50th sub-districts. The regiment mustered in good strength at Albany Barracks, and marched in eight companies of thirty-six files, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, to Regent's Park, where they were drawn up in line to receive the inspecting officer. After the usual inspection of the ranks, Colonel Logan took post at the saluting-base, and the regiment marched past in a very steady manner, considering the strength of the companies, in column and quarter-column in quick time, and in close column at the "double." Major Le Mottee then took command for the manual and firing exercise, this being followed by two captains drilling the battalion. Colonel Brown then put the corps through a short series of ordinary battalion movements, concluding with some drill in the new attack formation. Colonel Logan expressed himself exceedingly pleased at the appearance and steadiness of the men, and at the intelligence displayed.

The annual official inspection of the Tower Hamlets Engineers by Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, took place on Saturday. The first portion of the work was in Victoria Park, where the corps paraded in six good companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, the total number present being 378 of all ranks, out of an enrolled strength of 400, the absentees all having leave of absence. The inspecting officer made a close inspection of the ranks preparatory to the march-past in the customary three formations. Major Evans then put the corps through the manual and firing exercise, this being followed by a short series of battalion movements, under the commanding officer, at the close of which a march was made to the head-quarters in Victoria Park-square. Here each company was told off to the rear of works on which it had been lately engaged. Colonel Gordon minutely inspected each work, and asked a number of questions of various men who had been engaged in their construction, the answers, as a rule, being given promptly. At the close of the inspection the gallant Colonel made a short address, in which he said he was glad to be able to speak to them in terms of praise, as there was a great improvement from last year and a rectification of the faults of which he had then complained.

The three provisional battalions of volunteers that did duty for eight days at the camp of exercise at Aldershott returned to their respective head-quarters last Saturday, their places being taken by other three provisional battalions, and the 1st Berks Rifles, who sent the splendid number of 620 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay.

Last Saturday the Eton College rifle volunteers were inspected. The corps, consisting of four companies, a total of about 250, marched to the Playing Fields, taking ground opposite the wall. Colonel G. E. Baynes, commanding the forty-second sub-district, was the inspecting officer; and, after his duties had been performed, he complimented the commandant upon the bearing of the regiment.

The Engineer Volunteers who were at the camp of instruction at Chatham during the past fortnight were last Saturday morning inspected by Major-General H. Newdegate, the commandant of the garrison, and the volunteers afterwards left for their homes. Although the men were subject to the Mutiny Act, only one man had to be punished with anything like severity. Their conduct on the whole was remarkably good.

Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave distributed at Chelmsford on Wednesday the prizes won at the annual shooting competition of the Essex Rifle Association. The Essex Challenge Shield, value £100, presented by Major Coope, M.P., was carried off by the 3rd Essex Battalion (Ilford), the ten men representing that battalion scoring 1036 in the three competitions appointed, against 1002 by the 1st battalion (Chelmsford) and 879 by the 5th battalion (Plaistow). Sergeant Elkington, who stood so well for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, maintained his reputation, taking, among other honours, the chief ladies' prize, and the medal and £5 in the grand aggregate with 117 points. The medal carries with it the right to compete for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Wimbledon next year. Captain Copland, of the 4th Essex, took the Association Cup, and Sergeant Clarke, 9th Essex, the first prize in the president's series. The Countess offered a new annual prize of 10 guineas.

The meeting of the Jersey National Rifle Association ended on the 25th ult., after a four-days' competition, held on Gorey-common. The Grand Challenge Match, between the Rifle Clubs of Jersey and Guernsey, was won by the latter, who scored 242 against Jersey's 240. The teams were formed of eight a side, and ten shots each were fired at 500 and 200 yards ranges. Lady Norcott, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, distributed the prizes.

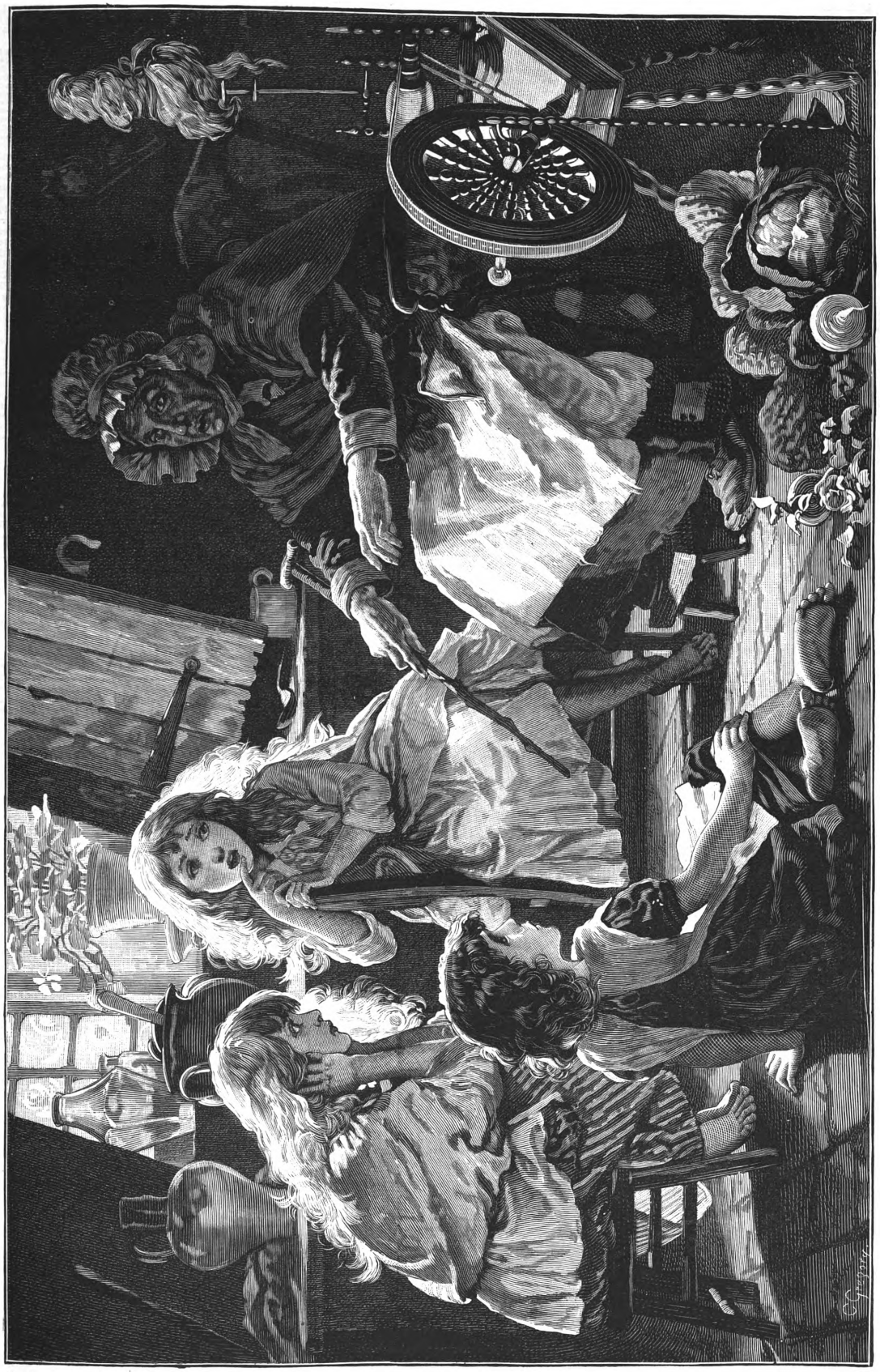
The Southampton Corporation has resolved to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to the town on the 12th inst. for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Wilberforce memorial church.

Captain Twyford, who has had considerable experience in the management of prisons and convict settlements, and who served in the Crimean War and during the Indian Mutiny, has been appointed to the governorship of York Castle.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £100 a year, vacant by the death of Inspector-General John Rees, M.D., C.B., upon Inspector-General James L. Donnet, M.D.; and her Majesty has conferred on Lieutenant-General Raines, C.B., a pension of £100 for "distinguished and meritorious service extending over a period of thirty-six years."



THE CARLTON CLUB BANQUET AT THE RIDING-SCHOOL, KNIGHTSBRIDGE: DRINKING LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.



"FOLK-LORE." BY C. GREGORY. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"FOLK-LORE."

The picture, by Mr. C. Gregory, tells its own tale most emphatically, as it so vividly represents the delightful terror of three little girls listening to the ghost story which the old woman is telling them. Perhaps it is a witch story, and they may almost fancy her a witch, looking so wild and grim, and wielding her crutched stick with such fierce energy, as though she were about to draw a magic circle on the cottage floor, and change them into mice or kittens, by waving the potent wand thrice above their heads, and pronouncing a fatal spell. All this kind of imaginative foolery belongs to the department of "folk-lore," or vulgar fable, which many learned scholars of national literature have industriously collected and edited for the critical instruction of an unbelieving age. We by no means commend the practice of entertaining children with these pernicious falsehoods, and we feel quite sure that much more wholesome pleasure can be afforded by revealing the wondrous truths of natural science, or by narrating some innocent and not improbable tale of fiction, based on the real conditions of human life.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

If Lord Beaconsfield has cause for complaining that the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper Chamber will not unsheathe his sword, his Lordship cannot say that Earl Granville does not rattle his blade in its scabbard enough. Yesterday week Lord Granville was at the Prime Minister again about Batoum, and read a letter from Hobart Pasha to the effect that it was a very safe though small harbour. Which "bears out the statement of the Royal hydrographer," rejoined the Earl of Beaconsfield. "But not that of the noble Lord," quickly retorted Earl Granville. A few minor matters having been disposed of, the "High Policy" of the Government was brought on the carpet, and playfully toyed with by the Earl of Rosebery. The noble Earl threw up the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Agreement, caught it in his mouth, and shook it with the frolicsomeness of a kitten. His comparison of the behaviour of the Ministry to the shallow make-believe of Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" tickled the House exceedingly. But the Marquis of Salisbury was ready with an emphatic reason why he had called the *Globe* summary of the Agreement unauthentic. The Foreign Secretary insisted that he had rightly described it, inasmuch as the epitome gave an untrue account of the essential point claimed by the Government—namely, that the Sultan should retain military power over the new province south of the Balkans. Dissatisfaction was not, however, to be thus easily smothered. Further complaints arose from both sides the House. The Earl of Carnarvon repeated Lord Derby's weighty objections against the Anglo-Turkish Convention for the acquisition of Cyprus and the guaranteeing English aid to Turkey in case of any future invasion of Armenia by Russia. Lord Morley also adversely criticised the system of contracting secret treaties, and the Marquis of Bath, Lord Hammond, and Earl Granville followed in the same strain, the last-named noble Lord complaining that both the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had not remained in their places to hear the arguments advanced in opposition to their policy.

Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were once more put on their defence when the House reassembled on Monday. Availing himself of the motion by Lord Stratheden and Campbell for further papers on Eastern Affairs, Earl Granville replied with some warmth to the challenge thrown down by the Prime Minister on Saturday at the Knightsbridge dinner. The noble Earl virtually said the Opposition did not unsheathe their swords, but remained content with making feints, because they did but follow the policy of Lord Beaconsfield when he was in a minority. So far from dealing, however, in innuendo, as alleged (a word which the noble Earl had vainly searched five dictionaries to find!) Lord Granville pointed out that the speeches of Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley, to say nothing of those of Lords Derby and Carnarvon, the Duke of Rutland, and the Marquis of Bath, had not been answered. Finally, the noble Earl animadverted on the personal attack made by the Prime Minister on Mr. Gladstone last Saturday. Lord Beaconsfield was not slow to reply. He surmised that the object of the noble Earl's criticisms was to disturb the digestion of Saturday's dinner. He briskly proceeded to justify the answer he had made to Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty was "an insane" Convention. Did not "that speaker" on several occasions make the most personal allusions to him? At Oxford, said the noble Earl, "he described me as a dangerous and even a devilish man." His Lordship, therefore, thought he was entitled to use the expressions he did on the occasion referred to. If it is thought, however, concluded his Lordship, "we have entered into an 'insane Convention' . . . I think it is their duty to ask the opinion of this House of Parliament on that subject." The conversation, lessening in acerbity, was continued by Lord Napier and Ettrick, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Salisbury (who maintained that "the people of this country will never allow Russian influence to be supreme in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris," and that, therefore, the Anglo-Turkish Convention had been rendered a matter of necessity), Lords Cardwell, Cranbrook, Aberdare, and Hammond. A few measures were then advanced a stage; and the Earl of Beaconsfield assured Earl Cowper that every effort would be made to establish an historical gallery of casts from the antique.

"Your money or your life!" is still demanded by armed men on Blackheath, according to Lord Truro, who on Tuesday cast reflections on the metropolitan police system, which was stoutly defended, however, by Earl Beauchamp. The Marriage Preliminaries (Scotland) Bill, the Corrib (Galway) River Bill, the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill, and the Freshwater Fish Protection Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday there was a little brush between the Premier and the late Colonial Secretary, which at one time wore a very threatening appearance. The following summary of the circumstance will no doubt be read with interest. The Earl of Carnarvon drew attention to a passage in the speech of the Prime Minister on Monday night, when he said:—"As long as those two noblemen remained in the Cabinet we adhered to the policy which they had accepted, and on which we understood they were to act; but when the time came they shrank from the responsibility of carrying it into effect." Those words, he said, were calculated to give a very false impression. It was true they were somewhat ambiguous; but, if the noble Earl meant that, after agreeing to particular measures of policy, when the moment of difficulty and danger arrived he (Lord Carnarvon) flinched from that to which he had pledged himself with a clear perception of the end and means in view, he must give that statement a courteous but unqualified contradiction. Never once while a member of the Cabinet had he advocated or consented to any particular policy, and then shirked the responsibility of that act. Such a course would be unworthy, cowardly, dishonest, and untrue, both in act and word. If, therefore, that was what the noble Earl intended to convey, he felt bound to give the statement an unqualified and absolute contradiction. The Earl of Beaconsfield: I understand that the noble Earl, complains that I stated that he supported a certain policy in the Cabinet, and when called upon to carry that policy into effect he declined to carry the opinions he had sanctioned into action. Well, my Lords, I believe you are perfectly aware of what was the declared policy of the Cabinet during the two years in which those events occurred. That policy was described in a despatch which was on the table of your Lordships, and therefore I am not betraying any Cabinet secrets in referring to that policy. The Government of her Majesty declined to enter into the quarrel between Turkey and Russia unless British interests were in danger. The principal point of that policy was the non-alteration in the possession of Constantinople, and everybody understood what was the policy of that day. If Constantinople were in danger, British interests would be considered endangered. Very shortly after that the armies of Russia were arriving at the very gates of Constantinople, I may say; and, if I remember rightly, it was the opinion of the Cabinet that we ought to carry our policy into effect, and the Cabinet determined to act accordingly. The Reserves, if I recollect rightly, were not called out for a considerable time after the noble Earl left the Cabinet, but the act which we carried out was a natural act of our policy. It was our policy to defend British interests involved in the possible capture of Constantinople, and had been for a long time, and therefore had been sanctioned by the noble Earl; but when the time came that we felt it our duty to carry it into effect, the noble Earl said it was inconsistent with his views to act with us, and he quitted the Cabinet. That, I think, is quite in accordance with the statement which I made the other night.

The subject then dropped.

COMMONS.

What may in all likelihood be the last great debate of the Session monopolizes the attention of hon. members as we write. But a few lines may be allowed to gather up the dropped threads of the past week's speeches. Dallying with the matter as though it were dessert, the House lingered yet again over the Cattle Plague Bill, spending the afternoon of yesterday week with Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson in disputing about fresh clauses in Committee, and even then not giving the finishing touch to the measure which at first bade fair to make dear meat still dearer. The evening sitting was devoted to the discussion of a Natal motion in a manner which exhibited the deliberative capacity of the House in its best light. Each hon. member who joined in the debate initiated by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur had something useful and encouraging to say of our South African colonies. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach amply justified his appointment to the Colonial Office by his conciliatory yet firm speech on behalf of the Ministry. The right hon. Baronet's eulogium of Sir Bartle Frere, and his expression of confidence in him, met with the cordial indorsement of Mr. W. E. Forster, who thought they might rely on Sir Bartle to introduce into Natal the reforms referred to in Mr. Alderman M'Arthur's resolution.

The Marquis of Hartington, greeted with the customary chorus of "Hear, hear, hear!" from the Opposition benches as he relieved himself of his white hat and approached the table, on Monday moved—

That, whilst this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without a further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets

That it has not been found practicable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the claims of the kingdom of Greece and of the Greek subjects of the Porte;

That, by the assumption under the Anglo-Turkish Convention of a sole guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended;

That the undefined engagements entered into by her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities on the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfillment;

And that such engagements have been entered into, and responsibilities incurred, without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

With characteristic gravity and solidity did the Leader of the Opposition acquit himself of his task. In the main, he argued, the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were not repugnant to the views expressed on his side the House, inasmuch as self-government was to a great extent given to the races lately subject to Turkey. But he could not approve the conduct of the Government towards Greece; and he thought the result of that policy would be that in future Greece would do as Servia and Montenegro had done, and seek the liberation of her occupied territories by force. Referring to the secret agreement signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, and to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the noble Marquis said these private transactions had been arranged in a spirit directly opposed to that which the Government declared ought to animate international arrangements. In the spring it was loudly proclaimed that the Treaty of San Stefano was objectionable because it was secretly negotiated. How could the secret Convention with the Sultan, then, be regarded as consistent with our obligations towards Europe? The occupation of Cyprus, too, was objected to, as it had not been accomplished in an internationally legal manner, and as no adequate reason had been given for its acquisition. Dealing with the non-necessity of guaranteeing to protect Turkey in Asia from further Russian attack, the Marquis of Hartington certainly seemed somewhat burdened by the lesson he had set himself; but he warmed up when he came to any salient point. Thus Liberal cheers followed his remark that the British Navy would be found, in case of need, in the Persian Gulf to resist any Russian approach to India. Again, he met with encouragement from his supporters when he deprecated the use by the Prime Minister of the Scriptural words, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther!" The result of this Convention would be that, if a war should break out between England and Russia, it would give Russia an incalculable advantage, inasmuch as our actual base of operations would be at least a thousand miles away, whereas her resources would be close at hand. If such a Convention was not rightly described as "insane," he would like to know what name should be given to it. Lord Beaconsfield's retort on Mr. Gladstone for the use of this term "insane" he thought was not un-Parliamentary; but, said the noble Marquis, with marked impressiveness—

when the noble Lord thought it worthy of himself to go on to describe my right hon. friend as a "sophistical rhetorician (laughter from the Ministerial benches) inebriated by the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination which could at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and glorify himself"—when the noble Lord went on to describe my right hon. friend in that way, I think he was rather insulting to the Sovereign to whom my right hon. friend had been for no inconsiderable time the chief adviser ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches), to the Privy Council, of which my right hon. friend is still a member (hear, hear), to this House, which my right hon. friend has led, and to the people of this country, whose confidence at one time (cheers from the Ministerial benches) my right hon. friend possessed, and the confidence of a large portion of whom he still possesses (Loud Opposition cheers).

Mr. Gladstone bore himself with the resignation of a Christian martyr whilst the peculiar language of Lord Beaconsfield was being read; and the Marquis of Hartington not long after brought his speech to a close, amid renewed cheers from the Opposition. Mr. D. Plunket is usually so fluent and ready a debater that it was something of a disappointment to find the hon. member (troubled with a cold) hesitating in his delivery, and ancient as to his matter in moving the amendment on behalf of the Government:—

As an amendment to the Marquis of Hartington's proposed resolutions, to leave out from the first word "That" to the end of the question, in order to insert the words, "an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for communicating to this House the Treaty of Berlin, the Protocols of the Congress of Berlin, and the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey; assuring her Majesty that this House has learnt with deep satisfaction the termination of the late unhappy war, and the conclusion of a Treaty between the Great Powers of Europe; and expressing an earnest hope that the arrangements made and sanctioned by her Majesty's Government may, under the blessing of Providence, avail to preserve peace, to ameliorate the condition of large populations in the East, and to maintain the interest of this Empire."

Mr. Plunket did but repeat for the most part the arguments used by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary in "another place;" but, in referring to the "insane" episode, the hon. member made a gallant effort to explain away Lord Beaconsfield's expression as being more of a jocular than a serious nature. It was but too evident, however, that Mr. Plunket spoke from a brief with regard to which he had received few or no instructions. His reply, accordingly, missed fire. Sir Charles Dilke, on the other hand, displayed his usual ability and readiness in debate, and made good the omissions of Lord Hartington in a telling speech in favour of the resolutions, listened to with attention on both sides of the House. The ball was kept rolling by Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. E. Ashley, Mr. R. Plunket, Mr. G. Duff, Mr. Bourke, who might take a lesson in elocution from Mr. H. Vivian, who vigorously protested against Parliament being treated as a mere register office.

Lord Sandon resumed the debate on Tuesday in a speech framed to cast a saint-like nimbus round the head of each of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Berlin. The noble Lord (whose first speech of mark this was since he has entered the Cabinet) recapitulated with as much sincerity as if they were his own the stock arguments which are apparently kept docketed in Downing-street in readiness for any Minister in need of a justification for the policy of the Government. His Lordship was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, who delivered a long and eloquent address, unsurpassable for its comprehensive grasp of the subject, its lucidity, point, and the high tone which animated it throughout. Curiosity existed at the outset as to how the right hon. gentleman would treat the post-prandial language used towards him, and the accusations brought against him by Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone referred to them but briefly. He read a letter (beginning "Dear Lord Beaconsfield") which he had sent to the Prime Minister to ask for chapter and verse of the alleged offensive references to the noble Earl. As for the oft-quoted passage from the Premier's after-dinner speech, the right hon. gentleman lightly said of that, "when I read it, I reflected with considerable pleasure and comfort upon the fact that it gave a much better account of me than was given in a speech delivered by the same noble Lord at Aylesbury about two years ago." So far from desiring to abridge the liberty of speech, Mr. Gladstone asserted that "if you forbid members of this House to denounce when they see cause the policy of any Government as dishonouring the country, you may as well shut the doors of the House." Coming to the broad question under consideration, he acknowledged that we ought to be thankful that the Congress had brought about peace, but he could not be grateful to the Government for that, as the only obstacles in the way of peace for many months past had been created by her Majesty's Government. The work of the Congress was then succinctly summarised. Eleven millions and a half out of seventeen millions had been freed in European Turkey; and yet it was said that Turkey was but concentrated. "Yes, Sir; it is concentrated as a man's body is concentrated when his limbs have been hacked to pieces." Significant allusion was then made to the fact that an article of the Berlin Treaty makes all the Powers responsible for the good government of the arrangements for the ensued some minute criticism of the arrangements for the better management of Eastern Roumelia. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries were severely taken to task for not making themselves the champions of freedom when the cases of Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Bessarabia came before the Congress, a saving sentence being interpolated in praise of Lord Beaconsfield's courage in insisting upon the emancipation of the Jews. As a rule, the voice of England's representative was that of Metternich rather than that of Mr. Canning or Lord Palmerston, or Lord Russell. The secret agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff did not escape censure. But Mr. Gladstone reserved his strongest denunciation for the Anglo-Turkish Convention, drawing a powerful picture of the possible results of this step in the dark, and emphatically declaring that neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, nor Sir James Graham, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, nor Lord Russell "would for one moment have looked on such a scheme as has been concocted in the dark by the members of her Majesty's Ministry." Of those who followed Mr. Gladstone (whose remarkable discourse held the attention of the House for about two hours and a half) the most noticeable were Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Cross. The speech of the Home Secretary was undoubtedly an able defence of the Government. Justifying the part taken by the English representatives at the Congress, Mr. Cross said, in the absence of any other reasonable solution of the Constantinople difficulty, it was resolved to maintain the sovereign power of the Sultan there, and to retain for him a considerable though diminished dominion in Europe. As for Bessarabia, our Plenipotentiaries did object to it; but the country would be with them in not going to war to prevent the retrocession. The cause of Greece was strenuously advocated by the Marquis of Salisbury. Justification for the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be found in the fact that it led to a peaceful issue of the Congress. What was there unreasonable in the Anglo-Turkish Convention? Without it the various tribes in Armenia would gravitate towards Russia. With it, Turkey, guaranteed by England protection from Russian attack, would reform her provinces in Asia Minor. Mr. Cross further stated explicitly that the Government had taken steps to secure good government for these provinces, so that English and European capital might flow into those fair parts of the earth. As for the charge of secrecy in the matter, the Home Secretary reminded the House that the Tripartite Treaty of 1856 was made, signed, and ratified before Parliament knew one single word about it. Mr. Lowe having moved the adjournment of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to endure a little lumbering pleasantry from Sir William Harcourt as to the *Globe* Memorandum.

The Duke of Connaught's Dowry Bill was on Wednesday read the third time after a lively debate, 151 to 13 voting for it in the face of the objections urged by Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Burt, Mr. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. E. Jenkins, and Sir

Charles Dilke. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson had at length the satisfaction of seeing the Cattle Plague Bill passed through Committee; and Mr. J. Cowen initiated a resultless debate on the Bishoprics Bill.

We have now arrived at Aug. 1, nevertheless there is no sign of a proximate close of the Session, which has been already unusually protracted. There yet remains an amount of business to be disposed of which would involve a period of at least five or six weeks to get through unless there was a more wholesale "massacre of the innocents" than has been perpetrated in previous Sessions. The statement made by the Government leader of the House on Thursday will give some idea of the state of public affairs in the British Parliament. In reply to Mr. Briggs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he could not at present fix a day for the India Budget. Owing to the interruption which had taken place in the public business this week, it would be necessary to proceed at once with the remaining votes in Supply. He proposed to take the Education Estimates on Monday, in order to avoid having to apply for another vote on account, and the Supplementary Army Estimates on Tuesday. In answer to a question from Mr. Childers, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said that there would be some further Supplementary Civil Service and Revenue Estimates, but they would not exceed £80,000. Mr. Meldon being dissatisfied with a reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that he could not at present fix a day for the third reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on Monday, he would move that the House refuse to proceed with Supply until the bill in question was disposed of. The debate on the motion of Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed by Mr. Lowe, who said they had heard a good deal as to the position of Turkey which had been denied by Lord Beaconsfield, but the fact remained that the dominion of Turkey which had been disposed of by the treaty had been divided amongst seven different Powers. He denied that the Government had succeeded in erecting a complete autonomy for the provinces south of the Balkans; and, with regard to Greece, he grieved as an Englishman to say that that country had lost what she might otherwise have gained had she not listened to the advice of England. Turning to the question of secret treaties, the right hon. gentleman pointed out that England had gone into the Congress with two secret treaties in her pocket—one with Russia and the other with Turkey; and, from what had transpired that morning, it looked as if there were a third secret treaty in existence. With regard to the question of Batoum and the despatch to Lord Odo Russell on that subject, he remarked that it seemed as if there were an attempt to find out how many falsehoods could be put together. Here the right hon. gentleman was interrupted by an appeal to order from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who gravely objected to the use of the word "falsehoods" as applied to the Government. The Speaker having interposed, Mr. Lowe withdrew the expression, remarking that Russia had obtained Batoum. In regard to Cyprus, he proceeded to argue that the acquisition of that island was useless and burdensome to us, as we shall be obliged to maintain therein an armed force, to be ready for any emergency. He condemned the policy of the Government in regard to Asia Minor, and insisted that it had a right to consult the House of Commons before it entered into those engagements with the Porte and with Russia, which involved this country in the most serious obligations. For the first time in English history, he said, an enormous scheme of innovating policy, utterly new and utterly uncalled for, had been carried out by her Majesty's Government. Lord John Manners replied to Mr. Lowe. The debate was continued to a late hour.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. BOLCKOW, M.P.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1872) of Mr. H.W. F. Bolckow, M.P., of Marton Hall, Yorkshire, and 33, Prince's-gate, was proved in the district registry at York on July 27, by Mr. Isaac Wilson, M.P., Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M.P., Mr. Thomas George Robinson, and Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow (nephew of the deceased), the personal effects being sworn under £800,000. The testator confirms the settlement made upon his marriage, and gives to his wife a legacy of £1000. He also bequeaths to his wife for her life his dwelling-house, 33, Princes-gate, and its contents; whilst his Marton estate and other estates in Yorkshire are devised to the use of his nephew, Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow, and his heirs in strict settlement. The library, pictures, china, and plate are annexed to Marton Hall as heirlooms, subject to the enjoyment of such as are at Prince's-gate by Mrs. Bolckow during her life. An annuity of £4000 is bequeathed to Mrs. Bolckow, and also an annuity to testator's brother, Frederick Bolckow. The residuary real and personal estate is bequeathed to his trustees in trust to pay charitable and other legacies, amongst which are legacies of £1000 each to his executors, £5000 to the North Riding Infirmary; legacies of £2000 each to certain schools in Middlesborough and Marton, £1000 to the Newcastle Infirmary, £500 to the Durham County Infirmary, £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Newcastle, the Yorkshire Blind School, the Castle Howard Reformatory, the Coatham Convalescent Home, and the Cottage Hospital at North Ormesby. £5000 is also bequeathed for charitable purposes in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The will also contains bequests to servants and others; and gives £30,000 to testator's nephew Max Bolckow, £5000 to his nephew Castell Hopkins, £5000 to other children of his late sister Mrs. Hopkins, £10,000 to his sister Mrs. Martens and her children, £5000 to his sister Mrs. Eckermann and her children; £10,000 to his sister Mrs. Kofahl and her children, £2000 to his sister Miss Bolckow, £2000 to his niece Mrs. Dummer, and £2000 to his niece Miss Kofahl, besides annuities to his brothers-in-law and others. To his nephew C. F. Bolckow the testator gives a legacy of £50,000, and a further legacy of £50,000 payable out of his residuary estate; and the residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be invested in the purchase of freehold estates to be added to and held with his Marton estate.

The Town Council of Blackburn have sanctioned the payment of bills in connection with the late riots amounting to £3358.

The first turf of a new wet dock at Greenock was cut on Thursday by Provost Lyle. It will be called the James Watt Dock, the estimated cost being about £400,000.

Lord Carlingford presided on Monday over a county gathering at the Townhall, Colchester, to initiate an effort to raise the sum of £5000 for improvements and alterations in the Essex and Colchester Hospital. The sum received and promised at the close of the meeting was £1976.

The Royal Archæological Institute is holding its annual congress at Northampton; and the thirty-fifth congress of the British Archæological Association will be held at Wisbeach, beginning on the 19th inst. The annual meeting of the Kent Archæological Society was held at Bromley on Wednesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week there seemed every reason to fear that the ground at Goodwood would be terribly hard, but the rain which has fallen within the last few days quite removed these apprehensions, and the course was in very fair order. While on the subject of water, we note with thankfulness that the authorities have at last turned their attention to the fearful state of the roads from Drayton and Chichester to the Park, and their efforts have been crowned with such success that the usual clouds of dust are seen no more, and a beautiful drive is as enjoyable as it ought to be. The first race of much interest on Tuesday was the Stewards' Cup, for which only twenty ran, a smaller number than has turned out for this event for many years. Lollypop (8 st. 13 lb.) was generally selected by the public as the best handicapped horse in the race; but the weight of money behind Cagliostro (6 st. 4 lb.) caused him to start with a slight call of any of the others. The Duke of Hamilton declared to win with Midlothian (7 st. 2 lb.), in preference to Lollypop, still this seemed to have no effect upon the positions of the pair in the betting. Before they had gone more than half a mile it was clear that Lollypop had the race at his mercy; but as Midlothian was evidently able to beat everything else, Custance, of course, eased the heavy weight, and allowed Midlothian to win by four lengths, finishing second himself, a head in front of Twine the Plaiden (7 st. 4 lb.). We were not surprised that backers grumbled loudly at this result, but were certainly astonished to find them supported by one or two of our contemporaries, who must be lamentably ignorant of the laws and customs of racing. The policy of the Duke of Hamilton was perfectly straightforward and justifiable. He announced in an open manner that it suited him best to win with Midlothian, and that he should do so if he could. Backers chose to disregard this warning, and to express, by backing Lollypop, their disbelief that Midlothian was capable of beating the rest of the field, and then, when they discovered that the owner's estimate was correct, and theirs was wrong, there was a melancholy wail. Could anything be more unreasonable? The Richmond Stakes, though only established last year, when Jannette won it for Lord Falmouth, has already taken rank as one of the most important two-year-old events of the season. It was imagined that the ever popular magpie colours would be carried by Leap Year, who had incurred a 6 lb. penalty for her Chesterfield Stakes victory; so when it became known that the "dark" Wheel of Fortune was superior to her stable companion at level weights, the race was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The result proved that no mistake had been made in the trial, for Archer was in front all the way with the favourite, and won very cleverly by two lengths from Peter and the Cremorne—Chance colt, who has been named Cadogan. Wheel of Fortune is by Adventurer from Queen Bertha, and is therefore a half sister to Queen's Messenger, Paladin, and other good winners; she is a small, racing-like filly, though by no means so grand-looking as others that have been seen out this season.

The Drawing-Room Stakes on Wednesday disposed of the slight Leger pretensions of Queen of Pearls; and as Inval had some little trouble in beating the wretched Priscillian, his Doncaster prospects were not improved. Though the Sussex Stakes at one time promised to rank among the chief attractions of the meeting, and was worth nearly £2000, it was at last, owing to accident and various other causes, reduced to a match between the two French horses, Insulaire and Clocher. At first almost any odds were laid upon the former; but when it oozed out that he had been taking a well-earned rest for some little time past, the ring fielded stanchly, and were rewarded by seeing Clocher win cleverly, though so little was thought of Insulaire's defeat that he did not recede even a point in the St. Leger quotations. Count Lagrange was more fortunate in the Lavant Stakes, which fell to Rayon d'Or, a magnificent half brother to Chamant, by Flageolet—Araucaria; and, as he is still very far from fit, he ought to do great things in the future. Fourteen runners was a very fair complement for the Goodwood Stakes, and the respective partisans of Norwich (7 st. 3 lb.) and Hampton (9 st.) seemed almost equally confident of success, though the former was actually first favourite when the flag fell. A fair start was effected at the first attempt, and Shillelagh (6 st. 11 lb.) soon took the lead, and brought them along at a capital pace. Though temporarily deprived of the command by Roubigant (5 st. 7 lb.), Shillelagh soon resumed it, and looked very much like winning until he was simultaneously challenged at the distance by Hampton, Strathmore (7 st. 6 st.), and Norwich. He was then in trouble, and swerved right on to Norwich, almost knocking him off his legs. Had a less talented jockey been on the favourite this mishap would have probably proved fatal to his chance, but Fordham steadied him as coolly as possible, and, bringing him up with a rare rush on the outside, beat Hampton cleverly by a length, the latter being only a neck in advance of Strathmore. Thus the first race finished in exact accordance with the betting, and, with the exception of Shillelagh, who was a very good fourth, nothing else got within hail of them. Mr. Crawfurd is having a capital year of it, the City and Suburban and Derby being his chief previous successes; and such a fine supporter of the turf well deserves a turn of luck. Cadogan again ran badly in the Findon Stakes; and the ready success of Lord Clive over Clémentine wound up a rather poor day's sport.

We can merely record, without comment, the racing on Thursday, which was as follows:—For the Twenty-sixth Bentinck Biennial Memorial Stakes, Rylstone walked over. For the Twenty-seventh Bentinck Memorial, Eau de Vie beat Priscillian. For the Chichester Stakes nine ran: Lollypop, 1; Faïsan, 2; Strathavon, 3. For the Goodwood Cup three ran: Kinesem, 1: Pageant, 2; Lady Golightly, 3. For the Selling Stakes five ran: Blonde, 1; Princess Catherine, 2; Ryegrass, 3. For the Visitors' Plate four ran: Quarau, 1; Singleton, 2; Ambergris, 3. For the Molecombe Stakes nine ran: Honey Bee colt, 1; Radiancy, 2; Friar Rush, 3. For the Last Bentinck Memorial three ran: a dead-heat between Muley Edris and Jessie Agnes; Eagle, 3; Muley Edris and Jessie Agnes divided the stakes. For the Singleton Stakes five ran: Trappist, 1; Dalham, 2; Lollypop, 3.

Cricket is carried on in all parts of the country with unabated vigour. A Twenty-Two of Crewe and district, and an Eighteen of Keighley and district have both fallen easy victims to the indefatigable Australians, the bowling of Boyle appearing to mow down the local men almost as fast as they could come in. Thanks to the fine batting of Mr. L. A. Shuter (47 and 43) and Humphrey (not out, 41 and 47), Surrey made a capital fight with Yorkshire, and was only beaten by 75 runs. Lancashire v. Gloucestershire attracted an immense crowd of spectators, and ended in a draw. Messrs. F. Hornby (100) and W. S. Patterson (50) did most of the scoring for the northern county, for which Mr. A. G. Steel bowled as well as ever; and Mr. W. G. Grace (not out, 58) headed the Gloucestershire total. The match between Kent and Surrey was remarkable for the splendid batting of Mr. F. Penn, who put together 160, the highest score yet made this season, thanks to which his county won by ten wickets. The meeting of Yorkshire and Gloucestershire for the benefit of T. Emmett proved a great success in every way. In the first innings of each side only Hall (45) and Mr. W. G. Grace (62) did much to distinguish themselves; but when Yorkshire went in again Ulyett (109) and Lockwood (107) batted grandly, and as only Mr. W. G. Grace could do anything with Bates's bowling—he took seven wickets for 38 runs—Yorkshire won by no less than 244 runs. In the annual contest between Rugby and Marlborough Mr. C. F. H. Leslie made 88 by some of the hardest and cleverest hitting ever seen in a public-school match, and enabled Rugby to win in one innings, with 24 runs to spare.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was concluded on the Tombridge Wells-common. The winners for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh gross scores have been as follows:—Ladies: Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Horniblow, Mrs. Piers Legh, Mrs. Pinckley, Miss Piers Legh, Miss Hollins, and Mrs. Ainsworth. Gentlemen: Messrs. Palairet, O. Leigh Clare, Rimington, Everett, Fisher, Betham, and Hussey. Mrs. Thomson made ten golds, and took the ladies' prize; and Mr. Piers Legh, seventeen. The ladies' transferable silver Braces and Badge were taken by Mrs. Marshall; while the Champion Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Palairet.

A walking-match at the Agricultural Hall for the Twenty-six Hours' Champion Belt, presented by Mr. R. Lewis, has resulted in the success of H. Vaughan, of Chester, who, in addition to the belt, takes £150 that had been staked.

The challenge cup offered by the proprietors of the *Sportsmen* for the sculling championship has attracted an entry comprising the names of Higgins, Elliott, Blackman, Boyd, and Nicholson; so the race—which will take place, we believe, in October—promises to be of unusual interest.

Singularly enough, the result of the swimming race for the Lords and Commons' prize, which took place on Monday last, was exactly the same as last year, H. Davenport, G. Fearn, and G. Spong being again respectively first, second, and fourth. The course is from Putney to Westminster, a distance of about five and a half miles; and Davenport reached the goal in 1h. 16m. 10 sec., beating Fearn by nearly a minute, while he was a long way in front of E. Danels.

At the Hereford Regatta the West of England Challenge Vase, value one hundred guineas, with a presentation prize of thirty guineas for four oars, was won by two boats' length by Bath, who defeated crews from Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Tewkesbury. The Wye Challenge Vase, value fifty guineas, with four presentation gold medals, for four oars, was carried off by the Evesham representative.

On Monday the Royal Dorset Yacht Club held their annual regatta in Weymouth Bay, and the event brought together a capital array of craft of all rigs.

The match for Doggett's Coat and Badge was rowed on Thursday afternoon from London Bridge to Chelsea, and, as usual, attracted a large concourse of spectators. The race was won by Taylor, of Wapping, by six lengths from Hart, of Bankside, after a fine race for three parts of the distance. Cassidy, of Shadwell, was third.

The *Morning Post* announces the death of Mr. Henry Marshall, for many years past a contributor to the sporting columns of that and other papers under the name of "Harkaway." Mr. Marshall was in his fifty-fifth year.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

There was a total eclipse of the sun on Monday. It was visible, however, in its total phase only along a track extending from Eastern Siberia across Behring's Straits, athwart Alaska, British Columbia, and the Western States of America. The only convenient region for observing the eclipse was in the neighbourhood of Denver City, Colorado. To this spot many of the leading astronomers of America betook themselves, while Messrs. Ranyard, Lockyer, Penrose, and others went from England.

Telegrams from Denver City report that the astronomers succeeded in taking most satisfactory observations, drawings, and photographs along the line of totality. The corona was unusually bright, extending 70,000 miles from the sun in all directions. The chromosphere appeared to be about 2000 (?) miles in depth. Two protuberances only were seen, very faintly visible on the western side of the moon. There was an entire absence of the pinkish red flame observed on some previous occasions, and the spectroscope revealed no extra red or violet lines. At the moment of totality the Frauenhofer lines and both the "H" lines were reversed. Very bright lines near large "D," and bright lines "F" and 1474, Kirchoff, were observed. The temperature fell from 18 deg. to 33 deg. in different localities during the eclipse. No intermercurial planet was observed. The weather was perfect.

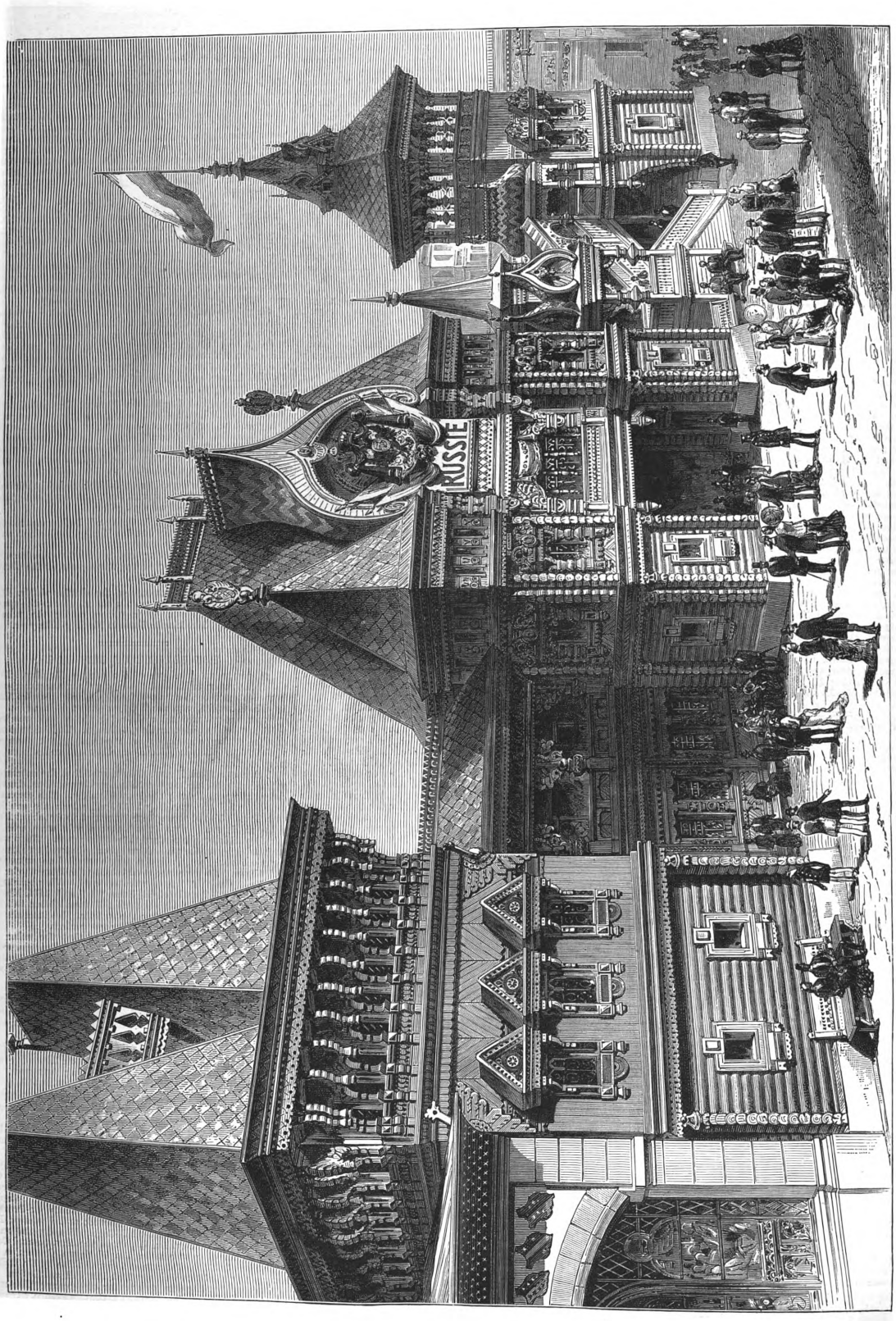
Professor Norman Lockyer reports that the solar protuberances were fainter and fewer, but that the corona was ten times brighter, than in the eclipse of 1871, thus indicating a variation with the maximum and minimum sun spot periods.

A Supplementary Estimate amounting to £1,845,000 has been issued to meet additional expenditure for Army services consequent upon the war in Turkey and the outbreak at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at Miss Emily Faithfull's lecture on Modern Extravagance, given on Thursday week, at the Pavilion, Buxton. After paying expenses, Miss Faithfull presented the Devonshire Hospital with £20.

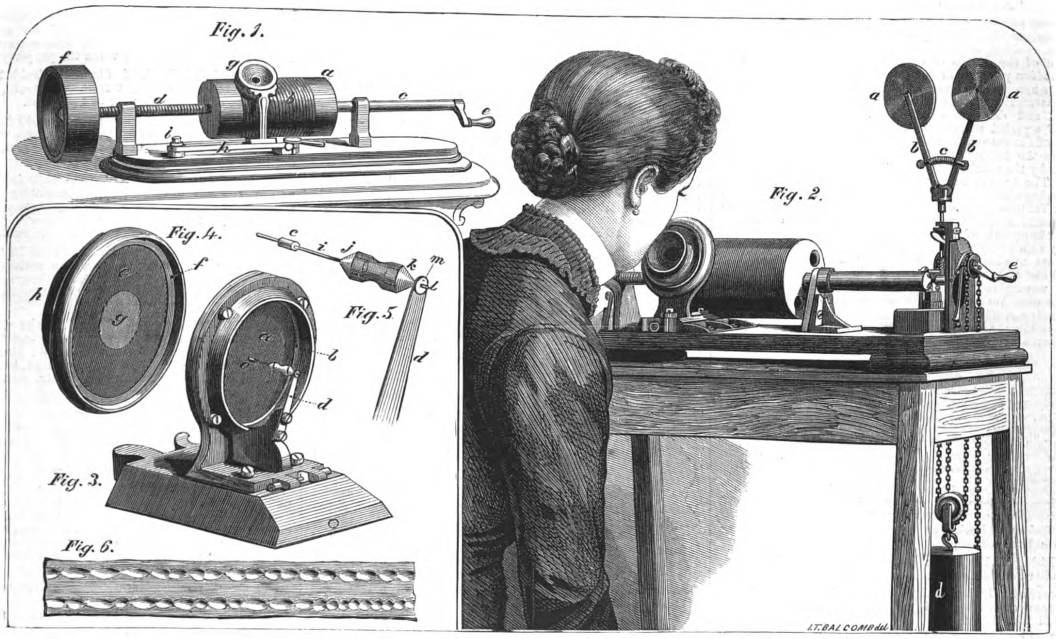
The eighteenth branch of the Leeds Central Public Library was opened on Monday. It was stated that in the reference department of the Central Library 271,000 volumes had been consulted, 2,535,000 issues of books had been made, and the reading room had been visited by 2,751,578 visitors since it was opened.

The Wesleyan Conference at Bradford received on Tuesday influential deputations from the Primitive Methodist Conference and the Bradford Nonconformist ministers. Addresses were read by the Rev. Dr. Antliff and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and speeches were made by the Rev. T. Smith, ex-President of the Primitive Methodist Conference; and Professor Fairbairn, of Airedale Independent College. The deputation was replied to by the Rev. Dr. Pope and the Rev. Samuel Coley. The number of members in the Wesleyan Connexion was reported as 380,876. After an oral examination by Dr. Osborn, sixty young ministers were received into full connection. On Wednesday Dr. Haydon, Chancellor of Syracuse University, United States, in bidding farewell to the Conference, advocated an ecumenical conference of representatives of all Methodist bodies throughout the world. A committee was appointed to consider the subject and report to the next Conference. The Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith gave an address on his recent official visit to Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands.—The annual Conference of the Methodist Free Church was begun on Wednesday, at Manchester. The Rev. W. Boydon, of Burnley, was elected president.

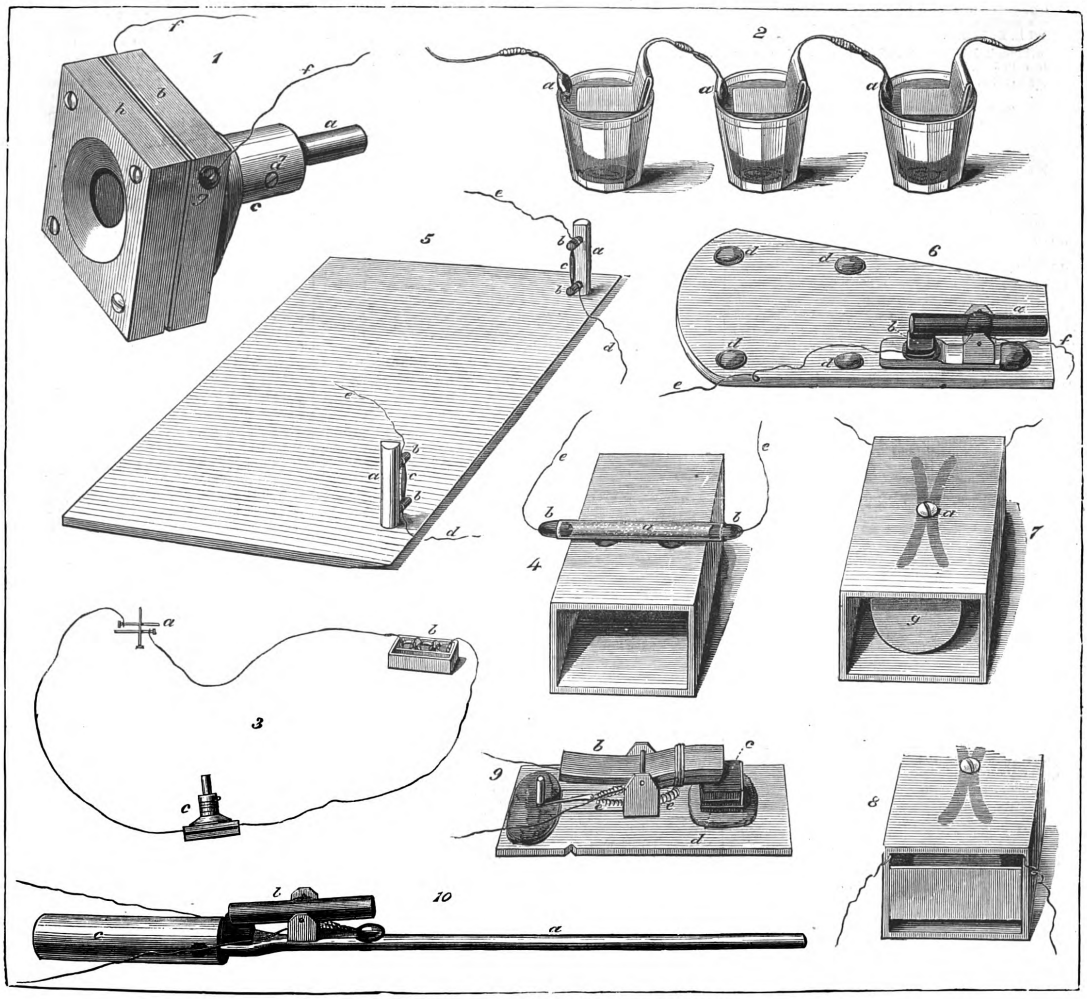


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(SEE PAGE 114.)

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrow, J. S., Vicar of Rogate, to be Rural Dean of Midhurst No. 1.
Hopley, Howard; Rector of Folkington, Sussex.
King, J. C., Vicar of Bury; Rural Dean of Midhurst No. 2.
Mouton, Ludovic Charles André; Rector of Woodchester.
Pearson, W.; Curate of St. George's, Bolton; Vicar of Rawtenstall.
Prince, Edward B.; Curate of Torwood, Torquay.
Ruck-Keene, Benjamin; Rector of Copford, Essex.
Smart, E., Rector and Rural Dean of Denbigh; Archdeacon of St. Asaph.
Wood, Canon, Rector of Copford, Essex; Vicar of Newent, Gloucestershire.

The Bishop of Rochester has left Selsdon Park on a short visit to the United States.

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the church of Brampton, Hunts, after an effective restoration.

Last week the Bishop of Ely was present at the opening of a new organ at Basing, and preached on the occasion from 1 Kings iii. 15. The service was fully choral.

The Right Rev. H. B. Bousfield, Bishop of Pretoria, in the Transvaal, was presented at a public meeting in Andover on Monday evening with a purse containing 227 guineas.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of London on the 20th ult., after having undergone considerable alteration and enlargement, from designs by Messrs. B. and E. B. Ferrey.

Lord Northbrock laid the foundation-stone of a new church—to be called St. Mildred's—at Lee, Kent, on Thursday week, having given the site and contributed £2000 towards the building fund.

On Monday the Earl of Darnley laid the foundation-stone of a new church which is to be erected at Barstal, Rochester, close to the large convict establishment. The site has been given by Mr. T. Luff.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday consecrated the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe, originally built for the Free Church, but acquired for the English Church in 1874. The Rev. H. Glover is the first incumbent.

The Archbishop of York has consecrated a new church dedicated to All Saints, at Middlesborough, to which the late Mr. Bolckow, M.P., was a large contributor, and of which the Hon. and Rev. A. Bertie will be the Vicar.

The corner-stone of St. Matthias' Church, Summerfield-street, the first of the churches to be built by the Sheffield Church Extension Society, was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Archbishop of York. The church, which will accommodate about 720 worshippers, is to be erected at a cost of little less than £5000. The land upon which it will stand has been given by Mr. Henry Wilson, who has also largely contributed to the endowment fund.

A portion of the permanent Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, was opened on Sunday, July 21, with an octave of services. Amongst the preachers were Canon Carter and the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby. The district comprises the "Shaftesbury Park Estate," and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The patronage is vested in Keble College. The cost of the portion of the church which has been built has been more than £7000, and a further sum of £9000 will be required to complete the design without the tower.

Two instances of anonymous munificence are worthy of record. The sum of £1000 has been paid to the account of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, with Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., by an anonymous contributor, through the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; and at Chelmsford church, on Sunday morning, a bank-note for £1000 was placed in the offertory bag, with directions for one half of the amount to be devoted to the Chelmsford Infirmary, and the other half to the Chelmsford Dispensary.

The Bishop of Exeter reopened the parish church of St. Michael, Alphington, on the 25th ult., after a careful and complete restoration, which has entailed an outlay of £1500 The work has been accomplished chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Dennett, the Curate-in-charge. The upper part of the porch, which has been rebuilt, is adorned with a niche containing a statue of the patron saint, executed by Mr. Harry Hems, at the expense and from the design of Lord Devon, who, besides making other contributions to the church, has devoted much attention to the work now being finished.

The Court of Common Council of London has made a grant of 100 guineas, and the Merchant Taylors' Company of 20 guineas to the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission. The society has been extending greatly of late, and, in addition to the work it carries on in the waterside parishes of the Thames and at Liverpool, has now many stations abroad, where the best welfare of the sailors on board ship and in hospital are cared for. Gifts of books and numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, whether consecutive or not, are greatly valued in the mission work, for leading libraries, &c., and will be gladly acknowledged if sent to the dépôt, 36, City Chambers, Fenchurch-street station, E.C., with the address of the donor.

The Lambeth Conference held yesterday week its ninth and last sitting. After prayers in the chapel of the palace, the consideration of the report of the committee on "the condition, progress, and needs of the various churches of the Anglican Communion" was resumed, and after the transaction of other business the Conference closed at seven p.m., with a cordial vote of thanks to the Archbishop as chairman. The Bishops then sang together the "Gloria in Excelsis," the Archbishop pronounced the benediction, and the assembly dispersed.—A farewell service in connection with this Conference was held on Saturday morning in St. Paul's Cathedral. Of the one hundred Bishops who have taken part in the discussions at Lambeth nearly all were present, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Pennsylvania.—A considerable number of Bishops again occupied metropolitan pulpits on Sunday.—The Bishops of New York, Pennsylvania, Albany, North Carolina, Colorado, and Guiana preached in the parish church and other churches and chapels of Leamington, the Bishop of Louisiana giving a characteristic address in the afternoon to 1000 children. On Monday morning there was a celebration of holy communion at 8.30; and at eleven the Bishop of Worcester, who has not attended the Lambeth Conference, presided at a missionary conference in the Royal Pump-rooms, when the subjects discussed were—1, the effect of missionary enterprise on civilisation; 2, hindrances to missionary work. In the afternoon the Mayor presided at a public luncheon; and in the evening Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, took the chair at a second meeting, when the subject for debate was missionary work among the aborigines and freedmen in America, Africa, and the East Indies.—Many of the Bishops who lately took part in the Pan-Anglican Synod arrived at Stratford-on-Avon last Tuesday; and, after visiting Shakspeare's birthplace and other objects of interest, proceeded to Shottery Hall, where they remained for a time the guests of the Vicar of Stratford.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The *Guardian's* Oxford correspondent states that the office of Vice-Chancellor, having been declined by the three heads of houses who come next in rotation to the Warden of New College, is understood to have been offered to and accepted by the Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett. Mr. Sidney Graves Hamilton, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, has been nominated by the founder to a Fellowship in Hertford College.

A graduation ceremonial in medicine, in connection with Edinburgh University, took place in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday, Sir Alexander Grant, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—Dr. Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Sir Joseph Fayrer; Mr. J. R. Green, author of "The History of the English People;" Professor Lister, King's College, London; and Mr. William Macdonald, Rector elect of Dunedin High School, Otago.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe has promised to give £5000 towards the building of the north wing of University College, London, so soon as the council are prepared to begin the work. A sum of £50,000 in all will be required to complete the extensions immediately contemplated. The West Scholarship, of the value of £30, has been awarded by the council to Mr. Thomas William Allen, of Amersham Hall School. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in University College took place on Thursday afternoon in the theatre of the college, Gower-street, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Morley.

At Eton College the following have been elected to the foundation:—Milman, Williams, Freeman, Lewis, Knatchbull-Hugessen, Douglas, Cross, Dupuis, Marshall, Smallwood, Ferard, Cartwright, Sterrey, Waterfield, Bower, Headlam, Hatchard, Evans, Marchant, Boothby, Croome, and Halcombe.

The Wellesley (leaving) Scholarship at Wellington College has been awarded to G. H. Devonshire; accesserunt, J. B. Atlay and H. Havelock. The senior scholarships (in the school) to N. D. F. Pearce, C. M. Marling, and A. L. Harrison; accesserunt, K. M. Drummond and R. A. Kaye.

The first of the new exhibitions recently founded by the Dean and Chapter of Durham at Durham School has been awarded to Hugh Moises Taylor, late King's Scholar, son of the Rev. R. Taylor, Vicar of Monk Helesdon.

Thursday, July 25, was speech-day at Bradfield College; Trent College; King Edward's School, Berkhamsted; and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook.

Lord Napier of Magdala distributed the prizes on Friday, July 26, to the successful students in the Cooper's-hill College, and gave them some interesting information and advice bearing upon their future careers as engineers in India. On the same day prizes were given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the City of London School; by Earl Nelson, at Archbishop Tenison's School; by the Bishop of Worcester, at the College for the Blind, Worcester; at the Islington Proprietary School; and at Royse's School, Abingdon.

A large and distinguished company attended the prize-day proceedings on Monday at Marlborough College. A goodly list of distinctions won by past scholars in the Universities was announced. Among the special events of the day was the opening of an organ which has been erected in the chapel, to which the scholars, past and present, largely contributed. On the same day Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., distributed the prizes at the London International College, Isleworth; the Rev. J. Heyworth gave the prizes at Clifton College; the Bishop of New Jersey at St. Chad's School, Denstone; Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, at Felsted School; Mr. George Chater at the Stationers' School; Bishop Claughton at the St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School; and the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe at the Royal Naval Female School.

The award of commissions and presentation of prizes at the close of the summer term took place at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Wednesday. General Sir Daniel Lysons presided, and among those present was the Duke of Connaught. The name of Corporal Alfred Mantell received in numerous cases honourable mention, and nearly half the prizes fell to him. On the same day was made the annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich, the distribution being made by the First Lord, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The opening of the new wing of the Oxford Military College, which provides accommodation for sixty additional students, took place in the afternoon, and was followed by the annual distribution of prizes, which were presented by Mrs. Desborough. The award of medals and certificates, as well as of the free scholarships in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature was completed on Wednesday.

Lord Northbrook distributes the prizes at Dulwich College this (Saturday) forenoon.

The estate of Mr. Rhodes, of Hounslow, who was described as having carried on the "business of a miser," is the subject of an inquiry in Chancery. He has left the bulk of his property, which is estimated at £65,000, to two charities; and the relatives who are excluded allege that, as some of the property consists of debentures, it comes under the Mortmain Act. Vice-Chancellor Malins directed an investigation to be made.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the Charity Organisation Society.

The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell has sent £100 to the funds of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, Soho-square.

Sadlers Wells Theatre was offered for sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, by Mr. F. T. Galsworthy, on Tuesday. The bidding reached £2000, when the property was withdrawn.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday to raise the rate of discount from 3½ per cent, at which figure it was placed on the 4th ult., to 4 per cent.

The London Hospital has received £525 from the Mercers' Company; and the Saddlers' Company have voted twenty-five guineas to this hospital, being their second grant of that amount during the year.

Viscount Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, on Wednesday received a deputation representing merchants and others interested in the province of Assam, who waited on him to urge the importance of improving the means of communication between Calcutta and Assam.

The subway at Victoria station to the District Railway for passengers by the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, was opened last Saturday. It is 300 ft. in length, 10 ft. wide, and 9½ ft. high, and has cost £4000.

Mr. Edward Sutton, chief clerk in the office of the Local Government Board, has been appointed assistant-secretary, in place of Mr. Francis Fletcher, resigned; and Mr. John Bellamy, a principal clerk in that department, has been appointed to the chief clerkship, in the room of Mr. Sutton.

A final meeting of the executive committee of the Caxton Celebration was held on Tuesday in the library of the Bank of England—Sir Charles Reed presiding—when the secretary, Mr. Hodson, announced that the clear balance resulting amounted to £1116 8s. 2d., which was directed to be handed over to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

This being the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry, it is proposed to present him with £5000 as a testimonial. Mr. Spurgeon has expressed his desire that the whole amount raised should be devoted to the purposes of his congregation, and especially to the providing a permanent maintenance for the aged inmates of the almshouses in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in July was 76,247, of whom 38,058 were in workhouses and 38,189 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 599, 612, and 6940 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 470, of whom 275 were men, 153 women, and 42 children.

The litigation arising out of the grant by Parliament of £5000 to Lord Cochrane in respect of the distinguished services of his grandfather, the Earl of Dundonald, came to a close on Tuesday in the Chancery Division. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that the grant was specific to Lord Cochrane, and that therefore his brothers had no claim to any portion of it; but that one tenth thereof must, under the Earl's will, go to the executor of Mr. Earp, who assisted him in calling public attention to his claims.

The annual general meeting of the board of governors of the Home for Incurable Children was held yesterday week at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood—the Rev. Canon Lloyd (in the absence of Bishop Claughton) presiding. The total receipts on account of the general fund during the past year (including a balance of £202 brought forward from the previous year) had been £957. The expenditure for the same period had been £858, leaving £99 2s. 9d. still to the credit of the institution. Eighteen patients had been under treatment during the past year—one had died, six had been removed or discharged, and eleven are still in the house. The receipts towards the building fund amounted to £778, making the present total to the credit of this special fund £1188, and the committee trusts the balance of the estimated amount required—viz., £3000—may shortly be forthcoming. The report was adopted. The chairman then announced that the Duke of Connaught has consented to become the president of the institution, and had forwarded ten guineas to its funds.

There were 2414 births and 1792 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 54, and the deaths by 39, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Whooping-cough continues fatally epidemic, and caused 101 of the deaths registered last week, which exceeded the corrected weekly average by 56; the disease showed especial fatality in Kentish Town, Islington, Lambeth, and Camberwell. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which in the five preceding weeks had rapidly increased from 23 to 349, further rose last week to 457, of which 336 were of infants under one year of age, and 99 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 11 and 19 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 11 last week. Six fatal cases of sunstroke were registered during the week. There were 21 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, and 21 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2933 births and 2145 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 65·2 deg., and was 3·0 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was only 37·6 hours, although the sun was above the horizon during 110·2 hours.

Amongst the communications read at yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was a letter signed by Sir Charles Reed and others on behalf of the Sunday School Union, requesting the board to appropriate a site on the Victoria Embankment for the purpose of erecting thereon a statue to the memory of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. It was referred to a committee.—Three board schools for three southern districts of London were opened last week. The first, for the district lying between Brixton-road and Clapham Park, in the division of Lambeth, was opened on Thursday, in the presence of a large meeting, by the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., the vice-chairman of the board. On Friday Sir Charles Reed opened a new board school at Randall-place, Roan-street, Greenwich. The new schools will accommodate boys, girls, and infants, many of whom will be transferred from temporary schools. At Beresford-street, Walworth, on the same day the Rev. J. Rodgers, the vice-chairman, performed a like ceremony at a new school erected there for nearly 800 children.—A charge against a schoolmaster of having admitted superior children from efficient schools, to the detriment of poorer children, was discussed at the weekly meeting of the London School Board. The discussion arose on the presentation of a report from a Committee exonerating the master. The report was agreed to.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in the consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the grains, once dry, are considered ready for consumption, cannot crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and chemical discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a subtle and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of that cocoa a year; and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.
THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, became obsolete. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process: I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed.' With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The increase of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa during the year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be formed from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our somewhat list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.
THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I hand a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

THE "Mining World" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and more nutritious diet must be had at any price. Food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science at his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all; and there may now be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early Kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable, refreshing, strengthening, and most assuredly preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.





"A YOUNG DRUIDESS." BY CARL HAAG.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The head of the French Government Commission for the management of the Exhibition is M. Krantz, whose portrait here greets the eyes of our readers. He is an eminent civil engineer, who was trained in the Ecole Polytechnique, and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, about forty years ago. As chief engineer of the Grand Central Railway of France, he gained a high scientific and professional reputation. He was employed to design and superintend the construction of the Exhibition Palace of 1867, in accordance with a plan for the classification and division of its contents, which was generally approved. Since 1868 M. Krantz has been much occupied with projected improvements of the navigation of the Seine, by means of locks, which should enable large vessels to reach Paris from the Sea. During the German siege of Paris, in the winter of 1870 and the first months of 1871, he rendered good service to his country by directing part of the works of fortification round the capital, especially at St. Denis; and, further, by contriving and applying a method of converting the useless railway locomotive-engines into steam-engines for the working of corn-mills, and for other useful purposes. He was elected in that year, by more than 100,000 voters, to sit in the National Assembly. He has now a seat in the Senate, conferred upon him by the votes of his former colleagues in the popular branch of the Legislature.

We give Illustrations this week of the Russian and Dutch buildings in the Central Avenue of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, called the Street or Avenue of Nations from the various examples of foreign domestic architecture which are erected along one side. The Russian edifice, which has a very picturesque and interesting appearance, is an imitation, in miniature, of the rural palace of Kolomna, near Moscow, the actual birthplace of Peter the Great. This model of the palace is 130 ft. long, and is constructed of pinewood; the lower part of the front wall, indeed, consists simply of the trunks of pine-trees, stripped of their bark, laid one above another, and kept in their place by morticing with flanges and grooves, and by wooden pegs, without a single nail. The central portion of the building, which contains the wide open porch,



M. KRANTZ, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL, PARIS EXHIBITION.

giving entrance to the Russian section of the Exhibition, presents a short transverse gallery above the porch, and a second storey or attic storey, above which rises the steep and lofty roof, in the French style of Louis XIII.'s reign; the main roof is relieved by those of the two side towers, which are pointed and surmounted by fantastic pinnacles of carved and painted wood. The heraldic insignia of Russia are displayed, with accompanying flags, and the name of Russia below on the escutcheon in the centre of the summit of this façade. All the windows are small and square, and are set in frames or borders of wood, painted of several bright colours. In the original building at Moscow, at least when it was constructed, above two centuries ago, there would be no glass panes to the windows, but talc or semi-transparent mica. The staircase of this house is outside, in the recess between the central block and that shown to the right hand of our Engraving, where the private chapel and the guest-rooms of the palace were situated; this staircase is roofed over, and is furnished with massive balustrades decorated with much carving. The nearer wing of the whole range of building shown to the left hand represents that portion which was destined, in the palace of Kolomna, to accommodate the Imperial family. Its design, as will be seen, differs somewhat from the other wing of the edifice. The windows of the upper storey, belonging to the apartments inhabited by the august owners, are ornamented with triangular pediments, richly carved and painted, which project over the windows. Such was the "isba" or old-fashioned Russian mansion of Prince Alexis Michaelovitch and his wife Princess Natalia, the parents of the Czar Peter, who was born there in 1672, and whose famous visit to England, with his shipbuilding apprenticeship in Deptford Dockyard, is so familiar to most of us, among the historical anecdotes we learnt in our youth.

The front building of the Dutch section of the Exhibition, standing likewise in the "Avenue of Nations," is a miniature copy of the Townhall at the Hague, an edifice of the Renaissance period and style, dating 1581. The building is of brick,



rclieved by dressings and bands of white stone. The doorway is adorned with two Grecian pillars, supporting a pediment: above each of the windows is a flat arch composed of brick and stone placed alternately. The principal storey is separated from the attic storey by a deep cornice, with ornamentation of the Tuscan style, surmounted with balustrades to the right and left, but sustaining in the middle a central upper front, with four allegorical statues of white marble, and with a large window between them. Over all is a shield of sculptured stone, displaying the arms of Holland. The belfry tower, with its open cupola rising from the summit platform, gives an air of dignity to the whole building.

The pavilions belonging to those Moslem nations of North Africa, who must, from geographical vicinity and affinity of race to the people of Algiers, be regarded with much interest by the French public, attract considerable attention in the Trocadéro Park. We give Illustrations of the tent erected for the Emperor of Morocco, whose death was erroneously reported in all the newspapers two or three weeks ago, but who may possibly survive the Exhibition, if he does not recover health in time for a journey this season to Paris. The lion's hide exposed for sale at the price of 800f., must be the property of some one of his Moorish Majesty's subjects. The interior of the Tunisian pavilion seems an inviting retreat, with the cushioned divan, loose slippers, tobacco-pipes, coffee-cups, and fans, provided for the hour of repose and refreshment, besides which a guitar or banjo is seen awaiting the player's hand.

Among the specimens of art-manufacture in the British section of this Exhibition, one deserving of notice is the piece of woven tapestry, in the patent Axminster carpet fabric, manufactured by Messrs. Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham-street, London. The design, of which we give an Illustration, is copied from the picture, "Christ Blessing Little Children," painted by the late Mr. E. T. Parris, and would be suitable for the altar-piece of a church, or the board-room of an Orphan School, or any similar institution. The whole is woven by machinery in one piece, at a tenth the cost of Gobelins tapestry, and it is not improbable that this material for decorating the walls of rooms may again come into fashion.

THE PHONOGRAPH AND MICROPHONE.

This is an age of scientific marvels, if not of miracles. To railways and steam-boats, making near neighbours of distant provinces and practically bridging oceans, succeeded the electric telegraph, which turned into a verity Puck's boast of girdling the earth in forty minutes: and now we have that marvellous triad—the telephone, phonograph, and microphone. It is with the two last named that we have at present to deal, the telephone having been illustrated and explained in our number for Dec. 15 last; and the phonograph first claims attention.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The effect is startling enough when, from some hillside hollow or ivied ruin, echo gives back, unexpectedly, an answering cry. But what if that echo were, by a touch of magic, locked up in its stony recess, to be let loose at the enchanter's will—so that the echoes of shouts and cries, laughter, and snatches of song, tongue-tied at their birth, and lying "cribbed, cabined, and confined" for ages, like embalmed mummies, should, at a touch, break their enforced silence and leap into vocal life, with precisely the same cadences and tones in which they were originally uttered; and this not once only, but a hundred times! Yet nothing less—nay, infinitely more—than this has been achieved. To verify the assertion one has only to step from the pavement of Regent-street into the London Stereoscopic Company's premises, and there, among amusing scientific novelties of all kinds, may be seen and heard in full work this recent invention, the phonograph, which first imprints the message, and then speaks or sings it off any number of times at the operator's will. Witnessing its performances, one is apt to take the stories of genii bottled up for long years to be freed at last, of frozen tunes, released by warmth, flooding the air with melody, and other romances of a like kind, as veritable prophecies of the good time coming, couched in this sort of rollicking nonsense to hide their true meaning from the uninitiated, and possibly to save the narrators' heads. Be that as it may, this is certain—persons have only to speak or sing into the mouthpiece of the simple-looking instrument figured on page 109 and they may have the pleasure of hearing their own sweet voices reproduced many times. It is true the voice is somewhat muffled and diminished when returned from the phonograph; but its intonations, inflections, pauses, and quality are rendered with fidelity. The muffled sound in which the message is repeated arises no doubt in part, if not wholly, from the fact of its being spoken into the mouthpiece, for which there does not appear to be any absolute necessity; and, as regards the return-voice being somewhat weaker than that in which the message was first given, it should be borne in mind that this is but the baby-talk of an invention still in its infancy. When more matured, its voice will, of course, become stronger, and it may, perchance, be aided by the microphone, so that whispers breathed into its ear shall be thundered back. At all events, the phonograph talks, sings, shouts, laughs, whistles, and coughs quite naturally. In the words of Mr. Edison, its inventor—"This tongueless, toothless instrument, without larynx or pharynx, mimics your tones, speaks with your voice, utters your words; and, centuries after you have crumbled into dust, may repeat every idle thought, every fond fancy, every vain word that you choose to whisper against the thin iron diaphragm."

The phonograph is as simple in construction as it appears in our Engraving, consisting of a cylinder mounted on a horizontal axle, and capable of rotation by a handle, or preferably, as uniformity of speed is essential, by clockwork. The cylinder is not only capable of rotation, but has also a gentle lateral movement, which is effected by a screw cut on part of the shaft, and working in a nut. A screw-thread is likewise cut on the cylinder, and the cylinder itself is coated with tinfoil. This tinfoil is gently pressed by a metal pin, or style, which is attached to a thin disc of iron furnished with a funnel-shaped mouthpiece of vulcanite. When words are spoken into the mouthpiece, the vibrations of the air are communicated to the metal diaphragm, and the pin which it carries is thus thrown into agitation. As the cylinder slowly travels along, it is constantly pressed by this point; and if the pressure continued uniform, a furrow, everywhere of equal depth, would be traced around the barrel. But when the voice agitates the iron plate, the pin is caused to press unequally upon the cylinder, and the metal surface is therefore indented to an unequal extent in different parts of the line. While the tinfoil readily yields to pressure, and thus offers but little opposition to indentation, its lack of elasticity prevents it from springing back, and hence the impressions once made are permanently retained. To reproduce the sounds which have thus been impressed upon the metal, the cylinder has to be brought back to its original position. It is then rotated beneath the pin, which is jerked up and down as the elevations and depressions pass beneath it. These movements of the pin are faithfully followed by the metal diaphragm, which throws the air into vibration, and thus produces sounds exactly corresponding with those by which the indentations were produced. As the pitch of the sound is altered by varying the velocity of rotation—a quicker motion raising and a slower motion lowering it—an exact reproduction of the voice can only be effected by causing the cylinder to revolve at precisely the same rate as that which it possessed when it originally received the sounds that it is seeking to emit. This precision of movement is effected by means of clockwork.

The phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas Elvey Edison, a well-known electrician, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States. Of its origin the following account has been given. As Mr. Edison was experimenting with telephones, a vibrating diaphragm pricked his finger, and the idea of reproducing sound occurred to him one Wednesday afternoon. He set to work, continuing at the task all that evening and night, all Thursday and Thursday night, all Friday and Friday night, and on Saturday morning he succeeded in reproducing sounds clearly. He then went to bed, and slept from Saturday morning till the following Monday morning. Mr. Edison is the inventor also of the automatic telegraph, which is capable of transmitting a thousand words a minute, and of the quadruplex system of telegraphy.

Some of the numerous possible applications of the phonograph may readily be guessed. By its means letters may be dispensed with. Friends and lovers, sundered by half the globe, may communicate with each other by word of mouth. To effect this, all that is necessary is to speak into a phonograph, then to remove the metallic record from the cylinder, pack it in a box and send it by post to the antipodes; and, being there rotated on a similar instrument, it will deliver its message of friendship or love in the tones of the original speaker. Dr. William F. Channing, giving, in a popular scientific periodical, some anticipations concerning the phonograph, writes as follows:—"We shall have galleries where phonotype sheets will be preserved as photographs and books now are. The utterances of great speakers and singers will there be kept for a thousand years. In these galleries, spoken languages will be preserved from century to century with all the peculiarities of pronunciation, dialect, and brogue. As we go now to see the stereopticon, we shall go to public halls to hear these treasures of speech and song brought out and reproduced as loud as, or louder than, when first spoken or sung by the truly great ones of earth. The ease with which the phonotype cylinders may be stereotyped or electrotyped and multiplied has been spoken of. Certainly, within a dozen years, some of the great singers will be induced to sing into the ear of the phonograph, and the electrotyped cylinders thus obtained will be put into the hand-organs of the streets, and we shall hear the actual voices of our best singers ground out at every corner! In public exhibitions, also, we shall have reproductions of the sounds of nature, and of noises familiar and unfamiliar. Nothing will be easier than to catch the sounds of the waves on the beach, the roar of Niagara, the discords of the streets, the noises of animals, the puffing and rush of the railroad train, the rolling of thunder, or even the tumult of a battle." Speaking of the uses to which the instrument may be put, Mr. Edison says:—"You can have a phonograph in your parlour with an album of selected phonographic matter lying beside it. You can take a sheet from the album, place it on the phonograph, start the clockwork, and have a symphony performed; then, by changing the sheet, you can listen to a chapter or two from a favourite novel: this may be followed by a song, a duet, or a quartet; and at the close the young people may indulge in a waltz, all joining in it, for no one need be asked to play the dance-music."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

Fig. 1. The form adopted by Mr. Edison. *a*. Cylinder, whose circumference, *b*, is scored by a spiral thread. Round this part is placed, when the machine is in use, a sheet of tinfoil, made to adhere by gumming the corners. *c*, axis; *d*, screw-thread, on a portion of the axis, agreeing exactly in the number of its threads to the inch with those on the cylinder; *e*, handle, to make the cylinder revolve; *f*, heavy fly-wheel, to secure as far as possible uniformity of motion; *g*, mouth-piece, having in front a hollow funnel-shaped cavity, with a hole in the centre, and behind a thin iron plate about 100th of an inch thick. In the centre, at the back of this iron plate, is a piece of indiarubber tubing, connected with the plate at its back. It is fixed to one end of a slip of steel spring, which is joined at its outer end to the circumference of the plate. Half-way from the margin, and joined also to the steel in the same way, is another piece of tubing. The object of both these pieces of indiarubber is to regulate the pressure of the steel point. This steel point is fixed perpendicularly to and against the central end of the slip, and is therefore vertical to and in the middle of both the steel plate and the parchment or paper diaphragms, these being parallel to each other. The steel point, which is rounded, enters slightly between the threads on the cylinder, and consequently imprints a dint on the tinfoil which covers the cylinder. The distance of the mouth-piece, with the iron plate, diaphragm, and point, from the cylinder, can be regulated by the lever, *h*, which moves on a pin, *i*. Greater exactness may also be secured by a screw at the inner base of the upright mouth-piece support (not seen in engraving).

Fig. 2. Instrument designed and constructed by Mr. Stroh. The difference between this and Mr. Edison's is in its having some exceedingly simple controlled clockwork mechanism, actuated by a descending weight, which is attached, upon Huygen's maintaining principle, to an endless chain passing over a pulley, fixed upon the principal axis of the instrument, so that it is possible to wind up the weight while the cylinder is rotating without affecting its speed. The cylinder of fig. 2 is scored along its entire length with spiral threads, of which twenty-one go to the inch. *a*. The controlling fans or governor, consisting of two circular discs of brass, at the upper ends of the levers, *b b*. When the machine is about to be started, the weight, *d*, is drawn up by means of the handle, *e*, whereby the pressure of a small cork-lined brake or block is taken off the fly-spindle of the governor. The discs then fly out, under the influence of the centrifugal force. *c*, a spiral spring, which can be moved up and down the levers, *b b*. By placing the spring on the upper part of the levers, near the fans, they are drawn closer together. This reduces the circle of their path, and gives the mechanism a diminished resistance to rotation, so allowing the cylinder a greater travelling speed when necessary. When the tinfoil on the cylinder has been spoken to sufficiently, and is either filled up or at any intermediate space along its length, the mouth-piece, with its diaphragms and point, is moved back from the cylinder. In this instrument the mouth-piece is mounted on a heavy base, which fits rather tightly into a groove fastened to the main board. This done, the handle, *e*, is turned in a reverse direction till the cylinder is moved back on its axis to the place it started from; the mouth-piece is advanced toward the cylinder until the point rests, without absolute pressure in the first indentation previously made on the tinfoil. Motion is now given as before. The depressions again pass under the point, and in so doing they cause it and the thin iron plate to make over again the precise vibrations which animated them when they made those impressions under the action of the voice. The consequence is that the iron plate gives out the vibrations which previously fell upon it, be it either of music, of any kind of sound, or speech. The narrow opening of a hollow paper cone is applied to the mouth-piece to augment the sounds as they reverberate from the tinfoil, otherwise they would be fainter than previously, whether they had been played on an instrument, sung, or spoken.

Fig. 3. Enlarged back view of diaphragm, its framework, and iron base. *a*, diaphragm of thin iron. *b*, rim of vulcanised indiarubber, in which the diaphragm circumference is embedded. *c*, screw-nut, which secures needle in centre of diaphragm. A similar nut further secures the end of needle on the other side of the thin iron. *d*, steel spring.

Fig. 4. Back view of mahogany mouth-piece and frame. *e*, diaphragm of thin indiarubber. *f*, zinc rim to secure it. *g*, light seen through the semi-transparent skin; this shows the position of aperture leading to mouth-piece, *h*.

Fig. 5. A still larger view of the needle portion. *c*, screw-nut; *i*, needle, which ends at *j*; *j*, *k*, pieces of ivory, over which is fitted a short length of indiarubber tubing, thus connecting the two. By this arrangement elasticity is secured to the pressure of the point *l*, which is inserted in *k*. An ivory disc, *m*, at the end of the steel spring, *d*, renders the point quite secure. The dotted lines under the tubing show the manner of fitting over the ivory ends.

Fig. 6. Small slip of tinfoil taken off a spoken-to cylinder and highly magnified, showing the sound indentations.

THE MICROPHONE.

We are enabled, by permission of Professor Hughes, who has made to the world a noble gift of this invention, to present to our readers Illustrations of some of his original apparatus. The following introductory remarks are borrowed from *Engineering*:—

"The eminent inventor of the well-known Hughes type-printer has recently made the startling discovery that certain unhomogeneous conducting substances, placed in circuit with a battery, possess the property of converting sonorous vibrations into undulating currents of electricity, by which not only can notes and articulate speech be transmitted to a distant telephone, placed in the circuit, but sounds so minute as to be otherwise inaudible can be magnified into loud noises. Of all the marvels connected with telephonic electricity, we have no hesitation in saying that Professor Hughes's discovery of the sensitiveness of certain compound structures, or unhomogeneous substances, to minute vibrations, is the most marvellous. It opens up a vast field of philosophic inquiry, and places in the hands of the physicist a detector of sounds and of other mechanical vibrations so small as to be altogether unsuspected. It gives to him, in fact, the means of constructing instruments which will be to the ear what lenses and microscopes are to the eye; and, at the same time, as a telephonic transmitter, is an improvement upon Professor Bell's telephone, transmitting louder and clearer articulations. But the most extraordinary part of Professor Hughes's discovery is the extreme simplicity of the apparatus employed—a few French nails, a few sticks of charcoal, a tube or two containing powders, a little sealing-wax, and a few pieces of wood; and any boy can in a few minutes construct a transmitting telephone, surpassing in sensitiveness the beautiful instrument of Professor Bell."

Our Engravings, with the description, will suffice to show the *modus operandi* of this latest scientific wonder; but some quotations from Professor Hughes's paper lately read before the Physical Society will further explain the principles on which the microphone is constructed. He referred first to his paper, read on May 9 before the Royal Society, "On the Action of Sonorous Waves in Varying the Force of an Electric Current," and then proceeded to point out that the problem which the microphone solves is this—to introduce into an electrical circuit an electrical resistance, which shall vary in exact accord with sonorous vibrations, thus producing an undulatory current of electricity from a constant source, whose wave, length, height, and form shall be an exact representation of sonorous waves. In the microphone he has solved this by the discovery that, when an electric conducting matter is in a divided state, as in the form of powder or filings, and is put under a slight pressure, far less than that which would produce cohesion, and more than would allow it to be separated by sonorous vibrations, the molecules, being in a comparatively free state, although electrically joined, would of themselves so arrange their form, their number in contact, or their pressure by increased size or orbit of revolution, as to increase and decrease the electrical resistance to a remarkable degree. It had long been known that the resistance which a body offers to the passage of an electric current is invariably affected by changes in temperature, and in some cases by changes in light; and from this Professor Hughes drew the hint to investigate whether or not sound vibrations would also have an effect. The mode of this discovery he stated as follows:—"I introduced in the circuit a strained conductor—a stretched wire—listening attentively with the telephone to detect any change that might occur when the wire was spoken to, or set into transverse vibrations by being plucked aside. Gradually, till the wire broke, the strain was varied, but no effect whatever was remarked except at the moment when the wire broke. The effect was but momentary, but invariably at the moment of breaking a peculiar 'rush' or sound was heard." It was soon found that it was not at all necessary to join two wires endwise together to reproduce sound, but that any portion of an electric conductor would do so, even when fastened to a board or to a table, and no matter how complicated the structure upon this board, or the materials used as a conductor, provided one or more portions of the electrical conductor were separated and only brought into contact by a slight but constant pressure. Thus, if the ends of the wire terminate in two common nails laid side by side, and separated from each other by a slight space, were electrically connected by laying a similar nail between them, sound could be reproduced. The effect was improved by building up the nails log-hut fashion, into a square configuration, using ten to twenty nails. A piece of steel watch-chain acted well." Professor Hughes further states:—"Although I tried all forms of pressure and modes of contact, a lever, a spring, pressure in a glass tube sealed up while under the influence of strain, so as to maintain the pressure constant, all gave similar and invariable results, but the results varied with the materials used. All metals, however, could be made to produce identical results, provided the division of the metal was small enough, and that the material used does not oxidise by contact with the air filtering through the mass. Thus platinum and mercury are very excellent and unvarying in their results, whilst lead soon becomes of such high resistance, through oxidisation upon the surface, as to be of little or no use. A mass of bright round shot is peculiarly sensitive to sound whilst clean; but as the shot soon become coated with oxide, this sensitiveness ceases. Carbon, again, from its surface being entirely free from oxidisation, is excellent; but the best results I have been able to obtain at present have been from mercury in a finely-divided state. I took a comparatively porous non-conductor, such as

the willow charcoal used by artists for sketching, heating it gradually to a white heat, and then suddenly plunging it in mercury. The vacua in the pores caused by the sudden cooling become filled with innumerable minute globules of mercury, thus, as it were, holding the mercury in a fine state of division. It will be seen that in these experiments the diaphragm has been altogether discarded, with the effect depending upon the changes produced by molecular action, and that the variations in the strengths of the currents flowing are produced simply and solely by the direct effect of the sonorous vibrations.

"I have found that any sound, however feeble, produces vibrations which can be taken up by the matter interposed in the electrical circuit. Sounds absolutely inaudible to the human ear effect the resistance of the conductors described above. In practice, the effect is so sensitive that a slight touch on the board, by the finger-nail, on which the transmitter is placed, or a mere touch with the soft part of a feather, would be distinctly heard at the receiving-station. The movement of the softest camel-hair brush on any part of the board is distinctly audible. If held in the hand, several feet from a piano, the whole chords—the highest as well as the lowest—can be distinctly heard at a distance. If one person sings a song, the distant station, provided with a similar transmitter, can sing and speak at the same time; and the sounds will be received loud enough for the person singing to follow the second speech or song sent from the distant end.

"Acting on these facts, I have also devised an instrument suitable for magnifying weak sounds, which I call a *microphone*. The best form and materials for this instrument, however, have not yet been fully experimented on. Still, in its present shape, it is capable of detecting very faint sounds made in its presence. If a pin, for instance, be laid upon or taken off a table, a distinct sound is emitted; or if a fly be confined under a table-glass we can hear the fly walking, with a peculiar tramp of its own. The beating of a pulse, the tick of a watch, the tramp of a fly, can thus be heard at least a hundred miles distant from the source of sound."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MICROPHONE.

Our Illustrations on another page show some of the apparatus used by Professor Hughes in the discovery of the microphone.

1. He began his investigations by constructing a "rough-and-ready" Bell telephone. It has a round bar magnet, four inches long, *a*. Round its inner end is the coil, which is contained in a circular hole in the deal board, three inches square, *b*. Against this is the enlarged end of half a large wooden reel, *c*; through this runs the magnet fixed by screw, *d*. The wires, *f*, from coil come through sides of board, and sealing-wax, *g*, secures them. Between the board *b* and board *h* is the plate of ferrotype iron, which is embedded at its edge between borders of cardboard.

2. His battery is three small tumblers, each containing a coil of copper at the bottom; on this is placed some sulphate of copper; the glass is filled with clay, well moistened with water; on this is floating a bent plate of zinc, *a a a*. Sealing-wax is used here and in all Professor Hughes's apparatus for the adhesive. The whole is usually contained in an ordinary cigar-box.

3. Shows the experiment with three French nails, *a*, in circuit, with the battery in the cigar-box, *b*, and telephone, *c* (the actual length of wire was much greater than here shown). These nails, when spoken to, produced the grosser vibrations only of the voice, its *timbre* was wanting. But a little "white bronze" added to the nails at points of contact improved the distinctness and character of articulate speech. This is the first transmitter telephone of Professor Hughes.

4. A glass tube, *a*, nearly filled with "white bronze" (a mixture of fine zinc and tin), or sometimes with four cylindrical blocks of metallised willow charcoal. The ends of tube are stopped by plugs of metalised carbon, *b*. The tube, &c. (not the box), were placed in circuit with the battery and a "rough-and-ready" galvanometer; and, on grasping the tube with both hands, then pulling the ends of it in contrary ways, the needle showed a deflection in one direction; but when the two ends of the tube were pushed towards each other the needle deflected in another direction. Afterwards this tube and contents were placed over a child's money-box of thin pine with one end knocked out, as in the Illustration. The wires, *e*, were then connected, as in fig. 3. This formed a resonating-chamber as well as a transmitter telephone—Bell's being the receiver, or phonoscope. Speech and song delivered at the open end of box were received and pronounced by the phonoscope with surprising volume.

5. Deal board, 12 in. by 18 in., having on it two microphones, *a a*. Two pieces of ordinary bundle firewood shaped to 2 in. high. The flat sides have holes drilled for receiving pieces of gas carbon, *b b*; each of these has a little pit for retaining an inch length of gas carbon, pointed at both ends, *c c*. *d*. Wires to battery. *e*. Wires to bell telephone. This form of microphone is more suitable for aerial sounds and speaking at a distance. Professor Hughes has a modification of this arrangement in which the base-board is smaller, and in place of the upright, *a*, the carbons are fixed to a perpendicular sound-board.

6. Deal board 4 in. long. *a*. Bar of gas carbon balanced by pivot on thin bent strip of brass. *b*. Oblong block of metallised charcoal attached to irregular-shaped slip of deal, *c*, which adheres to base-board. *d*. Spots of wax for attaching lucifer-box fly-prison. *e*. Wire to battery. *f*. Wire to telephone.

7. Improved transmitter telephone. As before, it is a child's money-box, with one end out.

8. Its other end.

9. Microphone from the inside of box (fig. 7), nearly full scale of original. Its base-board is fastened, upside down, to top of box by screw *a*, fig. 7. The microphone is covered over by two thirds circumference of short length of bamboo, one third of the circle having been cut off and ends added, so that in shape it is like a miniature old-fashioned tin candle-box: a flat lid is formed by the base-board, which is fastened at the notch to bamboo by threads round both. *b*. Rod of soft iron. Attached to one end of its under surface is a piece of pine charcoal, resting on *c*. *c*. Metallised pine charcoal block connected with another of the same material, *d*, by paper hinge. *e*. Spring coil to keep down *b*. *g*, fig. 7, end of bamboo case. Sealing-wax is the adhesive.

10. Probe for detecting by the ear the existence of bullets or other foreign bodies in the human frame. *a*. Steel rod. *b*. Microphone. *c*. Wooden handle.

A summary account of the German excavations at Olympia says that the number of marble objects found during the last three winters is 904; of bronzes, 3734; of terra-cottas, 904; of inscriptions 429; and of coins, 1270. All the more important ruins have been photographed, and the third volume of the official account is about to appear. An exhibition of all the casts taken will shortly be opened at Berlin.—Dr. Schliemann is at Constantinople, and, according to the *Times'* correspondent there, intends resuming his excavations in the Troad if he can obtain from the Porte fifty soldiers as a guard against robbers.

FINE ART.

The Royal Academy Exhibition will remain open on Bank Holiday (Aug. 5), and will not close till 10.30 p.m. on that day.

Mr. Raggi has at his studio, Devonshire-street, a fine bust of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The Holmesdale Fine-Art Club held its annual sketching-day on Saturday last. Penshurst Park was the site selected, where, by the permission of Lord de L'Isle, a large number of well-known artists and amateurs found ample material for their pencils in the varied scenery of that charming spot.

A memorial has been presented to the Council of the Royal Academy by the Sunday Society asking that the exhibition of the Academy may be opened on one or two Sunday afternoons during the present season, and offering to provide an efficient staff of care-takers on such occasions to relieve the regular attendants. In reply the Council state that the constitution and laws of the Royal Academy do not allow of the exhibition being opened on Sundays.

Mr. T. N. MacLean has finished in marble his beautiful female figure of "Ione" seated on a square classic stool gazing on a pictured tablet of a Grecian feast she holds in her hand. The innocence and sweetness of the face, the simple arrangement of the drapery, and the natural pose of the whole figure, all betoken a coming sculptor. The work, with others lately designed, is on view at the artist's studio, 21, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

We have read Mr. Alfred Dawson's "English Landscape Art in the Year 1878" (Deighton and Dunthorne), a brochure which has reached its third year. Mr. Dawson glances at the various London exhibitions of oil pictures and water-colour drawings with a quiet, critical eye, is not afraid at the same time to speak out, and what he says is invariably to the point, whether his words are addressed to the artist or to the general art-loving public. We have much pleasure in recommending a perusal of his spirited little pamphlet to both.

A bronze statue to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the eminent leader of the Free Church of Scotland, was unveiled in Edinburgh last Saturday in the presence of a large assemblage. The execution of the statue was intrusted to Sir John Steel, R.S.A., who has produced an excellent work of art and an admirable likeness. The statue, which is twelve feet in height, represents the Reverend Doctor in the dress of a Moderator of the General Assembly, with an open Bible in his hand, as if giving an exposition. The pedestal is of Peterhead granite, and about fifteen feet high. The site is at the intersection of Castle-street and George-street.

A memorial has been presented to the Earl of Beaconsfield by a number of gentlemen professionally interested in the promotion of higher education in London and its vicinity representing their strong conviction of the importance of giving increased prominence to the study of ancient art as a branch of classical training. They say:—"As we believe that a museum of casts from the antique would be of very great service for this purpose, especially if provision were made for the delivery of lectures upon the history of Greek sculpture, to be illustrated from the casts and from the collections in the British Museum, we earnestly hope that your Lordship may see fit to give your assent to some such scheme as that which, we understand, has been submitted to you by Mr. Walter Perry and others for the formation of a museum of this nature."

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the colossal statue by Miss Hosmer, of Rome, of the famous Pompeian sentinel who, seventeen centuries ago, kept his post at the gate of the city until he was buried with it in the ashes of Vesuvius. The figure is about eight feet high, and represents a Roman soldier in the prime of life, stalwart and muscular, leaning with both hands upon his spear. His figure is erect, but his head droops; and in looking at his face one sees that his eyelids are closed, and that his lineaments are fast assuming the eternal fixity of death. The subject has been frequently painted, and, considering how readily it lends itself to sculpture, we are surprised it has never been modelled before. Besides the wonderful success with which Miss Hosmer has carried out her noble idea of the sentinel, and on account of which we heartily congratulate her, she is to be felicitated on another score—viz., on the happy innovation—to modern practice, at least—of modelling the whole in wax. The figure is first roughly blocked in in plaster of Paris, and then comes a coating of wax from an eighth of an inch to an inch in thickness; and on this coating all the modelling is done, thereby obviating the necessity of afterwards casting in plaster. Miss Hosmer completed the figure in Rome last winter, and it is now on show at the Guardi Gallery, Haymarket.

The first Dorset Industrial Exhibition was opened at Weymouth on Thursday week by the Earl of Eldon, in the presence of a large number of persons from all parts of the county, including the Mayors of Dorchester, Bridport, and Weymouth. Mr. Lundie, the Mayor of Weymouth, presented his Lordship with an address. Lord Eldon, in his reply, spoke of the great advantages of exhibitions similar to that in which they were assembled, and then declared the building duly opened. Mr. G. Eliot, one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Albert Banks, Mr. Herbert Evans, the Vicar of St. James's, Shaftesbury, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. The Earl, accompanied by the committee and the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Mordaunt Thiselton, then inspected the most interesting objects in the different buildings, and expressed himself highly delighted with the exhibition. The work from the art needlework school at South Kensington, was greatly admired. His Lordship bought an elegantly-designed screen in crewel-work from this school. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the exhibition was visited by 1600 persons. The Rev. H C. G. Moule, M.A., Dorchester, wrote an ode for the opening. The prizes awarded exceed £265. In connection with the exhibition Mr. Edwards, M.P. for Weymouth, offered four special prizes for the best essays on "The Industries of Dorset," and the first prize was won by Mr. W. H. Bradley, a reporter on the *Dorset County Chronicle*.

Time alone was wanted to stamp with European recognition the remarkable art-organ, *L'Art, Revue Hebdomadaire Illustrée*. It is now in the fourth year of its existence, and the thirteenth volume lies before us. Whatever can be tried to make an art-journal acceptable to a cultured mind has been accomplished here, and with a hand no less lavish than wise. The plates and wood-blocks are as varied and abundant as ever; and what is so difficult with us—especially in the finer qualities of work—viz., their printing—is simply a marvel of its kind. There is more art exhibited in some of the initial letters to the chapters than will be found sometimes in a whole volume of ordinary illustrations. Among the more important etched portraits, we would point to those by C. Waltner after Rubens—they are simply superb; and among figure-subjects to the "Apparition" of Geaujean, after the magnificent creation of Gustave Moreau. Of architectural and decorative designs there are many; and the wonders of the Paris Universal Exposition are by no means left unrecorded. The editor, moreover, keeps his readers well abreast of whatever is going on in the art-world, whether in the sale-room or the Salon, and competent writers set forth, from time to time, what has been achieved by the masters who have passed away. Nor does the editor despise the literary aid of this country; on the contrary, the critical acumen of Mr. Frederick Wedmore finds ample room for exercise in treating of the life and labours of John Constable; Professor Sidney Colvin, of Cambridge, makes short excursions into the byways of historic art to bring under notice certain fifteenth and sixteenth century engravers; the ready pen of J. Comyns Carr finds scope and verge enough in setting forth the merits of the old masters as exhibited lately in the Grosvenor Gallery; and the dramatic sympathies of Walter Herries Pollock seek expression in a flowing and critically appreciative article on the "English Stage." Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Arthur Cecil have all their merits judicially apportioned to them. All these articles are fully illustrated, and are but a sample of the many good things to be found in this sumptuous tome.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names, given in the order of merit, of the gentlemen selected in 1876, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination, also the Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which assigned:—

Edward Lawrence, Bombay; Charles Peter Caspersz, Bengal Lower Provinces; Duncan James Macpherson, Bengal Lower Provinces; Edward Norman Baker, Bengal Lower Provinces; Hugh FitzJohn Tyrrol Maguire, Bengal Lower Provinces; William Henry Lockington Impey, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; Arthur Herbert Collins, Bengal Lower Provinces; Lucas White King, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; Arthur Meredith, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; James Clark Seaton, Madras; Edward Woodfield Collin, Bengal Lower Provinces; Alexander Murison Wake Shakespear, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; George Robert Irwin, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; William Wilson Drew, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; James Adair Crawford, Bombay; George Mawdsley Williams, Madras; Herbert Bradley, Madras; Percy Gray, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; Charles Lindsledt Modellier Eales, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; William Nethersole, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; Edward Louis Cappel, North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude; William Thomas Hall, Bengal Lower Provinces; Henry Sankey, Bengal Lower Provinces; Henry Alexander Sim, Madras; Charles Herbert Mounsey, Madras; Evelyn Gray, Bombay; Henry Shircliffe Otter, Madras; John Nathaniel Atkinson, Madras; Alexander Porteous, Bengal Lower Provinces; Arthur Dingwall, Bengal Lower Provinces.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

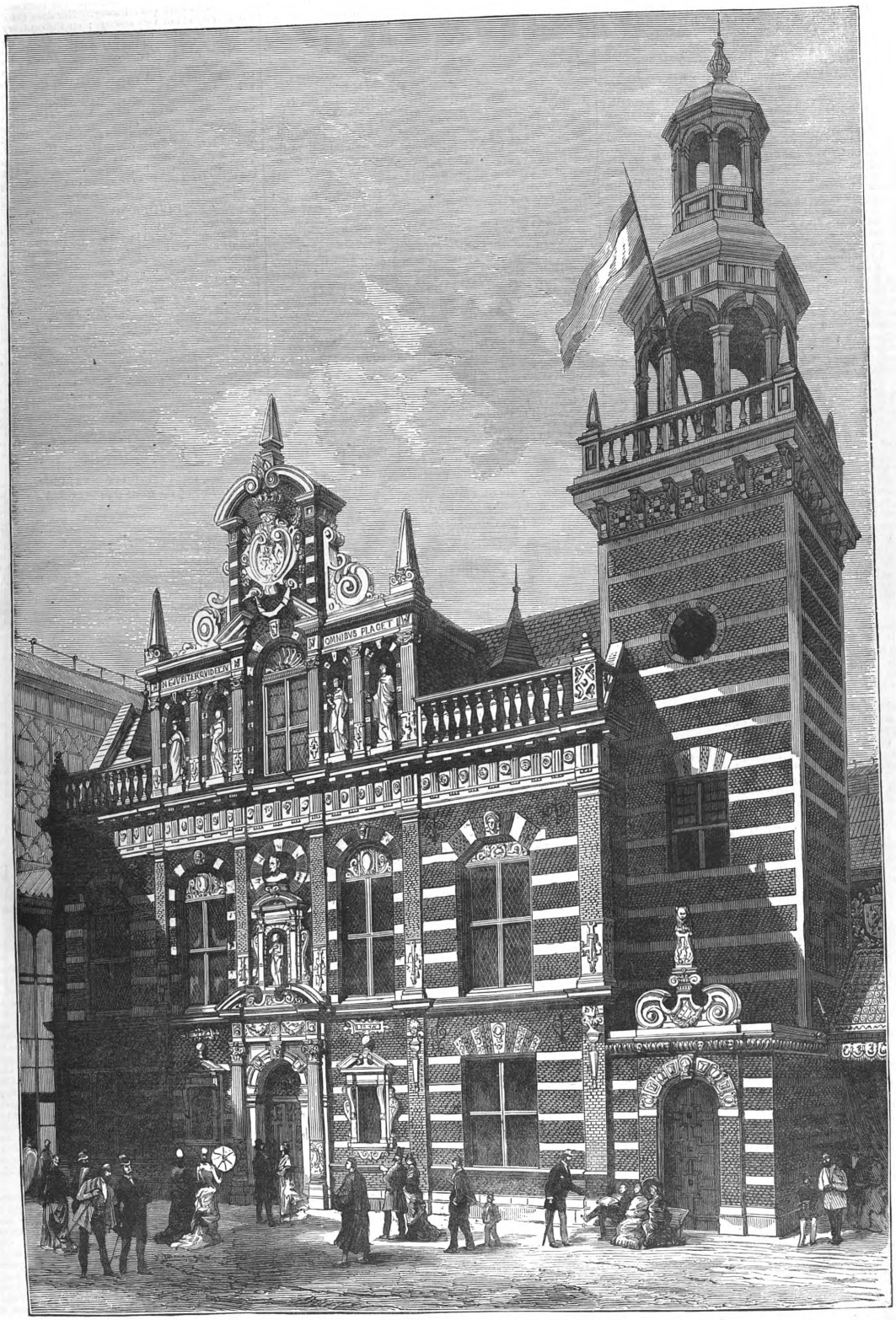
At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards and other payments, amounting altogether to £3021, were made on some of the 268 life-boat establishments of the institution. Various rewards were also granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The Broadstairs life-boat went out to the Goodwin Sands early on Tuesday morning in reply to signal-guns fired from the Gull lightship, while a strong wind was blowing from the north and a heavy sea was running, and found the schooner Star of the West, of Bridgewater, ashore there. Fortunately, she was enabled to extricate the vessel from her perilous position and take her safely into Ramsgate Harbour, although in performing the service the life-boat herself was severely damaged. The Ramsgate harbour steamer and life-boat also performed good service on the same day by saving the brigantine Donna Maria, of Swansea, and her crew of six men, that vessel having stranded on the same dangerous sand. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting. The inauguration of the Clacton-on-Sea new life-boat station took place on the 10th ult., in the presence of a large number of spectators, and was very successful in every respect. This boat is named the Albert Edward, it being one of the two boats presented to the institution by the Freemasons as a thank-offering for the safe return of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from India. Reports were read from the institution's four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to some of its life-boat stations.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Cambridge and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society was held last week at Cambridge. The entries were large in all the classes, and some fine animals were exhibited. £800 was given in prizes.—The exhibition of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society for this year was held at Louth, and extended over three days. The town was decorated along the whole route to the show-ground, which was situated on the outskirts of the town.

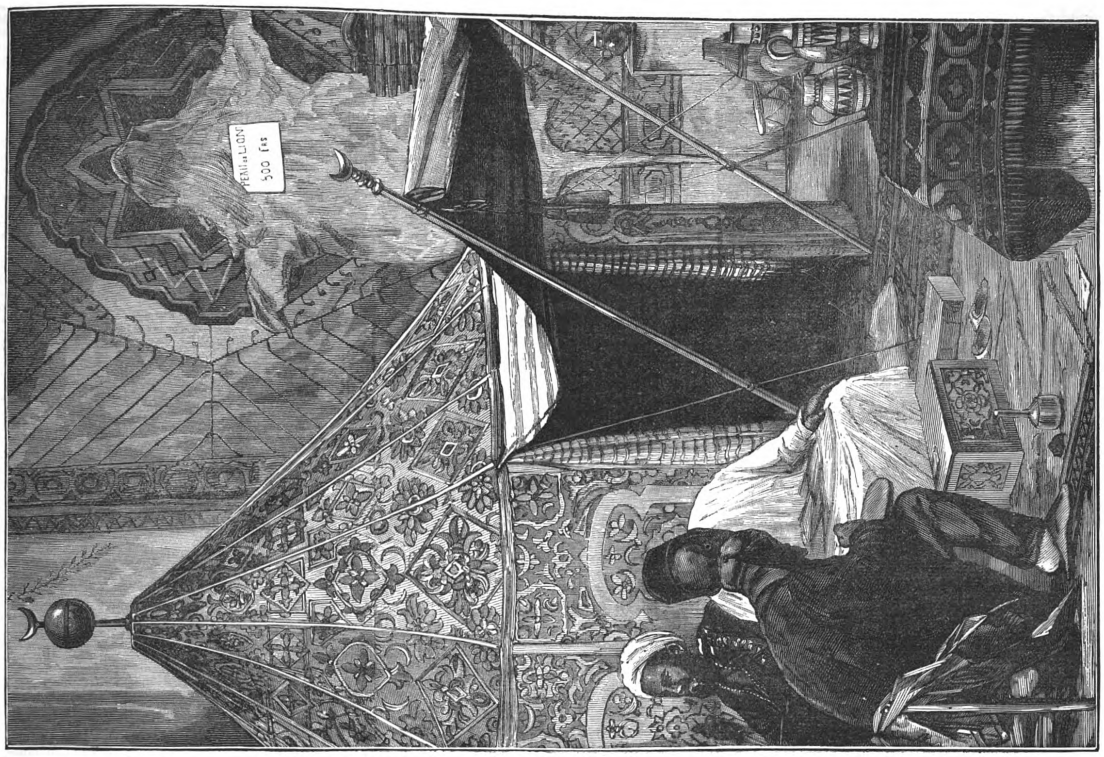
The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, in their annual report, state that the Church Temporalities Commissioners in 1874 vested in that board fourteen churches, ecclesiastical buildings, and other structures for future preservation and maintenance; and, in order to meet the cost of placing these ruins, as far as possible, in a state of security against further dilapidation, and to supply a fund for their subsequent preservation, these Commissioners transferred to the credit of the board £22,554. During the past year, after careful inquiry, they made choice of 105 additional structures, which, out of a multitude of cases, appeared to be the most deserving of being preserved as monuments of national or historic value and importance, and vested them in the board for future maintenance. They also transferred to the credit of the board £27,446, making in all £50,000 to be applied in repairing and maintaining the 119 churches, ecclesiastical buildings, and other ancient structures selected for preservation. Up to the present, the works have been completed at the Rock of Cashel, Seven Churches Glendalough, Ardmore, Ardfert, Monasterboise, Devenish Island, St. Columb's House (Kells), and Donaghmore. The works are in progress at Movilla, Ardtoke, St. John's Point, Loughin's Island, Maghera, Kilmacduagh, and Howth Abbey.

The bill "to enable her Majesty to provide for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn and her Royal Highness Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, and to settle an annuity on her Royal Highness," was printed on Monday. Clause 1 empowers her Majesty to grant by letters patent an additional annuity of £10,000 for life to the Duke, or to such persons as her Majesty may think fit to name, on trust for his Royal Highness, and subject to such conditions as her Majesty may direct; such annuity to commence from the date of the marriage his Royal Highness, to be free from all taxes, assessments, and charges, and to be paid quarterly, on the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April, the 5th day of July, and the 10th day of October. There is a proviso "that in the event of his said Royal Highness succeeding to any sovereignty or principality abroad, it shall be lawful for her Majesty or her successors, with the consent of Parliament, to revoke or reduce the said annuity by warrant under the sign manual." Clause 3 provides for an annuity of £6000 to Princess Louise in the event of her surviving her husband. Clause 4 provides that "the annuities granted in pursuance of the Act shall, if her Majesty think fit so to direct, be personal and inalienable provisions, and the same shall be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



DUTCH BUILDING IN THE AVENUE OF NATIONS: MODEL OF THE HAGUE TOWNHALL.



TENT OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, TROCADÉRO PARK.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE TUNISIAN PAVILION.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The fortnight's extra performances at reduced prices closed on Saturday.

On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, cast as recently noticed, with the exception of the character of the Countess, which was assigned, for the first time here, to Madame Pappenheim, who sang with much effect, especially in the aria "Dove sono." On Friday "Carmen" was repeated, for the benefit of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, whose performance in the title-character has been one of the features of the season. The closing night was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Gerster, who appeared as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with the same success as on previous occasions—the opera having been followed by the second act of "Dinorah," with Madame Gerster in the title-character, and Mdlle. Tremelli as the Goatherd, as in former representations. With the National Anthem, and tributes of applause to the lessee, Mr. Mapleson, and the conductor, Sir M. Costa, the house finally closed—to reopen for operatic performances in October.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ACADEMIES OF MUSIC.

The annual awards took place on Saturday at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, and the London Academy of Music, Langham-place, the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening of the day named. The prizes were distributed in each case by Mdlle. Albani. At the Royal Academy of Music the awards were as follow:—The Lucas silver medal to Mr. R. H. Löhr; the Parepa-Rosa gold medal, Miss E. Orridge; the Sterndale Bennett prize (ten guineas), Miss Jessie Percivall; second prize (five guineas), Miss D. Shapley; Llewellyn Thomas gold medal, Miss Leonora Braham; the Christine Nilsson prizes (of twenty and ten guineas), Misses A. Butterworth and E. Orridge; the Heathcote Long Prize (a purse of ten guineas), Mr. P. Saunders; and the Kelsall Prize (the fourth of five violins bequeathed by Mr. C. Kelsall in 1857) to Mr. F. Arnold. In the Ladies' department six silver medals, thirteen bronze medals, eight certificates, and five high commendations, were also awarded. The scholarships were thus adjudged:—The Parepa-Rosa to Miss M'Kenzie, the Sir John Goss to Mr. E. Ford, the Lady Goldsmid to Miss B. Davenport, the Professors' to Mr. W. Sutton and Mr. C. T. E. Catchpole, the Balfe to Mr. P. Stranders, the Novello to Mr. W. Sewell, and the Thalberg to Miss A. Heathcote. Professor G. A. Macfarren made a brief address, in which he commented on the present prosperity of the Royal Academy of Music, the pupils now numbering about six times as many as there were ten years ago. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mdlle. Albani. A short selection of vocal and instrumental music performed by the students, and conducted by Mr. W. Macfarren, preceded the distribution.

The proceedings at the London Academy of Music included a miscellaneous concert and a performance of an English version of Suppé's pretty operetta "Die Schöne Galathe," in both of which several students of the institution displayed great efficiency. The characters in the operetta were well sustained by Miss Elène Webster (Galatea), Miss Rosa Leo (Ganymede), Mr. Randall (Midas), and Mr. F. Thomas (Pygmalion). Signor Gustav Garcia conducted, Miss Chaplin and M. Marlois presided at the pianoforte, and Mr. C. Trew at the harmonium. Between the concert and the operetta the prizes were distributed, free scholarships having been awarded to Misses Waud and Greenop (pianistes), Master Pearsall (violinist), Misses Carreros and Turner, and Mr. E. Frith (vocalists). Gold medals were given—for harmony, to Miss Armstrong and Miss Wilden; for pianoforte, to Misses Chaplin, Berry-Yelp, Hathrill, E. Leggatt, and Douglas; for violin, to Miss Perkins; and for singing, to Misses E. Webster and Isaacs. Silver medals were awarded—for the pianoforte, to Misses Greenop, Anstie, F. Adams, G. Sinclair, Mrs. Guest, Misses E. K. Russell, M. Pavy, Goldsworthy, D. Harris, Mrs. Marsden, Miss E. Turner; for singing, to Misses Amy Dicksee, C. Fuller, Fusselle, Spyer, Rosa Leo, Marchant, Pavy, M. Turner, Miss K. Reece, Mrs. Guest, Misses Badrick, E. Thomas, E. Norton, F. Clarke, M. Letts, A. Martini; and for harmony to Mr. E. Bromell; violoncello, Mr. H. C. Gough; and violin, Mr. C. Cortie. In addition to which, Mr. G. F. Gear was presented with the medal awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. Dr. Wylde, Principal of the London Academy, made an appropriate address; and the proceedings were altogether of a very satisfactory nature.

This (Saturday) evening Covent Garden Theatre will be reopened for the usual autumn series of promenade concerts, again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, and with Dr. Arthur Sullivan as conductor. Of the general arrangements we have already spoken.

THEATRES.

Now that the dramatic season has ended, we might have been tempted to give a résumé of its progress and results, had there been as satisfactory as might have been expected. A glance at the survivals of the products that remain as symbols of the most successful of the pieces that have been produced may be at least suggestive. The melodrama of "Proof," which in its career has met with difficulties not, we believe, yet entirely overcome, still continues at the Adelphi; the Lyceum has presented during the week Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias in "The Bells," and Jingle in "Pickwick." To-night he appears for the last time of the regular season in the same part of, as he is termed in advertisements, "Financier, Swindler, and Penitent," and, in addition, in the first act of Shakspeare's "King Richard III." and Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram." Miss Bateman will on Monday reappear as Mary Warner, a part which she has created, and in which she is always welcome. The Princess's has fallen back on melodrama, and has found an old Grecian piece, "Queen's Evidence," acceptable to the audience. At the Olympic "Nancy Sikes," as represented by Miss Rose Eytinge, has during the week continued to excite discussion as to the fitness of such subjects for stage purposes, but will cease to do so after Saturday, Mr. Neville having entered into an engagement with Mdlle. Beatrice, who will appear on Monday in "The Woman of the People." Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "Engaged" still gives Mr. Honey an opportunity of appearing at the Strand as Cheviot Hill, and, with the drama of "Our Bitterest Foe," proves sufficiently attractive. The new play of "Diplomacy" maintains its place at the Prince of Wales's. "Our Boys," with "A Whirligig" and "A Fearful Fog," distinguish the Vaudeville by a prolonged success without example. At the Opera Comique the audience are entertained with nautical comic opera and fanciful operetta, the former provided by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and the latter by Messrs. J. Albery and Alfred Cellier—namely, "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "The Spectre Knight." The Court is worthily occupied by Mr. W. G. Wills's "Olivia," and the Folly with "Les Cloches de Corneville"—the latter theatre announcing, however, its last twelve nights. The Alhambra proceeds with the comic opera of "Fatinitza," and the grand ballet of "The Golden Wreath," by Mr. J. Albery. The Criterion rests satisfied with "The Pink Dominoes," which has now been repeated more than 430 nights. What is called the popular taste may be fairly estimated from this catalogue of the survivals of the season.

Earlier in the season two so-called poetical dramas were presented, under, as it turned out, far from favourable circumstances—that at the Princess's suffering from the indisposition of an eminent actress, and that at the Lyceum being an incomplete and objectionable substitute for an original composition, not calculated to advance the cause which it seemed intended to support. Not by such half-hearted efforts can the once palmy state of the English stage be restored. To mend what is amiss, we find a Dramatic Reform Association has been started, and a journal projected, the seventh number of which lies before us. A monthly circular is one of the proposed means of accomplishing the object intended, and we find among its promoters the names of Bishops, professors, clergymen, eminent actors, authors, and persons of distinction on and off the stage, including Mr. Phelps, the Duke of Meiningen, the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Rev. H. R. Haweis. Among the papers contributed is one by the Rev. C. H. Halford Hawkins, M.A., on "The Symptoms and Causes of the Decline of the Higher Drama in England." This gentleman dates the beginning of the decline of the drama many years back in the days of our grandfathers, while, as he states, there were yet critics, and a pit filled with active, literary, acute young fellows, who "were not afraid of showing what they thought, by applause or the reverse, *either* worth something, as the players and the managers knew full well." This state of things passed away with the great actors who supported it, and a system of mere commercial management followed. We have now good actors, but they are scattered, the writer tells us, in twenty places of amusement, so that we seldom now get a good company. He adds that "no one, who has not seen a great play, greatly acted *throughout*, can tell what the pleasure of a play may be." There is truth in this statement, but also considerable misapprehension. The fault lies not in the number of theatres, but in what the writer next proceeds to state—the merely mechanical mode of management adopted by merely commercial conductors. "A burlesque succeeds somewhere; all the houses follow suit with burlesques. A French play is eminently successful in Oxford-street; the management in the Strand immediately purchase a copyright from M. Sardou." It is also, the writer remarks, "the firm conviction of managers that the days of classic sock and buskin are departed; with existing companies the experiment of a revival of pure tragedy or high comedy is impossible. Without these, however, you will never attract the highest genius to the Boards, nor enlist the strongest pens in their service, nor woo the imagination and the appreciation from their comfortable fireside to the heated atmosphere before the footlights."

In another part of the journal some practical illustrations are given of the present state of things. "Some months ago," a writer in *Light* remarks, "a very clever and energetic *entrépeneur*, who adds to his other accomplishments that of an incisive literary style, but who labours under the disadvantage of a cynical literary training, wrote to the editor of a great review:—'As a licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, Shakspeare, taste, and the musical glasses, I *produce anything and everything at the Gaiety Theatre that is likely to pay.* When I find that it has no paying quality, I strangle it with as little mercy as Providence shows to the poor beetle.' The deductions made from this admission are:—"It will, perhaps, be conceded that Mr. Hollingshead has as much intelligence as any manager in London. It will, perhaps, also be conceded, on the other hand, that the Gaiety programme is the one in London less attractive to the intelligent. The obvious inference is that entertainments of a higher class than those at the Gaiety are not remunerative, and that Mr. Hollingshead is a wise man in his generation not to attempt them."

The journalists' contention, on the contrary, is that managers are below the public taste. Even the management of the Lyceum is quoted as an instance, for even there a frequent recurrence to vulgar melodramas, and a too palpable endeavour to lower the calibre of the company to the advantage of the leading performer, vitiates the experiment. Managers ought to endeavour to lead, not to follow, the public taste. If a season on inferior products, and finding them after all not profitable, they cannot expect that their audiences will turn round at once to Shakspeare and the poetic drama. In other quarters we find that "there is a growing taste for good plays, strong actors, and powerful effects." Nevertheless, we are afraid that managers are not alone to blame. The fault, after all, lies somehow or somewhere in the want of intellectual cultivation on the part of the public. It must be left for the full education of the masses to secure the final victory.

The intention of the Dramatic Reform Association is, doubtless, good, and their statements in spirit, if not in letter, generally correct; but we suspect that the circulation of their journal will avail but little to mend matters. If they have the means, let them erect and subsidise a theatre, devoted to the highest class compositions exclusively, acted by a select company, and honestly conducted on principle. Let the committee of management be open to receive from authors in general their best and spontaneous work, the result of the labour of months, and subject to every kind of revision before it is placed on the boards; let it be felt that such work will be carefully read and thoroughly appreciated and in no very long time the beneficial consequences of such management will appear. But time, long or short, will be required for the gradual cultivation of public taste; and that means that an adequate capital will be requisite. At the time of writing we hear that a nobleman has recently taken a theatre hitherto unsuccessful for twenty-one years. This looks like business. But he will do little if he intrusts it to a mere actors' management, sure to conduct the speculation on sordid principles. Nor will he succeed better himself if he has the prejudiced notions of ordinary theatrical cliques. One instance is given in the pages before us of a certain capitalist and manager who "roundly vowed some years ago never to produce a play which was either divided into five acts, or founded on an historical subject, or written in blank verse. The public won't have it, this worthy vowed." Probably this is a fact. And what is the result? The theatre in question is yet in the market, not having been able to create for itself a character, because of the absurd prejudices of the owner of the property. Produce the best pieces you can obtain, and act them in the best manner you can secure; the public will in due course respond and recompense the enterprising capitalist.

Miss Glyn's last reading from Shakspeare, at her own residence, was given on Tuesday. It was from "Measure for Measure," which was throughout admirably delivered. Miss Stringfield delivered on the occasion a poem by Francis Bennoch, entitled "Together," and added to the promise she has already given of achieving success in her intended profession. The course altogether has consisted of seven Shakspearean dramas—namely, "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "Anthony and Cleopatra," "King John," and "Measure for Measure." The series has been numerously attended, and the closing séance commanded a large fashionable and intelligent audience. The apartments and passage were crowded.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. V.

Completely to vary the scene from that of our last paper, let us proceed a little northward—still keeping, however, on the "Surrey side"—to the cafés frequented chiefly, or greatly, by artists. Straight down from the railway station lately mentioned, the Gare de l'Ouest, there runs riverward the Rue de Rennes, and in this stands Lang's *Châlet*—the first of the *brasseries*, as was the Procope of the cafés; though as yet the Châlet has acquired no literary fame, being, indeed, even now barely middle-aged. This house, and the *café-chantant* in the Boulevard St. Michel, likewise called the Châlet, the Café Fleurus—just by the Luxembourg Palace—and a queer little *brasserie* on the south side of the Rue Jacob, of which I cannot recall the name, are among the most favoured haunts of artists and sculptors; the last mentioned, quite a little room, hung round with countless unframed pictures (each, perhaps, with its story of a score long left unpaid) is used a good deal by English art-students, always to be easily picked out among Frenchmen by their light suits, red neckties, and dandified "Oxford" voices.

The Brasserie du Châlet, of which I began to speak, was the rendezvous of the clique of which the good, vain, eccentric artist Courbet, lately dead, was—or, at least, thought himself—the centre; here he talked of his political importance till other people almost believed him—and he thoroughly believed himself. Among the habitués of this "châlet" are still (*cum multis aliis*) Taluet, the sculptor, and Paul Arène; among those of the other, in the Boulevard—just opposite what *was* the Closerie des Lilas!—are Français, the big, burly, old landscape-painter, Oliva, the sculptor from the South, and Cordier, another sculptor; at the Brasserie Mayer, in the Rue Vavin, are many artists, chiefly Alsatian—Henner, for example, and Kreisler; and at the Nouvelle Athènes—a café in the Rue Pigalle, far away to the north of Paris—one may often see the slight, light, dreamy face and figure of Fantin, the wonderful painter of portraits and of flowers, who is at least as much appreciated in London as in Paris, and whose portrait, *La Lecture*, is this season one of the most striking pictures at Burlington House, as it was last year one of the gems of the Salon.

One among these artist-cafés is the nearest approach to a *café chantant* which it will be needful to describe: this is the Café du Châlet, which, however, has only acquired its present characteristics during the last two years. I remember very well what was its appearance the first time I—quite by accident—strolled in on a summer evening of 1876. It was an odd, half-and-half sort of place; its only attempt at music was a band of the penny steam-boat order—a violin and a harp, I think—which scraped away dismally in a little summer-house. The indoor part—the "châlet," in fact—looked as if it were only intended as a refuge in case it rained. A dingy old waiter set before you things which were not very dear, if they had been good; as it was, they were not very cheap. This state of affairs, however, has passed away, and a pretty little music-hall has been added to the café—decorated in quiet colours and with very good taste: which hall you can either regard from a respectful distance at your little table, or take your seat in—in this latter case, "consuming" in proportion as you are near the stage or far from it: spending two francs, one franc, or even (if I remember) half a one.

Of the regular *café chantant*—the French music-hall—it is by no means necessary to speak; nor need one do more than mention the great glaring places on the Boulevards, frequented chiefly by foreigners—the *Américain*, the *Anglais*, crammed every night with Englishmen, and with women speaking English of all qualities, except the best. Such places are among the things which the intelligent visitor to Paris goes to see possibly once, but once only. No doubt they give a brilliancy to their boulevard, lighted up as they are in the evening, with their rows of little tables three or four deep in front of them; but the genuine café of Frenchmen is much more interesting.

Of this, there is a principal type which I have not yet mentioned—the once famous cafés of the Palais Royal. There is one among these which still is usually full—the Café de la Rotonde, which inherits from the Café de Foy the sole right of placing chairs in the Palais Royal garden; but even the Rotonde is supported almost entirely by foreigners and French country-people, who are naturally much more amusing to Parisians than to us. The renowned Café des Aveugles, which used to be at the north end of the eastern gallery—the Galerie de Valois—has left nothing but its renown; nor is any more to be seen of the Café de Foy. On the evenings when the band plays some Parisians still condescend to sit in the pleasant first-floor rooms of the western gallery; but the tide of fashion has flowed northward and westward to the boulevards, and the Palais Royal is not what it was.

As I have said, many of these last-named cafés are used principally by foreigners; and it is remarkable how in Paris almost every nationality has its "house of call," where it can obtain all its home delicacies, and hear its own language spoken by the attendants and by nearly all the guests. Without going into a detailed description of the cafés devoted specially to Englishmen, Germans, Russians, or Spaniards, let me take as a specimen one odd little house thronged every evening with Greeks, mingled with a few Turks—and, indeed, familiarly called the "café turc," though its owner has christened it the Café d'Apollon.

It is in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, not a dozen doors off that wonderful Boulevard St. Michel—concerning which, and this particular little café, may I quote some doggrel lines sent home from Paris by an English student? The "quaer" he speaks of is, of course, that universally called "Latin"

> Here in this quarter you may meet
> A dozen nations in a street,
> Roumanians, English, Greeks, and Russians,
> Italians, Mexicans by dozens,
> Haytians, Turks—and other vermin—
> And every now and then a German.
> Near here's a café where you may
> (Five sous is all you have to pay)
> Have coffee made the Turkish way—
> Hot water poured on it a minute,
> And then no milk nor sugar in it:
> I did not find it nice to swallow.
> (The café bears for sign Apollo,
> And there the customers all speak
> Not French, nor English, but—pure Gree
> The barmaid doesn't understand 'em,
> Yet smiles—politely, but at random.)

The proprietor of the place is, however, a reek himself and there was last year a Greek girl there, i sad and very pretty face, and exquisitely graceful figure whom the two

waitresses spoke of as *la patronne*. She was new to Paris, and seemed scarcely at home in its bustle and garish merriment.

And the little room—there is only one, the further end of it slightly raised, with a table where guests could dine in company—the little room was really very merry of an evening: filled with keen, dark, soapless faces, and ringing with voices which jabbered strange tongues. On a table in the middle of the lower part of the room were piled all sorts of Eastern dishes and delicacies, all cheap enough, and all, as far as I ventured to taste them, very sweet and not very nice. But the coffee, in spite of the opinion above quoted, is delicious, though some Englishmen might find it a taste to be acquired only after one or two trials: it is strong, pure, and not very sweet.

There was something very picturesque about the narrow, dingy, Oriental place; there is much that is picturesque about most of the representative Parisian cafés. Remembering the pleasant, easy hours spent at so many of them—named or omitted in these brief papers—one cannot but wish that London had some similar places, where spare evenings could be passed merrily, cheaply, and not always unprofitably. There are a good many things to be seen, a good many to be learnt, in watching Paris at its cafés.

E. R.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR H. R. YELVERTON.

Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., died at Bath, on the 24th ult. He was born in 1808, the son of John Joseph Henry, Esq., of Straffan, in the county of Kildare, by the Lady Emily Elizabeth FitzGerald, his wife, daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P. (grandfather of the present Duke), and assumed the surname of Yelverton in 1849, having married, in 1845, Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn (in her own right), widow of George Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings. He entered the Royal Navy in 1823, was in command of the Mediterranean squadron from 1863 to 1866, subsequently of the Channel squadron, and from 1870 to 1874 was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. From 1874 to 1877 he was Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He received the decoration of K.C.B. in 1869, and that of G.C.B. in 1875, and attained the rank of Admiral the same year. He had one only child, the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, coheir, through her mother, of the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn, married, Sept. 23, 1872, to John, present Lord Churston.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Henry Blochmann, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Madrassah College, on the 13th ult., at Calcutta, aged forty.

Walter Were Prideaux, Esq., on the 18th ult., at Kingsbridge, Devon, aged eighty-five. He was the representative of the ancient family of Prideaux of Luson, a branch of the great Devonshire family of Prideaux.

The Rev. J. Antrobus, who graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and was for twenty-two years one of the Minor Canons of Westminster, on the 26th ult., in the Cloisters, Westminster. He was Priest in Ordinary to the Queen.

The Rev. Charles Vansittart, formerly Rector of Shottesbrooke, Berks, on the 14th ult., at Geneva, aged fifty-eight. He was seventh son of Arthur Vansittart, Esq., of Shottesbrook Park, Berks, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland.

Colonel John Scriven, J.P. and D.L., of Moulsey, Surrey, formerly of the 51st Foot, on the 19th ult., at Devonport-street, Hyde Park, aged seventy. He was son of the late Mr. Serjeant Scriven, and was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Royal South Middlesex Militia.

Edward Chatterton Middleton, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., at The Grove, Loughborough, aged sixty-eight. He was the third son of William Middleton, Esq., of Loughborough, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Alleyne, Esq., of Derby, and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1857.

Colonel George Sackville Cotter, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on June 25, in his seventieth year. He was son of the Rev. James Laurence Cotter, LL.D., Vicar of Buttevant, and was descended from Sir James Cotter, first Baronet of Rockforest, in the county of Cork. He received his decoration for services in India in 1857.

Major-General John Sherbrooke Gell, late Commandant Bombay Garrison, on the 16th ult., at Downderry, Cornwall, in his fifty-eighth year. He served as Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army from 1868 to 1871, and subsequently commanded the Bombay district as Brigadier-General from 1872 until April, 1877. He entered the Bombay army as an Ensign in June, 1839, and served under Brigadier Pennycuick in the South Mahratta campaign of 1844-5.

Rear-Admiral Philip Augustus Helpman, on the 23rd ult., at Stoke, Devonshire, in his seventieth year. He entered the Navy in July, 1821, served in several engagements with pirates in the West Indies, and as mate of the Fair Rosamond, on the West Coast, where he obtained his promotion to lieutenant for attacking, in the gig of his ship, a slaver armed with two 18-pounders. As Lieutenant of the Columbine he served in the China war of 1841, including the operations against Canton and the capture of Amoy and Chinghæ, and he also served with the naval brigade in the attacks upon Chusan, Woosung, and Shanghai. In 1858 he was promoted to the reserved list of Captains, and in 1875 he became a retired Rear-Admiral.

Commander Poynter Crane, R.N., on the 20th ult., at Norwich, aged ninety-two. He entered the service in 1798, as midshipman on board the Repulse, in which he saw the capture, in 1799, of three French frigates by a part of the Mediterranean squadron, under Lord Keith, and was wrecked off Ushant in 1800. After a short imprisonment in France he regained his liberty, and took part in the victory gained by Sir James Saumarez over the Franco-Spanish squadron in the Gut of Gibraltar, July 12, 1801. He also accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of the combined fleets to the West Indies during the summer of 1805. In 1813, while in command of a prize, he was driven by stress of weather into Frederikstad, in Norway, where he was detained a prisoner for some months. Commander Crane did not serve afloat after 1818.

Dr. Eason Wilkinson, president of the British Medical Association, at his residence, Greenheys, Manchester, on the 26th ult., in his sixty-fourth year. Dr. Wilkinson was educated at the St. Bees Grammar School, and after spending two or three years on the Continent he went to Edinburgh in 1832, and began the study of medicine. Six years later he visited the chief hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, and Vienna, returning to England in 1840. He then began to practise in Manchester, and was very soon afterwards elected physician to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary. In 1844 he was appointed physician to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1876 he was elected President of the British Medical Association for the year 1877-8. Dr. Wilkinson was a member of the Société Française d'Hygiène, and was awarded a medal for distinguished merit by the British Medical Association.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S W C (Temple).—We regret that the problem has been overlooked. It appears below.

A C W (Dursley).—Your letter has been handed to the publisher, who has forwarded the number you require.

H C B (Ware).—The announcement of check has no signification if the check be not actually given, and the move is not complete until the hand has been removed from the piece.

W J W (Clay Cross).—The game is very acceptable. It was acknowledged by letter.

R B (Leipsic).—The problem shall have our best attention. We note that the other is to be cancelled.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1793 received from East Marden, J A Brown, G D Frankland, Porteno, and S Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1794 received from East Marden, Waldenburg, Newerth, P le Page, Dabbshill, Katinka Istocnikova, Tonks, Alpha, J W W, Porteno, E L G, and W Nicholls of Strabane.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1795 received from G C Whitworth, Katinka Istocnikova, Tonks, Cant, Dr F St. Copiapino, Alpha, J de Honsteyn, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, R H Brooke, J K, C S Cox, B H S, T W Hope, L of Truro, Liz, Pettit, J Barnes, T Elder, B Champneys, N Franklin, R Roughead, W Fletcher, S Threlfall, R Robson, G Foxbrooke, Paul's Boost, J F Spiers, J Lyndford, G Wright, A R G, Ivenova, and Leon, St J E, Robin Gray, N Powell, L Burnett, T R Y, M Knight, E Esmonde, Americaine, N Brock, H Burcher, O D, F Johnson, W Fletcher, R S Cavell, L S R, M Dickenson, H Brewster, E I G, P le Page, P S Shencle, E M, J G Finch, Emile Frau, Waldenburg, and Franklin Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1796 received from G Foxbrooke, J Wontone, R Roughead, N Brock, Leonora and Leon, B Champneys, R T King, Mechanic, A S Weston, N B, M T Check, Clarissa, Francis Magnese, J P Taylor, Y Ribas, R H Bruges, W F Welch, Barrows Edges, Cant, Franklin Institute, Mariana of Seville, Hereward, J A Brown, W S B, C D L, G C Whitworth, A Wood, Rycroft, J Bordas, J W W, Owlet, W Iverson, J K, G D Frankland, G H V, E H H V, W Hall, Mar, J G Finch, C G Ellison, Perfectual, H Setty, T R Judson, G Rushby, E Folwell, Hamilton Baker, Abdul Kocchlin, R H Brooks, Dr F St, E P Vulliamy, and J A W Ossett.

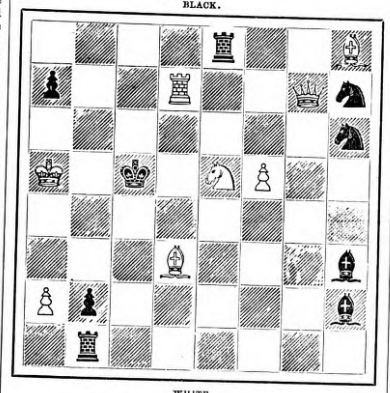
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1795.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	K to Q 4th*	3. P to B 4th (ch)	K or Kt takes P
2. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	Kt takes Kt	4 Q or Kt mates accordingly.	

*If 1. B to Kt sq, then 2. Q to Q Kt 8th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1798.
By S. W. CASSERLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.

The following highly interesting Game was played in the sixth round, between Mr MACKENZIE and M. WINAWER.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. W.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19	B to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B takes K R P	P takes B
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	21. P takes B	Q takes P
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. B takes K P (ch)	Q takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
6. Castles	B to K 2nd	Interposing the Queen is no better, for in that case White continues with 24. Q to R 8th (ch), &c.	
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th		
8. Kt takes Q P	Kt takes Kt		
The usual move in this position is 8. Kt to B 4th, and it is better than the move in the text, which gives Black an inferior opening.		24. R to Kt 3rd	R to R 3rd
		25. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
		26. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	R to K Kt 3rd
9. Q takes Kt	Kt to B 4th	27. Q takes Q B P	R to K sq
10. R to Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	28. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
11. R P takes Kt	Castles	29. Q takes R P	R takes P
12. B to B 4th	K to R sq	30. Q takes Kt P	K R to K 7th
13. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	Black makes a gallant effort to retrieve his fortune, but White's superior forces must eventually carry the day.	
14. Q R to Q sq	R to R 2nd		
15. Kt to Q 5th	B to B 4th	31. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B sq
16. Q to B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	32. P to K R 4th	K R to K 3rd
17. Q to Kt 3rd	P to R 3rd	33. P to R 5th	Q R to B 3rd
18. R to R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	34. R to Q B sq	B to Kt 2nd
19. Kt to B 6th		35. R takes R	B takes R
An excellent stroke. If Black now takes the Kt with Pawn, then follows 20. Q to R 4th, and the game is ended in a few moves.		36. P to B 4th	B to K 5th
		37. P to B 5th	R to K 4th
		38. P to R 6th	Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.—A week has now elapsed since the last round in this tourney was concluded, and the event has yet to name the winners of the chief prizes. As announced in another part of our last issue, Messrs. Winawer and Zukertort tied for the first two prizes, Mr. Blackburne secured the third, Messrs Bird and Mackenzie tied for the fourth and fifth, and the sixth fell to Herr Andersson. The committee of the congress directed that the ties should be played off, the winners of the first two games to take the higher prize in each case, and the play was according y resumed on the 27th ult. The result of the match between Messrs. Bird and Mackenzie was that the latter won the required two games consecutively, while that between Messrs. Winawer and Zukertort has, so far, been productive of two draws.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this society was opened on Monday last at King's College, when thirteen competitors, comprising many of the best provincial players, entered for the challenge cup tourney, and six players of the second class entered for the minor prizes. The score in the challenge tournament up to Wednesday last was as follows:—Thorold, 5; Fisher, 2½; Barbier, 2½; Ensor, 2; Coker, 2; Martin, 1; Rankin, 1; and Messrs. Earnshaw, Minchin, Wayte, and Colonel Minchin a half each. Messrs. Jenkin and Beardsell have not yet scored. The entries for the handicap tourney have not yet been completed, but it is understood that these include Messrs. Macdonnell, Thorold, and Wayte.

It is arranged that the British Association will visit the Earl of Rosse at Parsonstown on Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Hagley Hall estate, near the Rugeley Trent Valley Railway station, has been bought by the Marquis of Anglesea for £30,000.

A special appeal is made on behalf of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which relieved 11,876 persons last year, and which has to call upon its funded capital to meet a deficiency in income.

At a general meeting of the magistrates of Middlesex recently held, Captain Morley was elected chairman of the court, in succession to the Marquis of Salisbury, who resigned the office through the pressure of official duties.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1876) with a codicil (dated Nov. 5, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Street, late of Lloyd's, and of No. 42, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by Joseph Edward Street, the nephew, Josiah Burke Lynch, and Samuel Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the Sons of the Clergy Corporation, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, and the Bishop of London's Fund; to the Church Defence Association, Parliament-street, £100; to the Rector of St. Marylebone and the Rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, £50 each, to be distributed in the relief of the poor of their respective parishes or districts—all free of legacy duty. To his sister Mrs. Evans the testator leaves an annuity of £600 for life, and on her death £10,000 each to her three children, Edward Muirhead, William Herbert, and Elizabeth Alice; to his sister Mrs. Duthoit an annuity of £600 for life, and on her death £3000 to each of her five daughters; and there are many other bequests. All his real estate is to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, is to be invested, and to accumulate during the life of his brother William Fauntleroy Street, or twenty-one years; and on the death of his brother, or the expiration of the said term, which ever shall first happen, the whole of the residue of his property, with the accumulations, is to be held upon trust for his nephew Joseph Edward Street and his niece Caroline Sophia Street, in equal moieties; but until they shall come into possession they are to receive £300 per annum each.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1878) with a codicil (dated Feb. 19 following) of Mrs. Catherine Dauntesey Foxton, late of Agecroft Hall, Pendlebury, Lancashire, who died on March 31 last, has been proved at the Manchester district registry by Robert Hull, Edward Heath, and Thomas Heath, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Barnes Convalescent Institution, Cheadle, Chester, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and the Cornbrook Orphanage, Manchester, generally known as Birch's Orphanage; £500 each to St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary, Quay-street, Manchester, and the Ragged and Certified Industrial School, Ardwick-green, Manchester; £5000 to Owens College, to found two scholarships, one to be called "The Dauntesey Legal Scholarship" and the other "The Dauntesey Medical Scholarship;" £6000 to found a medical dispensary at Pendleburry, and £6000 to found a medical dispensary at Blackpool, all free of legacy duty. There are numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of the personalty is to be divided between her next of kin, other than the Rev. Robert Pennyman Hull-Brown, according to the statute for the distribution of intestates' effects. The testatrix settles all her real estate, under which settlement the said Rev. R. P. Hull-Brown gets the first life interest.

The will (dated May 6, 1870) with four codicils (dated Oct. 31, 1873, Nov. 11, 1874, Dec. 28, 1876, and Oct. 13, 1877) of Mr. John Brooke, late of Kensworth House, near Dunstable, Herts, who died on June 11 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by John William Brooke, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his grandsons Harry and Frederick William, £5000 each; to his granddaughter Mary, £2500; upon trust for his son, John William, for life, then for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jemima Charlotte Brooke, for life, and on the death of the survivor of them for his said granddaughter, £7500; and some other legacies. The residue of his personalty he leaves to his said son. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates the testator gives to his said son, Mr. J. W. Brooke, until his grandson John Kendall attains twenty-five, and then to such grandson, subject, however, to the payment of £400 per annum for life to Mrs. Jemima Charlotte Brooke on the death of her husband, and £200 per annum for life to his granddaughter Ada Charlotte on the death of her father.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1876) of the Rev. George Gore, Rector of Newton Saint Loe, Somersetshire, who died on May 22 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Francis William George Gore, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 22, 1878) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will, and the other Feb. 26 following) of Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., late of Evington, Kent, who died on April 17 last at No. 19, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, was proved on the 13th ult. by Robert Alured Deane, acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1878) of Sir William Snagg, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, who died on April 17 last at Kingston, in the said colony, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by Alexander Forbes Tweedie, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £4000. The testator bequeaths £10 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and the Coolie Mission, Demerary.

The will (dated April 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 13, 1878) of Robert Lawrence, Esq., of Amwell Lodge, Sydenham-hill, who died on June 30, were proved on the 23rd ult. by four of the executors and trustees—namely, his widow and his sons Edward Spencer, Samuel, and John (power being reserved of making the like grant to Thomas William Pelham, another of the sons, as the other executor), the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow all his furniture, plate, horses, and carriages, together with an immediate legacy of £500. He devises his real and copyhold and personal estate to his trustees upon trust to provide annuities to his sons, the said executors, and Joseph and Cuthbert Dawes, during the life of his widow, and to pay the remaining income of his estate to his widow for life; and after her death, and subject to an annuity to his eldest son, Robert Henry, he bequeaths all his property for the benefit of his remaining sons equally.

The North Wilts Herald says that Major Prower has sold his mansion and grounds at Purton for about £11,000 to Rajah Brooke, it being his intention to reside near London.

By an Order in Council, dated June 29, it is directed that for the future the number of Greenwich Hospital age-pensions in force at any one time shall not exceed 7500. The pension is to be awarded at the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five, as at present, provided it does not, together with any other pension or pensions which a man may have from public funds, cause the combined pensions to exceed 2s. 6d. a day.

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GARDNERS' NEW DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES are original in design, effective in appearance, and unequalled in price. Dinner Services from £2 3s. the Set for twelve persons, complete, with 10 per cent discount for cash on or before delivery. Table Glass Services from £3 5s. 6d. the Set for twelve persons complete.

DINNER SERVICES.

Coloured Lithographs post-free. In Deep Blue.			In Blue and White.		
The Lansdowne	£3	3 0	The Lansdowne	£3	3 0
The Laurel	3	13 6	The Indiana	4	4 0
			The Danish	5	5 0

Discount 15 per cent.

In Enamelled Patterns.			In their unequalled Crown Ware.		
The One Thousand and Two (A)	5	5 0	In Ruby	£5	5 0
The Japanese Bamboo	6	6 0	In Pink	5	5 0
The Humming-Bird	7	7 0	In Black	5	5 0
The Sèvres	7	7 0			

Discount 15 per cent.

TABLE GLASS SERVICES.

Plain light stem glass	£3	5 6	Light engraved glass	£5	15 6
Richly cut glass	5	5 0	Richly engraved glass	5	19 6

Discount 15 per cent.

Illustrated Glass Catalogue, which must be returned, sent post-free on application.

Gardners', Lamp, Glass, and China Manufacturers, 453 and 455, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate, Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.
Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

CASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Mediæval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S
QUEEN ANNE CLOCKS,
5, 7, 9, REGENT-STREET, PALL-MALL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, CLASS 20.

£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES. In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, dampt tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Gold Chains at manufacturers' prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett.
BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862 Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £8 8s. Price Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, 21s., 25s., 30s.; free by registered post 6d. extra. Facsimile of costly gold watches; exact time-keepers. Catalogues post-free.
C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MAPLE and CO., the largest and most convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A House of any magnitude Furnished from Stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect the Stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Estab. 38 years.

MAPLE and CO. supply every requisite for HOUSE FURNISHING, including Linens, Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, and every description of Ornaments, either for dining or drawing room, or for Christmas and Wedding Presents, in separate departments.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Sideboards in oak, mahogany, and other woods, from 5 guineas to 100 guineas. Fine oak and mediæval Dining-room Furniture; Tables from 3 guineas to 70 guineas. A large assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, and other Ornaments.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. — Forty very handsome Carved Oak Antique Sideboards, with Dining-Tables and Chairs to match. Thirty complete Dining-room Suites in stock to select from, 14 guineas. Good strong Dining-room Chair, in mahogany or oak, stuffed all hair, and covered in leather, 24s. 6d.

MAPLE and CO.—DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. The Largest Assortment in London. An endless variety of Cabinets, from 2 to 99 guineas, many quite new in design; a large assortment of Buhl Furniture, as well as Black and Gold; 100 Easy-Chairs, from 1 to 10 guineas; a very extensive Stock of Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Ornaments; 500 Chimney-Glasses, from 2 to 80 guineas; Console-Tables, as well as Girandoles, from 1 to 20 guineas.

MAPLE and CO., Importers.
TURKEY CARPETS,
INDIAN CARPETS,
PERSIAN CARPETS.

OVER 2000 DAGHESTAN and SOWENACK CARPETS, also 500 Turkey Carpets, of extra fine quality and at marvellously low prices, just received from Constantinople. These Goods have been bought by Agents especially dispatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. for cash, are of great rarity, some being very handsome old prayer rugs, which have been made over a hundred years. The prices are wonderfully low—in fact, one third of that usually asked for these curiosities.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO. — SILK DAMASKS. The largest and most varied assortment of Satin, Silks, Cretelines, Silk Reps, all in stock. To purchasers this is a great object, as not only do they get the silks at a lower price than if they were made, but they are not kept waiting.

MAPLE and CO.—CURTAINS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms. The largest and most varied stock of Curtain Materials in London. Good Wool Reps, double width, 2s. 6d. per yard. Satin Stripe Reps, in all colours, all wool, and double width, from 3s. 3d. per yard.

MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNE CHINTZ. The French Chintz, which requires no lining when used for loose covers. The width is 32 inches, and the prices vary from 6½d. per yard to 3s. 11d. per yard. The largest assortment in England. Patterns sent.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this Department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any Article that can possibly be required in Furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

MAPLE and CO.—BED-ROOM SUITES in EARLY ENGLISH, carried out to design by the best artists of the day. Some new and most elegant suites, designed by gentlemen especially engaged by Messrs. Maple. These suites, which are a specialty with this firm, can be seen. Machinery, &c., has been erected so as to produce this class of furniture at the lowest possible cost.
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA.—GREAT SALE. THE ANNUAL ALLIANCE SALE HAS NOW COMMENCED. Unexampled reductions in every department. THE OLD POTTERY GALLERIES, 202, 203, and 204, Oxford-street; and 30, 31, and 32, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.

CHUBBS' PATENT SAFES.—Chubb'bs Cash, Deed, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks. Complete Illustrated Price-Lists sent gratis and post-free to any part of the world.—Chubb and Son, Makers to the Queen and Bank of England, 128, Queen Victoria-street, St. Paul's; and 68, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, London.

LATEST TEST of CHUBBS' SAFES. 33, Compton-street, Goswell-road, London, July 6, 1878. Dear Sirs,—We have the satisfaction to inform you that all our deeds, books, cheques, and papers deposited in the two safes, made by you for us some time ago, were entirely saved from the calamitous fire last night, in spite of the intense heat arising from destruction of so large a stock of oil, tallow, railway, and other grease stored in the above portion of our premises.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Signed) SAML. SMITH and Co.
Messrs. Chubb and Son, Patent Safe Warehouse, 128, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J. TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting Safes, £5 5s. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOT WEATHER.—Invigorating and Invaluable. Important to all Travellers.
"Please send me half a dozen bottles of Eno's Fruit Salt. I have tried Eno's Fruit Salt in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent, for almost every complaint (fever included), with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers. In fact, I am never without it.—Yours faithfully, ANDREW A. F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."
Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions. Ladies, Children, and Infants
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGES for CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.
"To Laxora I attribute the great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose."
"Medical Press":—"Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 32, Southwark-street.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.
A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—
(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.
FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants,
Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency. (either French, German, or English).
Observe the Address—
PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.
All goods have been greatly reduced for one month's sale only. Great bargains will be sold in the following departments:—
COSTUMES in BLACK SILK.
Reduced from 20 guineas to 10 guineas.
Reduced from 15 guineas to 7½ guineas.
Reduced from 7 guineas to 4½ guineas.
COSTUMES in FANCY SILKS.
Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas.
COSTUMES in GRENADINE.
Reduced from 4 guineas to 39s. 6d.
COSTUMES in BLACK MATERIAL.
Reduced from 7 guineas to 3½ guineas.
Reduced from 3½ guineas to 19s. 6d.
COSTUMES for EVENING and DINNER DRESS.
Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas.
Washing Costumes reduced to 10s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.
MANTLES and JACKETS,
Purchased in Paris of Models,
Reduced indiscriminately to Half Price.
REAL ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, new shapes,
33 inches long, reduced from 12 to 9 guineas;
36 inches long, reduced from 15 to 11 guineas;
40 inches long, reduced from 18 to 13½ guineas.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
Reduced from 25s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
CASHMERE CIRCULARS, lined Real Russian Squirrel,
Reduced from 2 guineas to 29s. 6d.
Others reduced to 3 guineas, 3½ guineas, and up to 7 guineas.
BLACK SILKS.
Reduced from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
Reduced from 7s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
BLACK SATINS,
Reduced to 2s. 6¼d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d.
MILLINERY, Collars, Sunshades, Fichus, and all Fancy Goods, all much reduced, for the One Month's Sale.
Observe the address—
PETER ROBINSON'S, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours,
price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN'S wear a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6½d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 56 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors,
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing a Large Stock of SEASIDE and TRAVELLING GARMENTS. Waterproof and Dust Coats, Serge, Piccadilly and Regent-street.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

SILK DEPARTMENT. — JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, 3s. 9d. per yard; Bonnet's Black Silks, 4s. 11d. per yard; Black Satins, 5s. 3d. per yard.

SILK COSTUME DEPARTMENT. LIGHT SUMMER SILK COSTUMES, 3½ gs. each; Princess Robes, 5½ gs. each; Black Satin Costumes (all Silk), 7½ gs. each.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. GRENADINE and LACE JACKETS, 25s. each; Cashmere Mantles, 1½ gs. each; Fur-lined Jackets, 3½ gs. each; Sealskin Jackets, 6½ gs. each.

BLACK DEPARTMENT.—Grenadines, 1s. per yard; All-Wool Fabrics, 1s. per yard; Serge Costumes, 2gs. each.

BALL and EVENING DRESS ROOM. Designs of the most recent date. All light Evening Dresses, at extremely low prices.

GREY DEPARTMENT. — CAMBRIC DRESSES, 14s. 6d. each; Fancy Costumes, silk and satin, 3½ gs., 4½ gs., and 5 gs. each. French Materials, all wool, from 1s. per yard.

MILLINERY.—Summer Bonnets, Hats, and Caps are greatly reduced in price.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street, W.

LADIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL should see the "OSBORNE" DRESS-CASE, very light and handsome, with collapsible basket compartment. Price 10s. 6d.
HARRON, Manufacturer, 261, High Holborn (five doors west from Inns of Court Hotel). Illustrated List free.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," Price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World: it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being purely composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the elite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S VIOLET and MILLEFLEUR POWDER, for the Toilet and Nursery. Universally admired for its purity and fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, 93, Upper Thames-street.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below that Paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Ladies visiting the seaside, exposed to sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects, &c. 4s. 6d. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. ROWLANDS' ODONTO bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness. 2s. 9d. Sold by Chemists. Ask for Rowlands'.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool; and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Superfluous Hair from the Face without injury, 3s. 6d. Sent free for 54 stamps, Alex. Ross's Skin Tightener or Tonic, 3s. 6d.; or stamps.

THE SKIN.—To give to it that Smoothness, Sweetness, and Lustrous Elegance indicative of Perfect Health use "THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP." It is elegantly white and purest of all soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin I know."—James Startin, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP CO., 532, Oxford-street, London. Refuse all substitutes.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP ("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"), Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet.
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal.
In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
For Toilet, Nursery, and Shaving.
Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine."
By the Editor, Mr.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,
"As the most refreshing and Agreeable balm for the Skin."
Pure, Fragrant, and Durable.

A HEALTHY SKIN and GOOD COMPLEXION.
PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP, recommended by the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Society as "The purest and best Toilet Soap made."

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPPING PREVENTED.
PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Highly fragrant, approved by the Public.
A speciality for Sensitive Skins.

SHAVING, TOILET, and NURSERY.
PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Always used by the Royal Family.
Sold by all Chemists.

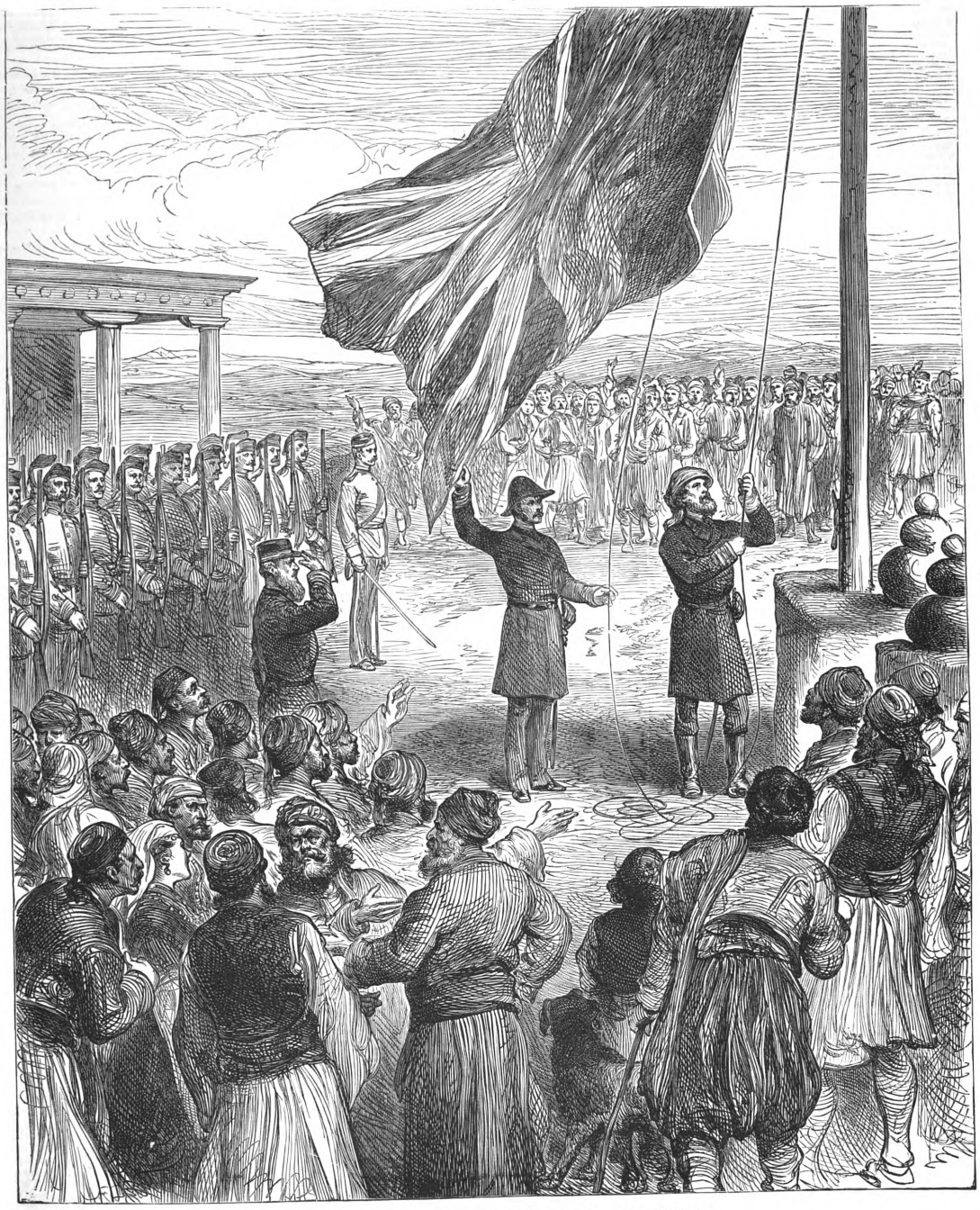
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND-STREET, W.
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER.
The only Jeweller in England whose Stock consists of one uniform standard quality—viz., 18 carats.
LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY
of Exquisite Design and Workmanship.
DIAMOND ORNAMENTS
in great variety, at prices relative to their intrinsic value.
SPECIALITIES IN BRIDESMAIDS' LOCKETS, WEDDING PRESENTS, &c.
THE "TALISMAN" BRACELET
(Patented), a Novelty for the Season, from £5.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2041.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878. WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Queen Anne's-gate, the Lady Auckland, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Rutland Lodge, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Mrs. R. Butler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Payne, M.A., James Watt, Garbity Foohabers, Morayshire, N.B., to Edith, fourth daughter of the late John and Hellen Sandilands, of Belsize Park, Hampstead.

On the 6th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Vicar of Lytham, the Rev. Charles Halford Hawkins, of Winchester College, to Susan, only daughter of Colonel Haughton, C.S.T.

On the 3rd inst., first before the British Consul, and afterwards at the Madeleine, Paris, Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, to the Lady Lisgar, of Lisgar House, Bailieborough, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at 24, Manchester-square, Katharine Maude Mary, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill.

On the 3rd inst., at 53, Brook-street, London, of acute pneumonia, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Dynevor, aged 74, for fifty years Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

On the 5th inst., at 116, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Viva Jane Maria, widow of Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S.

On the 4th inst., at 48, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, the Hon. Mary Eliza Henniker, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. William Henniker, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House, Leicestershire.—R.I.P.

On the 2nd inst., at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place, Viscount Chelsea, aged 11 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 17.

SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9—29; Rom. ix. 19. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i., or 1 Kings iii.; Matt. xxii. 15—41.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Nebraska; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Ontario; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Eyton, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.
Temple Church closed till Oct. 6.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. John Oakley, St. Saviour's, Hoxton; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Long Island, Dr. Littlejohn; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Nebraska, Dr. Clarkson.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Grouse-shooting begins.
Moon partially eclipsed, visible at Greenwich, 10.42 p.m. to 1.33 a.m.
Malton Horticultural Show, &c.
The Prince of Wales's visit to Southampton to lay the first stone of the Wilberforce Memorial Church.
Athletic Sports: Weston-super-Mare (two days).
Yachting: Royal Victoria Yacht Club, annual meeting, Ryde, 1 p.m.
Marriage of the daughter of the Bishop of Long Island, New York, at the Savoy Chapel, 11.30.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Full Moon, 0.16 a.m.
Art-Union of London Exhibition opens.
Whitby Annual Agricultural, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Athletic Sports: Fareham.
Egham Races.
Yachting: Royal Victoria Regatta, Ryde (five days).
York Rowing Regatta (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

British Association, general committee meet, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 8 p.m.; address of the president, Dr. W. Spottiswoode; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to be present.
Malmesbury Horticultural Society, poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Wigan, Ormskirk, and St. Helen's Agricultural Show, Ormskirk.
Rowing: Reading Amateur Regatta.
Yachting: Portaferry and Strangford Regatta.
Athletic Sports: Scarborough (two days).

THURSDAY, Aug. 15.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; soiree, 8.
Ilfracombe Horticultural, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Yachting: Queenstown Regatta.
Rowing Regattas: Bewick, Queenstown.
Races: Redcar and Windsor.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; discourse by Mr. G. J. Romanes on Animal Intelligence, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

British Association, Dublin: meeting of sections, 11 a.m.
West London Rowing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 31	29·319	59·9	45·6	·61	7	69·3	53·9	N. NNE. NE.	234	0·000
Aug. 1	30·190	59·2	51·2	·76	8	70·8	54·8	NE. E.	275	0·000
2	29·887	61·4	48·9	·66	8	70·3	54·9	NE. ENE. N.	436	0·025
3	29·674	68·9	55·5	·89	9	64·5	54·7	NE. N.	269	1·400
4	29·722	61·4	55·3	·81	—	69·5	55·9	N. S. SSW.	140	0·075
5	29·812	66·2	56·8	·73	8	78·3	57·3	SSW. SE. S.	219	0·300
6	29·672	65·7	60·2	·83	6	75·6	57·1	E. S. SSW.	240	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·328	30·276	29·963	29·954	29·713	29·830	29·887
Temperature of Air ..	61·2°	59·0°	61·0°	64·1°	63·0°	70·7°	61·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·1°	54·8°	56·3°	58·1°	59·8°	65·4°	62·3°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	SW.	SE.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
28	1	5 1	30	1 1	52	2 12	2 39	3 2	45	3 3	3 27	3 53	4 14
4 35		5 4	4 59	5 24	5 49	6 14	6 39	7 4	7 29	7 54	8 19	8 45	9 10
9 35		10 0	10 25	10 50	11 15	11 40		0 5	0 30	0 55	1 20	1 45	2 10

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With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17 will be presented, as the Extra Supplement, a Picture Printed in Colours,
ENTITLED
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FROM A PAINTING BY T. K. PELHAM.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

"Breaking up and going away!" Whose blood is not freshly stirred by the ring of this academical formula attaching to days of yore? The full meaning of it—and it was full of meaning—comes back to most of us as one of the most vivid illustrations to be found in after-life of the "pleasures of memory." Of what does it tell us? Of a period of labour closed, of tasks accomplished, of examinations passed, of honours awarded, of friendly congratulations paid and received, of dreamy but delicious expectations yet to be realised, of rest and recreation unburdened by proximate anxiety to be enjoyed. There is a small gap between the past and the future not altogether in accordance with the feelings inspired by the occasion. There are packings-up to do—some objects formerly prized to be relegated as worthless to the dust-heap, some to be put aside for future use; some scores to be settled, others to be spread over coming terms of sessions, projects suddenly broken off and to be put by for resumption—altogether, an "uneasy quarter of an hour" to be passed. Such is the present state of public affairs in Europe. The Treaty of Berlin has been ratified. The Plenipotentiaries who prepared and signed it have received their respective awards of honour, or of that silence which either presupposes or precludes it. At any rate, each of them can adopt the words of the attendant spirit in Comus, "Now my task is smoothly done, I can fly or I can run."

In academical affairs, however, immediate triumphs seldom led to an adequate realisation of the hopes they inspired. So it is in the political world. The fruits of the Treaty just ratified at Berlin do not exactly correspond with its flower of promise. There is the occupation, for instance, by Austria of the Herzegovina and Bosnia, for which and for the administration of those Provinces she holds the "Mandate of Europe." Unhappily, individual human perversity often sets at nought conclusions which have been arrived at with a view to general good. There can be no doubt that the rule of Austria in these outlying provinces would secure to their inhabitants impartial protection of life, property, and family honour. The indigenous Turks, however, have for some centuries been accustomed to supremacy, and they are but little inclined to give it up in exchange for equal justice to all. They have already contested in some places—perhaps, but we shall hope not, with secret encouragement from high places in Constantinople—the advance of Austro-Hungarian Troops, and serious bloodshed (to say nothing of great political perplexity) has been the result. Of course, the object of Austria will not be frustrated by these partial insurrections. But they indicate a state of feeling among the Turks far from favourable to a speedy establishment or a long continuance of European peace. The relations, moreover, of the Turkish Government to Greece are very far from settled, and the mediation of the Powers, or one of them, will probably be required to force into effect the recommendations of the Congress with regard to that question. Still, there is good reason to hope that the passing period of perplexity may be of but short duration, and that the settlements agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries at Berlin will in the course of a few months be carried into effect.

So far as this country is concerned, affairs are not without a certain shade of evil omen. Cyprus, for instance, seems not unlikely to turn out—we will not say an expensive acquisition, but one not in all respects worth the expense. We take no note of merely transient embarrassments which a little administrative skill will no doubt efface. But it is tolerably clear that the climate of the island is anything but salubrious; that it is destitute of convenient ports, which can only be formed at great expense, and that its geographical position with regard to Asiatic Turkey is not such as will greatly aid the policy of her Majesty's Government in assuming a Protectorate over that portion of the Turkish Empire. It is not to be hastily taken for granted that the cession of Cyprus to England may not prove to be valuable, but there are some appearances which actual possession has brought out into relief which forewarn the country that what it has acquired—and peacefully acquired—in the Levant may not turn out to be all that her Majesty's Government had anticipated of it. In fact, it is in the eating of the pudding that proof has to be sought, and should be found, of its actual worth. There is this consolation about the arrangement—that, whatever may be its adaptation or non-adaptation to British wants, it can hardly fail to be an almost unqualified blessing to the inhabitants of Cyprus itself.

This is not, perhaps, the most suitable time that could be chosen for discussing the responsibilities imposed upon the country by the Convention of Constantinople. Parliament has accepted what Ministers have engaged to attempt. There is an end of the matter, so far as argument is concerned. England has now to make the best she can of the obligations and their correlative powers which have been stipulated with the Sultan on her behalf. The nation has formally indorsed the acts of the Ministry, and no more can be said about it. Nevertheless this has to be borne in mind, that what is now before the country is less a period of diplomatic glory than of administrative vigilance and, it may be, of military conflict. It would be puerile to enter upon the fulfilment of our international engagements as boys do upon their holidays. The "Term" which has just come to a close (still reverting to our academical illustration) will, after a very brief interval of gratified ambition, be succeeded by another Term of increasingly anxious labour and self-denial. We shall have to enter upon the latter with energy and courage. We have accepted the task, we are bound to perform it, if we can, with fidelity to our trust. We have not gone out of the region of national honour, but we cannot but bear in mind that it is one which can only yield its laurels to earnest, disinterested, and expensive exertion.

And this last thought brings us to another, that we have yet the Bill to pay. Somewhat more than six millions is not, perhaps, an unreasonable sum total for the British Empire to expend in the purchase of European peace. This, we are told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, constitutes as near as he can calculate the whole of the capital required to defray the cost of the policy adopted by the Government for the settlement of the Eastern Question. But the entire sum is not be paid at once. The liquidation of the debt will be spread over two years, at any rate, if not three, and will be less felt as a burden than if it had been determined to bring the expenditure of the year within the year's resources. Sound financial principles have thus been superseded by temporary convenience. Perhaps wisely; but this has to be seen. There cannot be a doubt that the floating debt we are now incurring will reappear as a demand upon the national purse when it will be as reluctantly discharged as it would have been just now. We must not go away to the enjoyment of our leisure quite forgetful of the fact that we have stored up for ourselves a disagreeable duty for the future. We shall perform it, no doubt, with strictest integrity. We may be called upon to do so when the industrial and mercantile activities of the country are more profitable than they are now; but also, let it be remembered, the demand may be made upon us when we are even less able to bear it. These are considerations, however, upon which we have no disposition to dwell with undue persistence. If it be true, as Parliament by an immense majority seems to have decided, that her Majesty's Government have achieved by their policy a permanent settlement of the Eastern Question, we do not think the cost at which they have done so should be made matter of very serious complaint.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Albert Victor and George of Wales, drove from Osborne to Sandown yesterday week and saw the Eurydice grounded in the bay; her Majesty returned viâ Brading and Arreton Down.

Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne on Saturday last from Windsor Castle. Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales left Osborne and joined the Prince and Princess of Wales on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne at Portsmouth. Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. Lord John Manners and Mr. Connor dined with the Queen.

Lord John Manners had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and afterwards left Osborne. Prince Leopold went out in the Alberta and steamed round the Eurydice.

Tuesday was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh. The day was observed with due honours at Portsmouth and Windsor. The Princess of Wales, with her children, visited the Queen at Osborne. The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero and Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven to West Cowes and Newport, and have witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta from the Royal yacht.

Professor Louis Engel, who has passed a week at Osborne, has played several times before her Majesty, and has given a series of lessons on the harmonium to Princess Beatrice.

The inspection of the Fleet at Spithead by the Queen on Tuesday next will take place about four p.m. There will be no general issue of tickets, as only a very limited number of vessels can be set apart for the conveyance of official visitors.

Colonel Du Plat has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town yesterday week from Goodwood House. The Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Saturday and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge also visited them. Later in the day the Prince and Princess left town to join the Royal yacht Osborne at Cowes, on board which they with their family have passed the week. The Prince has taken part in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, sailing in his yacht Hildegarde. His Royal Highness has dined at Cowes Castle with the members of the squadron. On Monday the Royal yacht Osborne steamed into Sandown Bay, having on board the Prince and Princess, Princes Albert Victor and George, and the three Princesses. One of the Osborne's boats was lowered, and the Prince, with Commander Hugo L. Pearson and other officers, were rowed to the Eurydyce. His Royal Highness clambered up the side of the wreck and remained some time in conversation with the officers. In connection with the recent visit of the Prince and Princess to the London Hospital, their Royal Highnesses have forwarded a donation of one hundred guineas to the "Maintenance Fund" now being raised.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne are passing a short time at Kissingen previous to their departure for Canada.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness has given Mr. Desanges sittings for his portrait at his studio in Stratford-place.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday week from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the Goodwood race week.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Opéra Comique on Tuesday evening.

The Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have left Claridge's Hotel for Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson Gower have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Earl and Countess Grosvenor have arrived at Eaton Hall.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton left Grosvenor-place on Saturday last for Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duke of Abercorn has left town for Eastbourne.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke of Rutland left Bute House, Campden-hill, on Monday, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Duchess of Athole arrived in town on Saturday last from the Continent.

The Duchess of Newcastle has left her residence, Wilton-crescent, for Deepdene, Dorking.

The Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl De Grey have left Carlton-gardens for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have joined their yacht at Cowes for the yachting season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Savernake Park, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

The Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., left town last Saturday to join the Marchioness at Berkhampstead Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury, accompanied by Viscount Cranborne and the Ladies Cecil, has left Arlington-street for Châlet Cecil, Dieppe.

The Marchioness of Hertford has left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

Julia Marchioness of Ailsa and the Ladies Kennedy have left town for Lovell-hill, Windsor.

Earl and Countess Sydney have left England for Paris.

Earl and Countess Granville have left Carlton House-terrace for Walmer Castle, Deal.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town for Paris en route for Switzerland.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery have left Piccadilly for Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.

Madame de Bülow has returned to the Danish Legation from Denmark and Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Miss Amy Lowder, daughter of Lady Alcock and the late Rev. John Lowder, M.A., was celebrated on the 1st inst., by special license, in Westminster Abbey. The bride—who wore a white satin dress trimmed with orange-blossoms, and a wreath of natural orange flowers and tulle veil, her ornaments being pearls and diamonds—was received on her arrival by Sir Rutherford Alcock, her step-father, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Hammond, Miss Margaret Awdry, Miss Florence Somerset, Miss Buchanan, Miss Louisa Norwich Duff, Miss Armstrong, Miss Hudson, and Miss Amabel Gwyn Jeffreys. Their costumes were of white cashmere and blue broché, white chip bonnets trimmed with blue satin and forget-me-nots and each wore a miniature and pearl locket, the gift of the bridegroom. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster performed the marriage ceremony. After the registration of the marriage in the Jerusalem Chamber, the wedding party adjourned to Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock's residence in Great Queen-street, Westminster, to breakfast, after which Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly left for Dover, en route for Normandy, on their wedding tour.

The marriage at Paris is announced of Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, to Lady Lisgar. Lady Lisgar is the daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Mr. E. T. Dalton. She was married in 1855 to Lord Lisgar, who died in 1876.

The marriage between Captain Arkwright, Coldstream Guards, and Miss Rosa Baring is fixed to take pl ace at Norman Court, Hampshire, on the 29th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. A. M. M. Crichton, youngest son of the late Mr. D. M. M. Crichton, of Rankeilour, Fife, and Miss Hulse, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., of Breamore, Hants.

Berechurch Hall, near Colchester, and the contiguous estate of 1450 acres, have been bought by Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., for £50,000. Mr. Coope has also purchased other valuable property in the same neighbourhood, including two large farms.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

Our front-page Engraving, from a sketch we have been favoured with by an officer of the Mediterranean naval squadron, shows the scene at Nicosia, the chief town of Cyprus, on Friday, the 12th ult., when Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., formally took possession of that island, and hoisted the British flag, in the name of Queen Victoria. The figure to the left hand is that of the Admiral, who stands with his right hand raised to the peak of his undress cap, in the act of saluting the Union-Jack, which Captain Henry Rawson is engaged in hoisting, with the assistance of another naval officer. A guard consisting of twenty-five men of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry from H.M.S. Minotaur, was all the actual British force present upon this important occasion; but the assembled people, both Greeks and Turks, who heard the Admiral's declaration, repeated in their own language by Mr. Walter Baring, of the British Legation at Constantinople, responded with hearty cheers, more especially greeting the name of "Victoria" with vociferous applause. This is a gratifying contrast to the reception of the Austrian Imperial authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but it is probable that the natives of Cyprus expect to make high pecuniary profits out of the British political and military establishments in their long neglected and poverty-stricken island. It was the same on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., when Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Nicosia with his staff, and took charge of the insular government as High Commissioner for her Majesty the Queen. We have now received from our Special Artist and Correspondent, whose first letter, describing his journey and voyage from London to Cyprus, appears in this week's Number of our Journal, sketches of the interesting scenes that have taken place at the landing of the British and Indian troops, with the ships in the habour of Larnaca, and various Illustrations of the towns, the country, and the people. These will be engraved and published in future Numbers; in the mean time, we present two more views of the coast—one being that of Cape Kormakiti, the ancient Krommyon, on the northern shore of Cyprus, opposite the mainland of Cilicia in Asia Minor; the other, a small seaport town named Kyrenia, situated also on the north coast, some twenty miles east of Cape Kormakiti. The distance across the sea to the mainland is rather less than fifty miles, so that the mountains of Asiatic Turkey are usually visible from Cyprus. The point thus within sight is not far from Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul.

EN ROUTE FOR CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Cyprus, July 25, 1878.

A brief interview at 198, Strand, was quickly succeeded by a short drive to Waterloo, whence we were quickly whirled past Winchester by the South-Western Railway to Southampton and the Havre packet. Our thoughts were chiefly bent on reaching as soon as possible England's latest acquisition of territory, which on that day had been formally taken possession of by Mr. Walter Baring and Admiral Lord John Hay. A moonlit and calm sea permitted an enjoyable trip across the "silver streak," and promoted a healthy appetite for breakfast at Frascati's early next morning. But, leaving Havre without delay, we were speedily traversing the valley of the Seine, and four hours' rail brought us to St. Lazare and Paris, which was still *en fête*.

The transfer from St. Lazare to the station of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line, seemed slow enough in the wretched *voiture* which emulates the London four-wheeler for discomfort. But, fortunately, there was ample time for dinner at the neighbouring "buffet;" and a few extra francs of expenditure was amply compensated for by the accommodation in one of the "wagons-lits" which are now attached to all the night-trains for Lyons and beyond. The next morning's dawn showed us the banks of the Rhône, with a glimpse of the amphitheatre at Arles; and by the time we had dressed and taken our coffee we reached our terminus at Marseilles. The rapid change of scenery and climate is here perceived; for within thirty-five hours we have exchanged the elm for the olive-tree, and the south-west breeze of the Channel for the keen "mistral" of the Bouches du Rhône.

A day's stay at Marseilles is quite sufficient to give the passing traveller an idea of this French Liverpool. Its docks, cafés, and ever increasing trade; its unfinished Cathedral and its celebrated Notre Dame de la Garde, with a colossal gilt figure, visible far out at sea, and regarded with superstitious reverence by the fishermen, are worth stopping to see. The superb *Temple* at Longchamp, between the Museums of Science and Art, with its colonnades and wonderfully designed waterfalls, is deserving of a better approach than that of the narrow boulevard which confronts it. By far the grandest feature of Marseilles, however, is its Prado, of which any capital in the world might be proud, whilst at its termination the grounds of the Château Borelly, by the seaside race-course, are laid out in that charming fashion which French landscape gardeners can alone produce in what otherwise would be regarded as a hopelessly ugly domain of waste land, now a suburban paradise for the Marseillais. But, enough, everyone who has travelled south knows Marseilles more or less, though few English ever stay here long if they can help it.

We leave Marseilles basin in one of Messrs. Fraissinet's boats, the Saint Marc. Of the few passengers bound for Malta the larger proportion are for Cyprus. There are English officers recalled from leave of absence but a day or two after their leave had been granted. These are, naturally, grumbling a little at their hard fate, but, at the same time, ardent to enter upon a new sphere of action. There are Greek interpreters from Manchester and Liverpool; while a Maltese Marquis, about to be disestablished, and a telegraph clerk, make up the company in the first-class saloon. A few of those ubiquitous foreign commercial travellers of polyglot discourse and uncertain nationality are the occupants of the second-class berths.

Alas! the boat is a slow one, but it is not the slightest use chafing at delay. The foreigners play dominoes, while the English debate over the map of Cyprus, the future plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the respective merits or demerits of his newly appointed staff.

It is fortunate for us all that the passengers are not numerous, otherwise the discomfort would be intolerable; as it is, we are not stowed too closely. With British officers as *compagnons de voyage*, there is always some pleasant society; and in the present instance we are fortunate. The senior of the company is a Colonel, who is a great linguist; there is a Captain, a musical performer of no mean ability; and there is a smart Adjutant—all of a crack regiment of light infantry, and good specimens of our Army men.

During the whole of the next afternoon we are in sight of the Corsican Mountains; and as the moon rises we pass the Strait of Bonifazio. On emerging from this strait, and altering our course more to the south, we are happily enabled to set sail, and in consequence are set free from the cinders and smuts from the funnel which had before assailed us. Not till early the following morning do we pass Maritimo, the small Italian convict island at the extreme west of Sicily; and at breakfast-time on the 18th (Thursday) we find ourselves passing small fleets of fishing-vessels off the coasts of Sicily, which are dimly visible in the haze, northward of us. As the embarkation of the troops at Malta is supposed to commence this day, and our engines revolve with much diminished speed, we greatly chafe at the unwarrantable delay. We should be in sight of Gozo, at least; but we are told that we shall be lucky if we reach Valetta by midnight. There is nothing to be done but to watch the porpoises, talk Maltese politics with the intelligent Marquis, read last Saturday's paper, pick out the coolest corner on the poop, and go to sleep.

Gozo is in sight by dinner-time; and it is quite dark as we enter the Grand Harbour. But where is the fleet of transports? They have all sailed this afternoon. The Tamar troop-ship alone remains, waiting for the three officers who are in the Saint Marc. There is still a chance of a passage; and the moment "pratique" is obtained we are off to the Tamar; but in vain. The Captain of that ship is inexorable, as well he may be; for even his quarter-deck is crowded with horses; and we have to reach the poop from the gangway along a single board over the horses' heads. The captain is civil, but firm; and at ten p.m. the Tamar, with the gallant 71st Highlanders on board, steams majestically away. There is no help for it; but Dunsford's Hotel affords plenty of accommodation, being now empty after the day's exodus. Yesterday sixty sat down to the table d'hote, and to-day the table is deserted. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer took home about forty ladies, wives and relations of the Cyprus contingent.

Punctually at nine a.m. next day the Rear-Admiral enters his office at the dockyard, and we are granted a memorandum for Captain Twiss, R.N., who directs the hired transports. Admiral Luard courteously takes us in his steam-launch to the other harbour, where three large transport-steamers and a sailing-ship are lying. We are here introduced to Captain Twiss, and by his direction a cabin is provided for us on board the Trinacria steamer, one of the Anchor line, which brought a portion of the Indian contingent from Bombay. A few short visits to old acquaintances and fellow-officers in Valetta; and at last, to our great satisfaction, we leave Malta behind us.

The Trinacria is supposed to be a fast steamer, and we are in hopes of catching up the expeditionary fleet, which has the start of us. But our hopes are not realised; from lying stationary in the harbour at Malta, the steamer's bottom has become encrusted with barnacles and seaweed, and seven knots is the utmost speed to be got out of the vessel. If it were not for our impatience to be at Larnaca in time to witness the disembarkation of the main body of the troops, we should be most comfortable. On board are commissariat, ordnance, and transport stores, horses, mules, and "tats," with a number of Maltese muleteers, who are outrageously sensick. But the passengers are few, and consequently the cabin accommodation is ample. During the whole of Monday, July 22, we were in sight of the long mountain ranges of Crete. At last, but not till this morning, Thursday, the 25th, we could discern the distant outline of our new dependency. It had taken us a fortnight from the Strand to Cyprus, consequent on unforeseen delays, which could not possibly have been calculated upon. As the dense fog which had enveloped us since two a.m. lifted under the rising sun, the coast-line of Cyprus was disclosed within a short distance of us; and ahead were visible, in the roadstead of Larnaca, the ships of the British expeditionary force. By breakfast-time we were anchored, and were soon in a position to know the state of affairs. The larger portion of the army of occupation had arrived the previous day, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who, with his staff, still has his head-quarters on board the Himalaya.

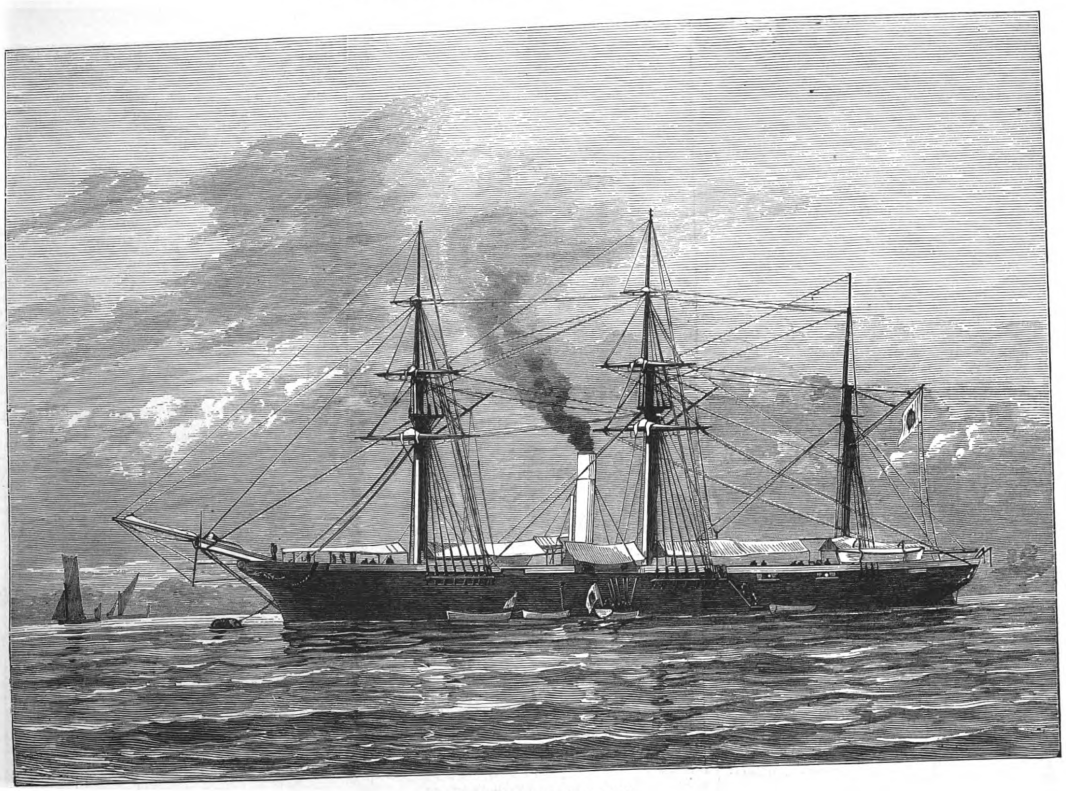
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A JAPANESE GUN-BOAT.

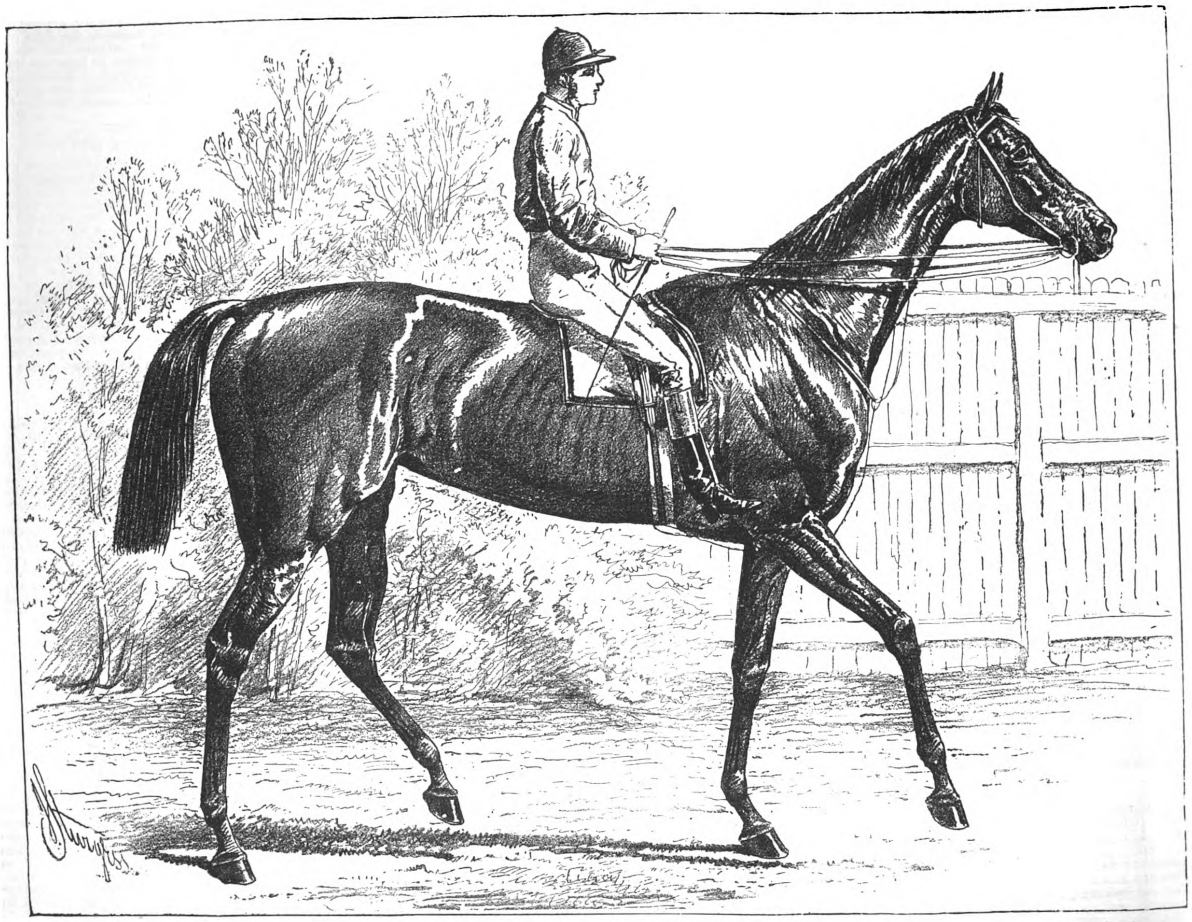
The Seiki, which should rather be called a corvette than a gunboat, is a vessel entirely constructed by Japanese shipbuilders, though upon lines drawn by a French engineer who is director of the naval dockyard of the Mikado's Government at Nagasaki. This vessel, of which we present an Illustration, is 192 ft. in length and 30 ft. broad, with a capacity of 900 tons burden; her engines, which are of English manufacture, have 200-horse power; and she carries a Krupp gun of 15-centimètres calibre, placed amidships. She attains the speed of 11½ knots an hour. He crew numbers a hundred and fifty men, under the command of Captain Enouyé, who distinguished himself, by skill and bravery, in the civil war of 1868, between the Mikado and the Tycoon. All the officers of the Seiki, as well as the sailors, are native Japanese. The Imperial Navy of that insular realm has made great progress of late years, and is likely to play a conspicuous part in the Far East of Asia.

KINCSEM.

It is an unfortunate fact that whenever a "distinguished foreigner" has made a descent upon any of our classic races the opposition has generally been of a very feeble kind. The season of 1876 was an exception, for the Hungarian Kisber won his laurels from a sterling good horse like Petrarch, to say nothing of Skylark and one or two other smart animals that finished behind him; but, in 1865, the mighty Gladiateur was only opposed by about the worst field that ever ran for the Derby, and we could give several other instances of a similar kind. Kincsem, the latest invader, was exceptionally fortunate in winning her race almost before she went to the post. Slowly but surely the probable opposition to her melted away. Petrarch, in all likelihood, ran his last race at Ascot, where the hard ground found out his weak spot; Hampton is not thoroughly sound, and Lord Ellesmere naturally did not care to risk a second race with him at Goodwood; Verneuil, the hero of the unprecedented triple victory at Ascot a few weeks ago, suffered from an enlargement of the near hock, and had to be withdrawn almost at the last moment; and Silvio was not entered. Thus Kincsem had only Pageant and Lady Golightly to dispose of. The former, though a high-class performer in handicaps, and wonderfully fit and well this season, can scarcely be considered a representative cup horse; while Lady Golightly, always 10 lb. behind the best of her year, appears to be out of form. Nevertheless Kincsem could not do more than win in a canter, though with more artistic handling she would doubtless have made a fearful example of the other two. The filly is now four years old, and is a daughter of Cambuscan and Water Nymph. She is a dark chestnut, standing upwards of sixteen hands high. Her best point is her great length, but she has a beautiful head and grand shoulders. Like Achievement, whom she resembles in many respects, her back ribs are her weak spot, and, having said that, we have not much more fault to find. Her action when fully extended is splendid, as she moves close to the ground, with a long, sweeping stride that looks like staying for ever. The Goodwood Cup was her thirty-seventh successive victory, and defeat is unknown to her; so we should be very sorry to say that she is not capable of defeating anything that we could put against her. Her next appearance will be in France. But we trust that Mr. Blascovitz, her enterprising owner, will give us another peep at the "darling"—which, we believe, is the translation of Kincsem—in the Doncaster Cup.



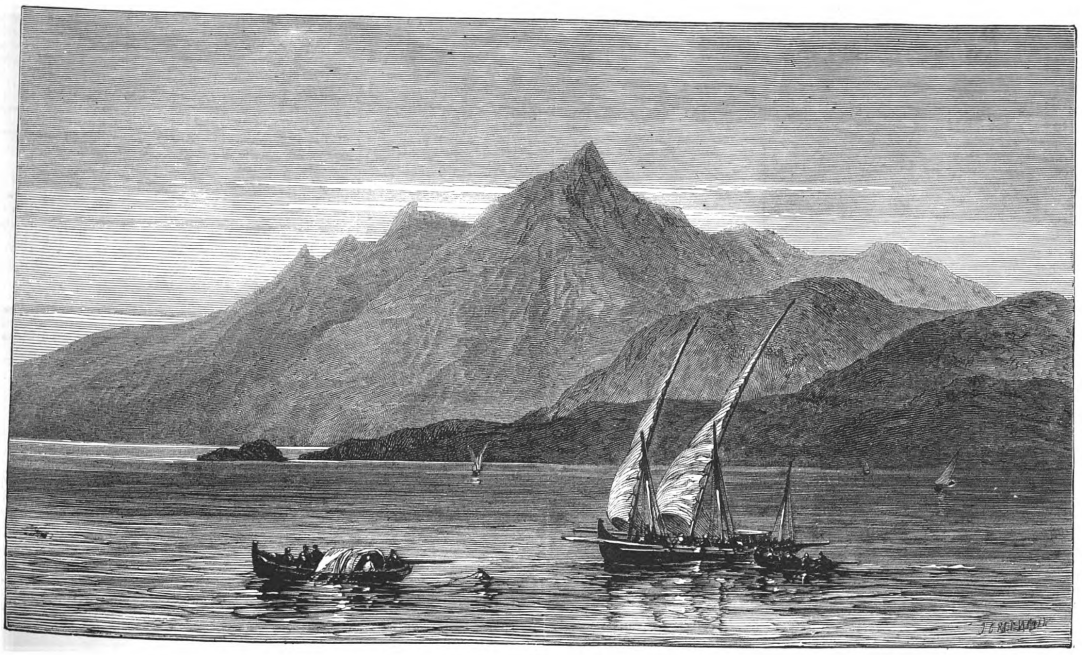
THE JAPANESE GUN-BOAT SEIKI.



KINCSEM, WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE REV. DR. RIGG, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



CAPE KORMAKITI, CYPRUS.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

At the recent annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion the Rev. Dr. Rigg was elected to the presidential chair by a larger vote than has ever been given on any former occasion. He had three hundred and sixty-one votes; while the next highest voting was sixty-nine for the Rev. Samuel Coley. The newly-elected President, the Rev. James H. Rigg, D.D., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the year 1821. His father was an Englishman and a Wesleyan minister; his mother was of Irish descent. Dr. Rigg was educated in the Wesleyan school for preachers' sons at Kingswood, and became a Wesleyan minister in the year 1845. He has been stationed on some of the best circuits in the largest English towns. In 1868 he was appointed Principal of the Wesleyan Normal Institution at Westminster, which post he still occupies. Dr. Rigg's preaching is marked by great intellectual power, though better suited to cultured minds than to the multitude. He is a very able theologian, and has lately won for himself considerable distinction by his addresses in connection with the Christian Evidence Society. As a writer Dr. Rigg is well known in religious and theological circles both in this country and in the United States. His pen is very prolific. For many years he was the English correspondent of the *New York Christian Advocate*, and he is still, notwithstanding his many official duties, one of the principal contributors to the London *Quarterly Review*, and sometimes writes in the *Contemporary*. He is author of "The Living Wesley," "Modern Anglican Theology," "Essays for the Times," and "Relations of John Wesley and Wesleyan Methodism with the Church of England." We believe that Dr. Rigg and the Rev. William Arthur were the first men to move in the direction of liberal and, at the same time, conservative progress in modern Methodism. In 1870 his name became prominent in the educational conflicts of the country. He is neither a School Board man nor a denominationalist exclusively, but wishes both systems to work in accordance with the varieties of our national life. His conduct in the presidential chair is clear, firm, and decisive. Perhaps the most striking feature of his mind is its unwearied activity. His friends do not know if his brain is ever tired, but he certainly never shows any signs of mental fatigue.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and and Co., of Bradford.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At the request of the United States, the French Government has addressed an invitation to Foreign Powers to attend a Monetary Congress, to be held in Paris on the 10th inst.

By a decree of the President, dated July 30, M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, has been advanced to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, for *services exceptionnels*. He has been a Chevalier of the Order since 1871.

Queen Christina of Spain lies in an alarming state, owing to a fall down a flight of stairs a few months ago, and Queen Isabella has been in attendance on her mother. In spite of the opposition of her family and her Spanish doctor, Queen Christina has left Paris for Havre, where, she believes, the sea air will cure her. Her Majesty had to be carried in an arm-chair to the railway carriage. On bidding good-by to her family at the station she said sorrowfully to Queen Isabella, her daughter, "We shall be sure to meet again, at least at the Escurial."

M. Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, left Paris on Wednesday on a visit to Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre, to inquire into the best means of improving the ports in the district of the Lower Seine.

The Academy of Sciences has chosen Mr. Darwin, the distinguished naturalist, a corresponding member for the Botanical Section.

Prizes were awarded by the French Academy on the 1st inst. That for eloquence was divided, 2000f. each to the late M. Michaut, Licentiate in Law, and M. Hemon, Agrégé of Letters, the subject being "Eloge de Buffon." The Montyon prize for virtue was awarded—2500f. to Abbé Roussel, Auteuil; and 1500f. to Mdlle. Aimée Milcent, Saint-Jean-de-Monts (Vendée). In the Montyon prize for the works most useful to manners three sums of 2000f. each were awarded, to the Marquis de Beauregard, for "Un Homme d'Autrefois;" M. Charles de Bonnechose, for "Montcalm et le Canada Français;" and M. Henry Gréville, for "Dosio." The Guizot triennial prize of 3000f. to M. Vian, for a "Histoire de Montesquieu." The Archon-Despérouses prize, of the annual value of 4000f., was divided, 2500f. to M. Charles Marty-Laveaux, and 1500f. to M. Arsène Darmesteter.

On Monday the Académie des Beaux Arts awarded the prizes in the competition for the Prix de Rome (engraving on copperplate section). The first prize was gained by M. Charles Théodore Deblois, born at Fleurmes, Oise, in 1851, and the second by M. Edmond Achille Rabouille, born at Paris, in 1851.

M. Vibert's picture "The Apotheosis of M. Thiers" has been bought by the State, for the Luxembourg, for 8000f.

The parties of the Left, both of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, have addressed circulars to those who are entitled to vote at the approaching election of senators. These circulars, which are drawn up almost in identical terms, insist upon the importance of these elections, upon the result of which depends the future of the Republic. They request the Councils-General to select the most suitable candidates, and in doing so to put aside their personal preferences.

From the 16th to the 22nd of this month an International Congress of Commerce and Industry will be held in the Trocadéro. One of the questions to be discussed is "the establishment of an international commercial régime to be instituted by conventions between the Governments."

The short line which connects the ancient township of Montreuil-sur-Mer with Hesdin and St. Pol has been opened. By it a direct route is now made available from the port of Boulogne to Arras and Béthune, which lie in the midst of the coal measures of the Pas de Calais, and in close proximity to those of the Département du Nord.

A strike of the Paris cabmen which began on Monday has greatly extended.

The strike of the coal-miners of the Nord has broken out afresh.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Venice on a visit last Wednesday. Great preparations had been made for their reception, and they were welcomed with much enthusiasm.

The Pope has yielded to the earnest prayers of Cardinal de Luca to be excused from accepting the onerous duties of State Secretary on the ground of his age and infirmities.

Archbishop Jacobini, the Nuncio at Vienna, has been summoned to Rome.

For the post of Captain of the Swiss Guard at the Vatican, vacant by the resignation of Baron Alfred de Sonneberg, nominally on the ground of ill-health, but really because of the late Mutiny, there were twenty-two candidates, of whom Count Lewis de Courten was elected. The pay is £12 a month with £6 for official expenses, and apartments free.

The distinguished Italian patriot and hero, Giorgio Pallavicino, friend of Cavour, died last Saturday morning, aged eighty-four. He was fellow-prisoner with Silvio Pellico in an Austrian fortress.

The long deconsecrated and deserted church of the Spaniards in the Piazza Navona, at Rome, for some time used for the storage of timber, and which Mr. Joseph Severn, when Consul, proposed should be bought for the Church of England congregation which worships outside the walls, has been sold by auction and bought by the French Society of the Sacred Heart, who intend converting it into a pensionnat.

A "green book" on the Eastern Question, presented to Parliament last Saturday, shows, according to a summary in Reuter's despatches, that Italy did not cease to give good counsel to Servia, and also advised prudence to Greece. The despatches state that the decision of Greece to withdraw her troops from Thessaly was due to the initiative of the Italian, French, and Russian Ministers to Greece. Greece was then assured that Hellenic interests would be considered in the Congress deliberations.

Garibaldi has made public his opinion that the Government ought not to declare war against Austria, "and with the breath of fictitious peace now blowing over Europe such a war-note would be disapproved." Inasmuch, however, as it is useless to hope for the accomplishment of Italian right from congresses and international arbitrations in an effectual way while despotic power prevails, it is well to inculcate on united Italians what a real fortune it will be for that generation which shall be called to avenge the many injuries and disasters caused by the two-headed eagle.

PORTUGAL.

The elections of municipal and general councillors have resulted favourably for the supporters of the Government.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has elected M. Rogier President, and M. Guillery (deputy for Brussels) and M. Dewal (deputy for Antwerp) Vice-Presidents of the Chamber.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the bill for the creation of a Ministry of Public Instruction was adopted by 63 votes against 50.

HOLLAND.

The Upper House of the States General has passed the bill embodying the new law upon primary education by 26 against 10 votes.

News received from Singapore to the 7th inst., by way of Brindisi, states that a fresh outbreak has occurred in Acheen. The Dutch report having captured a strong position at Alangpria. In the engagement fought on this occasion they lost fifty-six killed and wounded, while the loss of the Acheenese is given at 680. Large reinforcements of European troops are passing through Singapore from Java.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William's health is improving steadily at Teplitz.

Field Marshal Moltke, in conformity with suggestions received from several manufacturers, proposes the application of the Emperor William's Fund to pensions to be paid to old and invalid working men.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin were exchanged at the Radziwill Palace last Saturday. The copies with the Sultan's signature had not arrived, but the Turkish Ambassador declared that his Majesty would recognise the validity of the Treaty.

A conference of German Finance Ministers, convened by Prince Bismarck to devise the most practicable means of increasing the public revenue, was opened on Monday in the Grand Ducal Palace at Heidelberg.

Count Schouvaloff arrived on Tuesday at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

The tomb of Friedrich von Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg, and ancestor of the Prusso-German dynasty, has been discovered in the crypt of the Castle Chapel at Nuremberg.

According to official accounts the Conservatives in the new German Parliament will be 112 strong against 77 in the old; the Liberals, 106 against 176; Socialists, 2 against 12; Ultramontanes, 92 against 91; Guelphs, Poles, Danes, and Alsatian opposition, 26 against 26; Alsatian loyalists, 4 against 5.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Teplitz last Wednesday morning, on a visit to the Emperor of Germany, and his thanks for the loyal greeting given him and for the tact shown in the reception accorded to the Emperor William on his visit to Austrian territory.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived at Prague on the 1st inst. on a visit, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In the evening a torchlight procession and serenade were organised in honour of his Imperial Highness.

The Empress Eugenie has been in Vienna, and has received much attention, both from official circles and from the inhabitants. The day after her arrival she received a visit from the Emperor and the Archduke Albrecht; and the chief State dignitaries, with Prince Hohenlohe, Count Andrassy, Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, Prince Metternich, and Count Beust, have called upon her. On Tuesday a Court dinner was given in her honour at Schönbrunn.

The elections for the Hungarian Legislature were held on Monday. The returns of eighty constituencies show that the Liberal party have obtained fifty-six seats, the United Opposition twelve, the Extreme Left seven, and the Nationalists two, while three independent members have been elected. In Debreczyn all three electoral districts voted for candidates of the Extreme Left, and the Minister-President, Herr Tisza, was defeated by Herr Ernst Simonyi. The latest returns concerning these elections show that, although the Minister-President Tisza has been defeated, the Liberal or Government party will have a decided majority. Returns have come to hand of 163 elections, and of these the successful candidates are:—104 Liberals, thirty members of the United Opposition, seventeen of the Extreme left, four Nationalists, and five belonging to no party. Three elections are indecisive.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is threatened with more difficulty than appeared at first. The troops have entered Mostar safely, and those of the inhabitants having property, the *Times* report says, received the troops most joyfully. But the *Standard* has a despatch stating that when the Austrians were within one day's march of Mostar the Bosnian chiefs who had occupied the defiles offered a strong resistance. "The fight began on Sunday morning, and continued until the evening. The Austrians had 200 cavalry soldiers killed and 150 infantry killed and wounded. In consequence of their position, the loss of the Bosnians was comparatively small. A score of the insurgents, however, fell into the hands of the Austrians, and were shot. It is added that the battle continued on Monday near Mostar, and the losses on both sides were considerable. The insurgents had field guns and good artillerists. From other sources it is reported that great agitation prevails among the Mussulman population of Trebinje.

SERVIA.

A Cabinet Council held on the 1st inst., under the presidency of the Prince, resolved to proclaim on the 22nd inst. the long-looked-for independence, with the cessation of the state of siege and of martial law.

The breaking up of the cataracts in the Danube near the Iron Gates will be gone on with from the Servian side, and the old Trojan Canal, beginning at Coluvatz and ending at Gladova, will be used as the basis of operation.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering that the recently purchased cruisers shall not be included in the list of the Imperial navy.

Intimation has been made by the Russian military authorities to the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate the territory belonging to Eastern Roumelia within ten days, otherwise they will be attacked.

The Russian *New Times* says that a project is being elaborated for organising wholesale trade between Western Siberia and China by means of a great commercial station to be founded in the south-eastern part of the province of Semipalatinsk.

TURKEY.

Sir Austen H. Layard has submitted to the Porte the proposal for a concession for the Duke of Sutherland's Euphrates Valley Railway scheme, but has declined to give the proposal his support.

In accordance with instructions from Sir Austen Layard, Mr. Consul Sandwith is said to have sent a despatch to the Cretan Assembly announcing that the British Government will endeavour to obtain a form of government for the island which will prove beneficial to the inhabitants.

AMERICA.

According to the usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States was decreased in July by 2,060,000 dols. The coin in the Treasury amounts to 207,007,000 dols., and the currency to 1,108,000 dols.

The Democratic party in South Carolina have unanimously renominated Mr. Wade Hampton as their candidate for the Governorship of the State.

The "Greenback" party in Memphis, Tennessee, have elected the county ticket by 5000 majority, a result which indicates the growing strength of the party.

The Democrats have gained the day in the North Carolina elections, obtaining a large majority in the State Legislature. This will secure the return of a Democrat to the United States Senate.

A fast passenger-train travelling on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad on Tuesday night was thrown from the rails and wrecked by collision with a goods-train near Mingo Junction, Ohio. The train consisted of two sleeping-cars, an hotel car and baggage waggon, two postal cars, and two emigrant coaches. Twelve persons in the emigrant and postal cars were killed and nearly twenty injured, including a few in the sleeping-cars.

CANADA.

The arbitrators have settled the western and northern boundaries of Ontario.

A Reuter's telegram from Victoria (Vancouver Island), dated Aug. 3, says that a bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly imposing a tax of sixty dollars per annum on every Chinaman in the province.

By a telegram from Montreal we learn that the Orangemen have declined a proposal from the Catholic party to bring a case before the Privy Council in order to test the legality of the Orange organisation.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The surrender of the chief Sandilli's brother has confirmed the hopes in South Africa that hostilities with the Kaffirs were at an end. There have, however, been a few skirmishes in the Transvaal, where the British, after some success, had in one case to retreat with a slight loss.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Alexandria report that the Nile is rising well and rapidly, showing a rising higher than at the corresponding period of last year.

A jury about to decide in Paris on the merits of the mustard of various nations consists of twelve gentlemen and twelve ladies, the suggestion having been made that men's palates are vitiated by smoking, and that women are likely to have a nicer appreciation of the condiment.

The barque Highflyer, of 1011 tons, Captain Hawkins, sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd inst., bound for Maryborough, Queensland, and had on board the following number of emigrants—viz., eighty-four married people, 153 single men, fifty single women, forty-four children between the ages of twelve and one, and six infants, making a total of 337 souls, equal to 319 statute adults. The single women are under the care of Mrs. Cochet, Dr. Harris acting as surgeon and superintendent.

By the presentation of a report from the watch committee, the question of the erection of a new Townhall at Hastings has been reopened at the council meeting. This document recommends the building of a new block of municipal offices, at an estimated cost of £14,000. The report was adopted by ten votes to eight.

Dr. Bell Fletcher, having retired from his position as chief physician to the Birmingham General Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty years, his friends determined to honour him with a testimonial. Yesterday week a large piece of plate and two elegant candelabra were presented to Dr. Fletcher. His portrait, by Sir Daniel Macnee, F.R.S.A., is also to be placed in the board-room of the institution with which he was so long connected.

What was designated "the genuine eisteddfod of the Kymry" brought its three days' session at Llanrwst to a close on Saturday last—Mr. Salisbury, of the Parliamentary bar, a lineal descendant of Dr. William Salisbury, the Welsh translator of the Bible, who was born near Llanrwst, and the Rev. W. Rees, D.D., Chester, being the presidents. The chief literary honour (a prize given by the Rev. T. James, LL.D., Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield, for a memorial poem) was awarded to the Rev. Richard Roberts, Wesleyan Minister, Llandudno. Lady Llanover's harp prize, the winner of which bears the title of chief harper of Wales, was carried off by Mr. Edwin Roberts, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Davies, Bethesda, taking the second prize. During the proceedings the Rev. Dr. Rees was installed chief bard of Britain.—At the Eisteddfod at Menai Bridge, on Wednesday, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., the president, spoke upon the interest which Wales was now manifesting in high-class education, complaining that whilst liberal grants were made to Ireland and Scotland, the Government refused any aid towards the Welsh University, which was established and supported chiefly by the working classes of Wales. Mr. Cubitt's piano, for lady amateurs resident in Wales, was won by Miss Ella Richards, of Bangor, Mr. Elias Davies and Mr. Owen Jones winning the harp prizes, and the Portdinowic Choir the chief choral competition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Orleans Club coach has ceased running for the season, and the horses will be sold by Messrs. Tattersall next Monday.

The fourth exhibition by the British Bee-Keepers' Association has been held this week at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., presided last Monday at the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, held at the Mansion House. The report, which was of a satisfactory character, and which recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, was adopted.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved upon applying to Parliament for an extension until the year 1900 of the coal and wine dues upon the present basis, so as to provide the means for the erection of a new bridge over the Thames at the Tower.

A meeting in support of the movement for providing a home for the reformation of female habitual drunkards was held at the Mansion House yesterday week—Dr. Cameron, M.P., presided. The committee which had been appointed at a former meeting reported that a suitable house had been secured at Bedford.

The rooms and library of the South London Working-Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane, will be opened as a Free Public Reading-Room and Library on Oct. 1, and will remain open every weekday, so long as the expenses, estimated at £200 a year, are provided by local contributions. The management will be under the control of a local committee, among whom are Sir Charles Dilke, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. W. Gordon, M.P.

At the annual meeting of the council of the Royal School of Mines, held in Jermyn-street, the prizes were awarded as follow:—The two Royal scholarships, of £15 each, for first year's students, to Mr. R. G. Scott and Mr. W. Cross; the Royal scholarship, of £25, to Mr. R. Lancaster; the Edward Forbes medal and prize of books, to Mr. P. F. Frankland; the De la Beche medal and prize of books, to Mr. F. G. Mills; the Murchison medal and prize of books, to Mr. M. Terrero; and an extra medal to Syed Ali.

Mrs. De Tourville, who was murdered by her husband in the Tyrol in 1876, had by her will bequeathed all her estate over which she had power of disposition, amounting to £40,000, to her husband. He being now a convict under a life sentence, has assigned his interest; but the wife's next-of-kin have raised a claim to the estate. The matter came on Monday before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who gave directions which will enable the claimants to take steps for raising the question of law between them and De Tourville and his assigns.

Sir Charles Reed having been detained in Paris at a meeting of the jurors of the Exhibition, who are now busy considering the awards, the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday was presided over by the Rev. J. Rodgers, the vice-chairman. The Crystal Palace Scholarship was presented to Frederick William Stebbings, of the Canterbury-road, Old Kent-road, board school. A certificate of fitness of the Shaftesbury industrial school-ship, duly signed by the Home Secretary, was received. The board adjourned for their recess till Oct. 2.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton presided on Wednesday afternoon over the reopening of the Whitechapel Public Baths and Washhouses, which were erected some years ago in Goulston-square, Goulston-street, High-street, by a private committee. They have now been extended and repaired under the powers contained in the Baths and Wash-houses Acts. The building contains seven first and fourteen second-class women's baths; and twenty-one first and forty-seven second-class men's baths; while there are also eighty-four tubs, with all necessary appliances, in the wash-houses.

The Society of Apothecaries have awarded their prizes for medical students as follows:—The gold medal to T. B. Franklin Eminson, of St. Mary's Hospital, and the silver medal and books to W. Egerton Starling, of Guy's Hospital. They have also awarded their prizes for young women as follows:—The gold medal to Alice Graham, of 155, Hungerford-road, N.W., and the silver medal to Mary Isabella Webb, of West Hill Lodge, Hampstead, N.W. The third in order of merit received a prize in books from Miss Twining, of Twickenham. The papers of many of the young ladies showed considerable knowledge and ability.

The annual excursion in connection with the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union took place on Monday, Mr. Henry Bicknell, of Cavendish House, Clapham-common, having placed the handsome grounds attached to his residence at the disposal of the committee. A considerable number of working men, accompanied by their wives and children, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for a day's healthful recreation and amusement. The programme, which was carried out under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the indefatigable chairman, included a number of athletic contests by members of the different clubs. The band of the Haggerston Club was in attendance, and played popular selections during the day. In the evening the prizes, which consisted of books, won by the successful competitors in the athletic sports, were distributed by Mr. Bicknell.

A dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Agar-Ellis as to the religion in which their children shall be educated came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Monday. Before the marriage Mr. Agar-Ellis had promised that any children born to them should be Roman Catholics, like their mother; but, his convictions as a Protestant having become stronger since his marriage, he now desires to send the three daughters, the eldest of whom is twelve years of age, into the country to be brought up as Protestants. The Vice-Chancellor said it was the law of every civilised country and of Christianity that the wife should submit to the husband, and the pre-nuptial promise which had been pleaded had been decided over and over again not to be binding. The Court would not interfere with the father in the bringing up of his children, and Vice-Chancellor Malins ordered that they should not be taken to a Roman Catholic church or to confession.

It is believed that never since the passing of Sir John Lubbock's Act did so many people make holiday as on Monday last. Many of the places of resort in and around the metropolis were not so crowded as on previous occasions, but the excursionists to the seaside and other places at a distance from town, including those who left London on Saturday, are said to have never been more numerous. The Great Western Railway booked from its London stations to its country stations between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon 28,000 persons; the bookings at Waterloo station are estimated to have amounted to about 50,000; the Great Eastern Railway conveyed 62,000 persons from London; and the southern railway lines also carried several thousands to the seaside. The omnibuses, tramcars, and river steam-boats were, as usual, crowded with passengers the whole day; and all the open spaces about London had their share of visitors. On Hampstead-heath alone it is estimated that there were about 30,000 persons. The number of persons present at some of the principal resorts of holiday-makers were as follows:—Crystal Palace, 44,078; Alexandra Palace, about 45,000; Kew Gardens, which were opened at ten o'clock, 57,000; the Zoological Society's Gardens, 27,393; the South Kensington Museum, 14,058; the British Museum, 6595; the Tower, 2000; the Grosvenor Gallery, 3500; and the Royal Academy, 5953. It is also stated that 12,800 persons visited the Brighton Aquarium. The gardens and conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington were open to the public all day on Bank Holiday. The weather was fine until between nine and ten o'clock at night, when rain fell heavily.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, E. J., to be Chaplain to the Islington Infirmary.
Bray, T. W.; Vicar of St. James's, Barrow-in-Furness.
Bryans, Henry Allen, late Curate of Prees, Salop; an Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, diocese of London.
Eyre, Alfred Collet; Curate of Middle and East Claydon, Bucks.
Fairbrother, James; Curate-in-Charge of Shenley, Bucks.
Fletcher, H. M.; Rector of Grassmere, Westmorland.
Hawkins, Sir John Cæsar, Bart.; Rector of Chelmsford.
Keymer, N., jun.; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Middlestown, near Wakefield.
Maudsley, W.; Vicar of Cumwhitton, Cumberland.
M'Creery, H. W.; Vicar of St. Helen's, Sandford-with-Cothill, Berks.
Ostle, W.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London.
Stewart, D. D., Vicar of Maidstone; Rector of Coulsdon, Surrey.
Tudor, Thomas Owen; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Blandford.
Venables, George; Rural Dean of the Flegg Hundred, Norfolk.
Watson, J.; Vicar of Whittech, Cumberland.—*Guardian.*

The Temple Church is closed for the Long Vacation, and will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Rev. John Henry Cheadle, M.A., Minor Canon of Bristol, has been appointed Minor Canon in Westminster Abbey.

The preacher at the opening of the Church Congress at Sheffield on Tuesday, Oct. 1, is to be the Bishop of Ripon.

The Bishop of Truro on Tuesday reopened the Church of St. Perran, Cornwall, the second oldest church in England.

At Bignor, Sussex, the parish church was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester on Sunday, July 28, after a complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. Street, R.A.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Bishop of Chichester curator of Lambeth Palace Library, in succession to the late Bishop of Lichfield.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Jude, Kensal-green, erected almost entirely at the cost of the late Mr. Benjamin Shaw, to supply the spiritual wants of a growing neighbourhood.

The Bishop of Rochester has opened a new Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, in place of a smaller building originally founded by a lady who, herself a lifelong invalid, desired to provide country air for women and children in London.

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury issued to the clergy of his diocese a recommendation that those who have during the past months prayed for peace should now—through the General Thanksgiving—return thanks to God that their prayers have been thus far answered.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Bride, Whalley Range, a building in the Geometrical style, from designs of Messrs. Pennington and Brigden. It has cost £6167, and will accommodate 594 persons. The Rev. K. L. Jones is the first Vicar.

A complimentary dinner has been given to the Bishop of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, by a number of his friends, at St. James's Hall Restaurant. There were more than fifty present, consisting mainly of the Bishop's old pupils at the King's School, Canterbury. The chair was taken by the Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

A special thanksgiving service for peace was held in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, on Sunday. After an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Arthur Robins, a "Te Deum," played by the full band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), was sung with great effect. At the close of the service the band played the National Anthem.

The Bishop of Cape Town has received anonymously a New South Wales Government Debenture bond of the value of £500, payable in 1889, but bearing interest at 5 per cent till then, for establishing a mission among the Mohammedans in Cape Town. The Rev. W. F. Norris, Vicar of Buckingham, has received in the last five weeks £1100 for the expenses of the Central African Mission.

A meeting in support of the missionary work carried on in the diocese of Maritzburg, Natal, was held on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P. The Bishop of Maritzburg gave an account of the efforts which had been made to extend Christianity in Natal; and resolutions advocating an extension of the work were adopted.

An address of congratulation, accompanied with a handsome clock, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. H. Watts on Wednesday, in commemoration of their golden wedding. Mr. Watts has been for thirty years connected with the Vicar-General's Office in Doctors'-commons, and has for the same period been an attendant on the Upper House of Convocation. The address was signed by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Exeter, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Townsend, the Rev. F. S. May, and Messrs. Thomas and Arthur Ryder.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. Sidney Graves Hamilton, B.A., Scholar of Balliol, Mr. Arthur Elam Haigh, Scholar of Corpus, and Mr. Alexander Francis Maxwell Lockhart, Scholar of Hertford, have been elected Fellows of Hertford College. Messrs. Frederick William Fox and George Longridge, commoners, have been nominated to Hulmeian Exhibitions at Brasenose. The following have been elected from Winchester School to close scholarships at New College:—Messrs. Oman, Pearson, Parr, Fort (classical), and Price and Sharpe (mathematical).

At Winchester the prizes have been awarded as follow:—The Queen's Gold Medals—Latin Verse, J. A. Fort; English Essay, C. W. C. Oman. The Queen's Silver Medals—Latin Speech, O. M. R. Thackwell; English Speech, the Hon. W. W. Palmer. Wardens and Fellows' Prizes—Greek Iambics, J. A. Fort. The usual midsummer concert was given on Wednesday.

Yesterday week Eton closed for the vacation, which lasts till Sept. 18. The members of the College Rifle Corps, proceeding to the camp at Stony Stratford, breakfasted at eight o'clock in the college hall on Friday morning, parading later on at the New Schools, whence, under the command of Major Warre, the battalion marched to the Great Western station at Slough, and proceeded by special train to Wolverton. The corps remain about a week under canvas at Stony Stratford.

Professor Fuller has resigned the Chair of Mathematics at Aberdeen University, which he held for twenty-seven years.

The Grand Duchess of Hesse presented the prizes to the successful students at Eastbourne College on the 1st inst., in the presence of a distinguished company.

The distribution of prizes, cadetships, and medals gained during the past year by the students at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, took place on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The annual celebration of Founder's Day and prize-giving at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove, took place on July 30.

The prizes at King's School, Chester, were distributed on the 1st inst. Canon Blomfield, who presided, alluded in his opening speech to the fact that it was the last time they should meet in the old school-room.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Edward's School, Oxford, took place on July 30—the Earl of Devon presiding. The Warden, the Rev. A. B. Simeon, spoke with much thankfulness of the steady progress of the school.

The annual distribution of prizes at Dulwich College took place last Saturday. Dr. Carver, the Head Master, read a list of the honours and distinctions obtained by the boys at the Universities during the past two years. Gold and silver medals had also been awarded by the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Government Department of Science and Art, and certificates obtained from the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board; and all the boys (five in number) who left the college after the last examination to proceed to the Universities obtained open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge.

July 30 was prize-day at Clifton College. A goodly list of honours obtained by scholars during the past year was read by the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Percival.

July 30 was prize-day at Sherborne School. The proceedings began by a service in the Abbey Church, at which the recently appointed Bishop of Pretoria preached. A new aisle has been added to the school chapel as a memorial to the late Head Master, the Rev. H. D. Harper.

At Dorset County School the annual prize-giving took place, under the presidency of Mr. Hastings B. Middleton, on the 31st ult., in the presence of a large gathering of friends.

The 1st inst. was prize-day at Stonyhurst College, and additional interest was given to the proceedings by the laying of the foundation-stone of a new building. The Bishop of Salford performed the ceremony, and spoke on the necessity of a good secular and religious education. The Bishop of Newport was also present and several Catholic noblemen, together with a large body of the influential Catholic gentry.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Dover distributed the prizes at Dover College.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, took place on the 1st inst., under the presidency of Lord Ebury.

At Dunheved College, Launceston, the prizes were distributed on the 30th ult. In the ladies' class there was a close rivalry between Blanche Hewett and Mary S. Hutton.

The seventh Whitworth Scholarship, gained by students of the Oldham School of Science and Art, has been awarded to Joseph E. Needham, who is sixth on the list of the successful candidates, and second in the highest number of marks for science subjects in the theoretical section. In the competition between the 1875 scholars for the Whitworth Scholarship prizes, Franklin Garside has, for the third time, kept his place and carried off the fourth prize, value £40; of the 1877 scholars, Fred. Ogden has won the first prize, £100, in addition to the £100 per annum. F. Garside is placed third in the final competition. These students are attending classes at the Owens College, Manchester.

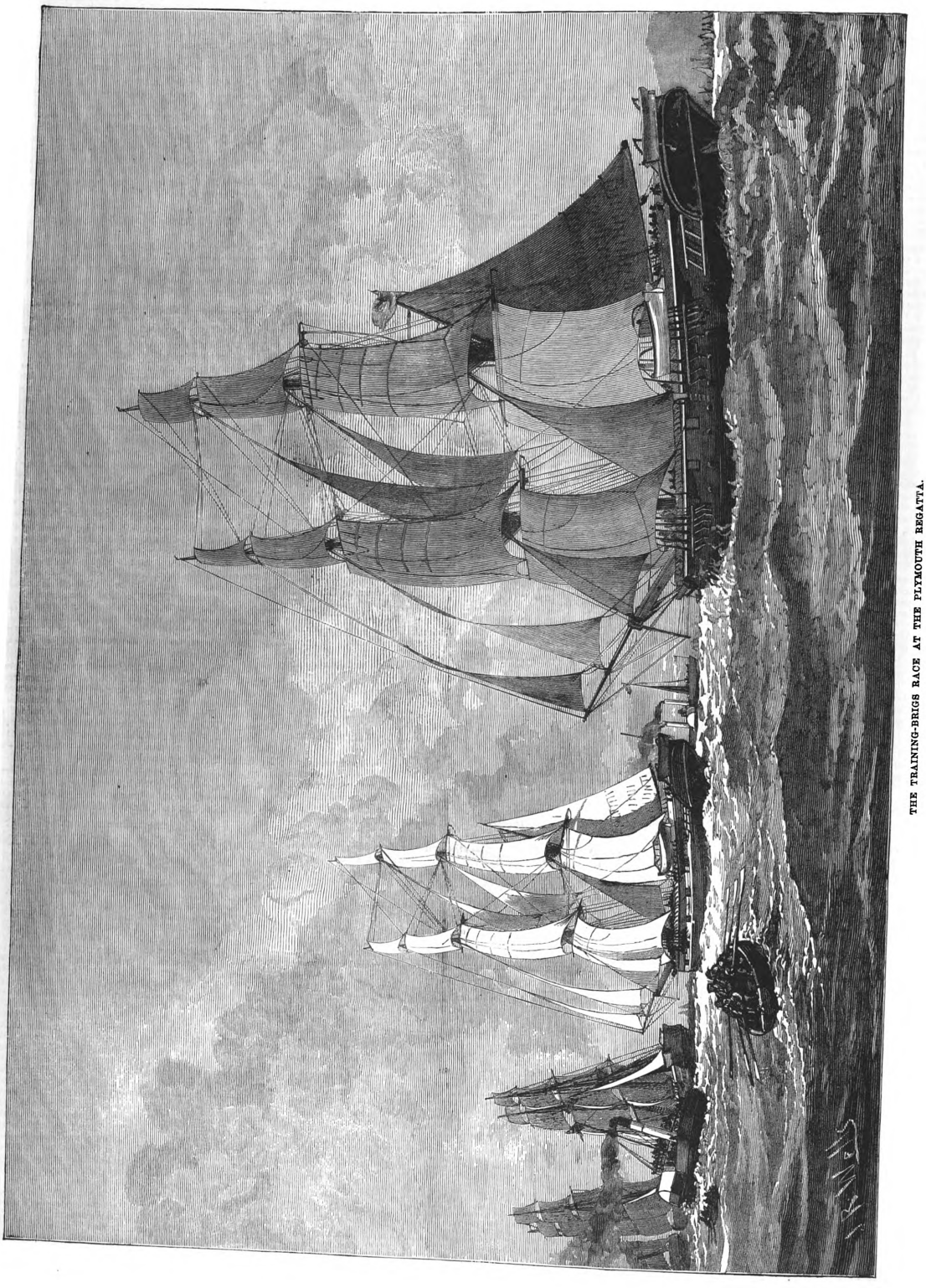
From the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, we receive the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships, 1878:—Thomas Mather, 21, pattern-maker; William Groves, 20, mechanical engineer, Crewe; William H. Tozer, 21, engine-fitter, Exeter; Zachary H. Kingdon, 21, mechanical engineer, Manchester; Thomas Duckworth, 21, marine engineer, Liverpool; Joseph E. Needham, 21, pattern-maker, Oldham.

Mr. Cross has appointed the following gentlemen to be Commissioners under the Endowed Schools (Scotland) Bill:—Lord Moncrieff, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Sir J. Watson, Mr. Tait, Dr. Donaldson, Mr. J. A. Campbell.

TRAINING-BRIGS' RACE AT PLYMOUTH.

At Plymouth Regatta, which was held on Friday, the 26th ult., there was a sailing-race between five of her Majesty's brigs maintained at different ports for the training of seamen for the Royal Navy. These were the Seaflower, a vessel of 433 tons burden, armed with eight guns, which is tender to H.M.S. Boscawen at Portland; the Sealark, 311 tons, employed as tender to H.M.S. Ganges at Falmouth; the Liberty, 447 tons, tender to H.M.S. Implacable at Devonport; the Squirrel, of the same size, tender at the same port to H.M.S. Impregnable; and the Marten, 489 tons, carrying ten guns, tender to H.M.S. St. Vincent at Portsmouth. They were moored inside the Breakwater in the order named, the Seaflower lying to the westward. The wind was about north-west and variable at eleven o'clock in the morning, when the brigs started, the Sealark getting off first and leading in fine style, followed by the Squirrel, Liberty, Marten, and Seaflower, through the eastern channel. The course was through the eastern channel of the Breakwater to the Mewstone, thence to Penlee Point, and back through the western channel to Jenny Cliff, and round a mark off the Melampus Buoy, a distance of about sixteen miles. There were two prizes, a piece of plate value twenty-five guineas and a silver cup value five guineas, presented by the Mayor of Plymouth. Rounding the eastern end of the Breakwater, the Liberty took the lead slightly, but the Marten, Sealark, and Squirrel were holding well on to her, and the Seaflower was considerably astern. They then got into line about a cable's-length distant in the above order, the Seaflower lumbering along and gradually creeping up. The wind was free, and at this point the Marten came out and promised to make good running; but after passing the buoy, when they hauled up on the starboard tack, the Liberty gained a decided advantage, and only the Squirrel competed with her at all closely towards the end of the race. The Seaflower and Sealark gave up the contest at the end of the first round, when the wind had fallen light. The race was won by the Liberty, subject to a protest made by the Commanders of the Squirrel and Marten, who alleged that the Liberty had quitted her anchorage before the starting-gun was fired. Our Illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. W. Gibbons, of Plymouth.

Lord Norton has accepted the presidency of the Social Science Congress, to be held at Cheltenham in October next.



THE TRAINING-BRIGS RACE AT THE PLYMOUTH REGATTA.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY.

THE TRAINING-SHIP RACE AT THE PLYMOUTH REGATTA.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY AT GUILDHALL.

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs went into the City on Saturday last to receive from the Lord Mayor and Corporation the honorary gift of the civic franchise. Three private carriages, the first conveying Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary; the second containing the Marquis of Salisbury, with Lady Salisbury, Lady Maude Cecil, and Miss Alderson; and the last carrying Lord Robert Cecil, with Mr. Philip Wodehouse Currie, Lord Salisbury's secretary, passed from Whitehall to Guildhall, along the Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, and Cheapside. It was half-past five in the afternoon when they started from the Ministers' official residences in Downing-street. They were much cheered by the people along the streets. The entrance to the City, at Temple Bar, was adorned with two rows of flags, and with a trophy erected on the site of the ancient gateway. A wooden side arch, to correspond with the remaining stone arch, was put up on the side next the great eastern tower of the New Law Courts. Each of these side arches was surmounted by a silver griffin, like the heraldic supporters of the City of London arms, upholding Venetian masts, gilt and decked with scarlet, between which extended a band displaying the motto "Peace with Honour." Many flags were hung out in Fleet-street and further along the route; and St. Dunstan's and other church bells were set ringing. The carriages were escorted by a small detachment of City police. At Guildhall the front court-yard was partly inclosed and covered with an awning. This formed an elegant pavilion, with tiers of seats for twelve hundred spectators. Its interior was decorated with mirrors at the four corners, emblazoned shields, trophies of flags, masses of verdant shrubs, and garlands of bright flowers. Messrs. Simmonds were the contractors for the decoration, and Mr. John Wills, the florist, supplied his part, all under the direction of the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones, and the City Lands Committee of the Common Council, with Mr. Colls at its head. The interior of Guildhall was fitted up for the occasion.

The City Library, where the Lord Mayor received the illustrious visitors of the Corporation, is a beautiful modern Gothic hall. The scene here, as well as in the entrance pavilion or vestibule, was splendid and lively, with plenty of rich dresses of ladies, municipal robes, official and military uniforms; while the bands of the Artillery Company and of the London Rifle Volunteers made spirit-stirring music. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, who wore Court levée dress, with the ribbons, George and star of the Garter, were greeted by the Lord Mayor, Sir T. S. Owden, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. After the due salutations, their Lordships passed into the Great Hall, through an avenue of palms and ferns in every room, staircase, and corridor.

The Great Hall was prepared for the ceremonial by erecting a dais, under a canopy decorated with arabesques, for the principal personages concerned; and there were ten tiers of seats for members of the Common Council, and at each end of the hall twenty tiers of seats for other spectators, to the number altogether of nearly two thousand. Banners of the City Companies were ranged above the doors, and the sunlight through the stained glass windows, falling on the marble statuary, had a beautiful effect. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in the Music Gallery. The two Ministers of State, conducted by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and some other Aldermen and Common Councilmen, took their seats on the dais. The Court of the Common Council was opened in due form, the Lord Mayor presiding; and the Town Clerk read the resolutions of the 18th inst., that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, should be presented to each of their Lordships, for their conduct at the Congress of Berlin. The necessary formal documents were produced, certificates of their admission in 1874 to the Merchant Taylor' Company, and a voucher from the "Compurgators" that both were honest men, who would pay scot and bear lot, and not defraud the City or the Queen. Each of their Lordships then made his solemn declaration of allegiance, loyalty, and fidelity; after which the City Chamberlain addressed first Lord Beaconsfield, and secondly Lord Salisbury, in set terms of special commendation, referring to their late political achievements. The Prime Minister briefly replied, and was followed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They inscribed their names in the roll of City freemen, and the proceedings were ordered to be entered in the journals of the Court. Our Illustration shows Lord Beaconsfield reading the prescribed declaration from a paper held in his hand.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the two Ministers, with a numerous and distinguished company, including the other members of the Cabinet, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield there made another speech, claiming for himself and his Government the credit of having secured for Europe a general peace which he believed would be enduring, because every one of the Powers, including Russia, was benefited, and not one was humiliated, by the arrangements now concluded. Lord Salisbury, in the same strain, declared his persuasion that we had done with the Eastern Question, and that a period of peace and prosperity had been opened, and that all rancorous controversy should now cease. The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Stanley, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith were among the Ministers who spoke at this banquet.

The gold caskets in which the freedom of the City was presented were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Stephen Smith and Son, of Covent-garden.

Mr. Alderman George Hurst, J.P., has been unanimously elected Mayor of Bedford, in the place of Mr. Taylor, deceased.

The steel corvette Cleopatra, 2377 tons, was launched on the 1st inst. from the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co. Mrs. John Elder, widow of the late eminent Clyde shipbuilder, named the vessel.

Bishop Rigg, who has been appointed to the diocese of Dunkeld by the decree re-establishing a Papal hierarchy in Scotland, was on Monday installed in his charge. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel, Dundee, in presence of a large number of clergy and laity. An address was presented to the Bishop, along with a set of vestments and a service of altar plate valued at £400.

A remarkable gathering took place on Wednesday in the quiet Somersetshire village of Wedmore, a number of learned men having assembled to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the signing, by Alfred the Great, of the peace of Wedmore. Papers were read and speeches made by Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, Professor Earle, Bishop Clifford, and others, contending for the probability that Alfred lived at Wedmore and signed there the peace that terminated hostilities between him and his enemies. There was a special service in the parish church in the morning, the Bishop of Bath and Wells preaching the sermon. At midday there was a meeting for the reading of papers, in the afternoon a luncheon, and in the evening a public tea meeting.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The period has arrived when, in the ordinary course of things, the Prime Minister has to make his diagnosis; and, finding as a rule that the House is suffering not only from extreme physical lassitude, but also from inability to grasp an idea savouring not of grouse or yachting, prescribes the magic remedy of prorogation. But this is an extraordinary Session. Having called Parliament together much earlier than usual, the Government, by way of making amends, now ask our Legislators to sit further into August than is their wont. Not that Ministers themselves are not in need of rest and change. On Monday the somnolent oratory long drawn out of the Earl of Northbrook sent Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor off into a placid dose which made the chubby half-smiling face of the Chairman of Committees appear more cherubic than ever. Earl Granville had flown. Neither Lord Derby nor Lord Carnarvon sat below the gangway to disquiet the minds of Ministers, albeit the Duke of Richmond buttonholed the Home Secretary for some minutes near the Throne, seemingly in case any exMinister might crop up to make some further Cabinet disclosure which might be checked by a dogmatic negative from Mr. Cross. Whilst the Prime Minister gently slumbered, Lord Cranbrook sat by his side actively taking notes of points in Lord Northbrook's speech to be replied to. The late Governor-General of India was emphatically, if inaudibly, insisting that the petitions he had presented from Calcutta complaining of the increase of taxation in India ought to be seriously considered with a view to lessening public expenditure. This evil of growing taxation was regarded by the noble Earl as being a greater danger to India than the proximity of Russia to Armenia. Lord Cranbrook, however, maintained that the Government had, as a matter of fact, laid the foundation of a better fiscal system in India. The Secretary for India went into particulars to support his argument; and Lord Napier of Magdala, in expressing his opinion on the matter, trusted that the formation of railways in India would still be encouraged and that the Indian Army would not be further reduced. The Irish Tenant Right Bill then came up for second reading, but was negatived by 25 to 8 votes.

The Duke of Connaught's Establishment Bill was read the third time and passed on Tuesday; a few other measures were advanced a stage; and the Earl of Camperdown initiated a seasonable conversation, which will presumably have considerable influence in inducing employers to reinstate where possible the men who were called away to join the Reserves, but who have lately been dismissed. Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Bury, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardwell, Lord Waveney, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Monk all added their voices in support of Lord Camperdown's kindly motion.

The Royal assent was given on Thursday to the Duke of Connaught's Establishment Bill and to many other bills. Several measures having been advanced a stage, the whole business of the evening was disposed of in little more than thirty minutes.

COMMONS.

Government had a larger majority than they could have anticipated. Ere the House divided, in the small hours of Saturday morning last, however, the current of debate on the Marquis of Hartington's resolutions had to be continued by Lord Elcho, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Courtney, and, quickly eluding the small fry, was lashed into so much fury by Mr. Roebuck (who appears to be a kind of Minister unattached), Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Butt, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that it was accepted as a relief when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and threw oil on the troubled waters in an admirably-reasoned speech, which Mr. Sullivan and the Marquis of Hartington, who spoke last of all, had not time to reply to. Cheering loud and long-continued greeted the result of the division:—

Voted against the Marquis of Hartington's Resolutions ...	338
Voted for the Resolutions	195
Majority...	143

As a matter of form, Mr. Plunket's amendment was then put and agreed to. Among the Liberals who supported the Government on this occasion were Mr. Butt and sixteen other Irish members, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Roebuck, Sir N. Rothschild, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Yeaman, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. W. H. Foster; whilst the Marquis of Hartington's following was further lessened by the abstention of several Liberals from voting at all.

The House became thin by degrees and beautifully less on Monday. Its capacity for enjoyment had not altogether gone, however. Laughter was raised, though it was difficult to see wherefore, by Mr. J. Holms's notice of a motion next Session for the shortening of Parliaments. Laughter was also provoked by a slip on the part of Mr. Cross, who, in giving a matter-of-fact explanation of the arrest and retention in custody of a Mr. Harman for stealing his own opera-glass, barked out in his habitual positive voice the strange statement that the same gentleman had been taken into custody last year. When Mr. Gorst showed the right hon. gentleman he was in error in supposing it was the same person, Mr. Cross naïvely exclaimed, "Oh, another gentleman, was it?" Whereupon the House laughed afresh. The state to which hon. members have been brought by the prolongation of the Session may thus be imagined. Not that all the questions were of a parochial nature. We presume we must admit some few were of an Imperial character. Colonel Stanley, for example, favoured Mr. Hayter with a little preliminary Cyprus Budget when he foreshadowed that £10,000 would be taken for the staff, £25,000 for works, and £40,000 for stores. Laconic as ever, Mr. Bourke vouchsafed the answer to Mr. C. B. Denison that Government had an eye on General Kauffman, the Russian Commander reported to be at the head of a military expedition south of the Oxus threatening Balkh, in Afghan territory. Then Sir Stafford Northcote forecasted the course of business so far as to say that the Supplementary Estimates would be considered this week, and the report on the Irish Intermediate Education Bill next Monday; that the Bishopric's Bill would be persevered with; but that the Criminal Code and Medical Acts Bills would be dropped. Opposition cheers welcomed Lord William Hay on his taking the oaths and his seat for the Haddington Burghs; and a new writ for Boston was issued, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Malcolm. The House having resolved itself into a kind of jury, various hon. members displayed considerable forensic ability in discussing the execution of a native of Tanna on board H.M.S. Beagle on Sept. 25 1877. Mr. Gorst was counsel for the unfortunate individual strung up at the yard-arm of the Beagle; and the gist of his argument was that her Majesty's Navy ought not to be transformed into a pack of Beagles, if the expression may be allowed. The Attorney-General was leading counsel for the officers of the Beagle, but found a shrewd and smart critic in Sir Charles Dilke, who has much improved as a ready debater this Session, albeit his ironic manner still smacks rather too much of the style of the heavy villain of the Vic. Sir Henry James, the Solicitor-General, and Sir William Harcourt were also among the luminaries who endeavoured to throw light on the case, regarding which Mr. W. H. Smith's reasonable explanation on the part of the Government eventually satisfied Mr. Gorst. The depreciation of silver in India was a text on which Sir George Campbell waxed loquacious, with the result that Mr. Cave returned a reassuring answer to the hon. member for Kirkcaldy. Evidence of commendable industry in the mastery of a number of figures was shown by Lord George Hamilton in introducing thus late in the Session the Education Estimates, which amount this year to £2,149,000, being £178,000 more than last year's. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone warned the noble Lord against the increasing expenses, the right hon. member for Bradford maintaining that 15s. a head was as high as they ought to go for educational purposes. The vote was ultimately sanctioned, as were the votes of £307,414 for the Science and Art Department, £331,812 for public education in Scotland, £84,790 for the British Museum, £9233 for the National Gallery, and £1500 for the National Portrait Gallery.

The Supplementary Estimates were on Tuesday introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote, who occupied little time in disposing of the large figures it fell to his lot to deal with. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had expected when he brought forward his Budget of £83,230,000 that that revenue would have covered all the supplementary expenses incurred owing to the complications in the East. But the expenditure had proved larger than he anticipated. In addition to the £748,000 for the transport of the Indian troops to Malta, he had to ask for £2,618,000. This sum would be absorbed in this way:—"£1,845,000 for the Army, £678,000 for the Navy, £75,000 for the Civil Service, and a balance of nearly £20,000 for winding up the old Abyssinian accounts." Nor was this all. The right hon. Baronet intimated that a further vote for the Kaffir War would probably have to be asked for. To gild the pill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his opinion that this abnormal expenditure had prevented war. To make good the deficiency he proposed to issue Exchequer Bonds to the amount of £2,000,000; and before March next it might be necessary to renew the £2,750,000 of Exchequer Bonds which would then fall due. This putting off for to-morrow what he thought should be done to-day did not satisfy Mr. Childers, who went through the multiplication-table to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was establishing a dangerous precedent. Mr. Gladstone, in a brief and effective speech, indorsed the protest of Mr. Childers. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, justified the action of the Government; and, after a time, the resolution was agreed to. But a storm was brewing in the last stage of the discussion. Major O'Gorman was seen to be in a state of ferment. Angry exclamations came from the hon. and gallant member. His excitement grew and grew until it culminated in a series of persistent interruptions of Colonel Stanley whilst the Secretary for War was engaged in explaining to Major Nolan the present position of the Reserve men. "Hear, hear!" thundered out the Major every other moment. Though called to order by the Speaker, he resolutely defended his right "to cry, 'Hear, hear,' after every comma, after every semicolon, that is spoken by the hon. and gallant member." This opinion Major O'Gorman stoutly adhered to in spite of remonstrance after remonstrance. He thus brought down upon himself a severe punishment. He was actually "named" by the Speaker. Any ordinary being would, it might have been imagined, have sunk through the floor at this humiliation. But the Major is not by any means an ordinary being. He was in a mood not to be affected either by being "named" or by being asked "to withdraw" on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At length he rose with deliberation, bowed to the Speaker, and left the House still considering what should be done with so high and mighty an offender. Before the adjournment, however, £3,185,000 was voted to Colonel Stanley for transport and other services.

The Major being duly penitent on Wednesday morning, the hon. and gallant member was, at the request of Mr. O'Sullivan, invited to re-enter the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms duly escorted Major O'Gorman in; and the gallant Major smoothed the ruffled feelings of everyone, as the Speaker, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Hartington acknowledged. The apology gravely read by Major O'Gorman, was as follows:—

> Mr. Speaker,—Sir: I beg leave to submit myself to you and this honourable House to express my deep regret at the occurrence which took place last night, and to hope that you and this honourable House will accept my apology (Cheers). I trust I may be allowed to add that I acted under the greatest possible exasperation. That, however, is not now the question. What I offer you and this honourable House is an expression of my deepest regret (Hear, hear).

Mr. Dilwyn then fruitlessly endeavoured to get a Committee on the Civil Service Estimates appointed; Mr. Hayter vainly sought to reduce the Cyprus vote by £25,000, but the Marquis of Hartington succeeded in inducing Colonel Stanley to be less reticent with regard to the island; and various Civil Service votes were easily sanctioned.

There was little worth recording in the proceedings of the House on Thursday. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship of Canada necessitated the motion for a new writ for the election of a representative of Argyleshire in his stead. Mr. Cross brought up a report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the representation of the county of Clare, Sir Bryan O'Loghlin, who had been elected as one of the members for that county, having subsequently accepted the office of Attorney-General in Victoria. The report stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, the seat ought not to be declared vacant until the hon. Baronet had had an opportunity of appearing before it, and that the Committee ought to be reappointed next Session for that purpose. On the motion, then, of Mr. Cross it was agreed upon that an address be presented to the Crown praying that the report be communicated by the Colonial Secretary to Sir B. O'Loghlin. In reply to Mr. Gregory, Mr. Talbot said that a circular had been sent by the Board of Trade to the railway companies with respect to the adoption of continuous footboards. Mr. Cross informed Sir E. Wilmott that he hoped to be able to frame a bill for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor, to be considered next Session. In reply to questions from Mr. Anderson and Mr. Whitwell, Lord J. Manners said that the question of a syllable or letter scale of charge for telegrams had been carefully considered, but serious practical difficulties prevented its adoption. The International Postal Congress was held in Paris in May and June last, and the Telegraphic Congress would be held in London in the course of next year. With respect to assimilating the rates from the Continent to London and the provinces he was in communication with the foreign Governments, and he hoped that the result would be satisfactory, although he could not give a positive assurance. Several motions relating chiefly to Naval matters were discussed throughout the night, occasioning the postponement to a late hour of the Committee of Supply, and thus disconcerting the arrangements of the Government, who are unable to wind up the Session until the last vote is taken.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Dr. John Sibbald to be one of the paid Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

Hôtel Bien Secret, Boulevard Cache-Cache,
Paris, Aug. 7.

No; my good friends in the Straits of Malacca; no, my amiable correspondents from the Bight of Benin, the Desert of Gobi, and Lake Mumphremagog; no, dear ladies who have just published three-volume novels which you wish me to review (I am not a reviewer), or volumes of poems (I have no poetry in my soul), or ballads and waltzes (I can neither sing nor play); no, my excellent friends who demand cures for warts, the etymology of the word "cockroach," the address of a new laundry (I have done, for ever, with the washerwomen), prescriptions to the Bluecoat School, situations as shorthand-writing secretaries, bundles of foreign postage-stamps (with a few autographs of Shakspeare, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Henry Irving thrown in) for a fancy fair;—you will not for some weeks be in a position to be, epistolarily speaking, "down" on me. I have quitted the land which gave me birth, and have withdrawn myself to the Continent. Nobody (save the French police, who know everything) is aware of my precise address in Paris. The Hôtel Bien Secret is a subterfuge: the Boulevard Cache-Cache is a blind. Many storeys high, in a remote quarter of Lutetia, I lie *perdu*, keeping myself studiously aloof from my compatriots, who, in their thousands, are patronising the Grand Hôtel, the Louvre, and the Lille et Albion. I don't want to meet in the Rue de Rivoli, or in the Boulevard de Capucins, the estimable, but too friendly, folk whom I met last week in Pall-mall or the Strand. When I go to the Exhibition I shall put on a pair of green spectacles and a false nose—a nose of a pale hue.

Do you blame me? Do you grudge me my retirement? Since I came home from the Conference at Constantinople, in April, 1877, I have never been further from London than Brighton; and in the course of fifteen months I have had just seven entirely free Saturdays for rest and quiet. And now—joy! joy!—the post will not come in, for me; I shall not read (with a pair of scissors in one hand and a paste-brush in the other) the English newspapers. The French journals (delightful thought!) can all be skimmed in half an hour while you are sipping your "mazagran" or your "Bavarosse au chocolat" in front of the Café des Ténébres. I am not afraid of sitting outside the Café des Ténébres, because it is miles away from the English quarter, and is frequented mainly by French commercial travellers. They will take me for an English bagman. Pleasant incognito!

I hope that the servants at home will not fight over the apportionment of their board wages. I think that the greengrocer has been settled with; and as for the milkman, he must be patient until September. On one point my mind is quite at ease. I have been (since the elopement of "Ginger," a little old red tom-cat that I much prized) quite catless and dogless, and I know that I have left no four-footed friends behind me to be neglected or, worse, utterly starved. I don't think I ever saw a wofuller sight than one which I came across three days before I left town in Grosvenor-square. On the doorstep of a lordly mansion in that patrician locality—a grand house, with the shutters from attic to basement securely closed—there sat, looking infinitely disconsolate, a large, sleek tabby, with gooseberry eyes. The cat evidently belonged to the house; the family had as evidently left town for the autumnal recess; and I want to know what is to become of that tabby with the gooseberry eyes. How many days will pass before the poor creature is reduced to a skeleton, and die of inanition on a dunghill, to be skinned, perchance, by some fur-hunting harridan?

Mem: It is computed that in Paris six thousand dogs have been hanged or poisoned this week through the merciful resolve of their owners not to subject the animals to the torture of the strap-muzzle, the use of which has just been prescribed by an ordinance of the Prefect of Police. If plenty of water were provided in the streets for dogs there would be no need at all for muzzles, not even in the modified form of the wire "strawberry pottle," or the "shovel," which last protrudes from beneath the animal's lower jaw, and both of which permit him to open his mouth freely, while they prevent him from biting.

There is something, after all, in being candid, even if the candour amount mainly to a confession of roguery. What do you think of the following morsel of cool impudence from a Parisian paper:—

AVIS AUX CAPITALISTES.

JOUEUR acc: à Monaco pe. ½ des benef. 250 au Fig.

This is intended to read, I suppose, "*Un joueur accompagnerait une personne à Monaco sous la condition de recevoir un tiers des bénéfices gagnés. S'adresser 250 au bureau du Figaro.*" A gambler wishes to accompany a person to Monaco on condition of receiving one third of his winnings! But what are you to do with your gambler if, after having been foolish enough to take him to Monaco, or, rather, Monte Carlo, and to supply him with money to play with, you discover that there are no winnings, but rather the reverse? Are you entitled to beat or kick your gambler to the extent, say, of two thirds of your losses?

The rare event has occurred of the elevation of a young lady to the rank of a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The last lady so favoured was, I believe, Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, the famous painter, to whose breast the Cross of the Legion was pinned by the august hands of the Empress Eugénie herself, during the absence in Algeria of Napoleon III. in 1864. "My husband," said the Empress to the delighted artist, "has appointed me Regent; and this is the first act of my Regency." Several Sisters of Charity earned by their courage and devotion the military medal during the war of 1870; but the higher distinction of the Legion has now been conferred on Mademoiselle Dodu, telegraphic operator at the station of Montreuil-sous-Bois. This heroic maiden intercepted a telegram dispatched from the Prussian head-quarters to the General of an outlying division, and thus prevented the destruction of half a dozen French regiments. She was taken prisoner by the Germans, tried by court-martial, and condemned to death; but the capitulation of Paris and the signing of the preliminaries of peace saved her life. Very richly has Mademoiselle Dodu earned the Cross of the Legion, with its proud legend, "Honneur et Patrie."

The Greek press has not yet arrived at such a degree of culture as to be aware that the Earl of Beaconsfield's title is (in defiance of the suggestions of spelling) pronounced "Beconsfield." In a recent number of the "Ephemeris" of Athens I find the Premier mentioned as "*O Komes Beekonsphild*," thus lengthening the e where it should be short, and shortening it where it should be long. Lord Salisbury's name seems to be even more puzzling to the editor of the "Ephemeris." The noble co-Plenipotentiary is called "O Markisios Soalsburu." The Greek u is, of course, pronounced as the Latins pronounce i and as we pronounce e; but Romaic has no sound answering to the first syllable in "Salisbury" which we (again in defiance of the suggestions of spelling) pronounce "Saulsbury." And yet we don't say "Saul-volatile." We *do* say that a singer with an "alto" and another with a "contralto" voice sang before an "altar" placed in an "alcove" at "St. Albans." When shall we have a "Pronunciation Congress?"

There is a gentleman attached to the Paris *Figaro*, who writes under the signature of "Jean de Paris," who is good enough to volunteer to give his readers every day in the week "a piece of good advice." I note one of his latest examples of *un conseil par jour*. It is an infallible cure for corns. Take the herb chervil when it is in flower, and rub the afflicted parts with the flowers and the leaves thereof. When the winter comes you will find that a perfect cure has been effected. This is all very well; but who ever saw the herb chervil out of a greengrocers' in Covent-garden market? I am speaking, of course, of metropolitan sufferers from corns. On the whole, I shrink from placing entire confidence in "Jean de Paris," who, in alluding to some "good advice" which he had given as to the removal of ink-stains from linen by means of cyanide of potassium, confesses that he omitted to state that the chemical preparation in question is a deadly poison, which must be used with great caution. As a rule, "good advice" is as difficult to give as it is to follow.

Workpeople on strike are, as a rule, accustomed to dilate more on the Rights of Man than on those of animals; but it is refreshing to find that the five thousand and odd hackney-carriage drivers on strike in Paris have something to say, not only on behalf of themselves, but of their horses. The men plead that the cattle supplied by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures are miserably fed and more miserably lodged. Sour maize, dessicated beans, and mouldy hay form the fare of the poor brutes; and in their stalls there is no better litter than sawdust, which is usually in a state of semi-fermentation. Formerly, the litter was even worse, being composed of an abominable stuff called *mâche-fer*, the cinders or *scorie* of coke furnaces. These wretchedly treated horses are out sixteen hours a day; and the drivers are bound to pay the Company the exorbitant sum of thirty-two francs before they can earn a penny for themselves. In London, I believe, the cab-master only exacts fourteen shillings a day from his drivers; and, moreover, he allows them to change horses in the middle of the day.

Alarming reports have been in circulation during the last few days touching the health of Victor Hugo. The fact is that the illustrious poet and novelist has been working a great deal too hard these three months past. The labours arising from the celebration of the Voltaire Centenary and the International Literary Congress have fairly worn him out; and on two or three occasions lately he has shown signs of mental excitement, causing much anxiety to his family. It was thought best that, during the intense summer heats, the aged poet (he is now seventy-six) should not be exposed, night after night, to the worry of "receiving" the company who, from all parts of the world, have flocked to his *salon*; so Victor Hugo has wisely determined to take change of air, and is now at his beautiful and healthful residence, Hauteville House, Guernsey.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We cannot say that the programme on the Goodwood Cup day was a very grand one. True, there were no less than thirteen races set down for decision; but we never saw a card more suggestive of matches and walks-over, and, as was anticipated, eight of the events produced exactly seventeen starters, and one was off by consent. Lollypop (9 st. 1 lb.) fairly ran away from his field in the Chichester Stakes, at which his backers for the Steward's Cup, on the first day, looked more melancholy than ever. The withdrawal of Verneuil, Lord Clive, and Hampton from the Goodwood Cup deprived us of what had promised to be one of the most interesting events of the season, and left it to be fought out between Pageant, Kincsem, and Lady Golightly. The old horse never looked better in his life, while Lord Falmouth's filly appeared as muscular again as she was at Ascot, and Kincsem's condition reflected great credit upon Hesp, her trainer. Strangely enough, the last named was the worst favourite of the three, and 5 to 4 was freely accepted about Pageant before the fall of the flag. He showed the way at a mere canter for about a mile, when the pace improved considerably, and he held a lead of fully half a dozen lengths. Lady Golightly, who was last throughout, was hopelessly beaten before turning into the straight, shortly after which Kincsem, who was ridden in rather eccentric fashion, headed Pageant and won very easily by a couple of lengths. Captain Machell was anxious to purchase her after the race, but, naturally, did not feel disposed to give £10,000, the price asked, and nothing has yet come of a proposal of Lord Falmouth's to match Silvio against her. The Singleton Stakes undoubtedly produced the best race of the day, as the opposition of such flyers as Lollypop, Dalham, Trappist, and Placida, over the new mile, created the greatest excitement. The distance was further than Trappist cares to travel, but, jumping off with the lead, he made play at such a pace that nothing could ever catch him. He ran again on the following day, but could not give 13 lb. to Ecossais; and the success of Midlothian (7 st. 10 lb.) in the Chesterfield Cup showed that the Duke of Hamilton made little mistake in his Steward's Cup tactics. Mr. Cartwright had a well-deserved turn of luck with Eau de Vie and Caerau, and the former, who was a good deal fancied for the Oaks, disposed of Priscillian and Clementine in such style that she will find a few backers for the St. Leger.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight commenced at Brighton on Tuesday, when the sport was fully up to the average. Only six came out for the Stakes, of whom Shillelagh (6 st. 7 lb.) was made favourite; but he performed just as he did at Goodwood, looking all over a winner until called upon for a final effort, and then declining to make the least struggle, which left the finish to Don Carlos (6 st. 7 lb.) and Garbroch (7 st. 1 lb.), the former winning cleverly. The antagonism of Rayon d'Or and White Poppy in the Corporation Stakes produced some very heavy wagering; but the Goodwood winner completely failed to give 10 lb. to Mr. Gee's smart filly, who is a daughter of Winslow and Formosa. On Wednesday Kaleidoscope began well for Lord Rosebery, his new owner, by securing the Ovingdean Plate; and Ventnor, the champion of selling platers, took his sixth race in succession, and was bought in for 600 gs. A field of six ran for the Cup, and Julius Cæsar was nearly as good a favourite as Pageant, although he had knocked himself about when at exercise on the previous day, and, moreover, has never performed well over this course. A long way from home Pageant had matters all his own way, and finally won with such ridiculous ease that Kincsem's performance of last week looks better than ever.

We regret to say that the remarkable depression in the prices of blood stock which has prevailed during the last few weeks still continues, for on Saturday last thirty-five youngsters bred by Mr. Carew-Gibson at Sandgate were sacrificed at an average of 169 gs., which shows a sad falling off of 120 gs. from last year's average. A colt by Adventurer—Cantinière (660 gs.) and a colt by Hermit—Post Haste (640 gs.) were at the head of the poll; but both these youngsters ought to have gone to four figures, and most of the others were sadly too cheap for the breeder.

Drawn matches have been rather frequent in the cricketing world of late, owing partly to the recent heavy downfalls of rain and partly to the absurdly late hour at which it is customary to begin play. Notts v. Gloucestershire terminated in this unsatisfactory manner. Mr. W. G. Grace (116) made his largest score for the present season, and the Rev. H. Smith (56) also did well; while, for Notts, Oscroft (53), Flowers (57), and Barnes (not out, 56) all scored freely. Thanks mainly to the fine bowling of Mycroft, who took eleven wickets, Derbyshire has beaten Yorkshire by seven runs: no one did much with the bat. Surrey has defeated Sussex by nine wickets, in spite of the excellent play of Mr. H. Whitfield (64); on the other side, Jupp (98) and Mr. J. Shuter (not out, 44) did most of the run-getting, the professional's innings being the best that he has played for some little time. The Canterbury week, which up to the time of writing has been as brilliant as ever, commenced with Eleven of England v. Thirteen of Kent. The Eleven lacked the invaluable assistance of Mr. A. G. Steel, and could hardly be called a representative one; still we did not expect to see Kent win by nine wickets; Hearne (83) and Lord Harris (93) played in grand style. Shrewsbury (43), Midwinter (44), and Mr. A. W. Ridley (41 and 44) did most for England.

Captain Bogardus and Mr. Aubrey Coventry shot their great match at 100 pigeons for £1000 on Tuesday last. We append the full score:—

Captain Bogardus	1111110111101110100110001111111111101101111010101011 / 1111010111111111101001111101101111111011111111111	79
Mr. A. Coventry	1101111001101100111000111011111011111101011111 / 1111111101111111101101101011111111011111100111	75

It will be seen that the contest was a wonderfully even one, neither ever leading by more than two birds; and, at last, the American champion secured the heavy stake by a single bird. We understand that a return match is likely to be arranged.

The close time for wild fowl is varied in the county of Cumberland so as to be from March 1 to Aug. 1; and in the liberty of Pevensey from Feb. 15 to Aug. 1 in each year.

A great meeting of bicyclists took place at Coventry on Monday. A procession, consisting of several hundred bicycle riders from various parts of the Midlands, was formed at midday, and proceeded through the city. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. Bicycle and athletic contests followed.—At Molyneux Grounds, Wolverhampton, on the same day, the usual bicycle contests were held, and £80 were distributed in prizes. There were nearly ten thousand spectators.—A meet of bicyclists took place at Canterbury on Monday. Nearly every club in Kent was represented, and there were many visitors from distant parts. At noon a procession was formed near the Kent and Canterbury hospital, and a run made through the principal streets of the city.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Monday afternoon at the Castle, Cowes, for the purpose of electing new members and transacting other business. The Earl of Wilton, commodore, presided; the vice-chair being taken by the Marquis of Londonderry, vice-commodore. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Suffield, was amongst the early arrivals. The following new members were elected:—Lord Middleton, the Lady Elsie; Mr. F. Ellis, the Free Lance; the Earl of Ranfurly, the Walrus yawl, and the Marquis of Stafford, the Menai yawl. Commander Darwin, R.N., and Commander Bambridge, R.N., were elected honorary members. Mr. Ashbury, Mr. Sheddon, Colonel Sterling, and Lord Bury were appointed as the Sailing Committee. In the evening a house dinner was given at the Squadron Castle to the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Lord Suffield and attended by Captain Stevenson, Equerry in Waiting. The Earl of Wilton, commodore, presided, and the vice-commodore, the Marquis of Londonderry, occupied the vice-chair. The company numbered about twenty. The regatta began on Tuesday with the race for her Majesty's Cup. The yachts entered were the Hildegarde, Enchantress, Shark, Gwynfa, Ayacanora, Nixia, Iris, Aline, Vol-au-Vent, Egeria, and Formosa. The Prince of Wales was on board his yacht, the Hildegarde. The Enchantress came in first, but the Formosa wins the prize by time allowance. The race on Wednesday was by yawls of not less than 30 tons, for the Squadron Prize of £100. The Corisande came in first, but the Jullanar, the third in order of arrival, won by time allowance. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks by Mr. J. Pain. Many thousands of persons came from various parts of the island to see them. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their two sons came to the castle between nine and ten o'clock. The race on Thursday was for a cup, value £100, given by the inhabitants of Cowes, for cutters of not less than 200 tons belonging to any Royal yacht club. The following were the entries:—Arrow, 115 tons, Mr. T. Chamberlayne; Myosotis, 40 tons, Mr. H. D. McMaster; Neva, 65 tons, Mr. F. Cox; Vol-au-Vent, 104 tons, Colonel Markham; Formosa, 103 tons, Mr. F. S. Stanley: a time race. The Town Cup, after a fine race, was won by the Vol-au-Vent, beating the Formosa by 1 min. 32 secs. On Friday a prize of £100 was to be sailed for by schooner yachts of any Royal Yacht Club, and the Town Regatta was to take place.

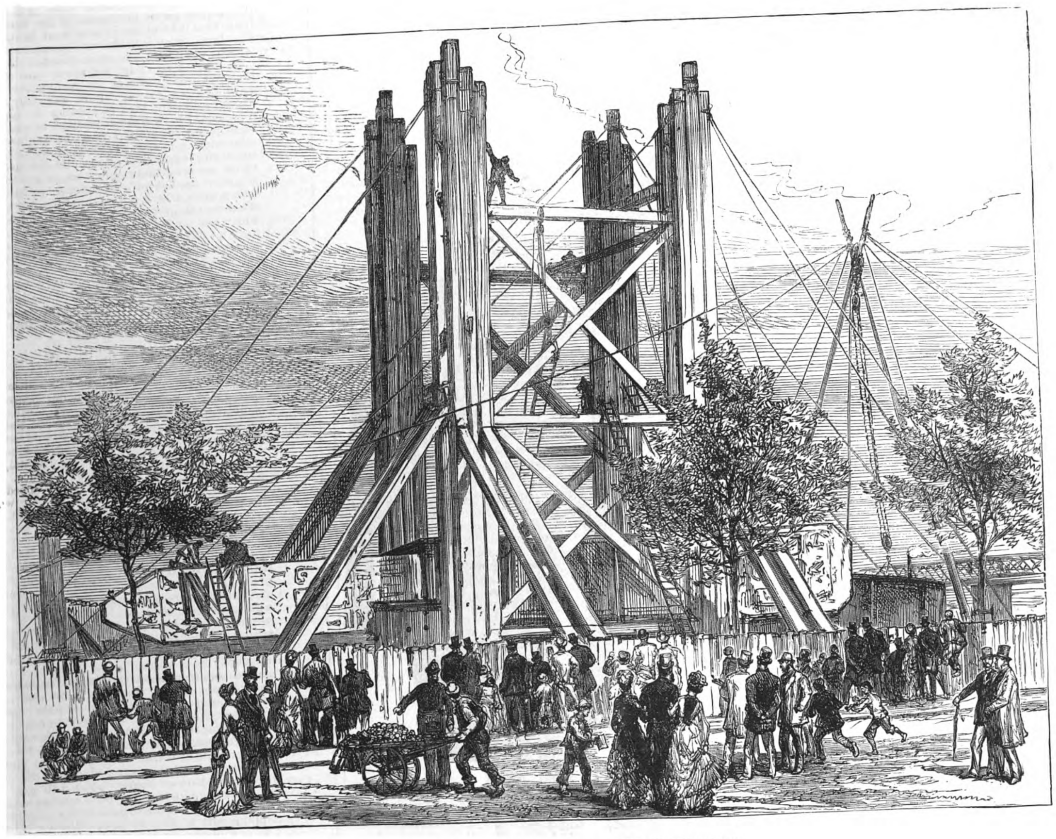
In consequence of the naval review at Spithead having been fixed for Tuesday, Aug. 13, the yacht races of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club (Ryde), advertised for that day, have been postponed.

Captain Webb made an attempt, yesterday week, to swim in the Thames for thirty-six consecutive hours, between Woolwich and Gravesend, going with and turning with the tide. He swam from Woolwich as far as the Chichester training-ship, and then returned to Woolwich, where, on account of the strong wind and rough water, he went on shore, having been in the river upwards of nine hours and swum twenty-two miles.

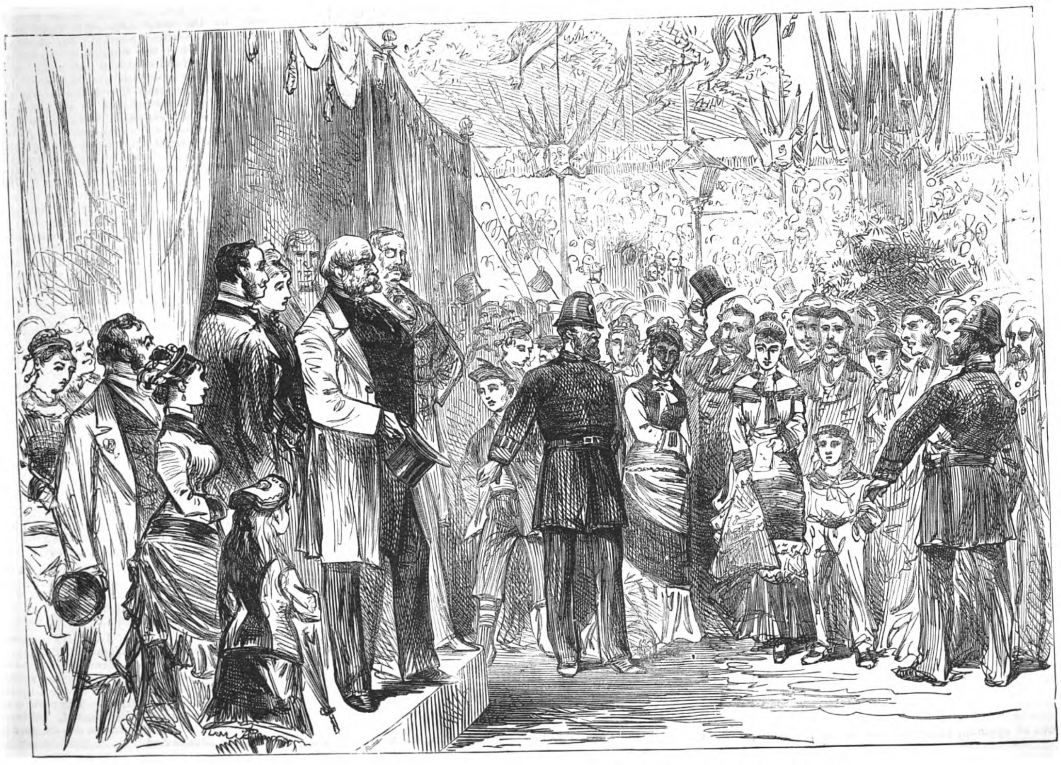
Sir J. Goldsmid, the senior member for Rochester, has promised 500 guineas towards the expenses of a free library for the city, providing the citizens will adopt the Free Libraries Act, which they have hitherto been unwilling to do.

The training-ship Shaftesbury, off Grays, has been certified as an industrial school for the reception of not more than 350 boys. The new premises at Dartford of the St. Vincent's Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys has been certified as an industrial school for the reception of 200 in-boys.

Mr. N. Eckersley, High Sheriff of Lancashire, opened the first public park in the borough of Wigan on Monday. The greater portion of the land was given to the town by Mr. Eckersley, who bought it from the Rector and patron for £2000, and the grounds have been laid out by the Corporation, from designs by Mr. Maclean, of Derby. The park is nearly thirty acres in extent, and is centrally situated. A luncheon was afterwards given in the Free Grammar School, and in the evening the park was illuminated.



RAISING CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE OPENING THE NEW BRIDGE AT GLOUCESTER-GATE, REGENT'S-PARK.

STATUE OF CAPTAIN COOK.

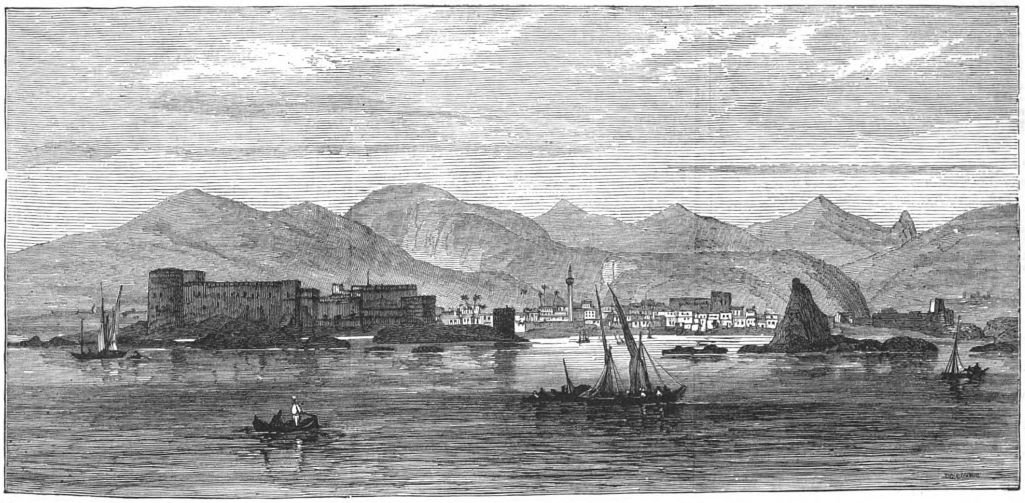
It was on April 28, 1770, that the coast of New South Wales was discovered by Lieutenant James Cook, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Endeavour, a small vessel equipped to convey Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander on a voyage of scientific observation concerning astronomy and natural history in the southern hemisphere. The ship entered a haven, which they called Botany Bay, six miles south of Port Jackson, now the magnificent harbour of the city and commercial port of Sydney. The north and west coasts of the vast island of New Holland, which is nearly as large as the Continent of Europe without its peninsulas, had been visited by the Portuguese and the Dutch in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the eastern shore, to which Cook gave the name of New South Wales, and of which he took possession for King George III., had never been seen before. Captain Cook revisited New South Wales a few years afterwards, and made further discoveries, which induced the British Government to send out an expedition to colonise that distant land. It was only a penal settlement for convicts from England that was then designed to be established. A fleet of transport-vessels and store-ships, with 200 Royal Marines and 750 convicts, of whom 200 were women, arrived there in January, 1778. But that was the beginning of a colony which has grown up and branched out into the noble group of British Australian Provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and West Australia, already the home of two millions of our countrymen, whose rapid advance in prosperity and social improvement must be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. The mother colony, as New South Wales is sometimes called, was for a time outstripped in wealth and population by the province of Victoria, but is now again taking the lead, and seems likely to keep it, having a greater variety of minerals, abundant coal and iron, and superior facilities of manufacturing and maritime enterprise. The capital city, Sydney, has above 170,000 inhabitants, with many fine public buildings; while its natural advantages of situation are not surpassed by any city in the world. During thirty years past its citizens have entertained the wish to have a statue of Captain Cook. At length, as the public subscriptions reached a considerable sum, the first step was taken in deciding upon the place for it and commencing the work. The site chosen was on the high ground where the Museum stands, enabling the monument to be seen from afar, as ships of all nations enter the harbour of Sydney. Here a grey granite pedestal has been erected of the handsomest kind, 21 ft. high, suitable for such a colossal figure. A model was made, we believe, by the late Mr. Nicholl, of Sydney; but, partly in consequence of his death and partly from the money subscribed privately having been expended upon the pedestal, the work remained in abeyance until late years, when the Colonial Government took it up with the determination of completing it. Sir Alfred Stephen, as chairman of the committee charged with the work, took an active part, with Mr. Parkes and other gentlemen, in forwarding the undertaking. Dr. Woolley, the late distinguished Principal of the College of Sydney, who unhappily perished in the wreck of the London when returning from his visit to England, should also not be forgotten. It was chiefly through his influence that the commission was intrusted to Mr. Woolner, R.A. The statue is now to be seen in Waterloo-place, on the south side of Pall-mall, between the United Service Club and the Athenæum Club, and a little way behind the Guards' Crimean Monument, looking up towards Regent-street. Its temporary pedestal here is about 10 ft. or 11 ft. high; and we can readily believe that this colossal statue, though a most impressive figure, will be much more imposing on the higher pedestal prepared for it. "The attitude is striking and vigorous," it has been remarked, "with the right hand raised high in the air in a moment of immense delight at having caught sight of land after watching through the early dawn of morning, strong in his belief that land was there, the telescope being held in the left as no longer necessary. The fine head is most expressive and characteristic of the keen observer and dauntless discoverer, in the massive brow with deep furrows at the temple and strongly-moulded nose and chin. There is no stronger point in the statue than this preservation of likeness on such a colossal scale; and so just are the proportions of the figure in the body and the limbs that it looks the hero without being a giant. The dress, which is in the well-known naval uniform of the day, with the open-breasted broad-tailed coat, the long flap waistcoat, and the knee-breeches, with shoes, is remarkable for good work, falling to the figure naturally, and not ungracefully, the gold lace being to some extent represented by a lighter-coloured bronze. But all these points of detail are quite unobtrusive, and subservient completely to the noble air of brave self-confidence expressed in the intellectual countenance, the broad and vigorous frame, and the general action of the figure." The statue, we believe, was first modelled in the nude, and to full scale, and afterwards draped with the clothes. This method, which has not been generally followed, recommends itself as the only one that can be successful in representing a living figure. The statue is true to the style of bronze, and possesses the intensity and seriousness of monumental work in a degree rarely observable in modern sculpture. The casting of the statue, which was rather an arduous task, was executed by Mr. Cox, of the Thames Ditton Works.



STATUE OF CAPTAIN COOK FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, BY T. WOOLNER, R.A.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Egyptian obelisk called by this name, which Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, has brought from Alexandria to be erected in London, at the cost of a munificent individual benefactor of the public, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon, is now visible to all passers-by on the Thames Embankment, and will soon be reared aloft upon its pedestal, at the riverside steps opposite Adelphi-terrace. It still rests in a horizontal position, but stripped of the iron-plate casing that formed the vessel in which its adventurous voyage was performed, upon a solid timber framework over the granite base, 16 ft. square and 6 ft. high, but rising only 4 ft. above the level of the Embankment, supporting the pedestal and the two plinths at the sides. The operations of lifting the obelisk to the required height, then depressing one end so as to render it perpendicular, and finally planting its lower end upon the pedestal, will soon commence, and are expected to require several weeks before all is complete. The plan for raising may be here described. The column will be fitted with a powerful iron jacket as near the centre of gravity as is wanted; and this jacket has two massive iron trunnions, just like the trunnions of a great gun. These trunnions will rest on two wrought iron girders of great strength; and the whole will then resemble a monster cannon on a slide without wheels. Each of the four main uprights of the staging consists of six sticks of timber, each 1 ft. square. The iron jacket, consisting of plates and girders, is being fixed round the central portion of the obelisk. The wrought-iron "strap" which will pass under the butt end of the obelisk from two opposite sides of this jacket (in order to prevent the monolith from slipping out) is of ¾-in. metal and 24 in. broad. One end of the column being raised by hydraulic presses a sufficient height—say a foot—it will be kept so raised by a powerful balk of timber slid under it. The other end will then be similarly treated, and thus, slowly but surely, it will ascend foot by foot, shored up with timber at every stage, laid in a way which will best insure the stability of the whole structure. The jacket, it is thought, will clip the stone sufficiently tight to hold it when in a vertical position; but during the few minutes it will be suspended vertically before being lowered to its base, it will stand in the iron strap as if in a stirrup, and the more its weight presses on the strap the tighter it will make the jacket grip. The column, as we have explained, will be hoisted horizontally, but when it has reached the required height the supports under the base will be removed, and the base being slightly in excess of the rest (2½ tons), the whole stone will slowly revolve on the trunnions till it hangs direct over its appointed



KYRENIA, CYPRUS

spot, and about four inches above it. Then, by simply turning on the taps of the hydraulic presses, the column will sink into its base in about two minutes. A small gap will be left in the centre of the base, so as to enable the iron band to be removed, but when this is done and the gap filled up with granite blocks all will be completed. The weight of the column is about 200 tons, and the pedestal and plinths are about the same weight, making a pressure of one ton and a half to the square foot on the foundations. The apex of the stone, when erected, will be about 30 ft. higher than the upright main timbers of the scaffolding. Instead of raising the obelisk in a horizontal position for the entire height necessary to allow it to turn on the trunnions of the iron jacket to a vertical position, the expediency of allowing the butt-end to trail the ground, or rather a platform to be erected for the purpose, is being discussed. By this means its perpendicularity would gradually increase with the height to which the girders supporting the trunnions were raised, until, when they had reached the maximum altitude required, the monolith would have acquired a perpendicular position by the mere force of gravity; the iron jacket encompassing the central portion of the obelisk being, of course, so placed as to allow of the preponderating weight of the butt-end of the obelisk asserting itself. This modification of the plan has been suggested by those who entertain doubts as to the capability of the scaffolding to sustain the operation of turning the entire mass on the pivots or trunnions at a considerable height. These doubts are not entertained by Mr. Dixon, the engineer directing the works; and if the proposed deviation of plan is made, it will only be with the view of making assurance doubly sure. The full-sized cast which is being taken for the South Kensington Museum is making good progress. A portion of the pyramidion has been washed and coated with a solution composed, it is stated, of beeswax dissolved in spirits of wine. Its application has had the effect of showing the reseate colour of the granite, and the tone of the small portion of the obelisk so treated is in pleasing contrast with the dirty grey aspect of the monolith generally. The height of the pedestal will be about the same as that of the top of the ornamental lamps which stand on the Embankment wall. The inscription to be placed on the pedestal is, we believe, not yet determined upon.

NEW BRIDGE IN REGENT'S PARK.

The new bridge over the Regent's Canal, at the Gloucester-gate entrance to Regent's Park from Camden Town, near the Albany-street Cavalry Barracks, and leading to the Zoological Society's Gardens, was opened last Saturday by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Regent's Park. It is a great improvement on the old bridge, which, besides being unsightly, was latterly unsafe. Mr. Gerard Noel, First Commissioner of Works, laid the first stone of this one just a year ago, so that no time has been lost in effecting the change. Instead of the narrow and inconvenient brick arch, there is now a much more ornamental structure, the appearance of which is further embellished by the red stone used for the abutment piers and wing walls. The new bridge is of iron, with a width of 60 ft. between the parapets; wood has been used for the carriage-way and asphalte for the footways. Mr. Booth Scott is the architect. The chief feature, however, of the new bridge consists of four terra-cotta groups of statuary by Signor Fucigna, placed on pedestals at the end of the wing walls, and representing soldiers, athletes, fisher-maidens, and flower-maidens respectively. In the four principal buttresses of the bridge are massive wrought lamps of real bronze. The pedestals are angulated and tapering, with sunk panels, almost concealed, however, by a profusion of leaves and blossoms in cast and wrought bronze, modelled from the lily and acanthus. The lamps were modelled and carried out to the architect's design by Messrs. Gardner, of the Strand, at their new branch works in St. Martin's-lane. It is believed that they are by far the largest and most elaborate lamps ever produced in bronze in England. Mr. Booth Scott has seized the opportunity of the alterations connected with the Gloucester-gate bridge to substitute a fine-art drinking-fountain for that which has done service there till now. The site having a background of trees, a rustic group has been selected as a subject. Real granite boulders, lichen-stained and weathered, have been specially brought from Cornwall, and form a base for a bronze copy of the late Mr. Joseph Durham's well-known "Sunshine," which has been cast by Messrs. Gardner, at the expense of Mrs. Kent. The figure of the girl is lifesize, the name being given from one of the hands being employed to shield the eyes from the sunshine. The overflowing pitcher is here made to do duty to supply a drinking-place for dogs. The weather on Saturday morning was not favourable for the ceremony, but the approach to the bridge from Gloucester-gate was made as gay as possible with flags and Venetian masts. The ground was kept by guards of honour of the 20th and 29th Middlesex Volunteers. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival by some of the members of the St. Pancras Vestry, and was conducted to a covered dais at one end of the bridge, where the chairman of the Works Committee, Mr. G. F. Baker, read a statement explaining the object and necessity of the new bridge. The Duke then walked across it amid loud cheers, and, returning by way of the new drinking-fountain to the dais, declared the bridge open to the public. After the ceremony the Duke took luncheon with the members of the vestry and their guests at the Zoological Society's Gardens.

On Wednesday the wreck of the Eurydice was again lifted and was removed to the less exposed St. Helen's Roads.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in the proof butts at the Royal Arsenal, and raged until three bays were destroyed.

The Liverpool Town Council have agreed to reinstate in their original rank and pay those members of the local police force who had to leave the service on being called out for duty in the Reserves.

The Newbury Horticultural Society held its annual show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables on Monday. In each department there was a fine display; and among the exhibitors were the Marquis of Donegall, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Richard Sutton, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P. There was a balloon ascent, and a ball in the Townhall wound up the festivities.

The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in the medical service of the Royal Navy who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—A. W. May, A. J. J. Johnston, A. L. Roe, J. F. O'Donnell, E. R. H. Pollard, F. M. Geoghegan, F. A. Trevan, J. A. Vasey, J. O. B. Williams, S. Keays, and H. G. Daniel.

At the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford on Wednesday, the Rev. John Rattenbury made a statement of the result of his efforts to raise a special sum of £100,000 to augment the scanty annual allowances of superannuated ministers and ministers' widows. His appeals had met with the most liberal response, the first donation of £5000 from the late Mr. James Heald having been followed by £32,000, in £1000 donations. Mr. Rattenbury received the warmest thanks of the Conference.

NEW BOOKS.

A delightful and an elegant intellectual entertainment is provided in *The Troubadours*, by Francis Hueffer (Chatto and Windus), a handsome, large, well-furnished volume, containing a great deal of what is both profitable and agreeable to read, and impelling the reader to wish fervently for more. The very title is suggestive of all that is gay and chivalrous and romantic and musical; and the author has kindly abstained from writing a scientific treatise upon his subject, such a treatise as might have disappointed the expectations which his title is eminently calculated to excite. Most readers will be glad to learn that "the time for that has not yet come in England," and will hope, perhaps, that it may delay its coming. Not that the author lacks learning or fails to exhibit it; he is evidently brimful of it, as he testifies on nearly every page; and if he holds his hand and lets out from his reservoir not a continuous stream but little intermittent jets of erudition, it is simply, no doubt, out of merciful consideration for his readers, whom he might otherwise overwhelm with a perfect flood of unsuspected knowledge. The book is divided into three parts, which are respectively described as general, biographical, and technical. In the first, or general, part the author discourses about the decline of classic language, its mixture with German dialects, the derivation of Romance languages, the Provençal branch thereof, with its limits, its relations to the sister languages, its dialects, its perfection as displayed in the compositions of the Troubadours, and its decline; about epic and other forms of poetry, the pastorela, the balada, and others; about the social position of Provençal poets, and about the relation in which the joglar, or joculator, stood to the troubadour. In the second, or biographical, part the author sketches rapidly but vividly the prominent incidents and characteristics in the careers and productions of several distinguished troubadours, ladies being included in the number, and briefly mentions his reasons for concluding that the "courts of love," of which we have at different times heard so much, "as established tribunals with written codes, are altogether fictitious," though "amateur societies of that name occur in the late Middle Ages, but chiefly in the north of France." In the third, or technical, part the author, as was naturally to be expected, discloses to a greater extent than elsewhere the cloven hoof of erudition; he assumes, as it were, his academical costume, and delivers himself in true professional style of a lecture upon rhyme and its origin, upon rhythm, and upon the stanza, concluding with "some interlinear versions of Provençal poems," intended chiefly as a rebuke and a warning "addressed to those easy-going amateur philologists who believe themselves able to master a language by simply plunging into its literature without any previous study of grammar or dictionary." It is confidently believed that such self-sufficient persons, if they will honestly and fairly compare the literal versions with the conjectures which they would have made in full reliance upon their familiarity with Latin and the more ordinary Romance languages, will be astonished to find how wide of the mark they would have been, and will be disposed to acknowledge that the original, "owing chiefly to the number of its homonymous words and the somewhat unsettled condition of its grammatical structure, is the most difficult, as it is the earliest, amongst the languages sprung from the Latin stock." One of the most interesting chapters is the eleventh, in which the reader will find an elaborate description of the "sestina," a form of verse invented, it is stated, by Arnaut Daniel, imitated by Dante, and greatly affected, though with much modification of the inventor's scheme, by Mr. Swinburne in both his French and his English examples of ingenious versification. In the tenth chapter there is an account, a very instructive as well as agreeable account, of the "balada," which, however, differs as much from "the 'ballade' made celebrated, although by no means invented, by the genius of Villon," as it differs, on the other hand, from "the 'ballad' of modern parlance." Etymology traces the word to its origin in "bal," which is further preserved in "baladin," signifying, primally, a "ballet-dancer;" so that a "balada" meant, first of all, "a song serving to accompany the dance." Such a song is undoubtedly of high antiquity; it was, perhaps, some sort of "balada" that was sung by Nausicäa and her maidens, if indeed a song were sung at all, as they played their rhythmic game of ball upon the sands and fulfilled their part in Athena's plan for the return of godlike Odysseus. Though the "balada" is generally, as it ought to be, graceful, lively, musical, dance-compelling, so far as the space of words and metre and rhythm is concerned, the subject, in the days of the troubadours, appears to have been but seldom edifying: "it is the ever recurring burden of Provençal poetry; a lady dissatisfied with her husband and openly calling for death to come and kill him soon in order that she may be united to her lover." What was the social position enjoyed or bemoaned by the Provençal poets of the Middle Ages has often been disputed, and the question is discussed at some length in the sixth chapter, in which, if the author does not satisfactorily dispose of the matter, he makes many sensible remarks and mentions certain noticeable facts which undeniably bear upon the subject but do not leave us much wiser than before. "It has been at all times, and is still," he truly observes, "an all but impossible task to define the social position of a literary man, *quâ* literary man. So much depends upon his success in his profession, his family, his personal bearing, that a general rule can never comprise all individual cases. The same applies to the Provençal poets of the Middle Ages. . . . But in the art of poetry a common ground was, at least, established, where men of all classes met on equal terms, and where the chance of success was little, if at all, furthered by accidental advantages of birth." And he states that "by far the largest proportion of the troubadours known to us—fifty-seven in number—belong to the nobility, not to the highest nobility in most cases, it is true;" and that "in several instances poverty is distinctly mentioned as the cause for adopting the profession of a troubadour." Indeed, from the days of Demodocus, to whom Odysseus was so polite, and complimentary, and deferential, who sat at the same table with kings and princes, and who had a special herald "told off" to attend upon him because the Muse had grudged him eyesight, to the days of Grub-street, society seems to have taken, reasonably enough, the same view of poets and poetry, of literary men and literature; the vocation is one of those "not menial," as the advertisements have it, which a "gentleman" may, if Minerva be not too unwilling, adopt, but the mere adoption of it has no social bearing whatever; it neither elevates nor degrades; it simply does not preclude, or perhaps it may be said rather to qualify conditionally: it may, but it does not necessarily, annihilate social inequalities. "Anch' io sono pittore" is a plea which may sometimes sound absurd, though a territorial king might well feel honoured by the friendship of a Michel Angelo, might well stoop to pick up the pencil of a Rubens. The troubadour, perhaps, is best described as a "privileged" person, for whom there were no hard and fast rules, who, on the one hand, had no rights, *quâ* troubadour, and, on the other, no disabilities. A very striking and stirring picture is drawn of the fierce warrior, high-born baron, and "gentle" troubadour, Bertran de Born, who was so intimately connected with the continental policy of our Plantagenets; and there is a chapter—far too short a chapter—devoted to the pathetic story of a lady-troubadour, "beautiful Beatrice de Die," who "became enamoured of Rambaut d'Orange, and wrote many fine poems of him." Rambaut was himself a troubadour, as many readers will be well aware, and his poetry exhibits certain peculiarities, as regards coarseness and metrical phenomena, which might lead one to believe that, as there lived brave men before Agamemnon, so there lived eccentric versifiers before Walt Whitman. Rambaut d'Orange was a cold and inconstant lover so far as poor Beatrice de Die was concerned; but the plaintive poems she wrote in consequence might elicit more sympathy, if we were not distinctly informed that she "was the wife of Guillem de Poitou." But so it was in those days; "loyal feeling did not extend to that bugbear and scapegoat of gallant society in Provençe—the husband. No amount of verbal falsehood or hypocrisy was thought unjustifiable in the endeavour to dupe his well-founded suspicion. His resentment of injuries received was, on the other hand, punished by the general interdict of polite society." It is wonderful, under such circumstances, that the "upper ten thousand" did not cease to marry altogether; perhaps considerations of property and rank and connection sufficed to keep the ceremony from becoming altogether obsolete: and there is also to be considered the fact that the troubadours, the Provençal poets and romancers, who are mainly responsible for this representation of conjugal affairs, were remarkable for the use of the longbow and for a tendency towards high colouring. So charming a book really deserved an index: it would have been very useful, and it would have given an air of finish to the volume.

A separate commission of the peace has been granted for the borough of Birkenhead.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire papers report thunderstorms of great severity on Tuesday. Near Warrington a gardener, named John Bostock, was killed by lightning whilst working in a field.—A powder magazine belonging to the Victoria Colliery, at Bruntcliffe, was on Tuesday exploded by lightning, the effect being to lay waste a field of oats, and doing much other serious damage, but causing no loss of life.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week of July was 76,209, of whom 38,043 were in workhouses and 38,166 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively these figures show a decrease of 404, 535, and 6800 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 602, of whom 393 were men, 173 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

A large new dry dock at Newport, in connection with the Alexandria shipping dock, was opened on Tuesday, and the event was celebrated by a banquet at the Royal Albert Hall. The dock is one of the largest in the Bristol Channel. The depth of water over the keel-box will attain a maximum of 20 ft., the minimum being 18 ft. The entrance is 50 ft. wide, while the dock itself is some 56 ft. in width at the base and 74 ft. at the top. It has been constructed by Mr. James Abernethy, C.E., assisted by Mr. Walsh, C.E. The new dock was opened by Lord Tredegar, nearly the whole of the members of the Town Council, besides important inhabitants, being also present.

There were 2637 births and 1877 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 269, and the deaths by 219, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 18 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 89 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 470 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 649 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 215 to 622 in the six preceding weeks. These 649 deaths were 123 above the corrected average numbers. The mean temperature was 60·5 deg., and was 1·8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 30·7 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 107·8 hours. The Registrar-General states that the mean temperature during July at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, averaged 63·1 deg., and was 1·5 deg. above the average July temperature in one hundred years; the mean showed an excess on sixteen days of the month.

The opening day of the show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society took place at Northallerton on Tuesday. The entries numbered 705, against 602 at York last year. The total prizes offered were £1814, against £1650 last year. There was a good show of cattle, shorthorns especially. Out of nine entries for families of shorthorns, the first prize was awarded to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's Burlesque and her offspring, and the second to the Marquis of Exeter's Seagull and offspring. For aged shorthorn bulls Mr. Linton's Sir Arthur Ingram was first, and Mr. Willis's Rear-Admiral second. Other winners in the cattle classes were the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Ellesmere. In sheep there was a good display in the Leicester and Lincoln classes. The Wensleydale sheep were moderate. Pigs were a good show, including many of the winners at the Royal. The horses judged on Tuesday included thoroughbred and roadster stallions, and part of the hunters; and all the classes were well represented. The chief prizes were awarded—for roadsters to Mr. G. Holmes, for hunting geldings to the Duke of Hamilton, for hunting mares to Mr. Kirby, Northallerton. The implements were very numerous, most leading makers being represented. The council chose Leeds for the next year's show.

The annual United Kingdom Exhibition of Cats and Ladies' Pet Dogs, which on the last occasion was held at the Westminster Aquarium, opened last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. The show was a fully representative one, the 300 and odd entries enumerated in the catalogue comprising specimens of nearly every known breed of the feline race, home and foreign, and of their canine rivals admissible under the conditions of the schedule. It remained open on Monday and Tuesday; and, from the variety and excellence of its contents, the exhibition formed—to the ladies, at any rate—a leading feature of the holiday attractions. In the classes for dogs Mr. Lewis took the principal prize for poodles with an animal named "Sostey," aged three years and ten months, and valued at £1000; whilst in the next class, for poodles or Maltese breeds, Lady Giffard's exhibits were awarded all three of the prizes. For Yorkshire or any other long-haired terriers, Mrs. Monck headed the prize list; and, amongst some very good specimens of spaniels, "Young Jumbo," the property of Mrs. Forder, and announced as the winner of twenty-nine first prizes, won the cup. In the feline section of the exhibition the chief awards were obtained, in the short-haired classes, by Miss Brander's "Puck," a four-year-old blue and silver tabby, and by the Misses Greenwood and Butterworth's tortoiseshell with two kittens; and for long-haired cats by the Rev. W. K. Chafy's "Puff," nine months old, and Miss Hales's "Shirine," with five kittens. The cup offered for the best litter of kittens fell to a Persian cat belonging to Miss Lucie Glenn.

POLITICAL.

Last Saturday the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Plenipotentiaries representing the United Kingdom at the Congress of Berlin, were presented with the freedom of the City at Guildhall, and were afterwards entertained by the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Mansion House.

At the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury received addresses from Conservative associations in all parts of the country expressing satisfaction at the result of the Berlin Congress, admiration of the policy of her Majesty's Government, and thanks for the services of the British Plenipotentiaries. About nine hundred gentlemen formed the deputation, many of them being members of Parliament, and their Lordships shook hands with each member of the deputation. This ceremony and handing in the addresses occupied nearly an hour. In his reply, the Earl of Beaconsfield said that since his return to England he had felt that he had been over-rewarded by the generous sympathy of Englishmen. He briefly touched upon the results of the Congress, remarking that he hoped he and Lord Salisbury had brought back not merely an honourable peace, but also the settlement of a great many disquieting subjects which had for years caused anxiety to the civilised world. His Lordship then dwelt upon the necessity for party organisation, showing that it was a great error to suppose that opinion when organised lost something of its genuineness and force. Lord Salisbury said that amidst the constant calumny to which they had had to submit the Plenipotentiaries felt sure the time would come when they would obtain an equitable and intelligent recognition from the country they had served.

The three Lancashire members of the Cabinet—Mr. Cross, Lord Sandon, and the Hon. F. Stanley—have accepted invitations to a civic banquet, to be given by the Mayor of Liverpool on the 21st inst.

At a gathering of the Salford Liberal Association in Chatsworth Park, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, a resolution was passed last Saturday expressing the gratitude of the meeting to Mr. Gladstone for his able efforts to rescue the country from the loss of constitutional freedom at home and the degradation of the national character abroad, and also tendering to Mr. Gladstone its sympathy in his endurance of the attacks of slanderers, culminating in those of Lord Beaconsfield.

Amongst the Conservative demonstrations on Monday was the meeting of the London and Westminster Working-Men's Constitutional Association in Engiefield Park, near Reading. Mr. J. Talbot, M.P., was amongst those present, and thanked the assembly for their expression of confidence in the Government.—Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., and Mr. A. Mills, M.P., were the principal speakers at an outdoor gathering of Conservative working men in the neighbourhood of Exeter.—Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Sir H. Wolff, M.P., attended a Conservative fête held at Bournemouth on Monday.

The Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, gave his customary sessional dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, K.C.M.G., M.P., has been appointed British member of the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin. He will not be required to vacate his seat in Parliament in consequence of this appointment.

Vice-Admiral G. P. Hornby, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, has been appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The new department at the Foreign Office devoted to Cyprus has been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Philip Currie.

The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to the *Times* that he views with horror the inhuman conduct of those who are the conquerors and of those who are entering into the full benefit of the conquests in Turkey. He says it almost leads him to believe that the whole thing has been conceived and executed in sheer hypocrisy:—"The Bulgarians, having prated of civil and religious liberty, are become the fiercest oppressors not only of the Mussulman, but of every large section of the Christian populations. They seem bent on a competition with the Bashi-Bazouks, who so frequently and so effectually ravaged their country. The Russians appealed to the sympathies of Europe as undertaking, single-handed, a war for no other purpose than to put down bloodshed and plunder, and secure to all the inhabitants of the invaded provinces, and specially the Christians, the enjoyment of life, property, and honour. But the reports of her Majesty's Consuls reveal a state of things which is in direct and flagrant contradiction of those professions, and which, if there be any humanity extant, must stir the consciences of all Europe. Such a state of things is discreditable to the Russian soldiery, to those who command them, and, if unchanged, will be discreditable to even the Emperor himself."

A complimentary dinner was given on Wednesday evening at Richmond to Sir E. Hertslet, the Librarian and Keeper of State Papers at the Foreign Office, to celebrate the honour conferred upon him on his return from the Congress at Berlin, where he was a member of the British diplomatic suite.

Under the chairmanship of the Earl of Harrowby, a meeting was held of the Literary Association of Friends of Poland on Wednesday, and a resolution was passed protesting against the action of Russia in suppressing the nationality of the most civilised branch of the Sclavonic race. Among the company present were Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Lady Augusta Poulett.

Lord William Montagu Hay was elected on Saturday last member for the Haddington Burghs, in the place of Sir H. R. Ferguson-Davie. The numbers were announced as follows:—Lord William Hay (Liberal), 881; Sir J. Grant Suttie (Conservative), 651.

The new Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne (L), has resigned his seat for Argyleshire. He says that it is only because, through the favour of the Queen, he has now an opportunity of serving a country most dear to all in the United Kingdom, that he resigns the position he has been allowed to occupy. Lord Colin Campbell, who comes forward in the Liberal interest, has been canvassing the county for some days; and agents of the Conservative party have been busy in behalf of Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch. The contest is expected to be a keen one, as both parties are said to be strong. There has been no contest since 1837. Mr. Malcolm has issued an address resigning his seat for Boston, in consequence of his contesting Argyleshire. At the time of going to press with our early edition Mr. T. Garnit, a local banker, who has come forward to supply the vacancy in the representation, was the only candidate before the electors. On Tuesday evening the supporters of Mr. Garfit held a meeting in the Corn Exchange. There were about a thousand persons present, and a resolution was adopted in support of the nomination of Mr. Garfit. The nomination will be held to-day.

Mr. Goschen (L) has written to Sir John Lubbock with reference to his resolution to retire from the representation of the City, that, after full and renewed consideration, he cannot feel that he should be right to alter his decision. He adds that neither directly nor indirectly has any pressure been put upon him to follow this course.

Dr. John Hibberd, Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy, has been appointed Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, in room of the late Sir James Coxe.

The show at Dumfries of the Highland and Agricultural Society has proved to be the most successful the society has held out of Edinburgh or Glasgow. The receipts for the four days amounted to £3304.—The Dublin Cattle Show opened on Tuesday morning. Horses constitute the chief strength of the show as far as live stock is concerned, though the other departments have some special merits. The special prizes were won—the *Farmers' Gazette* Challenge Cup by Captain Kearney's Hereford bull, Truro; and Messrs. Griffin and Morris's (of Wolverhampton) prize by Mr. James Robertson's Kerry bull, Russeo. Other prizes were won by the Earls of Clonmell and De Vesci, Mr. M'Clintock Bunbury, Mr. R. Chaloner, Viscount Powerscourt, Mrs. Anne Adele Hope, and Mr. Chaloner.

The vicissitudes of the Prime Minister's career could not be exemplified in a more popular manner than they are in the cartoons of *Punch*. Upwards of one hundred of these plates illustrating the life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., have just been issued by Mr. *Punch*, and the *brochure* forms not the least tempting publication on the railway bookstalls. Many a traveller bound for the moors will beyond doubt be amused by turning over these welcome leaves, and by refreshing his memory with the cartoons, which portray Lord Beaconsfield in every imaginable form, from young manhood to the present time, and which also remind us of his associations with his most illustrious contemporaries, including the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Cobden, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and others, who figure with the Premier in these diverting Illustrations.

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Reduced from 3 guineas to 25s. 6d.
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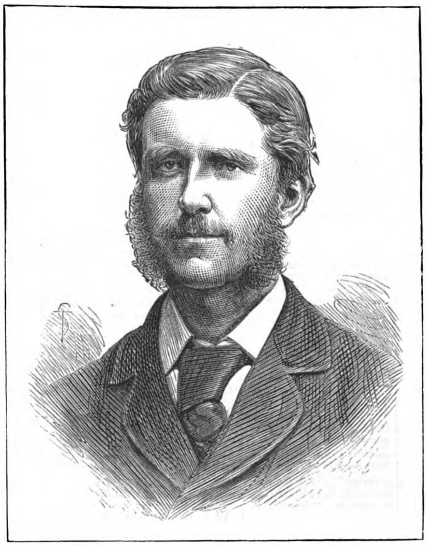
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, August 10, 1878.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPION SWIMMER.

The swimming season is at its height. Captain Webb and Professor Beckwith's little duck of a daughter, using the term in its aquatic sense, have demonstrated afresh that it is easy for man and woman alike to keep afloat in the water for a goodly number of hours. Fair naiads are now to be seen swimming with the ease of mermaids at the favourite seaside resorts. Swimming, in fine, is found in August to be the one seasonable elixir of life which revives at once the jaded energies of worn-out ladies of fashion and over-worked legislators.

One of the fleetest swimmers in the kingdom is Mr. Horace Davenport, the young gentleman whose portrait we have engraved, from a photograph by Mr. W. E. Debenham. Mr. Davenport is twenty-eight years of age, has a lissom, muscular frame, scales eleven stone four, and has been Amateur Champion Swimmer of England for the past four years. He first proved his capacity as a fast swimmer at Professor Beckwith's swimming entertainments in the Lambeth Baths, where it is the custom for good London swimmers to graduate, as it were, in the keen races that periodically take place under the superintendence of the veteran ex-Champion of England. Mr. Davenport has a most effective style of swimming. He swims on his right side, throwing his left arm out of the water at each stroke in front of his head, and then strongly sweeping it back under water: whilst his leg-stroke is remarkably clean and effective, the nether limbs being brought together as closely as a pair of scissors. This last-named point—one of supreme importance to all who would acquire a perfect stroke—is by no means rigorously observed by the majority of London swimmers who take part in swimming contests. It is commonly thought to be only requisite to dash, helter-skelter, through the water, no matter in what form or style, so long as a great rate of speed is obtained for the time being. But the unwisdom of not becoming master of a good as well as a quick stroke does not infrequently receive a practical illustration. There was a noteworthy instance of this in what was called the "Lords and Commons' Race." On July 29 last twenty-three amateur swimmers plunged into the ebb tide below Putney Bridge for a swim to Westminster Bridge, the prizes being offered by Mr. J. G. Elliott, the secretary of the London Swimming Club. Two swimmers soon led the van, and had an exciting race between themselves, after the first mile had been swum. One was Davenport, the other a buoyant young Putney swimmer, George Fearn. Both swam in the same style—i.e., with the left over-hand stroke. Fearn had a slight advantage for some distance, and might have maintained his advantage if his legs had been brought together at the end of each stroke. Lacking the skill and machine-like regularity of action characterising Davenport's excellent style, the younger swimmer had to yield the pride of place ere Wandsworth Bridge was reached. Mr. Davenport, on the other hand, was enabled to keep up to the last his even and powerful stroke, and swam in an easy winner over sixty yards ahead of Fearn, the victor having swum the five miles and a half in 1 hour 16 min. 10 sec., according to the timing of Mr. W. H. Leverell, of *Bell's Life*.

Mr. Davenport, swimming then with the same strong, even, side-stroke, first won the Captaincy of the Ilex Swimming Club in 1873, and has ever since maintained his supremacy in the swimming club devoted to London rowing men. In 1874 he won the mile race which made him Amateur Champion of England, and he has retained the title to this day, his last year's race for the trophy resulting in his swimming the fastest mile in still water on record, his time being 29 min. 25 sec., and the scene of the contest being the lake adjoining the Welsh Harp, at Hendon. It was also last summer that he was victor in the "Lords and Commons' Race," the course being the same as Monday week, and, curiously enough, the second man being the same each year. The Quarter-of-a-Mile Amateur Championship was added to his laurels last autumn at the Lambeth Baths, where he was credited with accomplishing the distance in 7 min. 4 sec. In club races Mr. Davenport is unapproachable, except when a handicap gives an inferior swimmer an opportunity of gaining the goal before him. The half-mile race for the London Athletic Club's Challenge Cup was won by him last year, after a fine race with Mr. C. L. O'Malley; but at the swimming meeting of the London Athletic Club, in Hendon lake, on Saturday, it was left to Mr. Davenport to swim over for the prize. Finally, the Amateur Champion will this (Saturday) afternoon take part in another mile race for the Amateur Championship in the rather inconvenient lake of the Crystal Palace.



MR. H. DAVENPORT, AMATEUR CHAMPION SWIMMER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Chinese pavilion in the Trocadéro Park is inhabited by several persons of that nation, whose peculiar costume, and their method of performing the ordinary business of domestic life, have attracted some notice from European visitors. The gentleman, for instance, "sans peur et sans reproche," who is seen here occupied in writing a letter, has too much polite self-possession and "savoir-faire" to be either distracted or annoyed by the French ladies curiously peeping at him. Yet he must be secretly conscious of the perfect *comme il faut* correctness of his attire, with his clean-shaved face and head, mandarin cap, long pigtail elegantly plaited, silken trousers, and robe of fine cloth, as he sits plying a reed-pencil dipped in the saucer of Indian ink, and inscribes his paper, from right to left hand, with such syllabic characters as are shown in the corner of our Engraving.

The building shown in our next Illustration is the Algerine pavilion, or rather palace, in the south-east quarter of the Trocadéro Park, where it forms the central edifice of the little North African Moslem town of shops, taverns, kiosks, and coffee-houses, belonging to people from Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco. This structure is of considerable size, a quadrangle 130 ft. by 165 ft., with a tower at each of its four corners. Three of its sides present only blank white walls between the corner towers. The front, which looks towards the Seine, has at one end, towards the east, a higher tower, with a minaret above, rising to nearly 100 ft., which is copied, on a smaller scale, from that of El Mansurah, near Tlemcen, built in the fourteenth century by Abou Yakoub, Sultan of Morocco. The Moorish doorway, with its complex decorations, is copied from that of the Mosque of Sidi-Bou-Medina, at Tlemcen. It is supported on each side by an elegant little lodge: these two lodges are surmounted with low domes, and have double windows in front. The interior, which is lighted from the roof chiefly by domed skylights, contains the objects of art and manufacture and natural products exhibited by the Algerine citizens or subjects of the French Republic, laid out in a series of arcades and galleries, which are ornamented with coloured porcelain. A central rotunda is reserved for the saloon assigned to the President of the Government, Marshal MacMahon, which is furnished in the Oriental fashion, with divans and low stools, and every convenience for resting and smoking at leisure.

The beautiful specimen of artistic metal-work shown in our last Illustration is one of those contributed to the British section of the Exhibition by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent-street. It is the work of their special artist, M. Morel-Ladeuil, who also designed the Helicon vase and the Milton shield. The present work, on which he has been engaged two years, is a large tazza of repoussé silver, with a border of iron, richly damascened and incrusted with gold. The figures, brought out in such high relief as to have the appearance of being under-cut, represent a Roman lady of rank at Pompeii seated in a stately apartment of her lord's mansion, and attended by three female slaves or handmaidens, who are engaged in her toilette. It is



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: A CHINESE WRITER.

a subject quite congenial to the Parisian taste of this day, and is treated with a learned skill that reminds us of Alma-Tadema's pictures. Messrs. Elkington have also sent to the Paris Exhibition another work, by the same artist, which is, perhaps, more likely to interest our own countrymen. The "Bunyan" shield is the same size as the "Milton," and consists, like the latter, of five plates or medallions of beaten silver mounted in iron; but the shape of the plates is different from that of those in the Milton shield. The central plate represents the combat between Christian and Apollyon; and the time selected by the artist is when Christian is delivering his final blow, which secured to him the victory over his adversary. The faces of both the combatants are in the highest degree vigorous and expressive; and the accessories of the scene, the attendant fiends and angels, are introduced with great skill and judgment. At the feet of Christian is the helmet, which he lost early in the encounter; and he is repelling the last of Apollyon's darts with the shield of faith, while his right hand swings back the sword of the spirit in a pose which is full of life and earnestness. Immediately beneath this medallion, in the iron, is a figure of John Bunyan, sleeping, and much refined upon the actual representations of the worthy cobbler. The two lower medallions exhibit the Valley of the Shadow of Death, thronged with shapes hideous and horrible, amoug which the narrow road is seen winding; while the upper medullions represent the road to the Celestial City, passing through the "glorious company of Seraphim and Cherubim, the Elders with their golden crowns, and the Virgins with their harps." Beneath the silver basreliefs, and in the ironwork, are escutcheons bearing devices emblematical of the three Christian virtues—faith, hope, and charity. The surfaces of iron between the medallions are further embellished with appropriate arabesques, here and there enriched by gold inlaying; but the general effect is somewhat more severe than that of the Milton shield, as befits the different character of the subject. The hammer-work, taking it as a whole, is of extraordinary excellence, and the relief, in some parts, is wonderfully high and sharp, as, for example, in the wings of Apollyon and in the sword of Christian.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

As at Easter and Whitsuntide, the Bank Holiday was taken advantage of by a large section of the metropolitan volunteers to do useful and instructive work; while it was also made the occasion for the opening of the annual rifle meeting of the City of London Rifle Brigade for prizes of the value of nearly £400, presented by City companies for the promotion and development of the art of rifle-shooting; and the camp of instruction of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, at Seaford, in Sussex.

Several of the metropolitan regiments, in addition to attendance at the Aldershott Camp of exercise, which, so far as the volunteers are concerned, terminated last Saturday, have this year been holding camps of instruction with the best results, and the Hon. Artillery Corps having decided to follow their example, an excellent site was fixed upon at Seaford. As usual, the field battery, consisting of three six-pounders, well horsed and fully equipped, preceded the infantry column by a few days, in order to cover the distance by road before the infantry marched in. It accordingly left London at five o'clock on the 1st inst., halting at Croydon, and marched into Seaford on Saturday, followed by four companies of the battalion under Captain Rawlings, who had come down from London by train in the afternoon. All ranks were in full marching order, and in their smart uniforms attracted much attention. The camp was pitched, guards mounted, and the usual other duties of camp life carried out. On Sunday the regiment attended Divine service; and Monday was spent in drill and other exercises. The camp is pitched near Cosca Lodge, and the head-quarters of the regiment established at Seaford Bay Hotel. Drill has been continued during this week, and artillery practice carried on at sea ranges for prizes; and the regiment returns to London to-day (Saturday).

The four battalions of volunteers that have been doing duty for eight days at Aldershott returned to their homes last Saturday. The brigade was inspected on Friday by General Pakenham, who, at the conclusion of the drill, expressed his extreme gratification with their appearance and discipline.

The fifth jewel competition of the South London Rifle Club was held last week at Nunhead. The following were the winners:—Gold jewel, Sergeant Beeton, L.R.B.; silver jewel, Sergeant Fraser, L.R.B.; bronze jewel, Private Serle, 23rd Surrey.

The annual competition for prizes by the members of the London Rifle Brigade began last Saturday at Rainham, and continues through the present week.

At the Suffolk County Rifle Association Meeting on the 2nd inst., at Beccles, the President's Cup, Champion Badge, and N.R.A. Medal, entitling the holder to compete for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Wimbledon next year, awarded for the aggregate scores at all ranges, was won by Private Tilney, of the 14th Suffolk (Beccles).

The prize meeting of the National Artillery Association began on Monday at Shoeburyness. The Second Division sets to work on Monday, the 12th. The distribution of prizes to that division takes place on the 16th, and brings the meeting to a close for the year.

The report of the Scotch Fishery Board for the year 1877 has been published. It appears from it that the total quantity of herring cured at the Scotch stations was 847,718 barrels, while 561,985 barrels were exported. These figures exhibit a large increase over those for 1876, which was a very unfavourable year for the fishermen, and they also show an increase over average years. The number of fishing-boats stationed on the Scotch coast last year was 14,623; the number of men and boys employed, 45,890; and the value of the boats and material, £1,178,000.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in their report, recently published, mention the completion of a Convalescent Hospital near Dublin, erected at a cost of £26,000, the gift by will of Mr. Michael Bernard Mullins, of that city. They have resettled the scheme for the distribution of Mr. Thomas Charlton's bequest, who left estates in the counties of Meath and Longford to provide marriage portions for the sons and daughters of day labourers in those counties—119 claimants are to have for the year £802 divided among them. The Commissioners say that "instances have occurred which indicate the advisability of larger powers being given for remoulding bequests of ancient dates, so as to better adapt them to modern requirements." They hold a small fund for the purchase of spinning-wheels near Lurgan: "the testator meant to encourage domestic industry, but he would not wish to do so in a manner now wholly disused in the place for which he designed it." The Commissioners have standing in their names in the Bank of Ireland £243,000, besides £2476 in rents and annuities.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is strong this month in miscellaneous articles, two of which are important contributions to literary criticism. Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper on the First Edinburgh Reviewers is most agreeable reading, the subject permitting a light discursive treatment instead of the painfully resolute effort to pluck the heart out of a mystery which one commonly observes when the critic's attention is concentrated upon a single author. Mr. Stephen's observations are genial and just; if the cause of the extraordinary influence of the *Edinburgh* is not fully explained, the undertaking is probably impracticable. Lessing is the subject of a very pleasant essay, mainly following Miss Zimmern in the biographical department of the subject, but characterising all the many-sided German's principal works with just and discriminating criticism. Mr. Palgrave's brilliant pen is well employed in a sketch of the Philippine Islands, which he pronounces happy in a government and religion exactly suitable to the simple, amicable, manageable inhabitants. "The Origin of Fruits" is another of the excellent readings in popular science papers for which this periodical is celebrated, pointing out with extreme perspicuity not only how richness in flavour and colour have gradually been developed in the fruit itself by the natural advantages thus acquired, but how the quest after fruit has contributed to the development of the artistic sentiment in mankind. "Orpheus and Eurydice" is a highly refined analysis of the elements which constitute æsthetic satisfaction in a work of art founded on a discussion respecting the subject of an antique bas-relief.

Macmillan has two remarkable contributions—one very useful, the other very curious. The useful one is a full account of Cyprus, by the late British Consul-General Mr. Lang, a gentleman of great experience, and evidently endowed with sound judgment and natural sagacity. Mr. Lang goes steadily through all the natural productions of the island and other possible sources of revenue, pointing out what is and may be made of the wine, grain, silk, salt, and other resources which, properly managed, ought to make Cyprus one of the richest islands in the world. He entertains no doubt of the substantial value of our new possession to ourselves, as well as to the inhabitants, but counsels great moderation and caution in pressing the ideas of Western civilisation upon the latter. The curiosity is "The Child in the House," the first of a series of imaginary portraits by W. H. Pater—an attempt, as it would seem, to introduce Mr. Burne Jones's pictorial style into English prose. But what is nature with Mr. Burne Jones is affectation with Mr. Pater, though affectation of a very dainty and delicate sort. A view of the present state of the business of the House of Commons is encouraging in so far as it insists that honourable members are not so unruly and disorderly as they seem, but discouraging in so far as it holds out no expectation that they will ever be better. It besides scarcely evinces either that sense of the gravity of the situation or that readiness to support authority which might have been reasonably looked for. Mr. M'Carthy's review of Dr. Hueffer's "Troubadours" and Mr. Blades's account of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp are excellent literary papers.

The leading paper in *Blackwood* is a sketch of Prince Bismarck by an anonymous countryman, very graphically conveying the desired impression of unscrupulous energy and indomitable will, raised above self-seeking by a fervent if somewhat narrow patriotism. Another of the best contributions to the number, an elegant and pathetic story, is due to a German pen. "Half-Way to Arcady" is more clever than pleasing. "John Caldigate" is a hash of Mr. Trollope's old literary materials, compounded, however, with no less cunning than of old.

Apart from an acute criticism of Mr Mallock's pessimism, the strength of *Fraser* lies in its picture of phases of foreign life. "The Races of Asiatic Turkey" is chiefly statistical; but "Peasants and Proprietors in Tuscany" is a delightful sketch of the moral as well the economical good effects of the *mezzeria* or half-profit system of land tenure; and "Among the Burmese" depicts with equal vividness the national amusements of this interesting people and the mode of travel along their great water-highways. "Africa and the Africans" draws attention to the facts, often overlooked, that the descendants of slaves cannot be expected to be the best specimens of any people, and that African civilisation must grow up at home.

The *Nineteenth Century* begins with an indictment of some phases of English policy in India, by Miss Florence Nightingale. It is distinguished by the vehemence and occasional incoherence of Miss Nightingale's writings, but is, nevertheless, so thoroughly in harmony with the testimony of other witnesses of larger local experience as to challenge grave attention. The sum and substance is that, with the best intentions, we are committing serious mistakes from inattention to native peculiarities and too pedantic a bondage to the letter of the law. Mr. E. I. Wilson reads an equally severe lecture to the Liberal Opposition, drawing a parallel more close than gratifying between the mistakes which excluded it from power during and so long after the Peninsular War and some recent passages of its history. We regret, however, to find him accusing Englishmen of treason on no better authority than Napoleon's. Another important subject of controversy is ably treated by Mrs. Fawcett, who, in opposition to Mrs. Orr's theory of the ultimate tendency of female education to bring about the extinction of the human species, denies that culture tends in any degree to impair the affections and frustrate their ordinary consequences. Mrs. Fawcett's remarks appear conclusive as far as they go, but many material points in her opponent's case are left unnoticed. Mr. Mallock's "Familiar Colloquy on Recent Art" may also be classed among controversial papers, though its exact drift is not quite apparent. It would seem on the whole to be to recommend Catholicism as a panacea for the infirmities and aberrations of pictorial and other art; but most observers will have to borrow Mr. Mallock's eyes to perceive the surprising things which his interlocutors discover in the Grosvenor Gallery. Mr. Newton concludes his learned and interesting illustrations of Greek religion from the inscriptions; Mr. Keary contributes some suggestive thoughts on the probable cause of religious development among primitive races; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe records his recollections of the diplomatic transactions which accompanied the birth of the modern Hellenic kingdom; Mr. Rowsell sums up his administrative experience of Malta by strongly recommending the substitution of Maltese for Italian as the official language; and Mr. Grant Duff reviews Nassau Senior's conversations. It is to be hoped that he has ground for his light estimate of the danger of Holland from German aggression.

The *Fortnightly* has too many political articles indicating a *parti pris*. Fairness of course is not expected from the clever writer of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield;" but it is amazing to find a serious politician like Mr. Laing beginning a paper on the Turkish Convention with the assertion that "the convention of the 4th of June is the most startling surprise ever recorded in history." We must suppose that Mr. Laing only reads the journals of his own way of thinking, or he would have had warning enough. Mr. Lefevre, writing of Greece at the Congress, also holds a brief; and it is a satisfaction to turn to M. de Laveleye's impartial account of the recent defeat of the Conservative party in Belgium. His case is so strong that he can afford to do justice to his adversaries, and he makes it quite clear that, however distasteful religious issues at elections may be to tolerant people with a sincere respect for religion, no other issues are at present practical in Belgium. The country must be governed by the priesthood or otherwise; there is at present absolutely no other question before it. The best of the non-political papers are Mr. Trollope's pleasant record of his tour in Iceland and Mr. Hartshorne's specimens of Buddhist popular tradition. Many tales of world-wide fame have their counterparts here, as, for example, the Judgment of Solomon.

The article of most general interest in the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. R. S. Poole's excellent account of Cyprus, chiefly derived from the British Consular reports, and consequently less merely archæological than might have been expected from the writer's eminence in that department of research. Professor Max Müller contributes a genial memoir of Julius Möhl, the late eminent Orientalist at Paris. Lunar volcanoes, parochial charities, early Christian creeds, and Scotchmen, secular and ecclesiastical, form the subjects of other papers.

Mr. Henry James's "Europeans," the *pièce de résistance* of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is full of refined humour, but suffers by being read in instalments. All the contents are good, and there are two especially interesting æsthetic papers, one on the forlorn condition of the American stage as contrasted with the German, the other on the steady development of a more exacting artistic conscience in decorative art. *Scribner's Monthly* is also remarkably good, and is especially remarkable for a spirited ballad by Bret Harte on Paul Jones's naval exploits in Scarborough Bay, and for a memoir of Bryant, beautifully illustrated with sketches of places interesting in connection with the poet. There are also a most observant essay on the peculiarities of some American birds in a state of nature; a lively and pretty description of Santa Cruz, in California; and the fullest description of the South African diamond-fields that we have as yet encountered.

Temple Bar is chiefly remarkable for a severe and rather ill-natured review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, and "Vice-Versâ," an extravaganza in the style of "Erewhon." The *Month* has an entertaining contemporary narrative of the migration of the inmates of a nunnery from Bruges to Winchester, under stress of politics, in the first French Revolution. *Tinsley*, *London Society*, *Belgravia*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *St. James's Magazine* are all fairly readable, with no features of special interest. The promises with which the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) set out, both as regards illustrations and letterpress, are being most satisfactorily fulfilled.

We have received Light, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazine, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark, Our Native Land, Cassell's Family Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal of Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker, World of Fashion, Golden Childhood; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christian Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

THE QUARTERLIES.

Solid, perhaps heavy, are the contents of the July *Quarterly Review*. Its lightest article is not a very nice one—namely, that upon Madame du Deffand and the heartless society of the French "Encyclopédistes," whose private correspondence with each other mostly deserves to be forgotten. English Conservative political traditions are upheld in "The Duke of Wellington and the Aristocracy;" while in "The Block in the House of Commons," and "The Crown and the Army," we have some discussion of the more recent Parliamentary and Ministerial experiences. The great question of contemporary foreign policy is illustrated by articles on "Catherine of Russia" and "The People of Turkey." Many readers who care more for social and domestic interests will find, in "The Englishwoman at School," a stringent examination of the actual system of middle-class female education. The life of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Routh, the centenarian President of Magdalen College, Oxford, is a subject that will be interesting to most men of that University who have reached half his age. There is also a good historical account of Lambeth Palace, worthy of attentive perusal.

In the *Church Quarterly*, as usual, we meet with several elaborate pieces of argument upon the polemics and politics of the Anglican system. "The Dogmatic Position of the Church of England," "Home Reunion," and "Lord Selborne and Mr. Parker" are dissertations of such a kind, which we leave to clerical readers. The biographical memoir of Bishop Selwyn, on the contrary, has much interest for the sake of an admirable man, even without the respect due to the cloth. A philosophical article "On Evolution" seems to claim serious and thoughtful attention. The comparison between "Dante and Goethe" does not appear to us very successfully made out. It would have been enough to say of those two great poets that the one was a man of the thirteenth century, the other of the eighteenth: the one, an austere and somewhat pedantic moralist; the other, an intellectual voluptuary, but liberal as the daylight; both of them consummate egotists, and thereby vastly inferior to Homer and Shakspeare. There is a paper, also, concerning missionary prospects in Madagascar, which we have not looked at; and some remarks on the Lambeth Palace Library and on Cathedral restorations, which should be interesting to scholars and persons of taste.

Transatlantic and Australian periodical literature comes to hand across the wide ocean and claims a word of recognition. The *North American Review* for July and August contains four or five political articles concerning the present state of affairs in the Union, one bearing the portentous title, "Failure of Universal Suffrage;" but Mr. Wendell Phillips, in "The Outlook," announces his resolve to defend that and other Republican institutions as firmly and strongly as ever. An "Evolutionist," with a gentle touch of ironical satire, proposes to advertise for a "New Religion," as he is by no means satisfied with that of the Comtist philosophers. The position of the Jews in America is discussed by Rabbi Gottheil. Our distinguished military commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, contributes a serviceable account of the Indian Native Army. We next take up the "Crisis"—*Review* for April last. It has an article upon the "Crisis"—that is to say, the late dispute and deadlock in the Government of Victoria between Sir George Bowen and his Ministers and the House of Assembly. Mr. D. Macallister's account of the Australian Aborigines is a sad one, but should be read by all who feel an interest in that perishing race of men. The other papers mostly deal with such topics as have already been sufficiently examined by competent writers in Europe.

DOG-DAYS AND DOG-DAISIES.

It is eight o'clock, p.m.; and, therefore, it must be that time of this sweltering dog-day that is known as "the cool of the evening." But, as the thermometer is, even now, at 78 in the shade—which is two degrees above summer heat—the epithet "cool" is only relative, and may be taken as an euphemistic figure of speech that the heat is tolerable. Six or eight hours ago it was intolerable, for the thermometer then registered 92 in the shade and 145 in the sun—a heat that was almost "in-Calcuttable" after the preceding days of coolness. Great was the engendering of caloric; melting were the moments; sudorific were the cuticles; and the wearers of orthodox dark suits of clothes and chimney-pot hats felt that the tyranny of fashion had reached a pitch that was unendurable. Even the languid swell—made more languid and limp by the exhausting effects of the weather—would have furtively concealed a cabbage-leaf in the crown of his white hat, were it not that he feared a disagreeable *contretemps* when he next raised that hat in salutation. Pith hats and puggarees put in an appearance, and coats of the lightest hue and material were donned by the wise. Thirsty-looking dogs with lolling tongues were looked upon with suspicion, and given a wide berth when met; and, even when muzzled, in obedience to law, were objects of compassionate solicitude. Everyone felt—even if they had not realised it before—that they were passing through the season of the Dog-days.

Now, we know that every dog has its day—or, as Hamlet phrased it, "And dog will have his day"—but it seems strange that his day should be assigned to the hottest period of the Summer. It is, in fact, a libel on the canine race, and a gratuitous keeping up of an unwarrantable superstition. It ought to be consigned to the limbo of vulgar errors. In the scene in the Palace Yard, in Shakspeare's "King Henry the Eighth," where the people are crowding to see the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, one of the rabble is described as being such a sweltering fire-drake that "he should be a brazier by his face, for twenty of the dog-days now reign in 's nose!" This was half their number; for, as the dog-days begin on July 3 and end on Aug. 11, they comprise, with inclusive reckoning, a space of forty days. Yet the rising and setting of Canicula, the Dog-star, in coincidence with the sun—which by Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans was believed to regulate the term of the dog-days, and from its supposed influence for heat gave to them their familiar name—is now so much altered that the true Canicular days would not begin till late in August. Therefore, neither the Dog-star nor the dog has any connection with the dog-days, except in name and folk-lore; and we are not called upon, as were the ancient Romans, to sacrifice a little brown cur to Canicula in order to mitigate the burning influence of that star. Horace, as we may remember, invited his friend Tyndaris to his Sabine villa, where in the shade of the cool valley they could avoid the fierce heat of the Dog-star and drink their cups of harmless Lesbian wine. And, in lauding the cooling streams of the Bandusian fountain, he said that they were not affected even by the burning Dog-star.

I think of Horace, and Tyndaris, and the Bandusian fountain, after a classical lassitude fashion, as I lounge by the woodside, at eight o'clock, in the so-called "cool of the evening" of this most canicular of all the forty dog-days. Have they been "forty" frizzling "like one," I wonder! I am disposed—dogmatically, perhaps—to arrive at this conclusion; for it has been a day suggestive of sun-stroke. Out in the open fields the noonday tropical heat fiercely smote the sweltering haymakers, and compelled them to cease from work and to take a temporary rest under the nearest tree,

> With coolest shades, till noontide's rage is spent,

as wrote the Rev. Phineas Fletcher, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. But now, though it is certainly "ot," and "otter than yesterday," as Mr. Perkyn Myddlewick says, yet the temperature is sensibly cooler, especially here by the side of the wood, with its dense umbrage and refreshing greenery. It is so green all around—the woods, the fields, and the corn—that we can at once perceive the appropriateness of the poet Spenser in attiring his "jolly Summer"

> In a thin silken cassock, coloured green,
> That was inclined all to be more light.

It is to hoped, however, that a certain number of the clergy will not take a hint from this and adopt a cassock of this hue and style, as a suitable vestment for the dog-days; though it must be confessed that it would be both useful and ornamental, and that its wearer would, in more senses than one, be as cool as a cucumber.

It is pleasant to lie here on this dog-day evening in the shade of the wood, on the sweet green grass, close to the old disused limestone quarry, with its picturesque undulations thickly covered with profuse vegetation and gay wild-flowers. Here, for example, at my very elbow, is Rose Campion. What a pretty name for a village heroine! though, on second thoughts, there would be some confusion in the title, or else a pantomimic change to the opposite sex; for Rose Campion is generally known as Ragged Robin. But this variety of the garden lychnis possesses more popular names than the generality of wild-flowers—meadow campion, meadow pink, wild campion, march gilliflower, cuckoo flower, crow flower, gardener's eye, and also the gardener's delight. Ragged Robin, too, is also known under the alias of Wild William; and, when travelling abroad, he adopts the title of Knight's Cross in Italy and Maltese Cross in France. Many other wild-flowers are about me; but here is the dog-rose, the loveliest flower of all for the brightening of these dog-days. It is the same briar-rose that "fell in streamers green" in the Trossachs; but it is now garlanded with banks of bloom, like to those by which the fair Ophelia floated, as so wondrously depicted in Millais's picture. How lovely are the pure tints—the pale pink fading into a delicate flesh-colour, "like the hue on Beauty's cheek." There the blossoms hang in hundreds,

> And the wild rose's arching spray
> Flaunts to the breeze above your way.

Here and there, on the twining stems are the ruddy massy bunches called "cankers," even in Shakspeare's day; so that his "canker-flower" is the dog-rose, whether the pink or the white variety, known as the Yorkist rose. A little later in the season, when the dog-days are over, and their heat has exerted the ripening influence, we shall see the rich scarlet hips, which may be made into a conserve, or "cakes of roses" such as were in the apothecary's shop when Romeo paid his visit.

Here, too, in great abundance and luxuriance, are the dog-daisies, the fittest flowers of all—in name, at any rate—with which to grace and gladden the dog-days. Otherwise are they known as ox-eyed daisies, or as moon-daisies. Their large yellow central discs, circled with rays of pure white, make a bright show among the rich variety of grasses, out-topping many, and gathered in great clumps on the edges and coigns of vantage of the old limestone quarry. Being in London the other day, and, according to my custom, paying a visit to Covent-garden Market, to look at the beautiful fruit and flowers, I was pleased, though not surprised, to see there many hundreds of bundles of dog-daisies, some for sale, and others being introduced into gorgeous bouquets of hot-house flowers by the deft fingers of the girls employed in that attractive branch of the trade. These wildings of nature bravely hold their own with their more costly cousins from the conservatory, and might have been taken, by the unitiated, for genuine hot-house flowers. But a hot-house is suggestive rather of the dog-days than the dog-daisies.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The close of the Royal Italian Opera season has, as usual, been speedily followed by the series of attractive concerts with which Messrs. A. and S. Gatti have for several seasons filled up the musical interregnum which occurs in London at this period. The theatre has, as before, been converted into a vast concert-room, a carpeted platform covering the whole area, on a level with the stage, the orchestra being erected in the centre of the house. The decorations are in the same style of elegance and good taste as heretofore, and the musical arrangements are fully equal to those of any previous occasion. A splendid band of about eighty of our best instrumentalists has been assembled, with Mr. A. Burnett as leading violinist; and the performances are conducted, with his well-known skilled experience, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who is occasionally relieved by Mr. Alfred Cellier—a very efficient substitute. Prominent specialties of the opening night were the admirable renderings of the overtures to "Oberon" and "Guillaume Tell" and the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin;" among the other orchestral pieces having been an effective arrangement, by Mr. G. Jacobi, of subjects from Mr. Sullivan's comic opera, "The Sorcerer," in which, as in the march from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," the effects were powerfully reinforced by the co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards.

At Saturday's concert Mdlle. Alma Verdini made her first appearance in England, with great and deserved success. Her first aria, "Ah! fors' è lui" (from "La Traviata") displayed a soprano voice of fresh and agreeable quality, and capable both of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution. The impression produced was so strong that the singer was twice recalled after her performance. In her other aria, Venzano's valse-aria, "Ah! che assorta," Mdlle. Verdini was equally successful. Other effective vocal performances were contributed by Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd (who was encored in each of his three songs), and Mr. Maybrick. Miss Josephine Lawrence played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor with much brilliancy and power; and Mr. H. Reynolds's skill on the cornet was displayed in a transcription of Schubert's "Serenade."

On Monday Beethoven's first symphony (in C) was performed, being an instalment of eight of the nine symphonies given in regular order. Mdlle. Verdini reappeared with a repetition of the success obtained by her on Saturday. Vocal pieces were also rendered with great effect by Mesdames Rose Hersee and Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Frederici. Wednesday was a classical night, and included the engagement of Madame Patey and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and for yesterday (Friday) a ballad night was announced.

The arrangements being completed for the restoration of the Triennial Musical Festivals at Worcester, the issue of the tickets began on Aug. 1. The festival will take place in the week commencing Sept. 9. The oratorios will be sung in the cathedral as before, but will be preceded by a short service of prayer, prescribed by the Bishop of the diocese. There will be two grand church services—at the opening and at the close of the festival. These are to be free to the public. At the opening service Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" will be performed, and the Bishop of Worcester will preach a sermon. At the closing service a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc dimittis," by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, and a new anthem by Dr. Stainer (all specially written for this festival), will be given. The order of the oratorios will be as follows:—Tuesday evening, part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's Requiem, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" Wednesday morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Thursday morning, "Hezekiah," a new oratorio by Dr. Armes, Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" Friday morning, Handel's "Messiah." Two secular concerts will be given at the College Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The Corporations of Hereford and Gloucester will join the Worcester Corporation at the opening service.

THEATRES.

Certain houses may be said to have reopened on Saturday, and on Monday more than one competed for literary criticism.

A new piece has been produced at the Park Theatre, called "A Treaty of Peace." The reference of this occasional drama (in three acts) to the Convention in 1856 is unmistakable, and the plot of it supplies several groups of characters, who are roused to action by the previous declaration of war. Among them are, of course, the inevitable newspaper correspondent and the Russian spy. The dialogue is not without merit, and the acting throughout is more than respectable.

Another new piece dates from the Aquarium, a four-act drama by Mr. Such Granville, entitled "That's Why She Loved Him." The answer is, "Because he was true." The reply is, perhaps, a longer time in coming than might have been expected; but then the author had to prove the fact by a course of action which implies an interval of time. Mr. Granville is not a strong man, and there are many things in this action which might have been better exhibited; nevertheless, the audience, on the whole, expressed their satisfaction. The principal actor in the imbroglio is an old eccentric Frenchman named Zach, represented by Mr. Granville himself, who enters, disguised, the house of an English Baronet who had eloped with his wife, and contrives to exercise a malicious influence on his conduct. In pursuing his revenge he brings, unconsciously, his own daughter into trouble and almost to dishonour. But in the last act he is enabled to make reparation—a circumstance probably that reconciled the audience to the subject, which, altogether, was not of the most agreeable kind.

On the 1st inst. a suggestive event took place at the Queen's. Mr. Hayes, who has laboured with so much spirit in behalf of the St. James's Theatre, made his appeal to the public by a remarkable performance of the three following operas—"The Little Duke" of MM. Meilhac, Halévy, and Lecocq; Dibdin's "Waterman," with Sims Reeves in the part of the nautical hero, Tom Tug; and "The Rose of Auvergne." Such success attended the representation as sufficiently shows the public esteem entertained for this gentleman's courageous efforts to restore an important theatre to a state of efficiency.

A similar episode has to be recorded in favour of the management of the Royalty by Miss Fowler, whose season was brought to a close on Saturday week. On the Tuesday following the stage was furnished for a ball to the friends of the lady who has realised for us the person of Nell Gwynne on the London boards. A large party of professionals did honour to the occasion.

On Monday Mdlle. Beatrice began her long-announced engagement at the Olympic, together with her most efficient company, which has achieved so high a reputation in the provinces. Mdlle. Beatrice is the proprietress of a considerable number of Parisian pieces, which have experienced extraordinary prosperity in nearly all our country theatres. The one selected for Monday is entitled "The Woman of the People," translated by Mr. Benjamin Webster, junior, from the French of MM. Denney and Mallian. It is produced here with the music originally written by M. Pilati for the piece as first produced at the Porte St. Martin, and the mise-en-scène employed at that theatre is adopted at the present. This is a great advantage; otherwise, the drama, good as it is, labours under the misfortune of having been appropriated by Mr. Boucicault, who used up the first three acts in "Janet Pride." The incident, therefore, of the babe being confided to the Infant Hospital, and afterwards abducted therefrom by one Signor Appiani (Mr. James Carter-Edwards), was familiar enough. The next two acts are interesting in themselves, as showing the difficulties of the mother's position, who is accused of madness, but who ultimately proves her sanity, and recovers the possession of her child. Mdlle. Beatrice, as the distressed mother, acted with her usual power, and was admirably well supported by her very excellent company. The construction of the piece is faulty, inasmuch as in more than one instance it is arbitrary and artificial, and the general tone of the style is ultra-declamatory, rendering the dialogue in parts excessively verbose. But there are numerous points which are well made; and the speeches, some of them rather long, were so skilfully delivered that they told admirably, notwithstanding their occasional intricacy. The production and exhibition of the Baby, in the last act, was received with shouts of applause from the gallery and other parts of the house. The curtain fell to unanimous applause; nor can we doubt that a great success was achieved.

At the Lyceum Miss Bateman appeared, according to announcement, in the rôle of Mary Warner. The drama is so well known that no special description is needed. The great scenes lost none of their force in the acting, and the heroine won, as usual, the sympathies of an excited audience. Miss Bateman, in the maturity of her powers, is able to exhibit her indisputable genius in every phase of its manifestation. Such an actress is sure to achieve a new triumph with every fresh appearance. She should, however, do justice to herself by appearing in a new part.

The Gaiety reopened on Monday in a state of redecoration which will reward inspection, and caused some surprise by its completeness and beauty. The repainting, regilding, and ornamentation generally have been carried out by Mr. Edward Bell, under the direction and personal superintendence of Mr. C. J. Phipps, members of the Institute of Architects. A new drop-scene, painted by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, is not the least of the present attractions. An experiment in electric illumination was made in front of the theatre, ultimately intended for the inside also, which will probably be imitated elsewhere. The performances consisted of "The Grasshopper" and "Little Doctor Faust," and were well received.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Mazurka," "Barcarole," and "Capriccio," are three pianoforte pieces (op. 34) by Ignaz Brüll, who will be remembered by his opera, "The Golden Cross" (produced here by Mr. Carl Rosa), and also by his skill as a pianist manifested at the Monday Popular Concerts and the Crystal Palace. The pieces now referred to are very characteristic in style, with a pervading vein of pleasing melody, and some brilliant passage-writing. They will be found serviceable for teaching purposes. The publishers are Messrs. Chappell and Co., from whom, also, we have a pleasing song, "Without thee" ("Ohne dich"), by the same composer; a duet, "The Birthday of the Flowers;" and a song, "Birds of Passage;" two very flowing and melodious pieces, both by Henry Smart, who knows so well how to write effectively for voices without overtaxing moderate powers. Other attractive vocal compositions issued by Messrs. Chappell are:—"Two little lives," No. 6 of "Songs from Hans Andersen," by J. L. Molloy, who has well caught the expressive simplicity of the poet; and "This bonny lass o' mine" and "O'er the dancing sea," two songs by J. L. Roeckel, in each of which there is much character.

Some pianoforte music lately issued by Messrs. Chappell also claims notice. "Six Bagatelles," by Edmund Rogers, are pieces written in an easy and simple style, calculated to interest juvenile students. Each has a distinctive title—No. 1, "Cloudlets;" No. 2, "Twilight Dreams;" No. 3, "Slow March;" No. 4, "Cymbeline;" No. 5, "L'Invitation pour la Valse;" and, No. 6, "Autumn Winds." "Romanesque" and "Cradle-Song," both by Cotsford Dick, are well contrasted in the antique formalism of the one and the gentle simplicity of the other. "Golden Dreams" is an effective and brilliant "Valse de Salon," by R. F. Harvey; and "Three Aquarelles," by G. I. Van Eyken, are pleasing bagatelles, respectively entitled "Humoresque," "Melody," and "Impromptu." "Rosalind, Romance," by J. F. Barnett, is a very graceful elaboration of a pleasing cantabile theme, which is embellished with a variety of surrounding passages, à la Thalberg. The piece is a good study for crossing the hands.

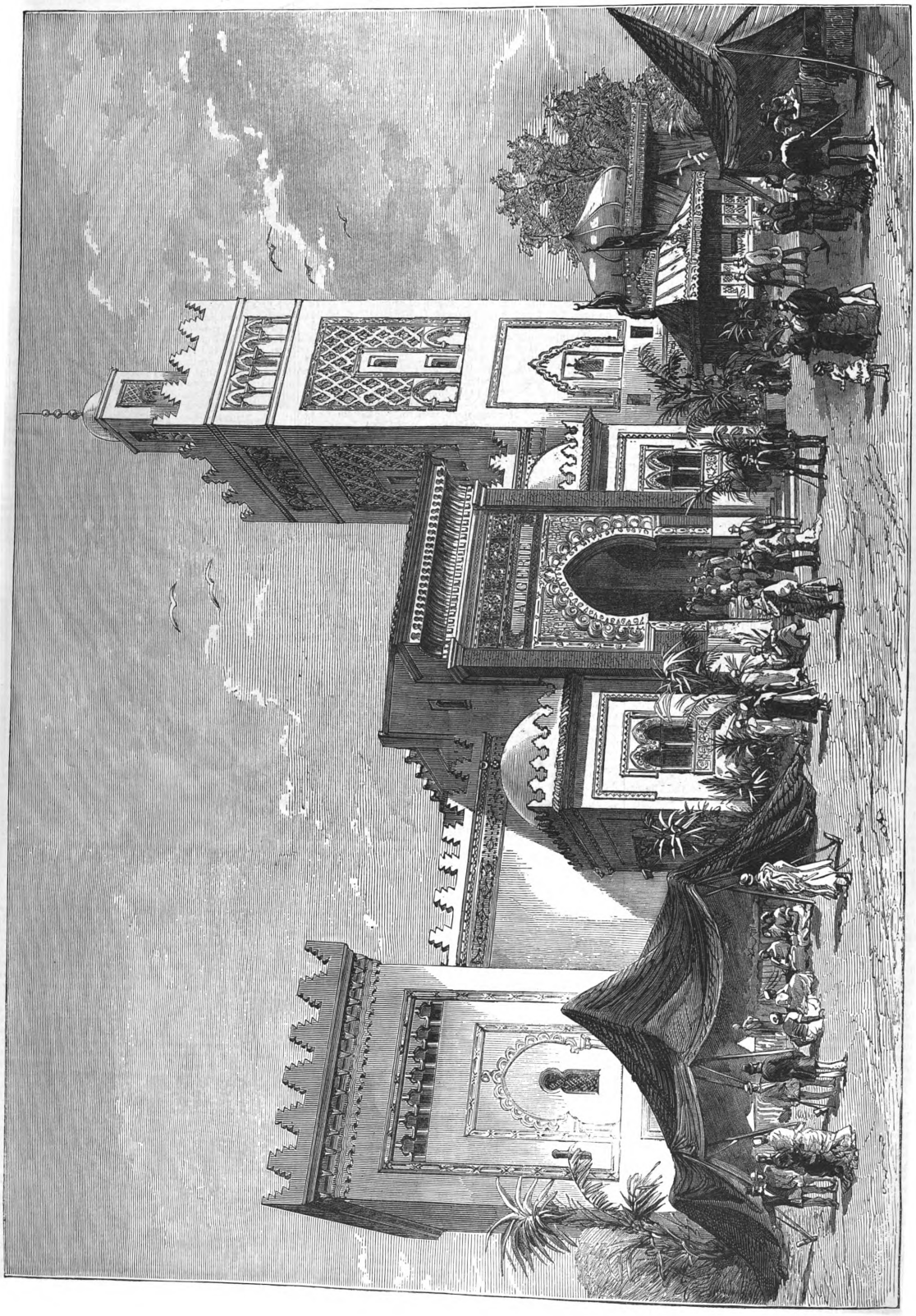
A goodly collection of bright dance music also comes from Messrs. Chappell, all by that well-known provider of such pieces, M. Charles D'Albert. His quadrilles "Sweethearts' Lancers," on new and old popular airs; his "Engaged" and "Distant Shore" waltzes, "Cleopatra" and "Love-Letter Galop," and "Love-Letter Polka," will be found spirited accompaniments to the several dances indicated.

Bal Masqué, Sept Airs de Ballet par S. Jadassohn, Op. 26 (Enoch and Sons). This is a series of charming pianoforte pieces in various dance rhythms, each impressed with a distinct character, and all full of grace and melodic beauty, reminding us much, although without plagiarism, of the poetical music of Chopin.

"Biblioteca del Pianista" (Ricordi). The new number of this cheap series comprises the six first books of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Wörte," which are here presented at the price of eighteenpence. The work is clearly engraved and well printed, and is edited by M. Edwart, who has supplied some judicious fingering.

"Our Lads in Blue" (Duff and Stewart) is a patriotic song, dedicated to the First Lord of the Admiralty. The words, by Byron Webber, are written in eloquent advocacy of the importance of maintaining British supremacy at sea, and the policy of training the juvenile ragged class as sailors. The music, by Hamilton Clarke, is well adapted to the purpose of the text, being bold and vigorous in rhythm, and in the true style of the nautical ballad.

Mr. W. H. Brittain, file and steel manufacturer, of Sheffield, was on Tuesday elected Master Cutler. The Cutlers' Feast is fixed for Sept. 5.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE ALGERINE PAVILION, TROCADÉRO PARK.



PARIS EXHIBITION: TAZZA, BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON AND CO.: A POMPEIAN LADY AT HER TOILETTE.

ART IN PARIS.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—EIGHTH ARTICLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

The art-outcome of the remaining nationalities, as displayed on the walls of the Paris Exhibition, must be touched on as lightly and briefly as possible, seeing that this is our concluding article. Germany, Belgium, Holland, and in these latter days Spain, occupy nearly as prominent a place in the æsthetic eye as France herself; but the English public has been kept fairly well informed of the art-doings of these countries by means of the various Continental exhibitions annually held in London. It is otherwise with the outlying States, and that for the obvious reason that, whatever may have been their quondam achievements, barrenness has for the time being overtaken them.

Portugal, for example, does little more than rise to the level of a provincial art-school in England or France; and yet at the close of the fifteenth and during the first half of the sixteenth centuries it was in many fields of activity one of the most enterprising countries in Europe. Seventeen pictures in all, with a couple of chalk drawings and seven pieces of sculpture displayed in the apartment shared by the Greeks, are all that the Portuguese have to show of art, and these have not even the honour of a place in the Official Catalogue. Among them are three well-painted portraits, a rough and rather heavy landscape showing a girl knee-deep in a river washing, with a wood beyond; and another, two children pulling wild flowers in a green meadow. In genre subjects, there is a girl standing scratching her head in sad puzzlement at having let fall and broken her pitcher. Another picture shows a very spirited dancing-scene; and a third, which is on a large scale, introduces the visitor to a lady teaching scripture to an old woman in whose lap lies a distaff. The most ambitious picture in the meagre collection is that which shows an Indian and a monk contemplating the dead body of a dark-haired lady lying in a desert. We have no means whatever of giving the names of any of the artists.

Greece, which occupies the principal portion of this room, shows about forty pictures, mainly of the simple, domestic kind, interspersed with pretty landscapes and portraits, and painted for the most part in a smooth, conscientious way. Pericles Pantazis—who, by-the-way, paints sands and sea in the manner of Whistler and Moore—is the chief contributor. Ralli shows a good Oriental interior with a female figure, and N. Lytras five Eastern boys playing and singing, with drum and whistle, before a door in which a pleased mother and baby are seen. The sculptures are equal in number to the pictures, and of these D. Kossos is the author of more than half. They are chiefly portraits, and among them are those of Otho I. and his Queen Amelia, George I., the Marquis de Saint-Hilaire, and Lord Byron. With the exception of G. Vroutos, who sends, among others, ideal busts of Achilles, Paris, Aurora, and Night, there is little in this section to remind one that Greece possesses the most beautiful mythology and the noblest history in the world.

Switzerland, which contributes in paintings, enamels, and stained-glass designs about a hundred and fifty works, does very little in sculpture. L. Wethli, of Zurich, sends four portrait busts, and F. Landry contributes a case of bronze medallions which are well worth examination. Miss F. Olivary has several very clever portraits in enamel, and C. Wehrli reproduces on glass various favourite subjects after Kaulbach, Guido Reni, Raphael, and other masters. Among the landscapes will be found several attractive pictures, not the least important of which are a couple by A. Stengelin, one representing Ruysdael's road in the neighbourhood of Leyden and the other some cows feeding on the bank of a lazy, tree-bordered river, with trees also in the distance. E. Stückelberg sends a picture suffused with the glow of evening, while a girl is having her fortune told by a stile on the side of a hill. Two, however, of the most popular and highly esteemed Swiss landscapists are absent—viz., M. Diday, of Geneva, and his famous pupil, Calame. A. Schoeck, another pupil of note, scarcely makes up for their absence by his solitary contribution of a setting sun on the island-studded coast of Norway; and although A. Baudit, also a pupil of Diday's, has sent three landscapes, they are all French in subject, and such as are to be found in the department of Landes, within easy reach of his home in Bordeaux. F. Zimmermann, a pupil of Calame's, shows a greater love of country, and finds quite material enough in the High Alps for the exercise of his pencil; and L. Jacottet is to be congratulated on the same score. He sends a charming view of the waterfall of Reichenbach and one of the Château of Chillon. P. Koller is represented by a splendid group of cattle in the High Alps, with a storm lowering in the distance. Lugardon, another artist who finds work enough for his pencil at home, shows this very conclusively by his view of a lake and snowy Alps in the canton of Berne. A splendidly-painted sea-beach, with level dunes and scant herbage, and cottages in mid-distance, all under a fine evening effect, is perhaps the best of the three pictures contributed by A. Potter. Deserving of praise, also, are the landscapes of A. Baudit, J. F. Farjon, and G. Loppe, the famous glacier painter. Of subject-pictures there are several deserving notice, F. Burnand's "Village Oven," showing a lusty housewife, in white apron, bearing away a great basketful of bread, while the little ones have their arms full, too, of the great loaves, being one of the most pleasingly realistic works in the section. The details, also, are all well considered. The village merry-making of E. Castres, which we see going on under the trees, is also capitally treated. E. and J. Girardet, G. Bosshardt, S. Durand, F. Zuber-Buhler ("Birth of Venus"), and L. P. Robert (zephyrs of the evening floating through a glade), are all men who do honour to their country. We could scarcely imagine so large a display of Swiss art as we have here without the representation of some one or other of those grand victories which have made Switzerland famous, and on looking round we are not disappointed. The Battle of Sempach, with the heroic Switzer grasping the spears of the foe and guiding them to his own heart, that he might make an opening for his countrymen and thus turn the stubborn fortunes of the day, is depicted by C. Grob with great spirit and much archæological knowledge, albeit there is a touch of German dryness in his method which we don't altogether like. From another point of view, however, this may be regarded as more appropriate to the subject than if the painter had used a juicier and more generous brush. Altogether, Switzerland takes a decidedly forward place among the smaller States.

Russia, although geographically and politically one of the Great Powers, must, nevertheless, artistically be classed with the smaller States. Some six or eight years ago she closed the art-schools at Warsaw, and told the students, if they wished to study art, they must come to St. Petersburg. Students, whether Polish or Russian, did not find at St. Petersburg what

they wanted; and accordingly they went to Paris, where they did. Of the training acquired there they have made most admirable use, and in sundry well-known instances have produced works of the very highest class. Such is H. H. Siemiradski's "Living Torches of Nero," a work that may well take its place alongside those of Hanns Makart and the other successful coverers of large canvasses of the grand bravura type. The bloated tyrant lolls on his negro-borne couch in front of his palace, surrounded by his Court, and contemplates quietly several Christian martyrs being tied up in combustible materials and hoisted to the top of garlanded poles, where fire is applied to the inflammable stuff with which they are bound, and they thus become living torches, "the living torches of Nero." The splendour of the women on the left, the gorgeousness of the Court, and the imperial magnificence of the palace, all help to emphasise the sorry spectacle and fix indelibly on the mind the tortures of the early martyrs. A subject of a more pleasing nature is that in which the same artist exhibits a fair lady of stately presence, attired in pale yellow drapery, being assisted down the steps of a sea-wall on to a magnificent barge, and a third is that in which a young girl of great beauty is being unrobed by two men in presence of a Roman magnate. These three pictures are by far the most important in the Russian section. Apart from these, and the Western training which they suggest, the native genius of Russia, like that of other Northern countries, delights in depicting forest scenery, landscapes mantled in snow, or in genre subjects of the more homely type.

Among the more successful landscapes we would note A. J. Kouindji's square of cottages on a rising ground overlooking a river, all under a fine effect of moonlight. Two tall poplars lend impressiveness to the scene. Excellent, also, is the hayfield, with lots of girls busy gathering the harvest, a weedy river in the foreground, which is bathed in sunshine, while a summer shower falls on the distant country beyond the clump of wood which is seen in the middle distance. The author of this lovely landscape is W. D. Orlovski. The "Winter Forest," whose trees are foliaged with snow instead of leaves, beneath which is seen a block of pale green ice lately cut from the frozen pool on which it rests, is by A. J. Mechtcherski, and might be acknowledged with pride by G. Loppé, of Geneva, who has made ice-forms his special study. The "Ice Palace," by V. J. Jacobi, with the people bowing ironically to the old King and Queen, who sit shivering on their ice throne, is also clever, but the humour has a painful touch in it. The forest pictures of J. J. Schihckine are all carefully studied. We would commend, also, the works of A. von Becker, Bochmann, C. T. Huhn, A. Liljelund, B. G. Perroff, and W. G. Makovski, most of whom are disciples of the Düsseldorf school. Among the more important figure-subjects are the procession of the Prophet's Carpet and the Bulgarian Martyrs, both by Makovski and full of rich, dark, harmonious colour. C. A. Savitzki's navvies hard at work making a new railway line has grey for its prevailing key, and is certainly one of the fine pictures in the Russian section. Kramskoi, on the other hand, in his picture of nymphs on "a Night in May" rejoices in the golden suggestiveness of Poole and Woolmer, while Pelevine in "Tsar Jean le Terrible" visiting the cell of Nicolas Salos, reproduces, not unsuccessfully, the luminous and no less suggestive darkness of Rembrandt. In pleasing contrast to this is the bright, sunny picture by Koehler of a little girl under a tree being guarded by a large dog. The chief painter of marine subjects is J. C. Aivazovski, and his Tempest in the North Seas—though the waves are painted more flimsily than with us—looks wonderfully like nature. We see a laden boat in the foreground, and others leaving a foundering ship in the middle distance. Mighty rocks loom up mistily on the left; and the whole scene, in spite of its light handling, is marvellously impressive.

Besides one hundred and forty-four pictures in oil, there are a dozen good water colours, and Alexieff may be accepted as representative of the medallionists, and Autokolski and Runeberg of the sculptors proper. Altogether, there is a considerable amount of vitality in the Russian section, and the receptivity of the artists is remarkable. From Düsseldorf to Paris, and from Paris to Rome, they wander at will, but never leave an art-centre without assimilating fairly whatever it has to impart.

Spain, unlike Russia, has a grand art-history of her own; but her genius has long lain fallow, and until the other day she had scarcely a painter of European importance to whom she could point. Including sculpture, painting, engraving, and architecture, the Spanish section numbers about two hundred works. By far the largest and most imposing canvas is that which represents Doña Juana da Locas, with her attendants, standing on a hillside, by the coffin of her husband, while the priest reads the service. The wind blows back the flames of the candles, and the scene is altogether striking. Another impressive picture is that by Ramirez, representing an old man, in presence of keenly-observant spectators, revealing something to them by writing on the floor. The name is not given in the catalogue, and several of the principal contributors are not even mentioned. Fortuny, for example, has nearly thirty pictures in the present exhibition, varying in size from a few inches square to canvases three or four feet long, is altogether ignored in the catalogue, and yet this man was the leader of the great art-revival which has once more brought Spain to the front. Escosura is represented by only one picture, that of Philip the Second at Hampton Court; but several men of note are not represented at all. With the exception of the men we have mentioned, the others call for no special remark.

Concerning Germany, Belgium, and Holland we will not pretend to speak. All these are amply represented, and the English public are familiar with the various masters and their methods. It had, it must at the same time be confessed, been our intention to review the art-products of these countries at some length, seeing how closely affiliated in many cases their practice is to that of England; but these articles have already run to too great a length, and we must be satisfied with thus leaving our readers on ground familiar and well known.

Of France, which has been the cause of this great exhibition, it seems very ungracious not to speak more in detail; but our general impression of the appearance she makes in the competition, and of the place she holds among the nations, was pretty freely expressed in our first article. We can only repeat that whatever is specially fine in the art-practice of any country is due, either directly or indirectly, to French influence. All methods and styles, all classes of subjects, find their most masterly exponents in France. Across the whole breadth of Europe, and over the wide Atlantic from the great Western Continent, come the pilgrim students; for they know that France is par excellence the home of refinement and taste, and Paris the Art-School of the world.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith has bought an estate known as Keddington Leys, in the parishes of Keddington, Barnardiston, and Hundon, Suffolk. The estate comprises 246 acres, together with the mansion of Kelton Hall. The purchase money amounted to £11,600. Mr. Smith is now a considerable landowner in Suffolk.

NOVELS.

All the many qualities which have made its author popular are displayed without stint in the three volumes entitled *Cruel London*, by Joseph Hatton (Chapman and Hall), a novel full of striking situations and of dramatic, not to say melodramatic, incidents. The characters are numerous; but, numerous as they are, they are handled with distinctness and in a manner which sufficiently preserves their individuality. The tale that is told is far from a pleasant one, and the scenes to which the reader is introduced are frequently, if not generally, of a dark and painful kind; but there is the relief which is afforded by the flitting of good spirits across the stage and by occasional gleams of bright, poetic fancy. The title, contrary to one's ordinary experience of titles, is significant of the author's theme and scope. London, with its riches and its poverty, with its gaiety and its wretchedness, with its commercial and its social scheming and dishonesty, with its wickedness, whether covered or not with a veneer of respectability, with its rogues and their victims cheek by jowl, with its illustrations of the human anvil incessantly beaten upon by the human hammer, with its spectacle of wheel so involved within wheel that the good cannot extricate itself from the evil, and with its cruelly hard treatment of the unfortunate and of the heedless, is the author's main subject; and, by way of contrast, by way of light to relieve the general darkness, there are little idyllic pictures of rural innocence, simplicity, and honesty. Nothing new, someone may say, in all this. But it may be urged, on the other hand, that the subject is inexhaustible, and that it admits of treatment in a variety of styles, whereof we have a notable specimen in the novel under consideration. The author lets it be known that he has dramatised his story as a "stage play;" and it is likely to have been improved by the process, which would, of course, necessitate compression, condensation, and an excision of many details and episodical matters which produce an impression of diffuseness, break the continuity, impair the interest, retard and diminish the climax and the catastrophe. There is almost an embarrassment of heroes and heroines, so that the hero and heroine, properly so called, are frequently submerged and disappear from view and, to a considerable extent, from remembrance. So far as the true hero and heroine are concerned, the plot is, briefly, as follows:—A Lincolnshire squire, a hard but a just man, of large property, leaves a will, whereby he bequeaths to the niece he loved a black box containing, apparently, nothing but a few withered flowers, and to one of his farm-labourers, a young man to whom he has not behaved well and whom he believes that his niece is as good as engaged to marry, the whole, apparently, of his real and personal estate, save so much as will be required for the payment of certain legacies. The heretofore farm-labourer, having become a man of great wealth, determines to carry out the idea he had already formed of going to seek freedom and adventure in London. He leaves the niece, who loves him dearly, and whom he on his side is inclined to love, and launches himself upon the tide of dissipation in the metropolis, where he finds all manner of affable persons, "affable hawks," in fact, not only ready but anxious to educate him into a man of fashion and gentility. He is so apt a pupil that he soon arrives at the brink of ruin, from which he is rescued by the handsome, generous, deserted niece of his posthumous benefactor. Hence the peg upon which the author hangs those graphic descriptions which justify the title of his novel. The heretofore farm-labourer, after his miraculous rescue, behaves in the strangest possible manner; but, if he did not, the second and third volumes would fault for it, and the reader would miss some thrilling scenes on the other side of the Atlantic and in London. Whether the true hero and heroine come together again in the orthodox fashion and marry themselves, as the French have it, or whether a cruel destiny and a "cruel London" forbid the banns, shall not be divulged in this notice. It would be unfair, however, to conclude without informing readers in general that there is in the course of the novel an unhappy marriage, which is dissolved in a very tragic manner; and that toxicologists, murderers, and circles in which the possibility of making away with others or being oneself made away with by foul means which leave no trace is a favourite topic of discussion or of contemplation, will find in the story a singular case of that desideratum—a poison which leaves "no sign for Coroner's inquests." But the murder is nothing of the vulgar sort; it is merely a piece of poetical justice: an excellent man, with the best of motives, poisons a villain, whom he was prevented by circumstances over which he had no control from fighting in a duel or shooting in a quarrel, either of which more honourable courses he would personally have preferred "to the cowardly secrecy of Fabian Pasha's artful aid."

A high degree of that properly dramatic talent which is exerted in conceiving lifelike individual characters, in grouping them and playing them off against each other, and in managing the incidents that are combined to work out a plot, has been employed in *Dangerfield* (three volumes, Tinsley Brothers), by Mr. H. Baden Pritchard. The author had before written two pleasant little books of tourist description, "Tramps in the Tyrol" and "Beauty Spots of the Continent;" but this is his first appearance as a novelist. He takes here the line of serious domestic comedy, if we may call it so, in a story of everyday home life, which is treated, generally, with an agreeable lightness of tone, but the moral issues of which are forcibly presented, though without a word of preaching. The crisis of the plot bears some resemblance to that of Mr. Tom Taylor's popular comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep," but is nevertheless quite of original invention; while either Shirley Brooks or Mortimer Collins may be recalled to the reader's mind by the skilful free-hand drawing of the less momentous parts, and by the graceful liveliness of feeling and expression. The action is divided between the innocent Bohemian society of a few artists, actors, and others connected with the Comus Theatre in the Strand, with a club of their patrons and acquaintance in Covent Garden; and the seaside villa of a mercantile marine captain's family near the port of Southpool, with a few aristocratic and fashionable outsiders in town and country. Captain Whyte-Dangerfield, whose name is chosen—we think not wisely—for the title of the story, is a mere accomplished scoundrel, of the type which has become exceedingly familiar to novel readers in the past ten or twenty years—an elegant swindler, liar, and heartless profligate, though reputed bold and clever enough to do what he likes in this foolish world of feeble and fallible mortals. He is finally defeated and disgraced, of course; but the reader will not care much about him, for the true hero is already recognised in Tom Heatherly, an honest, affectionate, single-hearted young fellow, with a charming girlish wife, and with her intimate friend, Bertha Marigold, a high-spirited young lady from Westcombe Lodge, the aforesaid maritime residence of Captain and Mrs. Hardy. The humble position of Tom Heatherly, at the outset of his London life—namely, that of a stage carpenter who occasionally does a job of scene-painting, and whose talent as an artist comes out in that way, gives a deeper interest to the affairs of his modest little household, and to his steps of social advancement. We might take some exception to the questionable behaviour and consequent embarrassment of Mrs. Hardy; but in other respects the story is good and wholesome, and may be recommended as one of the most engaging we have lately perused.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA.

Albert Edward George Henry, Viscount Chelsea, who died on the 2nd inst., was the eldest son and heir-apparent of George Henry, Earl Cadogan, Under-Secretary for War, by Lady Beatrix Jane, his wife, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Craven. He was born Dec. 29, 1866, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales stood sponsor at his baptism. His next brother, Henry Arthur, born June 13, 1868, is now heir-apparent to Earl Cadogan, and bears the courtesy title of Viscount Chelsea.

SIR STAPLETON MAINWARING, BART.

Sir Stapleton Thomas Mainwaring, of Over Peover, Cheshire, died on the 4th inst., at the age of forty-one. The eldest son of the late Sir Harry Mainwaring of Peover Hall, by his marriage with Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas William Tatton, of Withenshaw, in the County Palatine of Cheshire, he was born in January, 1837, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1875. He was a magistrate for Cheshire. He married, in 1867, Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Michael Kinnean, of Athenry, in the county of Galway; but was left a widower in 1871. The baronetcy passes to his next brother, Mr. Philip Tatton Mainwaring, who now becomes fourth Baronet. He was born in 1838, and married, in 1875, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. George Pitt, of Crickett Court, Somersetshire.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR M. GALWEY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Galwey, K.C.B., of Osborne House, Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, died in London on the 22nd ult. He was born Oct. 1, 1818, the son of James Edward Galwey, Esq., of Nadrid, in the county of Cork, by Marcella, his wife, daughter of Christopher McEvoy, Esq., of Wimbledon, and was nephew of the late Admiral Edward Galwey, of Lota, Cork. Sir Michael entered the military service of the Honourable East India Company, and was for some time Colonel Commandant 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. He served in Burmah in 1852-3, on the Persian Expedition in 1857 and the mutiny in Bengal from 1857 to 1859, and was at many important battles and other affairs, including Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow. He also took part in the campaign in Oude in 1858, and for his services in India had received a medal and two clasps. Sir Michael was made a K.C.B. in 1877, and recently obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He married, March 25, 1845, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph Cuthbert Ross, Esq., by Anne Wooton, his wife, and sister of Madame la Marquise de Ribeyre de Villemont, and leaves issue.

ADMIRAL GARDNER.

Rear-Admiral Alan Henry Gardner, C.B., who died on the 30th ult. at Percy Villas, Kensington, aged sixty, was the second son of General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, by Eliza Lydia, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General William Fyers, and was thus grandson of the great Admiral Lord Gardner. He was born in August, 1817; entered the Royal Navy in 1832, and served for a time on the Mediterranean station. He obtained promotion to Commander for services against pirates in the Eastern seas in 1848; and during the Crimean War he was engaged in the Baltic as Captain of H.M.S. Driver. Rear-Admiral Gardner attained that rank in 1874. He married, in 1860, Amy Sophia, daughter of the late John Payne Elwes, Esq., of Stoke College, Essex.

THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.

The Most Rev. George Conroy, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, and Apostolic Delegate for the Sovereign Pontiff to the Catholic Church in Canada, whose death in Canada is just announced, was a very distinguished member of the Catholic Episcopacy in Ireland. Educated in one of the classical schools of the diocese of Armagh, he went to Rome to finish his studies in the College of the Propaganda. His collegiate course was of considerable brilliancy, and he eventually gained the distinction of Doctor of Theology. Ordained to the priesthood, he returned to Ireland, became associated with the missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra, and was selected by Cardinal Cullen to act as his private secretary, and so continued until 1871, when he succeeded Dr. McCabe as Bishop of Ardagh. Dr. Conroy was a ripe and accomplished scholar, and as a prelate was universally esteemed and respected. His literary abilities were of no mean order, and, in conjunction with Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, he was the main support of the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record."

MR. SMYTH, OF GAYBROOK.

Robert Smyth, Esq., of Gaybrook, in the county of Westmeath, J.P., one of the chief landed proprietors of that county, whose death is just announced, was formerly Captain in the Army, and served as High Sheriff of Westmeath in 1831, and for the county of Antrim in 1852. He was born July 20, 1801, the second son of Ralph Smyth, Esq., of Gaybrook, by Hannah Maria, his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, Bart., and succeeded to the family estates at the death of his brother, in 1827. He married, May 20, 1830, Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Alexander, D.D., Bishop of Meath, and leaves three sons and three daughters. The family of Smyth of Gaybrook, as well as that of Smythe of Barbavilla, descends from William Smyth, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, who married Mary, sister of Sir John Povey, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

MR. COWAN.

John Cowan, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh as Lord Cowan, died at Elm Bank, near that city, on the 1st inst. Called to the Scottish Bar, he was appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1848 and Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1851. The same year he succeeded to the high judicial office of Senator of the College of Justice, adopting the titular designation of Lord Cowan. He retired from the Bench a few years since, and at the period of his decease had attained the age of seventy-nine.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Gott Nelson, Esq., Captain and Brevet Major, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on June 28, at Ferozepore.

James Sutcliffe, Esq., Director-General of Public Instruction for Bengal, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-one.

General William Knox Babington, late H.M. 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on the 31st ult.

The Rev. Alfred Tatham, M.A., Minor Canon of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, on the 1st inst., aged sixty-five.

Canon Knight, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. He had been fifty-nine years Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

The Rev. John Tournay Parsons, Vicar of Much Dewchurch, near Hereford, on the 23rd ult., at his Vicarage, aged fifty-two.

The Rev. Canon Gribble, F.R.A.S., Chaplain to H.M. Embassy, Constantinople, and Canon of Gibraltar, on the 25th ult., off Malta, on his return home, aged seventy-one.

Joseph Trigge Schomberg, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of Aldborough, Suffolk, on the 28th ult., at Seend, Wilts, aged seventy-two.

Captain Richard Henry Hare, G.C.C., late 13th Light Infantry, on June 22, at Elmina, Gold Coast, Africa. He was only son of the Hon. Henry Hare, youngest brother of William second Earl of Listowel, K.P., father of the present Earl.

Sergeant Samuel M'Gaw, V.C., of the Black Watch, who won the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in leading a portion of the 42nd through the bush at the Battle of Amoaful, Jan. 31, 1874, last week at Larnaca, Cyprus.

The Hon. Edward Miles David Browne, Captain R.N., brother of the present Lord Kilmaine, and second son of John Cavendish, late Lord Kilmaine, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., Recorder of London (and granddaughter of Lord Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough), on the 27th ult.

Sackville Deane Hamilton, Esq., on the 30th ult., at Glenview, Freshford, near Bath. He was son of the Rev. Sackville Robert Hamilton, Rector of Mallow, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Deane Freeman, Esq., of Castle Cor, and grandson of the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a scion of the noble house of Boyne.

James Edward Thomas Parratt, Esq., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, on the 31st ult., at Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Kent, aged seventy-one. He served for nearly thirty years with the Royal Artillery, including the campaign in China, 1841-2, and subsequently as Principal Medical Officer at Woolwich.

Captain John de Courcy Dashwood, R.N., aged seventy-six. He entered the Royal Navy in 1814, and served as a midshipman during the American war of 1815, taking part in the expedition to New Orleans. As Lieutenant of the Windsor Castle, commanded by his father, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, he was stationed off Lisbon during the rebellion in 1824, when King John VI. took refuge on board the Windsor Castle, and subsequently conferred decorations on the officers of the ship, in commemoration of the occasion, Lieutenant Dashwood receiving the order of the Tower and Sword. He was promoted a retired Commander in 1864.

By the last Australian mail news is brought of the death of one of the leading journalists of South Australia—Mr. John Howard Clark, the editor and one of the proprietors of the *Register* and other newspapers of Adelaide. By his persistent course of keeping his journals free from bigotry and party prejudice, a fault to which there is always too much inclination in small communities, Mr. Clark materially aided in raising newspapers in the colony to a rank of which our best English journals might be proud. He was also one of the founders of the Adelaide Philosophical Society and South Australian Institute, in both of which he took especial interest to the last. A public meeting was held after his decease, at which it was determined to raise a memorial to him, which is in all probability to take the shape of a scholarship at the Adelaide University.

The gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society was awarded on Tuesday, at Bristol, to Mr. M'Cormack, for his self sheaf-binding reaper, which the judges considered fulfilled all the conditions required by the society.

The sixteenth report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, which was issued on the 1st inst., shows that the total amount of contributions to Dec. 31, 1876, was £1,460,861, which, together with the interest received, has enabled the sum of £1,472,259 to be expended in relief, leaving a capital of £400,640, and an annual income of £33,935. The number of children in boarding institutions at the end of 1876 was 761—365 boys and 396 girls—inclusive of those in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Girls. The "Captain" Relief Fund amounted to £31,415, and at the end of the year 107 widows and 152 orphans were receiving aid from this fund.

The forty-sixth annual congress of the British Medical Association was begun at Bath on Tuesday. The sermon at the Abbey, in the morning, was preached by the Bishop of the diocese, Lord A. Hervey. In the afternoon meetings of the council and of the committee of sections were held; and in the evening the general meeting took place in the Assembly Room, where the museum of the association had been arranged. Mr. W. Dallas Husband, of York, the treasurer of the association, presided, in consequence of the death of the president of last year, Dr. Eason Wilkinson, of Manchester. Dr. R. W. Falconer, who has served the office of Mayor of Bath, was unanimously elected president for the year ensuing. In his opening address he dwelt upon the great progress the association has made of late years. It now numbers 7700 members in the United Kingdom, with a colonial branch in Jamaica. The influence of the association was seen in the attention paid by the Government at different times to the views it expressed upon sanitary medical subjects. The association had also promoted the public good by encouraging original research. A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late president. Mr. Fowke, the president, read the report, which was adopted.

The Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home has been opened twenty-six years. It has enjoyed the patronage of the Queen, after a minute inspection by the lamented Prince Consort, and has been favoured with the approval of successive Boards of Admiralty and distinguished officers of every rank in her Majesty's service. Nor has it been wanting in public confidence. A large institution has been built and furnished with every requirement for the time, not only for the temporal, but for the moral and religious benefit of the seamen. And it has had abundant success. It has supplied seamen with 417,881 meals and 349,286 beds. The beds during the month of May, 1878, were nearly 3000; 13,188 shipwrecked seamen have been lodged and relieved; and about £400,000 of seamen's money has been deposited with the superintendents for safe custody, the greater part of which was thereby rescued from plunder and much of it enjoyed by the families of the seamen. The directors desire to enlarge the home, in order to increase its usefulness, and a property which meets all the requirements is now offered. The cost of the purchase of the property and of a smaller house to give access to the home, and of the required improvements, and fittings, and furniture, is calculated at £2500. For this sum the directors appeal to the public. Contributions will be received by the treasurers, Messrs. Grant, Gillman, and Long, Portsmouth; Messrs. Glyn and Co., London; and the superintendent, J. L. Thorne, Esq., R.N., at the Home.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J H (Queen's-square).—If you will forward a diagram of the position, we shall be glad to comply with your wishes.

R H B (Gosport).—The privilege of capturing a Pawn *en passant* belongs to the Pawn only; therefore the Bishop cannot do so in the solution of Problem No. 1794.

J F (Leeds).—We pointed out the player's mistake in a note to the move. How can we account for his having committed such a blunder?

HEREWARD.—You can use a postal card in forwarding solutions of problems; but you must be careful to comply with the rules laid down by the Post-Office authorities.

W N (Strabane).—Only correct solutions are acknowledged.

DARDSHILL (Harrow).—Solutions should reach us not later than the Friday to be acknowledged in our Issue of the following week.

J B (Paris).—No. 1797 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q Kt sq.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1793 received from Coelapino, C E Marr, W Leeson, P le Page, Pretextat, Norman Rumbelow, and E P Vulliamy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1796 received from Emile Frau, Neworth, J W S (Dawlish), Saberoff (Athens), C B Carlon, P le Page, S D Barrett, Polichinelle, J Hunter, and L H Roberts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1797 received from W S B, J de Honstern, G H Y, E H H V, East Marden, Rycroft, Hereward, W Leeson, Dabbshill, Chessophile, Barrows Elzee, Norman Rumbelow, E P Vulliamy, A Wood, J W W, C G Ellison, B Phelan, Def'r St, C B Carlon, P le Page, J Hunter, E L G, Henbury, L Sharswood, W Powell, Triton, E Worsley, P Hampton, R Schofield, L S D, S Threlfall, R Robson, Harrovian, Simplex, T Greenbank, J Wonnacott, R Gray, K T King, E Esmonde, J B Spiers, Tipsit, R Ingersoll, Leonora and Leon, J Lynsford, D Leslie, Lammas, White Star, S R of Leeds, Joseph B, A R G, Black Knight, T Edgar, Americaine, W F Pettit, Dorothy, Orson and Valentine, G Fosbrooke, N Brock, st J E, R Roufosel, Curiosity, Elsie, F W S, H Brewster, Liz, L of Truro, M Meredith, C S Coxe, Walter, M Rees, M Whiteley, Only Jones, C Elmore, J S W, A Ellmaker, W Cowell, C Darragh, T W Hope, and B Champneys.

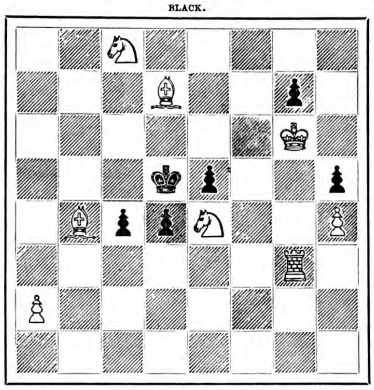
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1796.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 6th	Any move	2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1799.

By C. A. GILBERG (New York).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.

The following interesting Game was played in the eighth round between Mr. MACKENZIE, of New York, and Herr ENGLISCH, of Vienna.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr E.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Kt 5th		17. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
It is worth noting that this opening was adopted by the first players in a large majority of the games played in this tournament.		18. B to R 6th	K R to K sq
		19. Q R to K sq	B to Kt 2nd
		20. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B
		21. R to K sq	Q to Q sq
3.	P to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	23. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. P to K R 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
6. Castles	B to B 4th	25. B to Kt 5th	Q to Kt sq
7. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th	26. B to B 4th	K B to B sq
8. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	27. R to Q sq	Q to K sq
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd	28. B to K 3rd	Q to Q sq
It will be admitted, we think, that Black has now a worse position than if he had played the B to this square on the sixth move, as is usual in this opening.		29. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q B sq
		30. P takes P	R P takes P
10. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	31. B to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	32. B to B 6th	Q to B 4th
12. P to Q 6th		33. R to Q 5th	
A good move in our judgment, although we observe that Mr. Potter, in the *Westminster Papers*, doubts its soundness.		Decisive. Should Black now remove the Queen from the rank on which it stands, then follows the fine stroke, 34. R to K R 5th, and the second player has no resource.	
12.	P takes P	33.	Q takes R
13. P takes P	B to B 3rd	34. Q takes Q	Kt takes P
14. B to B 2nd	Kt (from Kt 3rd) to B 5th	35. B takes K Kt P	Kt to K 2nd
		36. B takes Kt, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The tie in the Paris tournament between Herr Zukertort and M. Winawer was played off, and, as announced in our last Issue, resulted in the first two games being drawn. The next two games, however, were won by Herr Zukertort, who thus secured the first prize—two works of art presented by the French Government and 1000f in coin; the second prize, consisting of one work of art and 500f. in coin falling to M. Winawer. The order in which the prizes have been gained is therefore as follows:—First, Herr Zukertort, of Berlin; second, M. Winawer, of Warsaw; third, Mr. Blackburne, of London; fourth, Mr. Mackenzie, of New York; fifth, Mr. Bird, of London; and sixth, Herr Andersen, of Breslau.

We observe that the current number of the *Westminster Papers* contains fifty-five of the games played in the Paris tourney, including all those occurring between the prize-winners, and the deciding game in the tie-match between Messrs. Zukertort and Winawer. This is a feat unparalleled in the history of chess monthlies; and the energy and enterprise required to accomplish it deserve public recognition.

The annual tournaments of the Counties Chess Association were brought to a conclusion on the 3rd inst. The challenge cup that is the symbol of provincial championship was won by Mr. E. Thorold, who played throughout in capital form, and carried off the coveted honour with the fine score of eleven out of a possible twelve. The Rev. C. E. Ranken gained the second prize with a score of seven and a half, and Messrs. Jenkin and Ensor tied and divided the third and fourth prizes. For the second class tourney there were very few entries, but these included a youth of thirteen, Master JACKSON, of Dewsbury. The following is a Game that occurred between the boy chessplayer and Mr. DARBELLE.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Master J.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Master J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Q to Q sq	R to B 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	13. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
5. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	Castles	15. P to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	16. B takes Kt	Q takes B
8. B to R 4th	B to K 3rd	17. Kt takes K P	Q to R 5th
9. B takes B	P takes B	18. Kt takes R	Q takes K B P. Mate.

The first prize in this class was won by Mr. J. de Soyres and the second by Master Jackson. The handicap tourney is still in progress, but we have been informed that the struggle for the first place now lies between Mr. F. S. Ensor and the anonymous player who, for the nonce, directs the movements of the "automaton," Mephisto.

We understand that the friends of Captain Mackenzie, the champion of America, are desirous of recounting his victories over the winners of the two chief prizes in the recent Paris tourney by backing him in a match against either of those gentlemen, or against any player of note who did not enter the lists on the occasion referred to. Meanwhile, Captain Mackenzie is to be entertained by the City Chess Club at a banquet which is fixed for the 9th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1875) of the Most Hon. Eliza Harriett, Marchioness of Northampton, late of Castle Ashby, Northampton, who died on Dec. 4 last at Florence, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Lord Alwyne Frederic Compton, the son, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testatrix appoints all the property she has power to dispose of under her marriage settlement to her three children, Alwyne Frederic, Douglas Cecil James, and Mabel Violet Isabel.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1866) with a codicil (dated Jan. 23, 1872) of Mr. Auguste Stephen Ralli, late of Marseilles, who died on April 18 last, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Stephen Augustus Ralli, the son, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. The testator having by the law of France the power of disposing of the usufruct of one moiety of his property and one fourth absolutely, he leaves the said usufruct to his wife, Madame Suzanne Ralli, and he also gives her specially all his furniture, plate, pictures, linen, china, and jewellery. There are some other special legacies to relatives and to servants, bequests of 5000f. each to the Chios Lyceum, the Athens Lyceum, and the homes for the poor, Marseilles; and legacies to the Greek Church at Marseilles and several of its officers. The residue he leaves to his three children, Etienne, Julie, and Marie, and their children.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1878) with a codicil (dated the 19th of the same month) of Miss Emily Susan Drummond, late of No. 47, Seymour-street, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Earl Percy and George James Drummond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix, after leaving a large number of legacies, as well pecuniary as specific, leaves the residue of her property upon trust for her two sisters, Julia Frances and Marion; on the death of the survivor of them some further legacies are to be paid, including £1000 to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of West Hyde, Herts, upon trust to apply the dividends in the winter season, at their discretion, among the deserving poor of the said parish. A life interest is then given in the remainder to her nieces, Lady Boyd and Emily Compton, in succession; and the ultimate residue is to go to her nephew, Mortimer Percy George Douglas Drummond.

The will (dated June 28, 1870) of Mr. John Gordon, late of Cluny, Aberdeen, and of No. 39, Park-lane, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Emily Eliza Steele Gordon, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate in England to his wife.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of Mr. Benjamin Johnson, late of No. 1, Springfield, Upper Clapton, who died on June 23 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Lamy Ellerm, George Johnson, the nephew, and William Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Ford, £100; and to the Hospital for Consumption, Victoria Park, Bethnal-green, £500.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1873) of Mr. Evan Jones, formerly Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, but late of Croydon, who died on May 19 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Alfred Carpenter, M.D., and George Anson Whealler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. After giving a legacy to the three children of his late son, Spencer Evan Jones, he gives the rest of his property between his two daughters.

The British Association meets this year at Dublin, the session beginning next Wednesday, Aug. 14, the president-elect being Dr. W. Spottiswoode.

The high court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters commenced its business last Monday at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The report of the investigation committee showed that the number of financial members was 521,416, and that the court and district funds amounted to £2,497,000, the increase for the year being nearly 12,000 members and £152,000.—At the eleventh annual meeting of the legislative council of the British United Order of Oddfellows, which began at Leeds on Monday, the Grand Master stated that during the year 1281 members had been admitted, that the income had increased £3000, and that the payments amounted to nearly £9000.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bivouac; or, Martial Lyrist. By Major R. Compton Noake. (C. Kegan Paul.)

Monarchy Defended. By John Vickers. (Wyman and Sons.)

Friendship: A Story. By Ouida. 3 vols. (Chatto and Windus.)

A Young Man's Safeguard in the Perils of the Age. By Wm. Guest. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to North Wales. By H. J. Jenkinson. With Maps. (Edward Stanford.)

On Overwork and Premature Mental Decay. By Dr. Routh. Third Edition. (Baillière and Co.)

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INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

"The fever here is increasing. Captain Bawson, the acting Commandant, is down with it, and also Captain Hill, of the Goorkas, and about a dozen of his company. Unquestionably Nicosia is extremely unhealthy."

After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to the contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstance peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of keeping the liver in order cannot be over-estimated; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many disastrous consequences; not only as an efficient means of warding off fevers and malarious diseases, but as a remedy for, and preventive of, bilious or sick headaches, constipation, vomiting, thirst, errors of eating and drinking, skin eruptions, giddiness, heartburn, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health was universally known, no family would be without a supply. In many forms of fever, or at the commencement of any fever, ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as a specific. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the poison is thrown off and the blood restored to its healthy condition. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.
J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

CYPRUS.

TO EUROPEANS who propose RESIDING in or VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the FRUIT SALT to be an indispensable necessary; for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country, while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the FRUIT SALT will take away the ground work of malarious diseases and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. Out of a large number of Testimonials, we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain, if your FRUIT SALT was only known in INDIA and the COLONIES that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but many millions. India alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A.M.D. (Edinb.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your FRUIT SALT, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Gentleman states:—"In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S FRUIT SALT has effected by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S FRUIT SALT has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its Trials," tenth edition, post-free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
"I have used your FRUIT SALT for many years, and have verified the statement that it is not only refreshing and invigorating, but also invaluable, as giving speedy relief in cases of heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and constipation, and its great evils. The thanks of the public are due to you for your unceasing efforts to relieve suffering humanity. Long may you live to be a blessing to the world."—R. Hunter, Ph.D., Vicar of Colleby, St. Thomas Vicarage, Annfield Plain, Lintz Green, Co. Durham, March, 1878.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29, 1877.
"Mr. Eno,—Dear Sir,—The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness (biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expect to share like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some members of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.—Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it. The little food I could take generally punished me severely, and I was reduced to a mere shadow, so that I must or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
It is essential to the healthy action of the animal economy. You cannot overstate its value. On that account no bed-room or travelling-trunk ought to be without it, in readiness for any emergency.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently develops a disordered state of the blood, which, in many cases, ranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, who are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ale, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandy are all very apt to disagree: while light white wines, when not objectionable, whisky largely diluted, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
FOR BILIOUSNESS OR SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, SLUGGISH LIVER, VOMITING, SOURNESS OF THE STOMACH, CONSTIPATION AND ITS SOUR FEELS, IMPURE BLOOD, SKIN ERUPTIONS AND DISEASES, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing Fevers, Scarlet, Skin, and counteracts any errors of EATING and DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental stress, and prevents DIARRHŒA. It is a pleasant beverage, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. By its use many diseases recently may be entirely prevented. IN THE NURSERY IT IS BEYOND PRAISE.

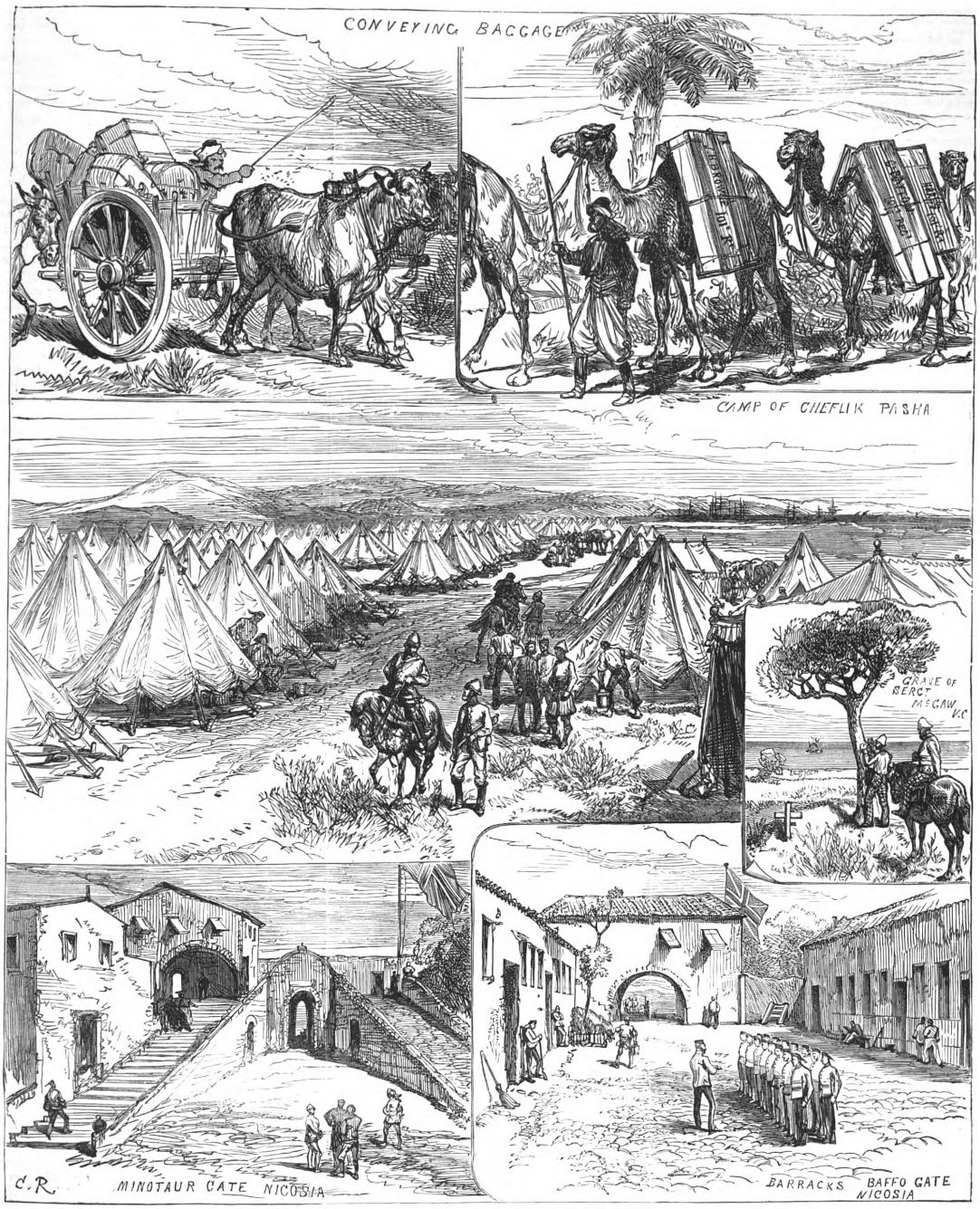
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, S.E.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SKETCHES OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Tandridge Court, the Countess of Cottenham, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at The Gerwyn, near Wrexham, the Lady Georgiana Peel, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Mote Park, Roscommon, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Montretout, Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Countess of Gosford, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Rothesay, New Brunswick, the wife Thomas Slead, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at 3, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., the wife of Colonel Sir Francis Festing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nebraska, U.S.A., assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, Frederick Wesson, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, to Jeannie L. Mills, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Long Island, U.S.A.

On the 30th ult., in Aughrim Church, Frederick Netterville La Poer Trench, barrister, of 7, Hatch-street, Dublin, only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, of Ballinasloe, to Sarah Frances, second daughter of the Rev. John F. T. Cramptoa, Rector of Aughrim, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Kilteskill.

On the 13th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Arthur Edward Hight, F.W.D., India, to Violet Amy Cottrell, elder daughter of the late Count Cottrell, Chamberlain to the Duke of Lucca.

On the 8th inst., at Aldershott, the Rev. A. West, M.A., to Hilda, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. R. Crewe, C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul-General for Norway.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-terrace, Le Comte de Lasteyrie, only son of Le Marquis de Lasteyrie, to Olivia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley, Berks.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at New Brighton, Sir Stapleton Thomas Mainwaring, Bart., of Peover Hall, Knutsford, aged 41.

On the 8th inst., at Merrion-square East, Dublin, Sir J. Ennis, Bart., aged 79. R.I.P.

On the 23rd ult., suddenly, at Cacouna, near Quebec, E. S. Freer, Esq., barrister, of the Inner Temple, and for some time Postmaster of Montreal, Canada, eldest son of the late Captain N. Freer, Military Secretary to Sir G. Prevost, K.C.B., and late Manager of the Quebec Bank, aged 74.

On the 27th ult., at Rangoon, Burmah (while in command of the I. G. S. Irrawaddy), of cholera, after a few hours' illness, the Hon. Captain E. M. D. Browne, R.N., son of the late and brother to the present Lord Kilmaine, in his 34th year.

On the 15th inst., of dropsy, Martha, wife of B. H. Hickey, of 397, Fulham-road, S.W., aged 63 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. to 25; Rom. xv. 8. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. to 15 or xi. 26; Matt. xxvi. to 31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Bishop Anderson; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Pittsburgh; 7 p.m. Rev. C. G. Williamson, Curate of All Souls', Marylebone.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Bishop of Barbadoes, and 3 p.m., Canon Farrar, D.D.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Pittsburg, Dr. Kerfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.
British Association at Dublin: Special Services at the Cathedrals, the Chapel Royal, and other churches.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.

British Archæological Association: Congress at Wisbech (till the 27th); Address by the President, the Earl of Hardwicke, at the Council Chamber, 2 p.m.; dinner in the Public Hall, 7 p.m.
Yachting: Hammersmith Sailing Club; Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea (3 days); Curlingford Lough Regatta (3 days).
British Association, Dublin: Breakfast at Zoological Society's Gardens; Meeting of Sections, 11 a.m.; General Committee to Elect Officers, &c., 3 p.m.; Discourse by Professor James Dewar on Dissociation in Modern Ideas of Chemical Action, 8.30 p.m.
Rowing: Berwick, Queenstown, Brighton Regattas.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Blackcock shooting begins.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Channel Islands Yacht Club Regatta, Guernsey.
British Association, Dublin, meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; soirée by the Royal Irish Academy, at the Mansion House, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association at Wisbech: Excursion to Ely Cathedral, &c., starting 9.27 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

Moon's last quarter, 4.8 a.m.
British Archæological Association at Wisbech: Excursion to Walsoken, Walton, Walpole, &c.; paper read by Sir Lewis Jarvis, at Middleton Towers, &c., 8 a.m.; evening meeting, at the Council Chamber, 8.30 p.m.
British Association, Dublin, concluding general meeting, 2.20 p.m.
Durham County Society's Show, South Shields (two days).
Yachting: Lowestoft Marine Regatta (two days).
Rowing: London Rowing Club (two days).

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

British Association, Dublin.
British Archæological Association at Wisbech: Visit to King's Lynn and Sandringham, 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting at the Council Chamber, 8.30 p.m.
French Association for the Advancement of Science: Opening meeting at Paris, M. Frémy, president.
Penistone Agricultural, Horticultural, and Floral Society Show.
Oxford Races.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

British Archæological Association at Wisbech: Visit to Thorney, Crowland, Spalding, &c., 9.10 a.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

St. Bartholomew, the apostle and martyr.
British Archæological Association at Wisbech: Visit to Peterborough and Castor.
Holme Valley Hunt Horse Show Huddersfield.
Yachting: Torbay Royal Regatta (three days).
Athletic Sports: Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

August	Day	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Max. 4 p.m.	Thermom. read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles from 10 a.m. to next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 a.m. to next morning
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
	7	29·822	64·7	56·4	·75	5	73·1	58·7	SSW. SW.	284	0·000
	8	30·063	64·8	54·3	·70	5	74·4	57·9	SW. W.	190	0·000
	9	30·025	65·1	54·0	·69	6	76·0	54·4	WSW. S. SSE.	110	0·035
	10	29·641	63·6	61·3	·92	9	71·2	61·2	SE. SSW. WNW.	182	0·015
	11	29·169	61·9	51·9	·71	—	70·3	55·7	WNW. W. SW.	223	0·500
	12	29·56	61·0	57·5	·89	8	69·0	56·5	S. SW.	328	0·320
	13	29·622	62·0	52·9	·74	10	67·3	54·9	SW. SSW.	339	0·310

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29·792	30·031	30·100	29·667	29·850	29·925	29·664
Temperature of Air	..	66·9°	67·8°	69·2°	66·2°	64·9°	64·3°	63·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	61·9°	61·5°	63·8°	63·8°	58·4°	61·8°	61·2°
Direction of Wind	..	SSW.	W.	S.	SE.	W.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 21	5 6	5 17	5 32	6 4	6 16	6 25	6 46	7 13	7 42	8 17	9 0	9 57	10 55

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

The Parliamentary Session of 1878 may now take its place in History along with its predecessors. It has been protracted beyond modern precedent. It has been laborious, yet comparatively unproductive of legislation. It will be judged of in coming times by other rules than those which have been customary—not by the number, the importance, or the fitness of the laws which it has passed, but by the modified influences upon the relation of the Crown to Parliament which, in reference to Imperial Policy, it has decidedly sanctioned. There is no sufficient reason for affirming that it has not accurately represented the opinion, or, perhaps, we may say the mood, of the country at large. How far that mood is likely to be transient, or how far permanent, it would be presumption to say. The Session, however, has been one of surprises, born of necessity it is contended, and we do not mean to challenge the assertion. The arduous and responsible task imposed upon her Majesty's Ministers by the delicate and even dangerous condition of European affairs was shrouded in secrecy. What they had to do had to be done, for the most part, we are told, in the dark. Confidently to uphold them was deemed to be the pressing duty of patriotism. The Session, consequently, will be hereafter criticised chiefly in accordance with the success or the failure which may follow upon the policy of the Government in their management of the Eastern Question, and upon the constitutional principles which in the pursuit of this policy their conduct has evolved. They are now, we need hardly say, in a triumphant position. The propriety, as well as wisdom, of what they have done has been steadily upheld by a majority of unprecedented strength. So far, therefore, as they are concerned, the close of the Session can hardly fail to have exceeded their most sanguine hopes. A stronger Government (for the time being) has never, perhaps, existed since the time of Pitt.

One almost wonders, considering the readiness with which both Lords and Commons assented to the movements of the Cabinet as they successively became known, and to the claims upon the Legislature which such movements enforced, that so little was done during the long Session in affairs of a domestic nature. We have, however, to bear in mind that where the chief interest of the nation is absorbed by one train of ideas, speculations, and hopes, it is almost impossible to throw into the treatment of other questions such an amount of energy as may suffice to dispose of them. It may be that, under the circumstances of the case, the leadership of the House of Commons was wanting in that virility required to enforce attention to unattractive business. Or it may be that such a Session as that just passed demanded a clearer conception of the lines of action to be taken in order to compress within a limited space as much progress as possible. Be the reason for it, however, what it may, the work done hardly corresponds with the labour which it cost. To be sure, there have been two sets of financial arrangements to go through, and, although the items of those arrangements were not always scrupulously discussed, more time than usual was necessarily given to votes of "supply" and of "ways and means." Even in ordinary times legislative business of this kind is both tedious and tardy, and there has been enough of it this Session to satisfy the most covetous capacity of financial members. But, after all, an immense amount of time seems to have been lost in a mistaken effort to drive on half a dozen measures abreast instead of in single file. And hence, towards the close of the allotted legislative period, many bills which had almost been nurtured into maturity had to be thrown over for want of opportunity to complete them. Clearly this is injudicious management, and we can only account for it by a suspicion that the competition of departments to push forward their respective measures threw embarrassment in the way of the leader of the House. In Parliament it is quite a mistake to put by unfinished measures, however advanced the stage they may have reached, for the sake of giving others a fair chance; and very much of the tact requisite for a successful dispatch of business is needed to determine which bills shall have precedence, when they shall be insisted upon, and in what order and at what risks they shall be submitted for debate. Nothing wastes so much time as well-intentioned muddle, and nothing is more discouraging to those members who conscientiously seek to satisfy their sense of responsibility than that confusion of arrangement which prevents them from knowing precisely where they are and what they have to do.

History, however, as we have intimated, will assign its character to the Parliamentary Session of 1878, not on account of the laws which it has placed upon the statute-book, but chiefly on account of the Foreign policy it has approved. The debates upon that policy have not been very many, nor, perhaps, can it be said, with the exception of the last, have they exhibited either originality of view or brilliancy of expression. How could they? The materials were wanting. Most of the information available was "hearsay" only. The actual situation was usually shifted so unexpectedly and rapidly that whilst one condition of affairs was being discussed by Parliament another might have been entered upon and concluded by the Government. Even that which was known usually pointed to a future which was unknown, but which would give to it all its significance. There never seemed to be a staple platform for earnest debate until after the conclusion of the Berlin Congress. It would be unreasonable to expect clear guidance from even the most perspicacious statesman whilst everything was thus shifting from week to week. It is not certain, however, that the constituencies objected to this somewhat perplexing mode of procedure. It will be seen at the next General Election, but not before then, to what extent they have adopted the new phase of Foreign policy which tends to develop the Empire into proportions that may speedily overshadow the Kingdom. We need not venture upon any prediction with regard to this. We confess ourselves unqualified to pronounce any definite opinion upon it. It may be that we are just entering upon a new and a much larger sphere of enterprise, responsibility, and obligation; it may be that large sacrifices will be called for by events which in their course will prove to be irresistible; and it may be that the stored-up powers and enormous wealth of this country can best be utilised by concentrated Imperial authority. That, however, is a question not yet to be taken for granted. There are dangers along that path which cannot be avoided, and there may be at the end of it disastrous results which none would approach with their eyes open. At all events, the present mood of England seems to be to occupy a higher and more influential position in regard to nations of the East, and that mood has been rather vividly expressed by the House of Commons. Whether for weal or woe, the majority of its members have pronounced judgment—not irrevocable, it is true, but deliberate and unmistakable. Public opinion is liable to change, and public opinion will, we may be confident, conform in the main to ascertained facts. But one thing appears to us to be incontestable. The Session of 1878 will have that place awarded to it in History which will be determined for it by the eventual success, or the failure, of the arrangements on the Eastern Question to which it has so unequivocally pledged its credit.

Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., has been appointed to succeed General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., in the command of the Southern District at Portsmouth.

The King of Siam is about to be invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and the insignia has been dispatched from England, with directions to Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to visit Bangkok and make the investiture.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. George Hugh Wyndham, C.B., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid; of Mr. Augustus Henry Mounsey, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens; of Mr. John Gordon Kennedy to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo; and of Mr. Dudley Edward Saurin, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff to be her Majesty's Commissioner on the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th article of the Treaty of Berlin. The Earl of Donoughmore has been appointed Assistant British Commissioner for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Captain A. B. Haig, R.E., has been appointed a Companion of the same order.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove through Newport and Cowes yesterday week. The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited her Majesty at Osborne, and remained to luncheon. Prince Leopold went out in the Alberta.

Viscount Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain, arrived at Osborne on Saturday last, and presented an address to her Majesty from the House of Commons. The Rev. J. and Lady Florence Blunt also arrived. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Rev. J. and Lady Florence Blunt, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Viscount Barrington.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. J. St. John Blunt.

The Queen's dinner party on Monday included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. Foley, and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby.

Her Majesty reviewed the Fleet assembled at Spithead on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Thomson, in Osborne Bay; Prince Leopold embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Wellesley, C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty; the Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty; with Captain W. Codrington, Private Secretary to the First Lord, went on board the Royal yacht after her Majesty had embarked. Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Captain Hardinge, C.B., Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, were in attendance on board the Royal yacht, together with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Queen and the members of the Royal family. The Royal yacht proceeded towards the Fleet, followed by the Alberta, Elfin, Osborne, and Enchantress, and the ships, which were dressed in flags with yards manned, saluted her Majesty as she approached Spithead. The Queen reached the Fleet soon after four o'clock, and passed slowly through to the eastward, the crew of each ship cheering her Majesty. After passing through the Fleet the Royal yacht turned and again steamed slowly through between the ships, which were anchored in two lines, and the Fleet again saluted. Upon the return of the Victoria and Albert to Osborne Bay the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, left and embarked on board the Osborne, after which the Royal yacht steamed down the Solent towards Yarmouth. Her Majesty landed at Osborne at half-past seven o'clock. We intend to give some illustrations of the Naval Review next week, when we shall enter more into detail.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. John A. Roebuck, M.P., was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Bunch, Minister to Venezuela, kissed hands on his appointment. Sir H. Drummond Wolff was introduced to an audience and kissed hands on his appointment as her Majesty's Commissioner on the European Commission for organising Eastern Roumelia; and Mr. James Oldknow (Mayor of Nottingham) was knighted.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has take her usual daily out-of-door exercise; and the Princess has visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, and Captain D'Arcy, H.M.S. Euryalus (guard-ship at Cowes), have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lieutenant-General Ponsonby has arrived, and Lord Frederick Kerr has left Osborne; and Major-General Gardiner has succeeded Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, who have been passing the last fortnight on board the Royal yacht Osborne, off Cowes, visited Southampton on Monday, accompanied by their sons Princes Albert Victor and George, for the purpose of laying the dedication-stone of the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton, which the late Bishop of Winchester projected, his son, Canon Wilberforce, being the Rector. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon landing by the Mayor and Corporation, and were presented with an address, to which the Prince replied, expressing the pleasure it gave him to assist in raising a memorial, as this church was intended to be, to his lamented and valued friend the Bishop of Winchester. Upon arriving at the church the Royal visitors were received by the Bishop of Winchester, who assisted in the ceremonial. The Prince having laid the dedication-stone, various ladies and children passed before the Princess and laid purses on the stone The town was en fête, and the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort to the Royal cortége on the route. The Prince and Princess were entertained at tea by Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, after which they returned in the Prince's yacht to Cowes.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, have arrived at Coburg.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Folly Theatre on Monday evening. His Royal Highness will be present at the marriage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands with Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia at Potsdam, on the 24th inst.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Homburg on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck left town on Saturday last for Cologne.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. F. Weddon, of New York, to Mrs. Lillias Jennie Mills (widow of the late Mr. Mills, of Brooklyn, and daughter of the Bishop of Long Island, New York) was solemnised at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Tuesday. The service was choral. The Bishop of Nebraska, N.S., officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. White, Chaplain to her Majesty. The bride was given away by her father, Bishop Littlejohn.

Marriages are arranged between Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Guy's Court, Oxfordshire, and Miss May Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone; and between Mr. William Wedderburn, of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, younger son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., and Mary Blanche, only daughter of Mr. H. W. Hoskyns, of North Perrott Manor, Somerset.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P., has been sworn a member of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Our readers will learn with deep regret that the veteran sportsman Mr. George Payne had a paralytic attack on Saturday last, and is lying at his house in London in a very critical state. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and many of the leading members of the aristocracy have been unremitting in their sympathetic inquiries. At the time of writing there is no change in Mr. Payne's condition.

When the third day of Brighton Races was under the management of the club, the racing was seldom of a very interesting character; but this year, for the first time, it was in the same hands as on the Tuesday and Wednesday, and a great improvement was visible. Kineton, who has long been expected to do a good thing, gave Thunderstone a very hollow beating in the Stewards' Cup; indeed, the result would hardly have been altered had they met at level weights instead of the big chestnut attempting to concede 12 lb. A still greater surprise was in store in the Rous Stakes, in which the French colt Faisan, beautifully ridden by Fordham, cut down Dalham and Placida at weight for age. Dalham has always shown a marked dislike to this course, and the Oaks winner is not the mare she was last season: still Faisan's performance was a very meritorious one. A capital meeting was brought to a close with the Brighton Two-Year-Old Stakes, in which Alice Lorraine continued her winning career.

The next day a move was made to Lewes, where a fair, but not very important, programme was run through on the Friday The Astley Stakes, one of the most valuable races of the season for two-year-olds, brought out exactly a dozen competitors, of whom Radiancy and Ismael were made favourites, and backers were pretty right in their estimate, as the pair made a dead-heat for second place, finishing only a neck behind Marshal Scott, a son of Ethus and Persuasion, who ran in the colours of Mr. Ellam, his breeder. Muley Edris was also a good deal fancied, but could not concede the required weight to the leaders. Saturday's card was a great improvement on that of the previous day, and ended the Sussex fortnight with great éclat. Once more Trappist and Ecossais were pitted against each other, Preciosa also joining issue with them, in the County Cup. Trappist had to give 8 lb. to his old opponent, and, contrary to his usual tactics when riding Captain Prime's horse, Archer waited on Ecossais until approaching the distance, and then, leaving him without an effort, won by four lengths. Julius Cæsar (8 st. 12 lb.) and Rylstone (8 st. 2 lb.) were in equal favour for the Lewes Handicap, in which the former lay off for the greater part of the journey, and could never get on terms with Lord Hartington's filly, who repeated her victory of last year with ease, The Reeve (7 st. 1 lb.) being the only one that made anything of a fight with her. In the Priory Stakes Rayon d'Or conclusively turned the tables on White Poppy, but he failed to give 16 lb. to the filly by Victorious—Modena; and with this unhappy termination "plungers" took leave of the Sussex racecourses, which, pleasant enough in other respects, have certainly not helped them to retrieve their fallen fortunes.

A pleasant little fixture at Egham was wiped off the list of races to come on Tuesday and Wednesday; but when we have noted that St. Augustine seems to have recovered his form, and won the King John Stakes from a solitary opponent in something like his old style, we have written all that is needful.

The heavy rain that has recently fallen in different parts of the country has wrought a great change in cricketing affairs, long scores are at a premium, and the ball is at last having its full share of success. The Australians, for whom Gregory (70) and Boyle (58) batted splendidly, have beaten an Eighteen of the Stanley Club, Liverpool, in a single innings with 71 runs in hand, Spofforth and Garrett taking wicket after wicket in rare style. The Colonists could not have their match against Eighteen of Dudley, in which Boyle got rid of twelve men for 19 runs, had the weather been fine enough to play it out. Yorkshire v. Lancashire, in which the main feature was the fine batting of Ulyett (not out, 91), also ended in a draw, as did Surrey v. Middlesex, in which Messrs. J. Shuter (98), W. W. Read (80), and W. Lindsay (40), scored so freely for the former county, that it was hard to be deprived of an almost certain victory. There was no very heavy scoring in the contest between Gloucestershire and Notts, Mr. W. O. Moberley (52) heading the poll; but Mr. W. G. Grace's bowling was irresistible—he took eleven wickets for only 64 runs—and his county won by 109. In the match between Yorkshire and Sussex, the latter made a very melancholy show, being got rid off for 35 in the first, and 24 in the second innings; Emmett took ten wickets for 20 runs, and Bates, nine for 34. The only noteworthy performance with the bat was that of Hall (not out, 31 and 51), who seems likely to do good service for Yorkshire; Sussex was eventually beaten by 226 runs.

The weather was, on the whole, unfavourable on the Twelfth. The reports from the grouse moors seem, however, on the whole, satisfactory.

Deer-stalking in Braemar has begun, and the first stag of the season has fallen in Mar Forest. It was a splendid animal, and was killed by the Hon. G. Skene Duff.

At the annual meeting on Monday of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at the Club-house, Ryde (Sir R. Sutton, Bart., Vice-Commodore, in the chair), a letter was read from the Marquis of Exeter, resigning his office as Commodore of the club. This communication was received with regret by the whole body of the club, and a resolution was unanimously passed expressing a hope that his Lordship would reconsider his determination.—The regatta of the club was begun on Wednesday at Ryde with a race for the Town Cup, which was won by the Ada yacht, belonging to Mr. H. F. Barclay. This was a match for yachts of any rig belonging to a Royal Yacht Club; prize, the Ryde Town Cup, value £100. Starters:—Corisande, 153 tons, J. Richardson; Ada, 147, H. F. Barclay; Florinda, 138, W. Jessop; Miranda, 135, G. C. Lampson; Jullanar, 127, A. D. M'Leay; Vol-au-Vent, 104, Colonel Markham. Course, from off Ryde, round a mark-boat off Cowes, thence round a mark-boat near the Spit Fort, round the Nab Lightship, and back to Ryde, twice round. There was a strong westerly breeze blowing all day, and the race was, in consequence, a quickly sailed one. At ten o'clock the yachts started, all with single-reefed mainsails and housed topmasts. Florinda crossed the line first, but Vol-au-Vent and Ada were well up to windward of her, Jullanar being last. To the first mark-boat, on Old Castle Point, it was a close haul, and Ada, taking the lead, was first round, Vol-au-Vent being second. To the flag-boat off Spithead it was a run, small spinnakers being set at lower mast-heads. No change took place until after passing this mark, when Corisande got ahead of Vol-au-Vent, fouling her in doing so. At the Nab all had to gybe, and whilst Vol-au-Vent did so three men got overboard, but were all washed on board again. To the Noman it was a reach, and then a tack had to be made to weather the flag-boat off Ryde, Ada still leading, with Jullanar, which had passed Florinda and Vol-au-Vent, third boat. On the second round no change took place, Vol-au-Vent, which had been passed by the yawls, giving up, and a very quickly sailed race finished thus:—Ada, 3h. 10m. 12s.; Corisande, 3h. 13m. 12s.; Jullanar, 3h. 14m. 45s.; Florinda, 3h. 19m. 8s.; Miranda, 3h. 25m. 10s. Ada thus won from Jullanar by nearly a minute after allowing time for tonnage.—On Thursday the Corinne won the first prize for schooners, the Miranda taking the second; the Corinne winning by only 23 sec. For the Vice-Commodore's Prize, the Florinda takes the first and the Jullanar the second prize.

At the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta yesterday week the race was for a prize of £100, for schooners of not less than thirty tons. The Corinne came in first, but the Miranda won by time allowance. Among the yachts racing was the Hildegarde, with the Prince of Wales on board.

The Cowes Regatta also took place yesterday week. For the £10 Cup Maggie, Mosquito, and Dolly Varden started, Maggie being the winner. Several rowing matches followed, besides various other aquatic amusements during the afternoon. The Princess of Wales and the Royal children honoured the festivities with their presence on the steam-launch of the Alberta, and were enthusiastically received both ashore and afloat. The Prince of Wales sailed on board his own yacht.

The Royal Southampton Yacht Club sailed two matches yesterday week, the result of which was that the Vol-au-Vent carried off an £80 prize, and the Neptune a £50 one. Saturday was the concluding day of this club. There were four matches—two for yawls and two for cutters. In the race for yawls under 30 tons only the Lizzie, 20 tons, R. Piffard, entered, so she was allowed to sail over the course and take the first prize, value £20. Two yachts contended for the £30 and £10 offered by the club for yawls under 41 tons—namely, Ellida, 41, J. D. Stainton, and Vega, 41, Captain N. D. Garrett. The course was twice round the Brambles, and Lepe Buoy; and, after a capital race in a nice topsail breeze, they finished as under:—Vega (winner of £30), 7h. 27 min. 30 sec.; Ellida (winner of £10), 7h. 29 min. 5 sec. There was also a race for ten-tonners: first prize (presented by T. Chamberlyne, Esq.), £10; second, £5. This brought out all the cracks—viz., Florence, Preciosa, Merle, Chip, Volga, Lily, and Mildred. The finish between Preciosa and Florence was most exciting, the latter only winning by a few seconds. The race terminated as under:—Florence, winner of £10, 3h. 14 min. 20 sec.; Preciosa, winner of £5, 3h. 14 min. 55 sec.; Merle, 3h. 19 min. 40 sec.; Chip, 3h. 21 min. 15 sec.; Volga, 3h. 22 min. 20 sec.; Lily, 3h. 32 min. 5 sec.; Mildred, 3h. 35 min. 55 sec. Florence flew nineteen racing flags when she brought up in the afternoon,

On Wednesday the Reading Regatta passed off successfully, prizes to the value of £132 being offered for competition.

On Saturday last the swimming championship of England at one mile was decided in the lake at the Crystal Palace, where a distance of 220 yards had to be traversed eight times. As was the case in the recent long race in the Thames, the contest really lay between H. Davenport, who has been champion ever since 1874, and G. Fearn, and, after a magnificent struggle all the way, the holder won by seven yards, in 31 min. 15 sec., the fastest time yet made in still water, and in swimming costume.

The banquet to John Higgins, champion sculler of England, was brought off last week with great success at the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Charles Bush was in the chair; and during the evening the project of a testimonial to Mr. John Ireland was mooted and warmly received by the company. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Ireland has acted as umpire at almost every important sculling-match, and has gained the complete confidence and respect of Northerners and Southerners alike.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOSNIA.

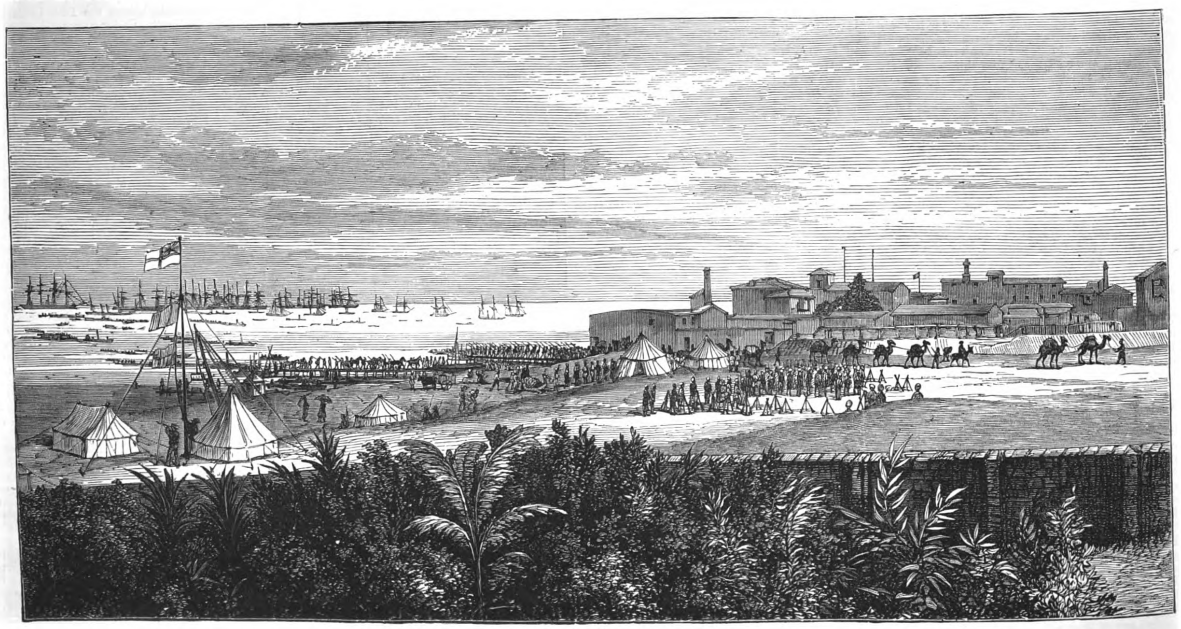
The Portrait of General Baron Philippovich, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, appears in this Number of our Journal. It will be followed by Illustrations of the "military promenade," already threatening to be a serious campaign, in which the Imperial forces are now engaged in those provinces, so recently taken, by an arrangement of the Berlin Congress, from the government of the Sultan. Our Special Artist, Mr. J. Bell, who went through the first part of the campaign in Armenia last year, and was afterwards in Bulgaria with one of the Turkish armies there, has joined the Austrian head-quarters on the frontier of Bosnia; he has begun to furnish a series of Sketches, the first of which we shall prepare for our next publication. It was on the 1st inst. that the 18th Division of the Austrian army, from Dalmatia, under command of Field-Marshal Jovanovich, entered the territory of Herzegovina, and on the 5th it took possession of Mostar, the capital of that province; the advanced guard had met with some brief resistance on the day before at Citluk, from a band of Mussulman insurgents. The 13th Army Corps, under Baron Philippovich, had already crossed the Save at Brod, there entering into Bosnia, and was at Derbent on the 30th ult., when the Turkish officials and chief inhabitants of the place declared their submission to the authority of the Austrian Empire. But, on arriving at Maglai, in the valley of the river Boana, though offers of submission were readily made, an ambush was laid for the Austrian troops in a narrow defile between that town and Ziepce; they were assailed with a volley of musketry, and seventy were killed, mostly belonging to an advanced squadron of Hussars. The conflict lasted half an hour, and the enemy were driven off, but General Philippovich did not think fit to pursue them into the defile. His head-quarters are now at Zenica, where the main column of his forces arrived on Sunday last. On the previous day the Seventh Division occupied Travnik unopposed, where the two forces effected a junction. They have completely routed the enemy at Vranduk this week. The Twentieth Division last week had sharp conflicts to sustain at Tuzla, the insurgents in considerable numbers attacking them with guns. Though this part of the Austrian forces were successfully fighting their way forward, their commander, General Szapary, seeing their exhausted state and the difficulties attending the transport of supplies, and the hosts of insurgents opposed to him, thought good to retreat to Gracanica, which he reached on Monday. The late Turkish Governor, Hafiz Pasha, having gone from Serajevo to Busova, addressed a request to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for a conference and safe conduct. The latter having been granted him, the interview may have already been held. Some Turkish troops to the number of 6000, which were stationed at Metrovich under the command of Ali Pasha, are reported to have embarked in ships of the Austrian Navy and the Lloyd's Company for an Albanian port.

Public opinion at Vienna now demands an increase of the Austrian military forces, in order that they may master as soon as possible the insurrection in Bosnia. The Archduke John Salvator has entered Banjaluka, the inhabitants having previously resolved to submit to the Austrian occupation. It is stated that there will presently be seven army divisions, with a total strength of 130,000 men, employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

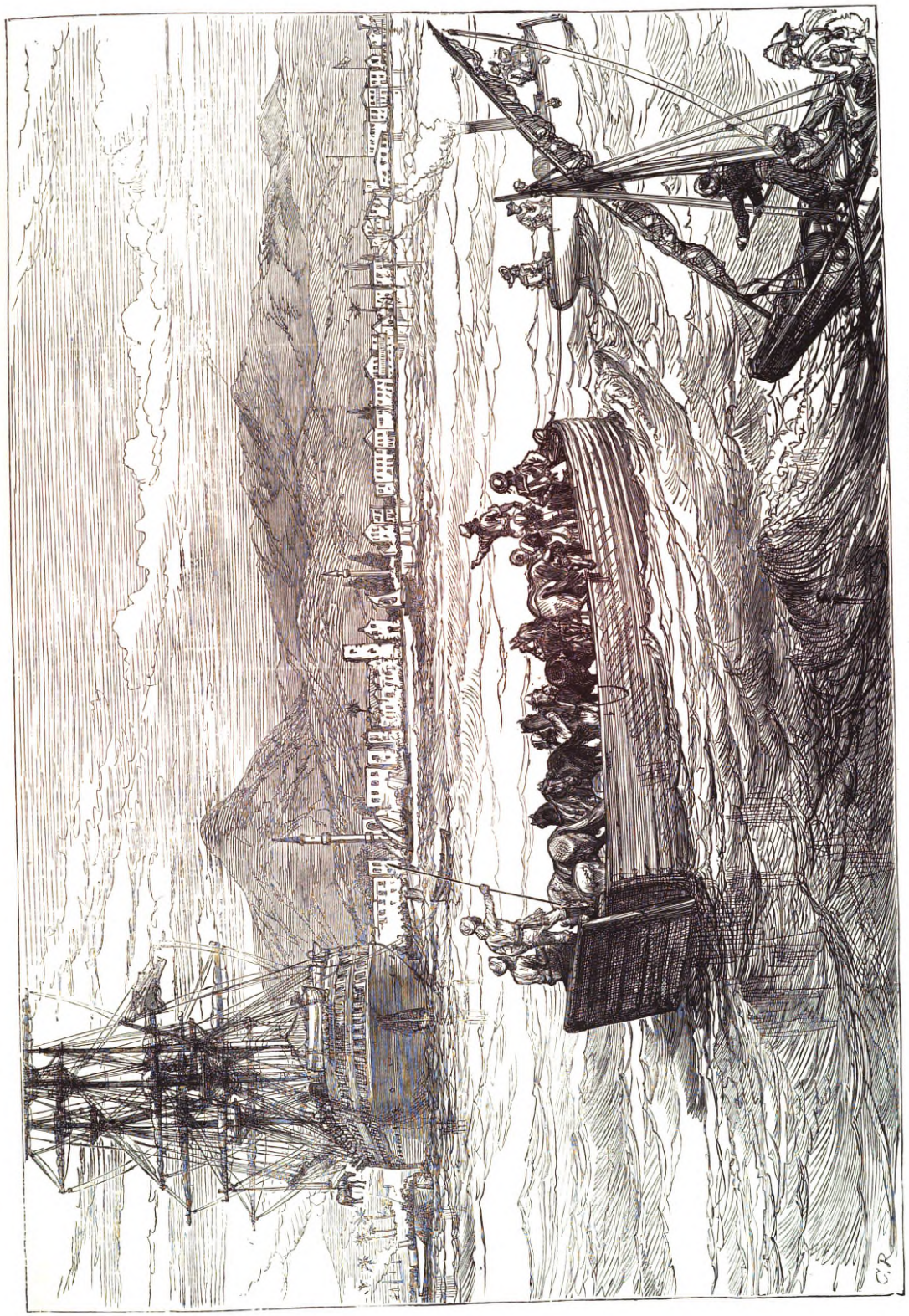
There was a partial eclipse of the moon on Monday night, and it was visible until near the close.



GENERAL BARON PHILIPPOVICH, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOSNIA.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: LANDING-PLACE AND PIERS AT LARNACA, FROM THE HOUSE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: DISEMBARKING HORSES IN THE ROADSTEAD AT LARNACA.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris yesterday week. He presided at a Council of Ministers on Saturday, and left again on Sunday for Trouville. The Marshal has paid a flying visit to Paris this week also.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, arrived at Paris on Sunday evening; the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaivitch on Monday morning; and the two Princes of Coburg arrived on Tuesday.

General Fairchild has replaced General Torbert in the post of United States Consul in Paris.

The Minister of Public Instruction has decided, in principle, on the reconstruction of the Collége Louis-le-Grand, the buildings of which, in spite of some partial reparations, are literally falling to ruins.

The Archbishop of York and his family attended Christ Church, Neuilly, on Sunday. His Grace officiated at the holy communion, and after the service expressed to Miss Leigh his deep sympathy with her benevolent efforts and his satisfaction at the progress of the church and the heartiness of the service. The church was well filled. It is charmingly situated at a corner of the Boulevards Bineau and Eugène, where five avenues branch off to Neuilly, Courbevoie, Asnieres, Levallois-Perret, and Paris.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., was entertained to dinner at the Continental Hotel on Monday by the New South Wales Commission. The health of the guest was drunk with enthusiasm. In giving that of the Prince of Wales the chairman bore testimony to the distinguished services rendered by his Royal Highness. He had shown not only pluck and decision, but an earnest purpose by working as one of themselves, and had infused into all the Commissioners the same spirit that animated himself. The toast was received with demonstrations of the heartiest approval. In responding to that of his own health Mr. Cunliffe Owen made an eloquent speech, in which he did honour to the part taken by the Prince of Wales in the active work of the Exhibition, and to the excellent staff by whom he was surrounded.

The prizes of the International Exhibition will be distributed in the Palais de l'Industrie on Sept. 18, a few days after the grand military review at Vincennes.

M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, has been elected president of the International Monetary Conference, the first meeting of which was held on Saturday in one of the salons of the Foreign Office, Paris.

A proposed project of convention was read and adopted at the second meeting of the Franco-American Conference for the getting up of a commercial treaty between France and the United States.

The judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce which in the suit of M. Dreyfus condemned the Governor of the Crédit Foncier to distribute the dividend of 11f. voted at the meeting of shareholders, has been amended by a decision of the Court of Appeal on the ground of the incompetency of the Tribunal of Commerce. M. Dreyfus is ordered to pay the costs.

The strike of the Paris cabdrivers is at an end.

Further commutations or reductions of sentences passed on Communist prisoners, to the number of twenty-five, are officially announced.

ITALY.

Cardinal Nina, who is sixty-six years of age, and was only made a member of the Sacred College last year, has been appointed Pontifical State Secretary. He has addressed a circular to the Papal nuncios abroad announcing that he will follow the policy of his predecessor, Cardinal Franchi, and recommending the nuncios to act with prudence, in order not to create unnecessary embarrassments for the Holy See. According to a Berlin telegram, Cardinal Nina has addressed a letter to Prince Bismarck expressing a wish to continue the negotiations opened by his predecessor.

GERMANY.

By command of the Emperor the Federal Council assembled in Berlin on Wednesday. A bill for preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the Council by the Prussian Government. There are twenty-four clauses, and penalties are specified for every infraction of the law.

An Imperial decree was published on Monday convoking the German Parliament for Sept. 9.

The second ballots in Breslau have resulted in the return in the eastern district of Herr Reinders (Socialist), and in the western district of Herr Buergers, who obtained 10,215 votes against 8818 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate.

DENMARK.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Thyra, left Copenhagen on Tuesday for England, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday. Reports have been current—but they are denied—that the Prince is to be married to Princess Thyra. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the French Minister there has asked the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs what is the meaning of the reports so persistently current of the intended marriage of Prince Napoleon with Princess Thyra, and the French Minister was assured that the story is absolutely without foundation.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has named Prince Orloff to represent him at the silver wedding of their Belgian Majesties.

The expedition in Central Asia would appear to aim at the occupation of the six minor khanates between the southern course of the Amu Darya and Hindoo Koosh—viz., Kara Ziu, Shugnal, Darvas, Sarikol, and Vakhan. Of these khanates, the first three are independent; Sarikol belongs to Kashgar; while the Vakhan Emir is a feudatory of the Khan of Afghanistan.

Prince Gortschakoff left St. Petersburg last Saturday for Wildbad. During the Chancellor's absence the administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs will be intrusted to Privy Councillor de Giers.

The Berlin *Post* hears from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government have decreed the dissolution of the Slavonic Charitable Committee at Moscow, which has for some time past been the head-quarters of the Panslavonic movement, and has been actively disseminating revolutionary doctrines. The Government have also ordered M. Aksakoff, the agitator, to be expelled from Moscow.

Riots, attended with loss of life, are reported from Odessa and also from the Caucasus. In Odessa the people, exasperated by the sentence passed by a court-martial on several Nihilists, stormed the court and fired upon the soldiers guarding it, fourteen of whom were killed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, who had previously been returned for Sepsi-Gyoergy, was enthusiastically elected on Monday as member for Schemnitz. He has also been chosen for Fiume.

The elections in Hungary are now virtually at an end. Out of 394 seats 232 have been obtained by the Liberal or Government party, seventy by the United Opposition, sixty-six by the Extreme Left, and fifteen by Independents not pledged to any party. In fourteen constituencies second ballots are necessary.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been attended with severe fighting. Some particulars of the struggle are given in another column.

SERVIA.

Mr. Gould, the newly-appointed English Consul-General in Servia, arrived at Belgrade last Saturday, but left again the same day to meet and converse with Mr. White, his predecessor, now Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest.

Last Sunday a procession, with military trophies from the war and cannon captured at Nisch, including four Krupp 100-pounders and a number of bronze and steel guns, entered Belgrade. The cortége consisted of 1000 decorated draught horses led by hand by a regiment of infantry.

Wednesday being the birthday of the young Prince of Servia, a parade was held, and there was a special service at the cathedral. The town was decorated with flags, and universal illuminations took place in the evening.

The festivities in honour of Servian independence, which are to begin on the 22nd inst., will last three days. Deputations from all the towns and communities will be present, and the military review will be attended by sixty men from each of the 180 battalions constituting the Servian army, militia, and reserves, and also a detachment from each of the fifty batteries of artillery.

TURKEY.

Safvet Pasha has received the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

Sir A. H. Layard visited General Todleben last Saturday at San Stefano.

Forty thousand men, including the Russian Imperial Guard, will, it is stated, begin embarking for Russia to-day (Saturday), and on their departure the remainder of the army will retire upon the lines of Eastern Roumelia, where 50,000 men will remain. Adrianople will be evacuated in six weeks. The Russians (a Constantinople telegram says) will shortly occupy Batoum and evacuate Erzeroum and Bayazid simultaneously with the withdrawal of the British Fleet. The Emperor of Russia has sent a telegram to the Sultan begging him to order the evacuation of Batoum, and this message, in conjunction with the advice tendered by Count von Radolinski, the German Chargé d'Affaires, has led the Porte to decide upon taking that step. It is stated, however, that Sir A. H. Layard has been informed by the British Consul at Trebizond that the Lazis persist in declaring that they consider themselves under the protection of England, and that, on the advance of the Russians, they will hoist the English flag. Private intelligence received at Constantinople from Batoum also represents the state of affairs there to be very critical, and fighting between the Russians and the population is reported to have already taken place. A *Daily News'* telegram says that the inhabitants of the Batoum district are resolved to resist the Russian occupation to the last, but would be willing to hand over the port to any other European Power.

The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the attention of the Turkish Ministers is being given to several demands for Imperial concessions in favour of various schemes of improvement; that for the construction of a railway from Scutari to Bagdad through the Valley of the Euphrates being the most important. A firman has been granted to a company, composed principally of Englishmen, for the construction of a line of railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

The Porte is stated to have resolved on making large concessions to Crete of a nature to bring about the pacification of the island; but has decided to refuse the demands of Greece, on the ground that they are unjustifiable.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers held on Tuesday it was decided, in order to avoid further depreciation of the Caimés, to raise the import duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits to the extent permitted by the treaties of commerce.

GREECE.

The session of the Greek Chamber was opened on Monday. There was no Speech from the Throne, and the transaction of public business will, it is stated, probably be deferred for a few weeks.

EGYPT.

It is stated in a telegram from Alexandria that Nubar Pasha, who has embarked from Brindisi for Egypt, is the bearer of important reforms for that country which have received the sanction of the English and French Governments. The telegram adds:—"The formal mortgage of all the Daira estates to the holders of the Daira debts, hitherto delayed by various obstacles, and chiefly by the unsettled claims of the non-converting creditors, has at last been duly executed, and all claims but one are now settled.

It is officially announced that the committee of inquiry into Egyptian revenue has suspended its labours until Oct. 28.

AMERICA.

General Butler has made a speech at Massachusetts, declaring that he has left the Republican party because it has deserted the labouring man for the capitalist.

The Columbia crew arrived at New York last Saturday, and had a most enthusiastic reception. They speak very favourably of the courtesy and fairness which they met with in England.

General Howard considers the Indian war as now practically ended.

While more stringent orders have been sent to General Ord to protect the Rio Grande frontier and pursue parties making raids on American territory, he has been advised to avoid coming into collision with the Mexican troops.

A despatch from New York states that the professional single sculling-race was rowed on Monday. Hanlon won by six lengths; Ross was second, and Plaisted third.

A tornado burst over a part of Wallingford, Connecticut, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., demolishing the church, schoolhouse, and forty dwellings, killing twenty-one persons and injuring fifty. Four of the latter were taken from the ruins in a dying state, and six others are not expected to recover. The whirlwind was accompanied by floods of rain and terrific thunder and lightning.

CANADA.

The elections to the Dominion Parliament will be held on Sept. 19.

The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General has given great satisfaction in the Dominion. The Canadian and American papers received contain numerous congratulatory references to the appointment.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island has passed a bill imposing a tax of 40 dols. upon every Chinaman in the province.

Disturbances took place at Ottawa on Monday night after an Orange procession. The telegram states that the Union men scoured the streets and insulted the Orangemen, who attacked them with pistols, and at midnight marched through the principal throughfares firing in all directions. The priests' houses were attacked, and an hotel destroyed. The rioters were ultimately dispersed by the police, many of them being wounded. Trouble continues to be experienced with the rioters. A telegram from Ottawa on Wednesday states that three thousand Union men had occupied Sussex-street, and they paraded the lower part of the city all the previous night, threatening to burn the Orangemen's houses. The Mayor ordered out the Foot Guards and succeeded in preventing any serious violence. Energetic measures have been taken against a renewal of the disorder.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from Cape Town to July 24 has been received by way of Madeira. A *Times* telegram says:—Zulu affairs are still ominous, and war preparations are being made on the Cape frontier. The Kaffirs are not surrendering as much as was expected after the amnesty, owing to the Government not recognising the chiefs. The Premier says it will be necessary to keep up a colonial force for some time, but has intimated to the Governor that all Imperial forces may now be withdrawn from operations in the field. Several rebels tried for sedition at the Circuit Courts were found guilty and sentenced to death. On the northern border hostilities still continue. Inspector Nesbitt, F.A.M.P., reports the capture of 113 armed rebels and a large number of cattle near the Hart River, Griqualand West. The natives under Gasibone's sons attacked the place of Mr. Francis Thompson, of Barkly, who was carried off as a prisoner and brutally murdered, and his son mortally wounded.

A severe gale has occurred in Table Bay, by which four vessels were driven ashore and totally wrecked. The captain and three men of one of the vessels were drowned.

INDIA.

The news received on Monday from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta was not of a very satisfactory character. Heavy rain has caused extensive floods in various districts, especially in Rungpore, Bograh, Patna, and Coosh Behar. From Upper Scinde it is announced that the Kashmor and Begair Bund had breached at the seventh mile, and the Scinde Canal had also breached near its mouth, submerging a large district and destroying the crops. Near Lakhi one zemindar had 14,000 beegahs of cultivation destroyed.

Terrible distress is prevalent in Cashmere. The Maharajah is taking energetic measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people by purchasing large quantities of grain for distribution, and offering bounties for its importation. Famine accounts in British India continue, on the whole, satisfactory, and prospects are improving in Madras.

The Government is about to convert the present 5½ per cent loan into a new transfer loan, the notes of which will consist of two forms: the first similar to those of the recent 4½ per cent loans; the second, which will only be offered to holders of old 5½ per cent paper, will consist of notes on every hundred rupees, on which interest will be repaid in rupees sufficient from time to time to produce 7s. sterling in London at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being between the India Office and the Treasury.

Necessity demanding strenuous economy, the Government has been induced to appoint a committee to report upon the best mode of revising certain secretarial and other Government establishments, "in promotion of the general cause of economy and good management."

A special mission, under Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, will proceed to Cabul, probably in September. The Indian Government has received information from Cabul announcing that a Russian mission, consisting of three officers, arrived there on July 22, and were received by the Ameer of Afghanistan at a durbar, when the chief of the mission delivered to the Ameer a letter from the Emperor of Russia, and the Governor of the Russian province of Samarcund delivered one from the Governor-General of Turkestan. On Aug. 2 a grand review was held in honour of the Russians.

It is announced that Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir C. Staveley as commander-in-chief of the Bombay forces. Major General R. O. Bright is to succeed Lieutenant-General A. Hardinge in a Bengal divisional command.

AUSTRALIA.

By a telegram from Melbourne, dated Aug. 3, we learn that the debate on the second reading of the Ministerial bill for a modification of the Constitution of Victoria, curtailing the powers of the Legislative Council, was going on in the Legislative Assembly, and that the interest in the discussion increased nightly. The Government majority in favour of the second reading was expected to be unusually large.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, dated Aug. 9, states that Mr. Ballances, the Colonial Treasurer, has made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The revenue for the past year, which was estimated at £3,150,000, including £890,000 territorial revenue, actually yielded £3,900,000, including £1,500,000 territorial revenue. The total year's receipts, including the balance at the beginning of the year and the revenue collected for local bodies and other items, are £4,445,000, being an increase on revenue items over the previous year of £1,080,000. The railway receipts are £546,000, yielding a profit of £145,000. The surplus revenue for the year over expenditure is £120,000. The Government propose to place £100,000 from the surplus to the credit of the public works account. The indebtedness of the colony is £20,000,000; the amount available for appropriation for public works is £2,250,000. The estimated total expenditure for the current year is £4,190,000, and the estimated revenue £4,280,000, including £710,000 from railways. The exports for 1877 reached £6,300,000, against £5,600,000 in the previous year. Concerning the tariff, it is proposed to make the principal ad valorem duties specific, to abolish duties yielding £20,000, and to reduce the duties on tea, sugar, and Australian wines to the extent of £97,000. It is proposed further to establish a land tax estimated to yield £100,000, a tax on joint-stock companies producing £10,000, and a tax on colonial beer to yield £30,000; customs duties are remitted to the extent of £117,000. The new taxes imposed are estimated to amount to £141,000. The telegram reports that the Budget has been favourably received.

Instructions have been forwarded to Sir Julius Vogel, the agent-general of the colony in London, to dispatch 1000 emigrants this year, chiefly to the Canterbury district.

The annual fête of the Swiss Alpine Club will be held this year at Interlaken, beginning on Sept. 1.

A telegram dated Sydney, the 8th inst., says that the French troops have promptly avenged the massacre by natives of white settlers in New Caledonia.

The Shah of Persia reached Teheran on the 9th inst., and, on receiving his Ministers and high functionaries, expressed his satisfaction at the friendly reception everywhere accorded him on his tour.

The Hesperus, 1777 tons, Captain T. R. Harry, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 9th inst. for Port Adelaide with 593 emigrants, including 120 single female domestic servants.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aldridge, William Wheeler, to be Vicar of Woollavington and Puriton.
Birkmyre, Nevile Young; Curate of St. John Maendu, Monmouthshire.
Bond, Richard Spooner; Rector of Thorn Coffin.
Buckley, J. R., Senior Curate of Neath; Vicar of Llandaff.
Carter, John; Perpetual Curate of Whitchurch.
Christie, James J.; Vicar of Pontefract and Surrogate.
Cooke, George Frederick; Curate of East and West Cranmore.
Crondall, W. D.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland.
Du Sautoy, William; Curate of Wilton.
Ferris, Thomas Boys Barraclough; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, York.
Foord, James; Vicar of Kirk Ella.
Ford, Gerard John; Curate of Chilton Cantelo-cum-Aslington.
French, R. V.; Rector of Llanmartin with Wecrick, Monmouthshire.
Green, H. Hilton; Honorary Canon of Bristol.
Hessey, Francis; Rural Dean of Kensington.
Holme, H. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Sutton-in-Holderness.
Jones, Kenneth L.; Incumbent of St. Bride's, Stretford, Manchester.
Kempe, Edward Wood; one of her Majesty's Priests in Ordinary.
Little, George; Curate-in-Charge of Castle Eden Colliery.
Lowe, Thomas; Prebendary of Gates, Chichester Cathedral.
Macfarlane, W. A. C., Vicar of Criffins, Salop; Rector of Elmswell, Suffolk.
Mackintosh, William Teesdale; Curate of Bath Abbey.
May, Edmund Alexander; Curate of Weston-in-Gordano.
Medcalf, William; Rector of Leven.
Mellise, James King; Vicar of Llanarth, Monmouthshire.
Myers, T., Vicar of Westgate; Rector of Turnstead.
Pollick, William James; Curate of St. Paul's, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Rhydderch, William; Curate of Ystradyfodwg, Glamorganshire.
Robinson, Richard Hayes; Curate of St. Michael's, Bath.
Seaman, J. B.; Curate-in-Charge of Writtle, Chelmsford.
Style, Frederic; Vicar of Leigh, near Reigate.
Sutley, Edward Chorley; Curate of Yarlington.
Thomas, D., Vicar of Capel Curig; Rector of Llangadwaladr.
Wilkinson, C. E.; Curate in Sole Charge of Bickenhill, Birmingham.

[The notice of the appointment of the Rev. T. W. Bray, of St. Paul's, Aberdeen, to St. James's, Barrow-in-Furness, was premature. The living is not yet vacant.]—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Tait, left town on Monday for the Continent.

The Rev. Dr. Perowne, Canon of Llandaff, has been appointed Dean of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Saunders.

The Bishop of Winchester has consecrated a new chancel for the church of Long Cross.

As arranged by the Foreign Office, Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar, has the superintendence of any congregations, churches, and clergy of the Church of England in Cyprus.

The Bishop of Llandaff on Tuesday opened a new iron church, dedicated to St. Stephen, at Cardiff. The preacher was Dr. Perowne.

The Bishop of London last Saturday afternoon, in the chapel of Fulham Palace, admitted several gentlemen of different ranks of life to the office of lay readers.

The Bishop of Long Island held a confirmation on Saturday afternoon in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, where the marriage of his daughter took place last Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Bishop of Chichester curator of Lambeth Palace Library, in succession to the late Bishop of Lich field.

The Vicar of St. John's, Taunton, the Rev. F. J. Smith, has proposed to build a church in Rowbarton district as a memorial of the attainment of peace by the Berlin Congress, and promises £3000 if £2000 be subscribed by the end of the year.

Disturbances were renewed last Sunday at the Church of St. James's, Hatcham. Protest was made by the parishioners, warden, and other gentlemen belonging to the parish against the use of incense.

There have just been erected in the parish church of Bicester three handsome Munich stained-glass windows, executed by Messrs. Mayer—two in memory of the late Sir Henry Page Turner, Bart., of Battlesden Park; and the other in memory of the late Mr. Samuel Burrows.

The Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of the King's College School, has been appointed by the trustees under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, on the recommendation of the Bishop of London, to preach the Boyle Lectures, in succession to the Rev. Canon Barry.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in answer to a memorial from a number of clergyman in his diocese, has expressed an opinion that a clergyman of the Church of England in his diocese would find it impossible to perform the religious service at a marriage between a Christian and a Jew or Jewess.

The Bishop of Truro has consecrated a new church at Mount Hawke, built under exceptional difficulties, where his Lordship said that we must not separate ourselves from the true and useful ritual of God's Church, but must beware of making it everything.

The Bishop of Oxford has consecrated a cemetery at Middle Claydon, Bucks, the ground for which was given by Sir Harry Verney; the Bishop of Norwich has consecrated a cemetery at Sohom; and the Bishop of St. Albans an addition to the churchyard of Dovercourt, where he took occasion to condemn strongly the practice of cremation.

A number of gentlemen interested in the proposed restoration of the roof of the nave of St. Alban's met in that city last Saturday, the Bishop presiding. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted to the effect that a new roof should be built, and an amendment intimating that the old roof could be rendered perfectly serviceable found few supporters.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* says:—The Rev. J. E. Walker, son of the late Rector of Cheltenham, has offered to the council the amount of the presentation made to Dr. Walker by his parishioners—about £2500—for the founding of a memorial charity, unsectarian and non-political in its character, in memory of his father.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand—the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., presiding. Dr. Pigott, D.C.L., read the report, which announced a large increase in the funds during the past financial year. The grants during the year to the poorer clergy, their widows, and orphans, amounted to £6565, in sums ranging from £5 to £25.

The Bishop and Dean of Maritzburg have left for South Africa. The Bishop has appointed Canon Butler, of Wantage, his commissary; and at a meeting last week of the friends of the Maritzburg Mission, Lord Forbes, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and others spoke to resolutions in favour of raising a sustentation fund of £10,000, and further sums for training and supporting missionaries.

Yesterday week the Earl of Lichfield unveiled a memorial bust of Izaak Walton, recently placed in St. Mary's Church, Stafford, by public subscription. The author of the "Compleat Angler" was born in Stafford, in 1593, and during the whole of his life showed great partiality for his native town. It is chiefly upon Walton's literary productions that his fame outside Stafford depends, but in that town his name will long be remembered and cherished for the bountiful charities and benefactions which he left to the poor of Stafford, and which are administered at the present day. The bust was executed by Mr. R. Bell. The Dean of Lichfield preached.

The sentence of suspension for three years *ab officio et beneficio*, passed by Lord Penzance against Mr. Mackonochie, has been stayed in the Queen's Bench Division. The opinion of Mr. Justice Lush, that a prohibition should not be issued, was grounded partly on the fact that the Privy Council, on appeal, had affirmed the authority of the Court of Arches to pass such a sentence as that in question upon a similar proceeding for contumacy. But Mr. Justice Mellor observed that the Privy Council, having simply an appellate authority, had no original jurisdiction in subjects of this description; and the Lord Chief Justice, in a long and elaborate judgment, maintained that suspension, being deprivation *pro tempore*, was a punishment which could only be inflicted when all the formalities incident to a plenary suit had been observed, whereas the procedure in the case of Mr. Mackonochie had been of a summary character.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-eighth annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Dublin on Wednesday evening by the delivery of the presidential address in the grand concert-room of the Exhibition building. The large and spacious hall was crowded by members of the Association and their friends, including more than the average attendance of ladies. The eloquent address of Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the President for this year, was listened to with marked attention. He was introduced by Professor Allen Thompson, the President of last year.

The President began his address by a reference to the former meetings of the Association, both at Dublin and elsewhere, and to some administrative matters. Dealing with the question of endowment of research and the grants made for that purpose by the Association, he observed that it was not difficult to offer strong arguments in favour of permanent national scientific institutions, or to picture to the mind an ideal future when Science and Art should walk hand in hand together, led by a willing Minister into the green pastures of the endowment of research. But while allowing this to be not an impossible future, we must still admit that there are other and less promising possibilities, which, under existing circumstances, cannot be altogether left out of our calculations. He was therefore, on the whole, inclined to think that, while not losing sight of larger schemes, the wisest policy, for the present at all events, and pending the experiment of the Government fund, will be to confine our efforts to a careful selection of definite persons to carry out definite pieces of work, leaving to them the honour (or the onus, if they so think it) of justifying from time to time a continuation of the confidence which the Government or other supporting body may have once placed in them.

Mr. Spottiswoode then came to the special matter of his address. On this he remarked that the branch of science which he represents is one whose lines of advance, viewed from a mathematician's own point of view, offer so few points of contact with the ordinary experiences of life or modes of thought, that any account of its actual progress which he might have attempted must have failed in the first requisite of an address—namely, that of being intelligible. Now, if this esoteric view had been the only aspect of the subject which he could present to his hearers, he might well have given up the attempt in despair. But the appearance of isolation, so conspicuous in mathematics, appertains in a greater or less degree to all other sciences, and perhaps also to all pursuits in life. In its highest flight each soars to a distance from its fellows. Each is pursued alone for its own sake, and without reference to its connection with, or its application to, any other subject. The pioneer and the advanced guard are of necessity separated from the main body, and in this respect mathematics does not materially differ from its neighbours.

Therefore, it might not be altogether unprofitable to dwell for a short time upon the other side of the question, and to inquire whether there be not points of contact in method or in subject-matter between mathematics and the outer world which have been frequently overlooked; whether its lines do not in some cases run parallel to those of other occupations and purposes of life; and, lastly, whether we may not hope for some change in the attitude too often assumed towards it by the representatives of other branches of knowledge and of mental activity.

Mr. Spottiswoode then pointed out the historical importance of mathematics in connection with the arts, and alluded to recent inventions dealing with mathematical problems or involving them. He spoke of objections which had been made to modern mathematical methods. It is objected, he said, that, abandoning the more cautious methods of ancient mathematicians, we have admitted into our formulæ quantities which, by our own showing, and even in our own nomenclature, are imaginary or impossible; nay, more, that out of them we have formed a variety of new algebras to which there is no counterpart whatever in reality, but from which we claim to arrive at possible and certain results. He, however, defended this and similar proceedings on the part of mathematicians, partly by parallels from literature and art and partly by pointing out the valuable results obtained and the facilities afforded by such descriptions and methods.

After a lengthened review of the relations of mathematics to other arts and sciences, and deprecating the rigid aversion which both literature and art are too often inclined to maintain towards science, Mr. Spottiswoode thus proceeded:—Coterminous with space and coeval with time is the kingdom of mathematics; within this range her kingdom is supreme; otherwise than according to her order nothing can exist; in contradiction to her order nothing takes place. On her mysterious scroll is to be found written, for those who can read it, that which has been, that which is, and that which is to come. Everything material which is the subject of knowledge has number, order, or position; and these are her first outlines for a sketch of the universe. If our more feeble hands cannot follow out the details, still her part has been drawn with an unerring pen, and her work cannot be gainsaid. So wide is the range of mathematical science, so indefinitely may it extend beyond our actual powers of manipulation, that at some moments we are inclined to fall down with even more than reverence before her majestic presence. But so strictly limited are her promises and powers, upon so much that we might wish to know does she offer no information whatever, that at other moments we are fain to call her results but a vain thing, and to reject them as a stone when we had asked for bread. If one aspect of the subject encourages our hopes, so does the other tend to chasten our desires; and he is, perhaps, the wisest, and in the long run the happiest among his fellows, who has learnt not only this science, but also the larger lesson which it indirectly teaches—namely, to temper our aspirations to that which is possible, to moderate our desires to that which is attainable, to restrict our hopes to that of which the accomplishment, if not immediately practicable, is at least distinctly within the range of conception. That which is at present beyond our ken may, at some period and in some manner as yet unknown to us, fall within our grasp; but our science teaches us, while ever yearning with Goethe for "Light, more light," to concentrate our attention upon that of which our powers are capable, and contentedly to leave for future experience the solution of problems to which we can at present say neither yea nor nay.

It is within the region thus indicated that knowledge in the true sense of the word is to be sought. Other modes of influence there are in society and in individual life, other forms of energy beside that of intellect. There is the potential energy of sympathy, the actual energy of work; there are the vicissitudes of life, the diversity of circumstance, health, and disease, and all the perplexing issues, whether for good or for evil, of impulse and of passion. But although the book of life cannot at present be read by the light of science alone, nor the wayfarers be satisfied by the few leaves of knowledge now in our hands; yet it would be difficult to overstate the almost miraculous increase which may be produced by a liberal distribution of what we already have, and by a restriction of our cravings within the limits of possibility. In proportion as method is better than impulse, deliberate purpose than erratic action, the clear glow of sunshine than irregular reflection, and definite utterances than an uncertain sound—in proportion as knowledge is better than surmise, proof than opinion—in that proportion will the mathematician value a discrimination between the certain and uncertain, and a just estimate of the issues which depend upon one motive power or the other. While on the one hand he accords to his neighbours full liberty to regard the unknown in whatever way they are led by the noblest powers that they possess, so, on the other, he claims an equal right to draw a clear line of demarcation between that which is a matter of knowledge and that which is, at all events, something else, and to treat the one category as fairly claiming our assent, the other as open to further evidence. And yet when he sees around him those whose aspirations are so fair, whose impulses so strong, whose receptive faculties so sensitive, as to give objective reality to what is often but a reflex from themselves or a projected image of their own experience, he will be willing to admit that there are influences which he cannot as yet either fathom or measure, but whose operation he must recognise among the facts of our existence.

At the conclusion of the President's address, the Lord Mayor moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Spottiswoode. On behalf of the citizens of Dublin, he welcomed the Association and paid a high tribute to the President. The vote of thanks was seconded by the Provost of Trinity College, and was carried by acclamation.

The head-quarters of the Association are in Trinity College, where there is ample accommodation for the sections, and for committee, refreshment, and other rooms required for the British Association. The Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and other learned bodies connected with the city, are heartily co-operating to make the meeting successful and agreeable, and the city will not be wanting in hospitality to visitors. The issue of tickets amounted to 2263, including 1137 associates, up to Wednesday afternoon.

The Sections met on Thursday at eleven o'clock in different apartments of Trinity College; they are classified as follows:—Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science, the Rev. Professor Salmon, D.D., F.R.S., nominated as President of this Section, but absent from illness. Section B.—Chemical Science, Professor Maxwell Simpson, M.D., F.R.S. Section C.—Geology, John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S. Section D.—Biology, Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S. This section includes a department of zoology and botany, presided over by Professor Flower; one for anthropology, presided over by Professor Huxley; and one of anatomy and physiology, presided over by Dr. Robert M'Donnell, F.R.S. Section E.—Geography, Professor Wyville Thomson, LL.D. Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics, Professor J. K. Ingram, LL.D. Section G.—Mechanical Science, Mr. Edward Easton, C.E. The evening arrangements are, for Thursday, a conversazione at the Royal Dublin Society; on the following evening, a lecture by Mr. G. J. Romanes, F.L.S., on Animal Intelligence; on Monday evening, a lecture by Professor Dewar, F.R.S., on Dissociation in Modern Ideas of Chemical Action; on Tuesday evening, a conversazione held in the Royal Irish Academy, on which occasion the Round Room of the Mansion House will be added to the accommodation at the disposal of the Academy, by permission of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. These are not the only hospitable arrangements in the programme. On Monday members will be entertained at breakfast in the Zoological Gardens by the Royal Zoological Society; in the afternoon at a dinner by the College of Physicians, and in the evening at a conversazione by the College of Surgeons. Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will also hold a reception in the Viceregal Lodge, and entertain a number of distinguished visitors at dinner. Ample provision has been made for the enjoyment of scenic and scientific excursions, as described in another page of this Journal; and the Commander-in-Chief has arranged for a grand field-day at the Curragh, which may be taken in connection with a visit to the ancient Cathedral of Kildare, which is nearly restored. Nor will the religious wants of the visitors be neglected. Special services will be held in Christ Church Cathedral and St. Patrick's, and seats reserved for them; the Bishop of Derry presiding in the former and the Archdeacon of Meath in the latter Cathedral.

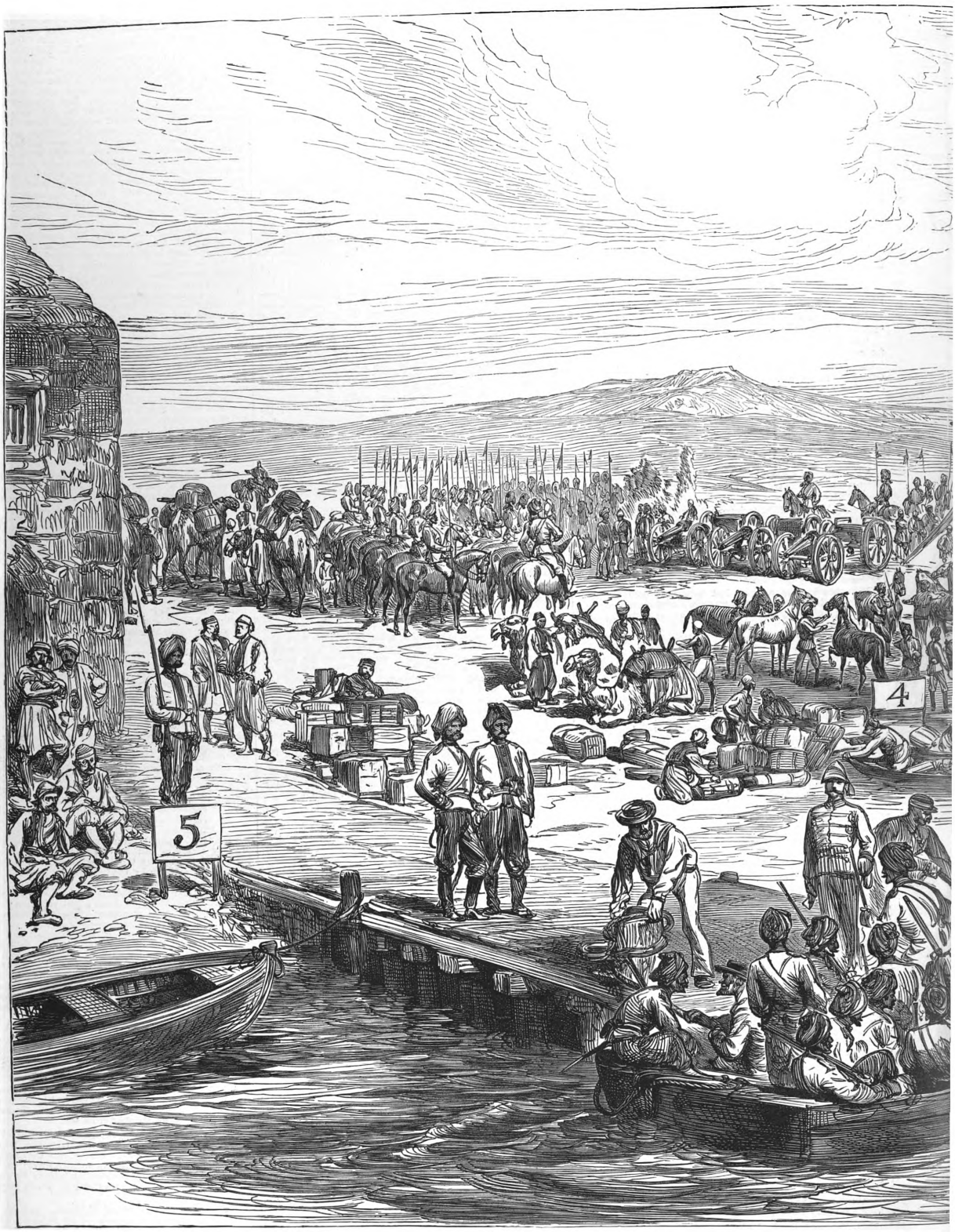
The sittings of the Foresters' High Court at Newcastle-on-Tyne were concluded yesterday week.

At Chamounix a monument to Jacques Balmat, the man who first ascended Mont Blanc, was unveiled on Sunday.

A *Times'* correspondent states that Prince Bismarck caused himself to be weighed a few days ago at Kissingen, when the balance marked 243 lb. 100 grammes. In 1874 the Prince, who is getting very stout, weighed 401b. less.

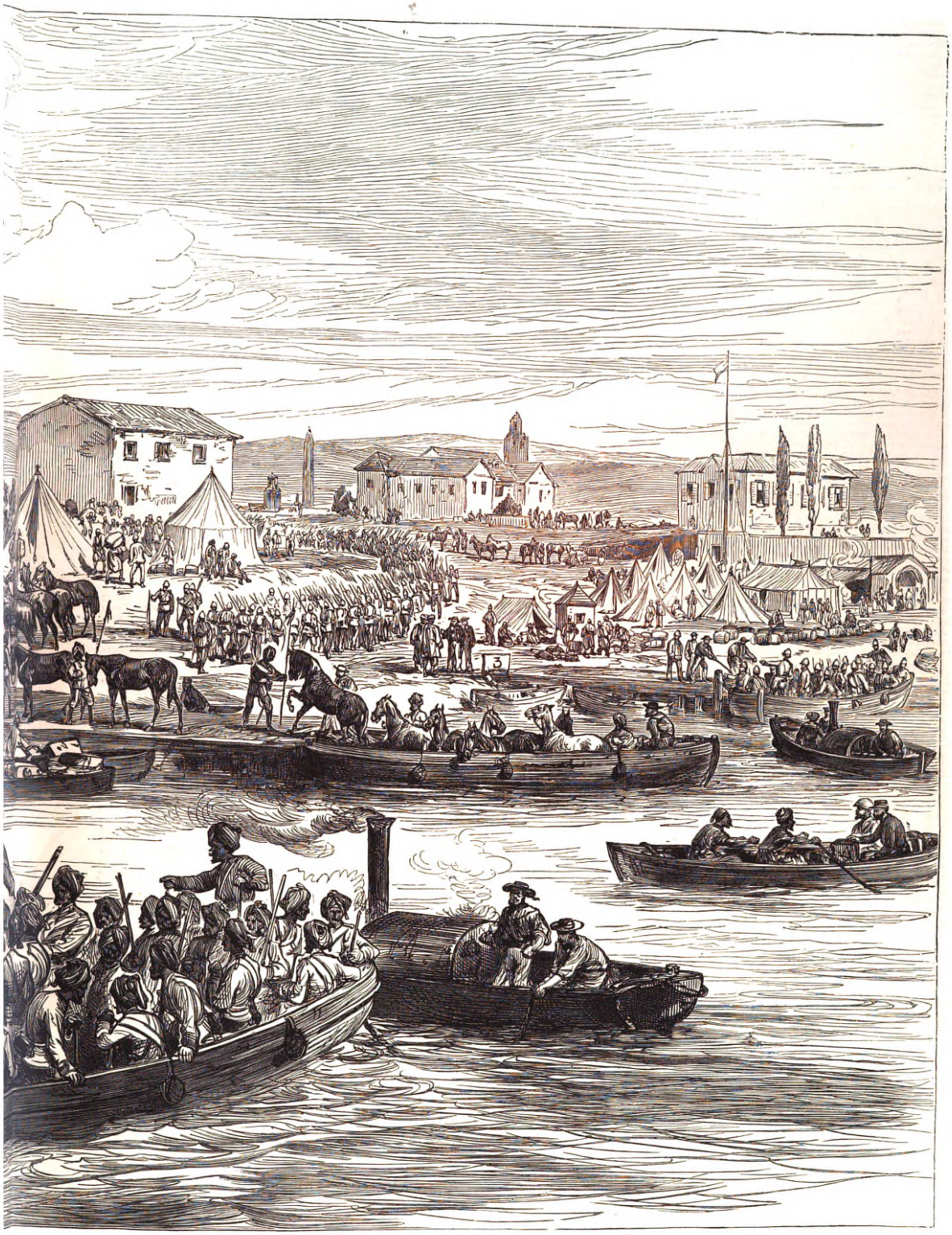
The War Office has approved a scheme submitted to it for the complete reorganisation of the Ordnance Department. The department will in future consist, like the Commissariat, of two branches—administrative and executive; the appointments in the latter being reserved exclusively for meritorious non-commissioned officers, who will be drawn largely from the Royal Artillery.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference met on Tuesday in Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Schacht, of Clifton. Among those present were Dr. Tichbourne, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and representatives from America, and from English towns. Mr. Ward, F.C.S., bore an invitation to the conference to meet in Sheffield next year. In his address Mr. Schacht said he felt sure that the Dublin meeting would promote scientific pharmacy and the cultivation of mutual respect and cordiality among those who practise it. He dwelt on the exactitude and care, and the dexterity and neatness, essential to a model pharmacist.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: GENERAL VIEW OF T

A SKETCH BY OU



E LANDING-PLACE AT LARNACA, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The knell of the Session was tolled by the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Hughenden on Monday, and the coming "break-up" was festively hailed by the members of the Government who attended the Fish Dinner on Wednesday, when the Ministerial banquet, however, was deprived of its greatest zest by the absence of the Prime Minister from "Ye annuale whytebaite dinner of Hyr Majestye's Ministers," as it was phrased in the quaintly-framed *menu* of "Ye Shippe, at Greenwiche." Summarily have the last ceremonial rites of the Session been performed. Yesterday week the saving amendments of the Commons in the Contagious Diseases of Animals Bill were approved, amid a chorus of self-gratulatory remarks from Earls Fortescue, Spencer, and the Duke of Richmond. The bringing of the Eurydice nearer shore was then the subject of an explanatory speech from Lord Elphinstone in a reply to Lord Sidmouth; and there was also casual allusion to the munificent disposal of ratepayers' moneys by the London School Board, which, not satisfied by erecting an abundance of red-brick schools all over town, is paying Government some £17,000 for a school-ship for the Thames.

The Lord Chancellor, whose appetite for business seems to grow on what it feeds on, on Monday brought in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipal Corporations in England; and his Lordship explained that his object was to give the country an opportunity of considering the measure during the recess. With accustomed gracefulness, Lord Bury explained to Lord Truro how he came to refer with some severity to the conduct of Captain Coope, Adjutant of a Hampshire Volunteer Corps, and qualified his animadversions. The widespread dissatisfaction existing among the Metropolitan police at the smallness of their pay and the number of hours they have to remain on duty served as a text for Lord Truro, who elicited from the Duke of Richmond that the Government would give their best attention to the present organisation of the force, to the question of superannuation, lodging, and to the assaults on the police. His Grace also reminded the noble Lord that a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the whole subject.

On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Northumberland acted as Royal Commissioners, and signified that the Royal Assent had been given to various bills. Among other measures advanced a stage was the bill for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sundays. This was read the second time, on the motion of Lord O'Hagan, who received the support of the Duke of Richmond and the Bishop of London.

For the further expedition of business a few of their Lordships met on Wednesday—the Earl of Redesdale presiding—and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read the first time, and the Irish Sunday Closing Bill passed through Committee, among other measures.

The Lord Chancellor (his digestion undisturbed, presumably, by "ye omelette of crabbe inne ye style as servyd to ye Guardes of ye Blue Seale" of "ye annuale whytebaite dinner") took his seat on the woolsack an hour and a quarter earlier than usual on Thursday, in order to pass the Appropriation Bill through its remaining stages and to push forward the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, with a few other measures. Heedless as to whether he might be deemed a veteran lagging superfluously on the stage, Lord Strathnairn rose to advocate the keeping of an authoritative public record of the services of officers; but Lord Bury had the noble and gallant Lord on the hip by pointing to the fact that his Lordship's own brilliant services were well known to a grateful country.

COMMONS.

From the point of view of prompt dispatch of business, the Government may not improbably be of opinion that nothing has become hon. members so much as their rapidity in ending the work of the Session. There was a stout fight in Committee on the Bishoprics Bill yesterday week; but the new Bishops, whoever they may be, will possibly not be dissatisfied that the minimum salary of £3500 a year will not be reduced to £1500, as proposed by Sir George Campbell; nor that the conventional privileges of the new bishoprics will be curtailed in the slightest. The measure was, in fact, passed through Committee without amendment, after repeated divisions. Without dwelling on each of the multifarious matters that next came before the House, we may briefly state that the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was read the third time, amid cheers, at a special sitting on Saturday; that on Monday the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read the second time, and the Irish Intermediate Education Bill the third time, after some debate and one or two divisions. Mr. Lowther expressing regret that the state of Mr. Butt's health would not allow him to serve as one of the Commissioners, and adding that the Commissioners would be Lord Chancellor Ball, the Earl of Belmore, Professor Molloy, The O'Connor Don, Lord Chief Baron Palles, and Professors Porter and Salmon.

The naval review by her Majesty at Spithead on Tuesday prevented many hon. members from hearing the clearly-delivered speech in which Mr. E. Stanhope introduced the Indian Budget. Bearing in mind the large deficit occasioned by the famine, Mr. Stanhope's statement was remarkably hopeful. Had it not been for this deplorable visitation, he argued, there would have been a surplus of a million. The expenditure for the ensuing year was estimated at £61,039,000, the revenue at £63,195,000. The chief new taxes would be a land tax and a new impost on trade licenses; and the salt tax would be increased in some districts and reduced in others. This increase of taxation in India was earnestly deplored by Mr. Fawcett in moving the following amendment:—

That the House regarded with apprehension the present position of Indian finance, and, in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of her Majesty's dominions except the United Kingdom, was of opinion that there was no sufficient security against the military expenditure being unduly increased.

The slack attendance of Conservative members, Mr. Fawcett pointedly said, showed the genuineness of their assumed interest in Indian affairs. The hon. member trenchantly attacked the Government for bringing the Indian troops to Malta; and warmly protested against the extravagant administration of the finances of our Indian Empire. Mr. Dillwyn seconded the amendment; and among those who joined in the debate were Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Muntz, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jacob Bright, and Sir George Campbell. In the end, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by 59 to 20 votes; and, in Committee, the Indian Budget was agreed to. There ensued a short debate on the reported Russian and English advances on Afghanistan. Sir Charles Dilke initiated it, apropos of an English General and a body of cavalry having been sent to Cabul, and the rumour that the Russians were advancing south of the Oxus. Mr. Bourke had received no information of the reported march of the Russians. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated, however, that a Russian Minister had reached Cabul; and added that it was true an English mission to Cabul from India was projected. British interests in Afghanistan being great. Sir William Harcourt was of opinion that the Government were troubling themselves unnecessarily as to Russian advances in Asia. Not so the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who insisted that it was the duty of the Government to closely watch what was going on in that part of the world. As to the dispute between Turkey and Greece (to which the hon. Baronet had also alluded), Sir Stafford Northcote declared it to be the wish of the Government that the arrangements come to at the Berlin Congress should be carried into effect.

On Wednesday, preparatory to discussing "ye flounders curyously cooked, and salmonne servyd inne lyke mannere," and the other succulent dishes of the Greenwich Banquet, Ministers had a busy afternoon of it. Colonel Stanley was able to assure Mr. Monk that reassuring reports as to the health of the troops at Cyprus had come from Sir Garnet Wolseley. Several other questions were answered. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read the third time. But the greater part of the sitting was occupied with a sympathetic debate on the assassination of Mr. C. C. Ogle, whilst acting as a Special Correspondent of the *Times* during the late rising in Thessaly. In an earnest speech, Mr. H. Samuelson referred to the sad event, and moved—

That, in the opinion of this House, Mr. Consul-General Fawcett's report upon Mr. C. C. Ogle's death is inconclusive, and that a fresh Commission of Inquiry ought to be instituted, composed of Englishmen only, who should be specially empowered to assure the witnesses of the protection of her Majesty's Government.

Rather late in the day, Mr. Bourke awoke to a sense of the necessity of giving expression to some feeling at the painful death which Mr. Ogle met with and at the barbarous mutilations to which his body had been subjected. Mr. Samuelson was duly complimented by Mr. Bourke for the ability of his address; but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the Government could not assent to a fresh Committee of Inquiry unless it could be clearly shown that the evidence brought before Mr. Fawcett was untrue. Further pressure on the Government having been put by Mr. Forster in a few rugged sentences, the Chancellor of the Exchequer joined in the expression of regret at the death of Mr. Ogle, and, whilst defending Mr. Fawcett's conduct of the inquiry, promised that the matter should be reconsidered, and hoped that the hon. member would therefore withdraw his motion. This Mr. Samuelson agreed to do, on the understanding that the Government would as soon as possible institute a fresh inquiry. A fruitless conversation followed on the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, Sir George Campbell, Mr. E. Jenkins, and Mr. M. Lloyd commenting on the action of Russia, and likewise on the appointment of "so strong a Turkish partisan" as Sir H. Drummond Wolff as a member of the Commission for administrating Eastern Roumelia. The Appropriation Bill was thereafter read the third time and passed; and the Bishoprics Bill was read the third time by 62 to 20 votes, Mr. E. Jenkins calling for the division.

Thursday being the eve of the close of this protracted Session, hon. members did not attend in large numbers. The East still claimed foremost attention. Of the Session it may, indeed, be said that e'en in its ashes lived its wonted fires. Mr. E. Jenkins was constant to the last to his task of interrogating Ministers; and from Mr. Bourke he learnt that the Porte had collected the taxes at Cyprus up to the time of England's taking possession of the island, but that there was no reason to believe that they had also collected for a year in advance. Colonel Stanley, answering Sir Charles Dilke, somewhat modified his previous statement as to the salubrity of Cyprus, and acknowledged that there had been three deaths since the troops had landed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then explained to Mr. Fawcett and Sir Henry Havelock that the British mission to Afghanistan was not invited by the Ameer, but originated with the Government. The red-tapiness of Mr. Bourke was then illustrated afresh. Questioned by Mr. Hayter, he said that negotiations were going on for the surrender of Batoum; but added that Sir Austen Layard had telegraphed that the Consul at Trebizond had received a petition from the Lazes declaring that if the Russians attacked them they would unfurl the British flag, and that they considered themselves under British protection. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Forster both thought that the publication of such a statement, without any Ministerial comment, might lead to its being supposed that the Government had undertaken the protection of the Lazes; but Mr. Bourke replied that her Majesty's Government would hold the Scales of Justice fairly as between the Russians and the Lazes. He would not say whether an answer had been sent to Sir Austen Layard. With regard to Crete, the right hon. gentleman read the article of the Berlin Treaty in reference thereto for the enlightenment of Mr. Monk. Mr. Bourke having made a further explanation as to the European Commission, a new writ for Newcastle-under-Lyme was moved, owing to the resignation by Sir E. Buckley of his seat. A few measures were then advanced a stage. In a brief speech regarding the raising of H.M.S. Eurydice, Lord Charles Beresford delivered himself of the opinion that it would have been better to have blown up the ship—a course which Mr. W. H. Smith protested, amid cheers, he could not have taken upon himself to recommend, seeing the destruction of the bodies of sailors that would have ensued.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to become a patron of the Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, and has forwarded twenty guineas to its funds.

The Duke and Duchess Max, parents of the Empress of Austria, will celebrate their golden wedding at Tefernsee on Sept. 9. The Austrian and Saxon Royal families will be present.

At a special meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday it was decided by a vote of forty-two to two to further promote the scheme for bringing water to supply Manchester and the district from Thirlmere lake.

An aquarium was opened in Edinburgh on Wednesday, in presence of a large number of spectators. It is situated at the west end of Waverley Market, Prince's-street, and contains a seal-house, twelve large tanks, and several smaller ones.

It is reported that the Marquis of Bute has given £5000 towards a fund for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral in Dundee, to commemorate the re-establishment of the bishopric of Dunkeld, which ceased about 292 years ago.

Admiral A. P. Ryder distributed the prizes on Thursday to the cadets on board the Worcester training-ship off Greenhithe. The gold medal presented by her Majesty to the lad who, in the opinion of his messmates, was likely to make the finest sailor, was awarded to Mr. Spruille Braden, an American, and Miss Oliver, the daughter of Admiral Oliver, pinned it on his breast. Mr. Lapthorne took the first prize for proficiency in navigation, and also in the use of the sextant; Mr. Baker for proficiency in the use of the sextant; Mr. Styles for seamanship; Mr. Errington the silver medal for general good conduct; Mr. Gilmore the prize for swimming; Mr Darby for French; Mr. Braden for knowledge of steam; Mr. Whitley for meteorology; Mr. Mason for magnetism; Mr. Watkins for drawing; Mr. Askin for gunnery; Mr. Whitley for general good conduct; and Mr. Waymouth for signals.

The Extra Supplement.

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM"

This title is borrowed from Tom Moore's song, the preceding line of which recalls to memory a droll picture we saw long ago, either in Tom Hood's Comic Annual or in George Cruikshank's Omnibus or Pocket Book. Outside a grocer's shop stood an empty hogshead, the inside of which, beyond doubt, would be sticky with the moist remnant of West Indian molasses. Several boys, "as free as nature first made man, ere wild in streets the noble savage ran," hung in a cluster, like enormous flies, busy and buzzing, round the verge of this enticing vessel. More than one of them had dived in headlong, and showed only a dirty pair of heels projecting above its margin. All fingers and thumbs, and every tongue and pair of lips in the company, were actively employed with a delightful frankness and a hearty sense of opportunity, in scooping up and scraping up, licking and sucking, altogether devouring, consuming, and absorbing the luscious saccharine syrup. Meanwhile the lyric poet of the tender passion, Anacreon Moore, was involuntarily bidden to give utterance to their silent ecstasy, which was expressed by this apt quotation, "Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life!" And we certainly believed in those days, which were the days of Hood and Cruikshank at their best, that the assertion was far more justifiable when applied to a tub of treacle than to any of your sentimental romance in the way of "Love's Young Dream." For Byron and Moore, and the minor geniuses of amatory inspiration, had not yet begun to affect our juvenile fancy, being still on the childish side of that period which is denoted by "the teens." Now, Mr. Pelham's picture, reproduced by the colour-printing process for this week's Extra Supplement, has a different tale to tell; one of that sort which, says another poet, "must be told by the moonlight alone." But it seems like a bit of moonshine, after all, having arrived where we now are, to pretend that such a black-eyed and black-haired young gipsy, with a guitar, sitting on a sandstone rock in an attitude of rapt meditation, could really produce any appreciable effect on the heart of a middle-aged citizen with unpaid bills in his pocket. He has the consciousness of being hardened by many years' wear of life on the farther side of his teens; he can safely defy this pretty creature, with all her musical airs and graces of Southern or Oriental languishment to quicken the regulated pace of his temperate and sober pulse. Though she dream an hour longer, and then awaken the strains of a Sappho to sing the spirit of her dream, she will get but a sixpence for her tuneful pains, unless she betake herself to a youthful customer, not too youthful, but one who is addicted to the melting mood, and still credulous of its satisfactory result in cases like the present. To be sure, if the fair Spanish lass were English, her reply would at once be ready, "Nobody axed you, Sir, she said!" and with that we should part friends. As for this female minstrel from the land of the cypress and myrtle, we just now ventured to put her case to Alderman Blocksmith, and what was his answer? "She may go to Cyprus—or she may go to Hong-Kong for me!" We appeal to the gentle reader.

MUSIC.

Were it not for the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts there would be an almost total vacuum in London music. Those performances are being carried on with great spirit, the programmes offering a constant succession of new features. Last Saturday's concert included the first appearance here of Madame Montigny-Rémaury, whose admirable pianoforte-playing has before been commented on in reference to her performances at the matinées of Mr. John Ella's "Musical Union." On Saturday the lady was heard in Mendelssohn's Capriccio in B minor (with orchestral accompaniments), and in an unaccompanied "Gavotte" by Silas, and "Tarentella" by Wehli, in the execution of each of which her special merits of style and mechanism were very successfully displayed. Mdlle. Anna Verdini continues to be an attraction here, other vocalists who appeared at the concert now referred to having been Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick. On the previous evening the first ballad concert of the season was given, and on Monday the scheme of the performance—in regular order—of all Beethoven's symphonies, except the ninth and last, was continued by giving No. 2, in D major. Mr. Arthur Sullivan continues to exercise the office of conductor with efficient skill, and is ably assisted by Mr. Alfred Cellier. On Wednesday the second classical night was given, another ballad night having been announced for yesterday (Friday) evening. Mr. Santley and Mr. Charles Hallé are to appear early in September.

A meeting was recently held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, with the view of advancing the science and art of music and of founding a Royal and National College of Music. At present the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School for Music have no connection. It is proposed, with the assent of the managers of both these institutions, to consider the best methods of bringing them into connection, so that they may co-operate in promoting higher education in the art of music and form the basis of a new college on a more extended and permanent footing than any existing institution. An executive committee, under the presidency of Prince Christian, has been appointed, and will confer with representatives of both these institutions. It is hoped that the present scholarships given by public bodies throughout the country will be continued to the new college, and that the great city and municipal corporations, as well as individuals interested in music, will aid in founding new scholarships. In the autumn the Prince of Wales proposes to invite to a conference representatives of the corporations interested in founding the new college.

The Duke of Westminster, Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., and several members of Welsh constituencies were present yesterday week at the first anniversary of the opening of the Clio Industrial Training-Ship, which is moored off the Menai Straits, off Bangor. There are 210 boys on board. The Duchess of Westminster presented the prizes to those boys who had been deemed deserving.

The seventy-first conference of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians) has been held this week at Salford. The actual work of the gathering began on Tuesday, when nineteen ministers and sixty-seven representatives signed the conference roll. The Rev. William Boyce, of London, was elected president; the Rev. R. Sterry, of Heywood, vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Huddersfield, secretary. The Revs. Chauncey Giles, W. Benade, and C. Dunham were received as delegates from the United States. Reports showed that sixty-three societies, possessing 4842 members, are connected with the denomination. It was decided that the conference shall be held next year at Kensington, the Rev. Dr. Bayley to be president. On Wednesday evening there was a soirée in the Townhall, which was well attended.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Paris, Aug. 15.

I have quitted (with sincere regret) the Hôtel Bien Secret; and the Boulevard Cache-Cache knows me no more. I imprudently confided the secret of my hiding-place to one or two friends in England. They have imparted the tidings to others; and people have begun to find me out. Yesterday there arrived a young British gentleman from the Midland Counties with a letter of introduction. "Never been in Paris" before. "Well-known courtesy to strangers." "Valuable experience." Would I show him everything worth seeing, *especially those departments of the Exhibition from which technical instruction bearing on the progress of electro-metallurgy in France could be systematically acquired?* Beshrew the young gentleman from the Midland Counties! I am afraid, too, that the parlour-maid at home has been tampered with, or has yielded to the passionate instances of an infuriated publisher; for the post is beginning to bring me proofs of magazine articles. "Please correct at once and return to Messrs. Type and Roller, Black Boy-court, Fleet-street, E.C." I dare say! They may post proofs; but, short of sending relays of printers' devils across the Channel, they cannot force me to revise the abhorred printed matter. I have put my foot down. The crushed worm has turned. Everybody is out of town. Grouse-shooting has begun. Hayling Island is full of pleasure-seekers. My Prime Minister, my Editor, my tailor, my dearest friend and my most intimate foe are all holiday-making; and nobody shall get any work out of me until September (the "Echoes" always excepted: they are recreation, not labour) if I can help it. My name, for the nonce, is Nothing-to-Do, and I will do it. Meanwhile, to make things quite snug and safe, I have moved. Enquire for me at the Luxor Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde. Write to me at the Buttes Montmartre, "to be left till called for." I live "There"—as the Mulligan told Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, pointing westward, in the early morn, after Mrs. Perkins's ball.

M. Ferdinand Duval, the popular President of the Department of the Seine, has evidently not forgotten his hospitable reception at Guildhall during the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Stone. It is true that shortly after the magnificent banquet offered by the City of London to the representatives of British and foreign municipalities Lord Mayor Stone went in state to Paris, and was duly introduced to all the lions of the French capital; but the ostensible purpose of the municipal visit was to be present at the opening of the new Grand Opera. In this present year of grace M. Ferdinand Duval and the Paris Municipal Council have resolved that the occurrence of the Exhibition shall be further signalised by a series of fêtes to be held in honour of the Corporations of the great cities of France and of the chief European capitals. Nor, it strikes me, should America be left out, since, unless I am mistaken, the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal, and of more than one city of the United States, were present at the memorable symposium at Guildhall. The programme of the Paris rejoicings comprises a grand banquet and a ball at the Luxembourg. Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts, Sindaci, Gonfalonieri, and Alcaldes will, it is expected, be present in great profusion; but I have not heard whether it is intended to forward a card of invitation to the Burgomaster of Berlin.

Mr. Henry Irving, like other hard-working servants of the public, may be under the impression that he has amply earned and has a right to the enjoyment of a holiday; but the good people of Birmingham think otherwise, and, finding that the accomplished actor was in the Midlands, they laid hands upon him and made him lay the first stone of a new Library, Scientific and Educational Institute, which is to be erected for the intellectual benefit of Harborne and Edgbaston, those important suburbs of Birmingham. Still Mr. Irving had his reward for being compelled to work in the middle of August. From labour the friends of the Institute adjourned to refreshment—the president at the luncheon being, I am glad to see, my old friend Mr. Sam Timmins, J.P., one of the ripest Shakspearean scholars and one of the most appreciative lovers of old books in England. Mr. Irving made a sensible and eloquent speech, and his friends presented him with an illuminated address and the elegant silver trowel with which he had laid the stone; so that everybody was satisfied.

Henry Irving is essentially a master of gesture, by-play, and (if the diplomatists will permit me to use the word) innuendo; and I fancy that were he to come to Paris the Parisians, slender as is their average stock of English, would understand his *Hamlet* perfectly well, and appreciate it enthusiastically. They understood Edmund Kean; but Macready—who in Hamlet was rhetorical and nothing more—puzzled them hopelessly. I fancy that Mr. Irving would be as popular in Paris as Salvini was in London. The English tragedian would have (as the Italian one had) all the ladies on his side, to begin with; and that is more than three parts of the battle. It was not by arms alone that Theseus subdued the Amazons. He was a good-looking Greek, with a touch of melancholy in his baritone voice; and Hyppolita and the Amazons "caved in" at once, as the "'coon" did to Colonel Crockett.

There was a passage in the Birmingham speech which struck me as equally sensible and felicitous. Quoth Mr. Irving:—"With people who maintained that there was something radically vicious in the whole principle, theory, and practice of the stage, they (the actors) must live as comfortably as they could." There is a great deal of true philosophy in this brief observation. I do not think that there is anybody who could persuade me that the dramatic art is a sinful one, or that it is wicked to go to a theatre; but, on the other hand, I know that I might argue until my hair grew through my hat and my toe-nails grew through my boots, before I succeeded in convincing Mr. Prynne, Counsellor, of Lincoln's Inn, and author of "Histriomastix," that a playhouse is not a sink of iniquity, and that actors and actresses are not the most depraved of humanity. This being the case, let us all live as "comfortably" together as we can. Good old Queen Charlotte delighted to have Mrs. Siddons to tea, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts never misses a first night's performance of Mr. Henry Irving; but, on the other hand, the Archbishop of Paris refused to give Christian burial to the remains of Mademoiselle Raucourt; our "Junius" (*Stat nominis umbra*) addressed David Garrick as "Vagabond!" and, at the present day, the exemplary M. Louis Veuillot, in the *Univers*, continues to call Molière a *polisson* and Corneille a *voyou*. If people would only try to live comfortably with each other?

Assuredly there is nothing new under the sun. Everybody knows the story of the contemptuous criticism of the English farmer on George Morland's famous picture of the "Three Pigs." "He paint pigs!" said the bucolic Ruskin, "who ever see'd three pigs a' feedin' together without one of 'em havin' his hoof in the trough?" I read in a recently published biography of David, the great historical painter of the Revolution and the First Empire, an anecdote precisely analogous to the "pig" one. David had publicly exhibited a picture of large dimensions, one of the principal personages in which was an unbridled horse; and, with the pardonable vanity of an artist, he purposely mingled with the crowd gathered before the painting. With one exception, the spectators expressed unbounded admiration. The exception was a hackney-coachman, who exclaimed, disdainfully, "A precious painter this David, to pretend to paint horses! Why he's got one with his jaws all over foam and ne'er a bit between his teeth."

Mem. and moral to the above. It may look aristocratic, but it is scarcely necessary, that a horse should "champ the bit" and foam. The Mexican bridle-bit—a screw one—is so abominably cruel that the rider never uses it save for purposes of parade, when he wishes to make his steed curvet and prance. On ordinary occasions the animal is made bridle-wise by means of two bits of string, with a little knot on each, lightly pressing on the horse's cheek, to teach him which way he is to turn. And there are no more docile horses than those of Mexico.

Touching David, above mentioned, the French Government is, it is understood, in negotiation with that of Belgium to effect the translation of the ashes of the great French painter from Brussels, where he died, to Paris. You remember Béranger's song, "Le convoi de David," and its touching burden. "*Non, non, vous ne passerez pas.*" The painter of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" was, although a Baron of the First Empire, a furious Red Republican. He was accused of having had his easel set up at the foot of the scaffold in the Place de la Concorde during the Reign of Terror, and of having delighted in the delineation of the last agonies of aristocratic victims, while he was the most intimate and the most devoted friend of Maximilian Robespierre. The Bourbons held David in personal hatred; and after the second Restoration he was expelled from Paris, and died in exile at Brussels in 1825. Shortly before his death, however, it began to be felt that the continued banishment of so illustrious a Frenchman from his native land was a scandal to the French Government, so an exalted functionary of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts was dispatch to Brussels with the mission of making terms with the exile. It was proposed that to testify his reconciliation with the reigning dynasty he should paint the portrait of his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. "Willingly," replied the ferocious but humorous Red Republican Baron: "*Send me his head.*"

Mem: The Bourbons were not alone in their horror of David. That mildest, most benignant, and most charitable of mankind, the illustrious sculptor, John Flaxman, when he visited Paris after the Peace of Amiens, obstinately refused to meet "David, the Sans-Culotte." He could not, he said, "press that blood-stained hand." His compeer in sculpturesque mastery, Antonio Canova, manifested no such political prejudices when he came to London in the train of the Allied Sovereigns. Somebody asked him what he thought of the Prince Regent. "I did not," answered the great Venetian, "come hither to see the Prince Regent. I came to see '*il nobil' uomo*,' Giovanni Flaxman, before he died."

Poor Charles Allston Collins (the brother of Wilkie, the son-in-law of Charles Dickens, and a most promising artist and graphic essayist) had a horror amounting almost to "melanophobia" of evening dress. The "claw-hammer" or "steel-pen" coat, as the Americans phrase the garb which gentlemen and waiters are constrained to wear at dinner-time, was to Charles Collins as a red rag is to a bull, or a portrait of St. Ignatius Loyola to Mr. Whalley, or as the scent of a rose was to Henry III. of France. According to the *Berlin Borsen Courrier*, a similar aversion to the black tail coat and white "choker" is shared by Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. Some years since, on his marriage with an Italian Countess, justifiably proud of her twenty-three quarters of nobility, M. Cairoli appeared at the Hymeneal altar (it is the Continental custom to be married in evening dress) in a long brown frock coat and a black silk neckcloth. On his appointment to the presidency of the Council of Ministers he made it a condition that he should be allowed to appear "en redingote" in the Royal presence; and only a few days since the inflexible Premier made his appearance in a dark frock coat and a coffee-coloured cravat at the Royal dinner-table at Milan.

Such sumptuary trifles may be worth recording at the time. Only a few days since a little newspaper controversy sprung up as to the costume worn by Lord Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna. It seems that the hackneyed anecdote of the effect produced by the unadorned simplicity of the British Plenipotentiary's "plain blue frock" among his embroidered, be-starred, and be-ribboned colleagues is a myth; and that Lord Castlereagh wore, as Talleyrand, Metternich, Pozzo di Borgo, and the others did, the garb of his rank and the insignia of his orders. I hope that the chroniclers of the next century will not forget the great Sir Robert Peel's buff waistcoat, the silver buckle which unfixed at the back, the Hero of Waterloo's white cravat, the eyeglass and shirt-collar of Colonel Sibthorp, Sir Francis Burdett's white hat and top-boots, the "curly-brimmed" hat of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, the shepherd's-plaid trousers of Henry Lord Brougham, the embroidered waistcoats of Benjamin Disraeli, and the lavender kid gloves of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.

I am reminded (by a French, not an English paper) that among the ladies who have been created Knights of the Order of the Legion of Honour must be recorded Lady Pigot, "femme de Sir Robert Pigot, grand propriétaire dans le Cambridgeshire," who received the cross as a recognition of the heroic devotion exhibited by her Ladyship in the service of the French ambulances during the war of 1870-1. Is this so? I hope it is.

The wedding *trousseau* of the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, has, according to custom, been publicly exhibited at Berlin. What dear old Mrs. Delany calls in her Autobiography "the marriage clothes" seem to be, in the case of the Prussian Princess, of the most superb description. What do you think, ladies, of a dress of cloth of silver (German manufacture), a Court mantle of the same precious metal, with a train *six yards long*, and a veil of point *d'Alençon*, powdered with roses and myrtles in silver? The wedding crown has been woven by the Princess Louise, sister of the bride. The pocket-handkerchief and the fan are in *point de gaze;* and the gloves (a present from the bridegroom) were specially embroidered in Luxembourg, the future residence of the Royal couple. Enough of the *Gazette des Modes;* but only fancy a gown with a tail six yards long! Let me see. What was the length of Alexander the Great's last Court suit (dust-colour, powdered with ashes)? About six feet, I guess.

The anniversary of the horrible massacre of the brave and faithful Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. at the palace of the Tuileries on the tenth of August, 1792, was celebrated on Saturday last by a Radical banquet at the Salle Gagny, Rue de la Gaité—de la Gaité!—Paris. The cards of invitation were of a lively crimson hue; and the bill of fare comprised "*potage jardinière*," "*saumon, sauce verte*," "*noix de veau financière*," "*légumes panachés*," salad, and dessert. But surely there must have been some mistake in the *menu*. It should have been composed of gunpowder soup, *bœuf enragé à la Petrole, tripes de Suisse à la diable, cerveau de victime frit*, black pudding, red cabbage, pickled beetroot, curried carrots, and red mullet: the whole washed down by copious potations of red hermitage and Red Heart Rum. The Government, it appears, has taken umbrage at some of the toasts given at this banquet of sanguinolent retrospect, and intends to prosecute some of the speakers.

If my memory serves me correctly there will be held early in September next at Northampton a grand concert and fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the institution of the Sisters of Nazareth House, Hammersmith, who have established in Northampton a branch of this most admirable and beneficent charity. The work which these good Christian ladies do in London is not half so well known as it deserves to be. They take in, and permanently succour, deserted infants, helpless cripples, diseased and paralytic old people—hopeless incurables, homeless waifs and strays of every kind. They go about begging from door to door for food for their infirm charges, and sometimes they are kindly and generously treated (the fish salesmen down at Billingsgate are very good to them) and sometimes doors are slammed in their faces. They live, themselves, on mouldy crusts and cheeseparings, the refuse of the victuals which charitable folk bestow upon them. If you think that I am exaggerating, hie you to Nazareth House, S.W., ring the bell, and see things for yourself. I am most anxious to do all that I can for this good work—the success of which concerns us all (Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Turks, alike), and if anyone reading this has any drawings, autographs, needlework, or fancy bazaar wares in general to spare, such articles may be sent to the care of Miss Mary Boshell, St. Edmund's, Billing-road, Northampton. Remember, the bazaar is held at the beginning of September.

G. A. S.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. EURYDICE.

The operations in Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, upon the wreck of this unfortunate ship, which was lately raised from the place where she sank and brought into shallower water, have been stopped since Monday morning in consequence of the preparations for the Naval Review at Spithead. It is now ascertained that her bottom, on the starboard side, is stayed in, so that pumping can do nothing to get the water out of her. She lies at present off St. Helen's Point, in 14 ft. depth of water at low tide, with her stern buried 3 ft. in a reddish clay bottom; and, as she lies with her heels over towards the sea, the upper deck has been much shattered by the waves beating upon it. The Royal Family have visited the wreck of the Eurydice since it was placed within easy reach of her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight. On Friday, the 2nd inst., at half-past six in the evening, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, and attended by an equerry, arrived at Sandown Beach from Osborne House and viewed the wreck, making several inquiries of the coastguard officer as to the condition of the ship and the means which are being adopted to recover it. The Royal party then drove back through Yaverland and Brading. Again, on Monday week, the Royal yacht Osborne steamed into Sandown Bay and brought up near the Eurydice. On board were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, in the uniform of naval cadets, and the three little Princesses, with ladies and gentlemen in attendance. One of the Osborne's boats was lowered, and the Prince of Wales, in naval uniform, the Captain commanding the Osborne, and other officers and gentlemen, were rowed to the Eurydice. The officers in charge of her at the time were Staff Captain Dathan, Staff Captain Batt, Commander Moss, and Lieutenant Wonham. His Royal Highness clambered up the side of the wreck, and remained some time in conversation with these officers, taking much interest in their description of what had been accomplished and of their plan for future operations. The Captain of her Majesty's ship Valorous, which has been attending on the other ships in Sandown Bay, was also on the wreck during the Prince's visit. The Royal yacht then steamed out of the bay on her return to Osborne House. As soon as the Eurydice is again lifted from her recumbent position she will be towed within Bembridge Ledge, or, should the tide and the purchases act as well as could be desired, it is intended to tow her into harbour at once and moor her in Porchester Creek.

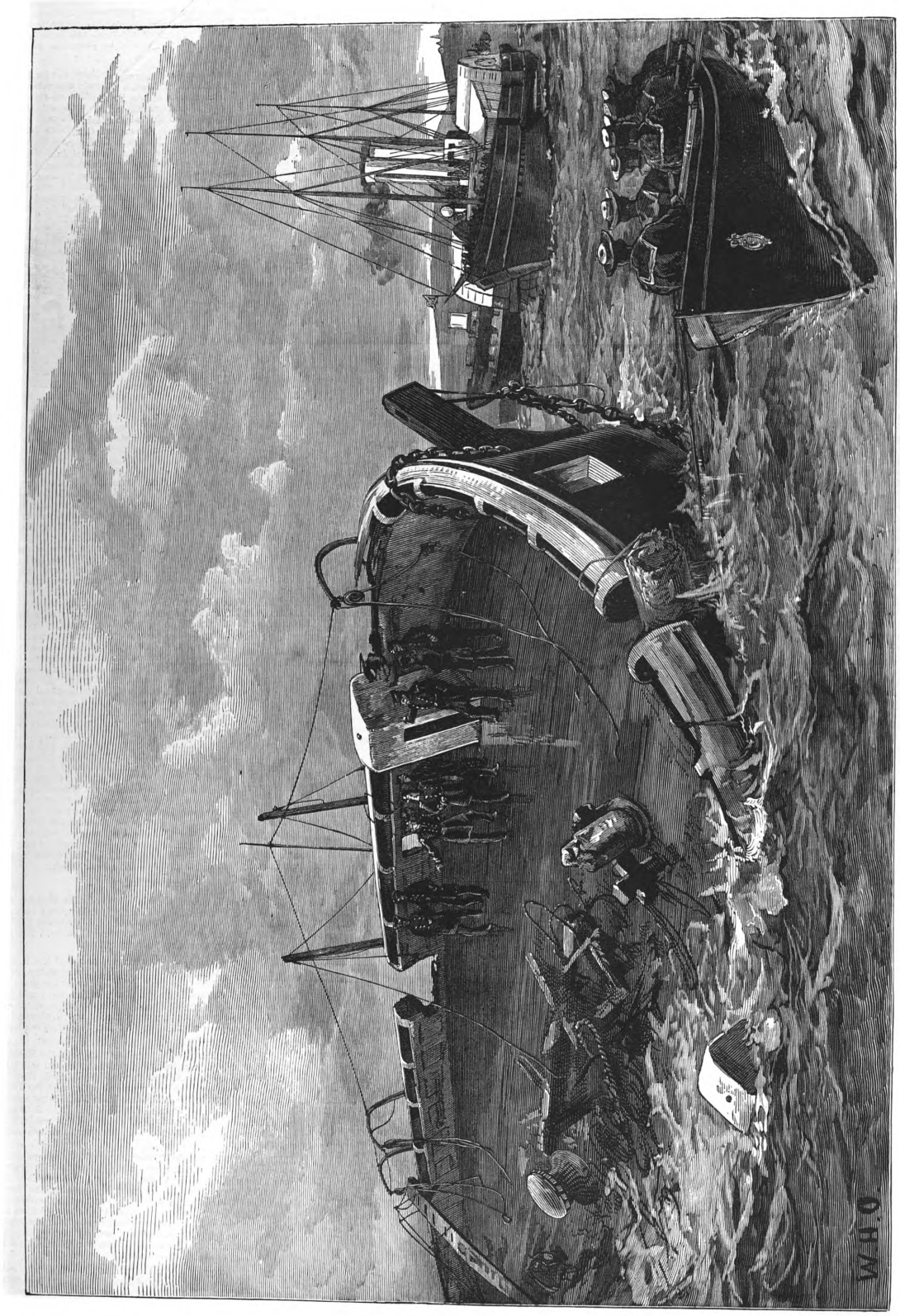
The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Whitby Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, and proved to be the most successful the society has ever held. About £500 was offered in prizes for the various classes of horses. The agricultural and hunting varieties were the best.

A burglary was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. B. Levy, Victoria Park, Leicester, early on Sunday morning, in the absence of the family at the seaside. The house was completely ransacked, and large quantities of jewellery and plate were stolen.—Jewellery and plate to the value of about £500 were also stolen on Saturday morning by a well-planned and determined robbery at the shop of Mr. Bishop, jeweller, in Duke-street, Brighton.

Mr. Henry Irving laid the foundation-stone of the Harborne and Edgbaston Institute on Monday afternoon, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, when he gave an address upon education and the drama. Speaking in defence of the drama, he said that what sensible men had to do was not to make futile attempts to destroy an institution which was bound up with some of the best instincts of human nature, but to strive to remove its abuses and to elevate its tone.

The Middlesborough Town Council have presented Lieutenant-Colonel Saddler with a silver cradle. The gallant Colonel, after having been elected Mayor in November last, vacated the chair in order to contest a seat in the representation of the borough in Parliament in the Conservative interest. During his term of office his wife presented him with a son, and the Council determined to give him the cradle. The present Mayor made the presentation on Tuesday, together with an illuminated address of thanks for Colonel Sadler's services during his term of office.

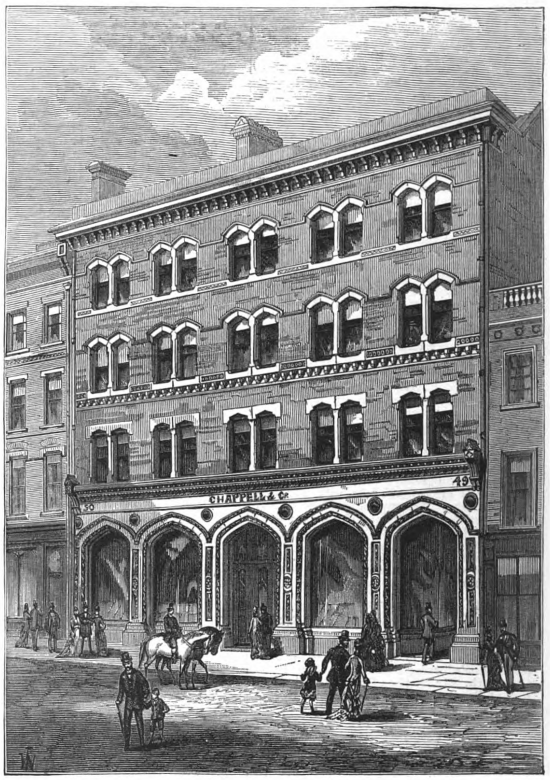
The anniversary of the relief of Derry in 1688 was celebrated on Monday in the city of Londonderry by an outdoor Orange demonstration, including a procession with banners and music.—At a late hour on Sunday night a disturbance arose between some Roman Catholics and Protestants travelling in a railway train from Newry, and one of the party, a Protestant named Gough, was shot dead. The train was detained by the police on its arrival at Portadown, and the passengers were searched, two, who had revolvers, being arrested.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WRECK OF H.M.S. EURYDICE IN SANDOWN BAY.

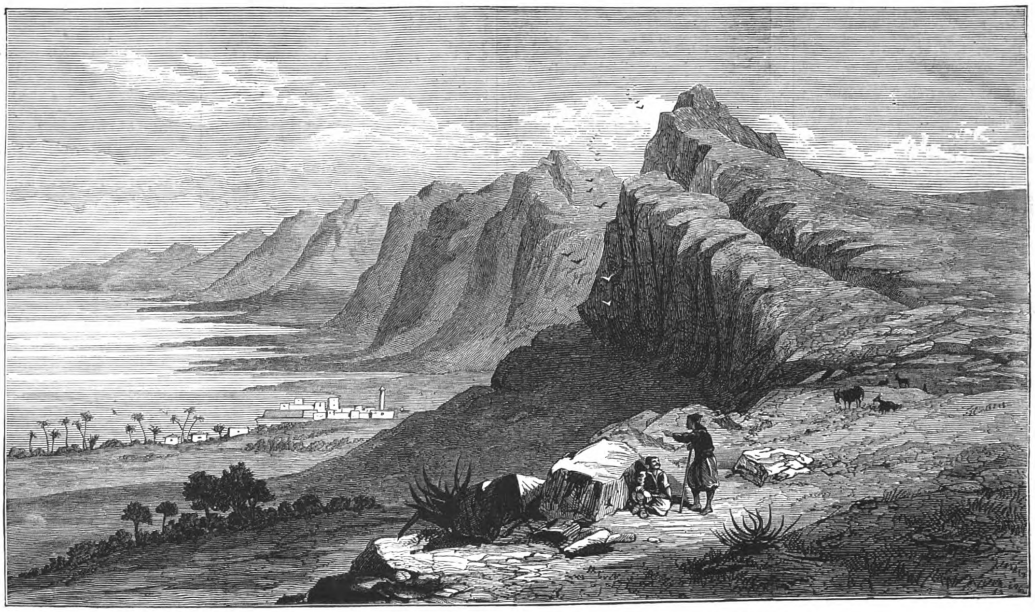


MADAME ETELKA GERSTER.



MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.'S PREMISES, NEW BOND-STREET.

We are enabled to present, with the accompanying portrait, a short biographical sketch of Madame Etelka Gerster's career. This lady was born on June 16, 1857, at Kaschau, in Hungary. At a very early age she evinced musical abilities of no ordinary kind. Her clear and silver-toned voice drew the attention of everybody acquainted with her family. By the advice of the Director of the Conservatoire at Vienna, who chanced to hear her sing at the head of one of the Catholic processions in her native town, she was placed under the tuition of the far-famed Madame Marchesi, with whom she studied most diligently for three years—1873 to 1876. In the mean time rumours of her wonderful voice had got abroad, and offers were made her from several German towns. Etelka, however, declined these, as she was determined to commence her career in the Italian school, and in January, 1876, she made her début at Venice, under the management of Signor Gardini, in the character of Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and with wonderful success. Almost at once followed the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Amina in "La Sonnambula," and Marguerite, which last character she at first sang, as it was originally written, in French. Her next triumph was at Berlin, where it may be justly said she turned everybody's head and created a furore such as had hitherto never been known in the German capital, and her benefit night seemed the climax of her many well-earned triumphs. The demand for places was so great that the administration of the theatre was compelled to ask the public to apply by writing, and it is said that more than 21,000 applications were refused. She then made a short sojourn at Buda-Pesth, where she appeared in the operas of "La Sonnambula" and "Hamlet."



NORTH COAST VIEW, FROM ST. HILARION, ON THE MOUNTAIN CHAIN OF KYRENIA, CYPRUS.

The "Hungarian Nightingale," as she has been called, next went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she carried everything before her, and was, at the Emperor's express desire, appointed Kammer-sängerin. For her co-operation in the Court concerts, his Majesty presented her with four thousand marks and a handsome bracelet, while the Empress gave her a magnificent chain ornamented with pearls and diamonds. After singing at Pesth and Breslau Mr. Mapleson had the good fortune to secure her, and she came to London. Here she first sang before an English audience on June 23 last year, in "La Sonnambula." How she took the English public by storm is a matter of history, since her success as a singer and actress has become established. Her performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the past season were indeed a continued series of triumphs. Her benefit on the last night was the most brilliant; she was called before the curtain not less than twenty times, and bouquets were literally showered upon her during the evening. Madame Etelka Gerster is about to undertake a tour in the United States, but will appear in some of the provincial towns and cities of our own country during the autumn.

MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.'S PREMISES.

These premises, 50, New Bond-street, have recently been rebuilt from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. F. S. Brereton, architect, for Messrs. Chappell and Co., the eminent music-publishers and dealers in musical instruments. The shop front is of Portland stone richly carved; the superstructure is of malm bricks with Portland stone dressing. The style of architecture is a modification of Gothic. The centre door leads to the music department and to the organ and pianoforte galleries, the south entrance to the wholesale department. The interior is commodious, and well adapted for the requirements of so large a business.

POLITICAL.

The annual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which marks the close of the Session, took place on Wednesday night at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Mr. Stephen Cave presided. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Northumberland were unable to be present. A curious feature of the occasion was that the bill of fare was composed and printed in old English.

Lord Beaconsfield went to Hughenden last Monday evening. On his arrival at High Wycombe railway station three cheers were called for and heartily given by a number of persons who had assembled on the platform. Near Hughenden Manor a few of his Lordship's tenants, with the Vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, assembled and welcomed him with cheers.

The Corporation of Rochester have resolved to place in their Guildhall a full-length portrait of the late member for the city, Mr. Wykeham Martin, who died suddenly in the House of Commons.

Mr. Egerton Hubbard, M.P., and Mr. Percy Barrington presented on Monday to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury a congratulatory address from the Conservative Association of Buckingham on the foreign policy of the Government.

There was a Liberal gathering at Bath on Monday—Mr. E. T. D. Foxcroft presiding. Among the speakers were Mr. Grant Duff and Colonel Hayter, both of whom adversely criticised the home and foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. T. Garfit (Conservative) was returned for Boston last Saturday, in the room of Mr. J. W. Malcolm, resigned. The return of Mr. Garfit does not affect the general position of parties, Mr. Malcolm, the late member, being a Conservative. Mr. Garfit, who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, and a banker at Boston and Louth, enters Parliament for the first time.

Mr. Gladstone, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet on the "Highland Crofters of Scotland," writes:—"I am favourable to the principles on which you write—to the abolition of restrictions and limitations on land, and to having holdings of all sizes, with abundance of small holdings. On my son's property and my own we have this abundance; they form the vast majority, and we would on no account disturb them."

Mr. Forster has declined to submit to a rule of the Bradford Liberal Electoral Association that any person proposed to the association as a Liberal candidate for the borough should give an assurance that he would abide by the decision of a committee of the association. Mr. Forster considers that he ought not to be treated as a new comer, and says he will allow no man, or any set of men, to stand between him and the constituency. At a meeting of the association held to consider Mr. Forster's message a resolution was passed confirming the rule in question, and also a further rule which pledges the members to support the candidates selected by the representative committee.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has informed his constituents in Westmeath that it is not his intention to seek re-election. In a letter announcing this resolve, Mr. Smyth says:—"In the present state of Irish opinion, if opinion it may be called, I prefer not to be classed among the parliamentary representatives of my country."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress's fortnightly receptions at the Mansion House have been discontinued.

In accordance with an order issued by the Duke of Bedford, Sunday trading is prohibited at Covent-garden Market.

Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, son of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, has again been appointed to act as Revising Barrister for the city of London at the ensuing registrations.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to expend £205 in supplying the members of the Court with medallions of Temple Bar, formed from the lead of the roof of the structure.

The Bank of England directors on Monday raised the rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 1st inst., to 5 per cent.

The premises of Messrs. Lepard and Smith, paper manufacturers, of King-street, Covent-garden, were destroyed by fire yesterday week, and some adjoining premises were injured.

The Drapers' Company has voted twenty guineas towards the support of the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed a Committee, consisting of Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., and Mr. John Blossett Maule, Q.C., to inquire into the pay and organisation of the Metropolitan Police Force.

A claim for £20,000 made by Lord Beaumont against the Metropolitan District Railway, for an acre and one eighth of land at North-end, Fulham, was on Monday tried in the Sheriffs' Court. The jury gave a verdict for £7250.

Last Saturday the Long Vacation began. It will end on Oct. 24. New regulations have been made by the Chancery Division for the transaction of vacation business. Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins are the Vacation Judges.

A new Polish chapel, in Back-hill, Hatton-garden, was opened on Sunday by Cardinal Manning. It has been erected in consequence of the Polish chapel in Gower-street being inadequate to the increasing wants of the Polish Roman Catholics in London.

Last Saturday General Henry Hyde, R.E., of the India Office, and associate in council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distributed the certificates awarded by the examiners for the summer term in the Crystal Palace Company's School of Practical Engineering.

On Thursday Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained to tea, at Highgate, the whole of her tenants in Columbia-square, Hackney-road, about a thousand in number. The Baroness was out of town; but tea was provided in the grounds, and the guests were allowed to go over the mansion.

The Clothworkers' Company have given a donation of £105 to the China Famine Relief Fund. The total amount contributed to this fund in Great Britain up to the present time is £29,600. This total does not include a further sum of £10,000 which has been sent direct to China for the relief of the sufferers through four missionary societies in England.

Ninety-two inspectors and sergeants of police, who have been studying as pupils in the classes of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John, under Surgeon Major Shepherd, received on Monday afternoon, at Scotland-yard, their certificates of proficiency in the first treatment of the injured. Captain Harris presided.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. R. Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. W. Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Mr. Farrer Herschell, Q.C., Mr. George Cubitt, Mr. Albert Pell, and Mr. Henry H. Gibbs to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the parochial charities of the city of London. Mr. W. H. Birley, barrister-at-law, is Secretary to the Commission.

The *Daily News* is informed that Mr. E. A. Bond, the Keeper of the Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian at the British Museum, will probably succeed to the Post of Principal Librarian and Secretary, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Winter Jones. The trustees offered the post to Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Keeper of the Greek Antiquities, who had acted for Mr. Winter Jones during his absence last winter.

An influential deputation, headed by Mr. J. S. Forbes, the chairman of the Metropolitan District Railway, waited upon the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week to ask that body to transfer to a new scheme for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway the support and subsidy which they have accorded to the scheme already sanctioned by Parliament. The subject was referred to a committee.

The third annual fête in connection with the London Cabdrivers' Association was held on the 8th inst. at Rosherville Gardens. About 1000 of the members and their families proceeded by boat to Rosherville, where a variety of entertainments, including a "march past" by the boys of the Exmouth training-ship, and the ascent of a torpedo-balloon, was provided for the visitors. Addresses were given by Mr. Charles Palmer, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in August was 75,927, of whom 38,038 were in workhouses, and 37,889 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 935, 816, and 6923. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 386 were men, 189 women, and 54 children under sixteen.

Mr. William Colmer, the secretary of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, writes:—"During the last few years many instances of deaths have been recorded of centenarians, but none, I venture to think, more striking than the following—Thomas Budgen, a resident in Spitalfields (who was blind), died on the 4th inst., at the age of 104. He was born on Jan. 27, 1774, married at the age of twenty-nine, and lived with his wife in the same room for sixty-one years. His wife, who was three years younger than himself, died thirteen years since, at the age of eighty-eight.

The Coffee Public-House Association, 40, Charing-cross, offer a prize of £200 for an essay on the providing, on an adequate scale, of halls or other places of resort and recreation for the working classes, the arrangements to include the sale of refreshments but not of intoxicating drinks, so as to supply the requirements of the people in that respect, and to realise a profit to meet at least current expenses. The object of the donor of the prize is, not only to draw general attention to this subject, but also to elicit suggestions as to the agency by which an undertaking of such magnitude may be most effectively carried out. The date fixed for sending in manuscripts is March 1, 1879.

The new Act has been printed "for conferring powers upon the Board of Works with respect to the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle and other monuments." It recites that it would be of advantage that facilities should be afforded for the maintenance of the obelisk upon the Victoria Embankment, and that other powers should be conferred with respect to the preservation of monuments, statues, &c., on the embankments and lands of the metropolis. The Act provides that the board is to preserve and maintain the obelisk for the benefit of the public, and may erect in connection with it any appropriate works of art. Penalties not exceeding £5 are to be enforced against any persons injuring the obelisk or other monuments by cutting names, words, or representations of any object.

There were 2241 births and 1694 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 112 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 65, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 11 and 18 in the two previous weeks, were 14 last week. Five of these cases were certified as unvaccinated, and two of adults as vaccinated; in the seven other cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The metropolitan asylum hospitals contained 236 smallpox patients on Saturday last, and only 21 new cases were admitted during the week, against 62 and 48 in the two previous weeks. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which in the seven preceding weeks had increased from 23 to 494, declined again last week to 343, of which 269 were of infants under one year of age, and 60 of children aged between one and five years. Twelve deaths (including 8 of infants) were referred to choleraic diarrhœa and simple cholera, against 23 and 24 in the two previous weeks. There were 14 deaths from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 77 from whooping-cough, and 32 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2818 births and 2084 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 65·9 deg., and 3·9 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 54·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon 105·2 hours.

Lord John Hervey presided at a meeting of the Suffolk and Essex Archæological Societies held at Clare on the 8th inst.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Salmon, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets and Honorary Physician to the Queen; also on Mr. James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, and chairman of the committee for establishing in that town the first provincial museum of science and art in connection with South Kensington.

A mass meeting was held in Greenock last Saturday to protest against the foreign bounty system. Mr. James Stewart, M.P., who presided, said he could not believe that a great nation like France would be guilty of carrying on the present selfish system, which was only beneficial to the sugar refiners of France, and not to the people. Resolutions against the continuance of the bounty system, and in favour of the imposition of a temporary countervailing duty, to be abolished when the bounty system was done away with, were adopted.

A thunderstorm was severely felt at Lowestoft and the district last Tuesday evening. There was an immense fall of rain and hail, and many houses were flooded. At Oulton Hall a tree was shattered by lightning, and of eight calves taking shelter under it seven were killed.—Cheltenham, Hereford, and Sedgley were visited by severe thunderstorms last Saturday. A carter named Hoskins, in the employ of Mr. Ball, of Coombe-hill, near Cheltenham, when driving a waggon and team of horses, was struck by lightning and killed.—Last week's storms did some damage to the crops in parts of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Derbyshire.

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AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce,
If you c...m constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will revive it, beautify,
And every ardent wish supply—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
When the original colour has returned the MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER should be applied about once a week, which will be sufficient to sustain it. Ladies and gentlemen possessing grey, who have despaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, will be surprised at the beneficial effect produced by a few applications of the MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. The vital forces of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth present the luxuriance and colour of youth. When the hair begins to come out on combing, a few applications will arrest it. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER should always be used on the first appearance of dandruff, for it keeps the head clean and cool. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER is colourless, pleasantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant, and luxuriant. It gives the hair that peculiar richness and colour so essential to the toilet. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may be procured of any first-class perfumer, chemist, or dealer in toilet articles throughout the country, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not the preparation in stock, and recommends something else as being similar, do not be deceived. In case he will not procure it for you, it will be sent free of freight, upon receipt of 48 in stamps, to any part of England. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER is put up with directions in German, French, and Spanish. Retail everywhere in the Kingdom at 3s. 6d. Only one size. Prepared by H. C. GALLUP, No. 493, Oxford-street, London.

WHAT GIVES A GLOSS TO THE HAIR?

What gives the hair a charming gloss,
And makes it look as soft as floss?
What gives luxuriance to each tress?
Why, all the world will gladly confess
That nothing really can outvie
And rank so justly and so high
As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What gives the hair an impulse great
And brings it from each known retreat?
Why, Gallup's Famed Renewer stands,
And universal praise commands:
Whilst all acknowledge with delight
That nothing makes it half so bright
As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

All other preparations made
It sinks into oblivion's shade;
It has the praise of thousands gained,
Celebrity likewise obtained;
And, what is of importance more,
It will be the Mexican Hair Restore,
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The natural colour, by its use,
Like magic does its power produce:
'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare,
Selected with especial care,
And thus it is it ranks so high,
Whilst one and all may now rely
On THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair-glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulus can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial:—

From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, No. 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair." The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

WHAT WILL RESTORE THE HAIR?

What will restore the human hair,
And make it look as fresh and fair
As when it was before its hue
Was changed so sadly to the view?
The very best restorer is
In all essential points—why this—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

How beautiful the hair it makes,
And admiration, too, awakes:
It gives luxuriance, richness, grace,
And other points we proudly trace:
What strengthens it, but never fails?
What adds to beauty's dowry—charms?
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

For either sex it will impart
Abundant hair by matchless art;
If baldness should, with stealthy power,
Arrest its growth in evil hour,
Why, what will that annoyance spare,
And crown the head with glossy hair?
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Thousands of proofs from every side
All guarantee its use with pride:
It never fails to please the mass
Of every rank and every class,
The very best restorer is,
In all essential points—why, this—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 48 in stamps.
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EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, has ever been fully maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed.' With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. This 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of really nutritious and easily digested articles of diet for our delicate dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1832, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1859 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a delicious and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who was credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sent out in public processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sent out in public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw there, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw there, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw there



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN: PLACES ABOUT DUBLIN AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DUBLIN.

We present, in a page of Engravings, several street views, and views of public buildings and monuments in Dublin, and of places in the country within reach of members of the British Association during their sojourn in the Irish capital. The port of Dublin in the river Liffey, with the stately Custom House on the quay, will surprise many English visitors. It is true that only small vessels can enter there, and the Liffey will not bear comparison with the Thames or the Clyde as an inlet of maritime trade. But the walled embankment of this river is a really great work, of which either Glasgow or London might have been proud; and the Custom House, which accommodates some other Government offices, is a finer building than our Somerset House It was built between 1781 and 1791, when there was a separate Irish Parliament sitting in the beautiful edifice that is now the Bank of Ireland, which Repealers and Home Rulers would like to reclaim for a national legislative assembly, but by which the real interests of that dear deluded country would be nowise consulted, any more than they were before the Union. Less talk and more work is what Ireland wants, and it is perhaps chiefly because Scotland asked for no Parliament that the prosperity of North Britain has made such marvellous progress since the Jacobite folly was put down. Looking once more at the Dublin Custom House, we see its dome surmounted by a colossal statue of Hope, with an anchor which is a sign of promise; while Neptune and Mercury, the patron gods of commerce and navigation, stand beside Plenty and Industry, atop of the pillared portico, as they might do, with equal propriety, at Belfast and Cork or Queenstown; and good luck to them, say we, in every Irish seaport town! Dublin has capacious docks, for a large amount of shipping. Below the engraved view of Custom House Quay are those of College Green, with its statue of Henry Grattan, the eloquent and patriotic Irish statesman (there are statues also of Burke and Goldsmith, by Foley); and the grand Parliament-square, the main quadrangle of Trinity College (the Dublin University), which contains the chapel, the lecture-theatre and examination-hall, and the refectory, handsome stone buildings, with a campanile, all much to be admired. In the right-hand upper corner of the page is a view of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was munificently restored in 1865, by the late Sir Benjamin Guinness, M.P., at his private cost of £150,000, an example recently followed and surpassed by Mr. Roe, in the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, at the cost of £260,000. So that Dublin is not only, as was once said, "the car-drivingest town in the realm," but likewise the cathedral-restoringest, in spite of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. On the other side is a view of Phœnix Park, which extends along the north bank of the Liffey above Dublin, with the Wellington Memorial obelisk near its south-east gate. The Viceregal Lodge, inhabited by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in Phœnix Park.

We now turn to the views of several places which may be visited by moderate railway journeys from Dublin. The romantic scenery of mountains and glens in Wicklow is very accessible; the Dargle, the Vale of Avoca, and Glendalough, with the ruins of the Seven Churches, are far-famed resorts of tourists in search of the picturesque. Powerscourt, one of the loveliest demesnes in the United Kingdom, has received the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales as guests of its noble owner. The waterfall, of which we give an Illustration, is but one of its natural beauties, not to be here described, thrown open to the enjoyment of members of the British Association of Science. On the road to Malahide, six miles from the city, along the north shore of Dublin Bay, is the curious old Church of St. Doulough, with an adjacent holy well, probably of the thirteenth century, an interesting example of ancient church building. The famous rock of Cashel, which is a hundred miles away in the county of Tipperary, presents a far grander and more renowned display of ecclesiastical architecture. A Cathedral, an Abbey, and a Castle, with a primitive chapel and round tower, stood here within a small inclosure, where their remains are still to be seen, overlooking the green meadows of the Suir. Cashel was a place of much note in the history of Ireland before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when so much havoc was wrought in that country by merciless wars. Jerpoint Abbey, near Kilkenny, is the subject of another of our Illustrations. During the Congress of the British Association many excursions have been planned for the days on which the sections will not sit or be only partially occupied. These have been arranged with a view to suit the inclinations and tastes of different persons. On Saturday no fewer than nine excursions will be made to Malahide, Bray, Howth, Maynooth, Lucan, Glencree, and other places of note. On Thursday, the 22nd, there will be another choice of nine excursions to Glendalough and other parts of the county of Wicklow, the Boyne and Blackwater, Cashel, Lord Rosse's telescope at Parsonstown, the Curragh Camp, and Kilkenny Castle.

Mr. Stanley Boulter and Captain Maude have started a coach to run daily for the season between Margate and Canterbury, by way of Westgate and Birchington.

The British Medical Association, which held its sitting at Bath last week, after hearing an earnest plea from Mrs. Garratt Anderson for the admission of women practitioners to the association, on the 8th inst., passed a new by-law declaring that no female shall be eligible for election. The annual meeting was concluded on the 9th. Professor Maclagan, of Edinburgh University, gave an address on Forensic Medicine. The Mayor of Bath gave a garden party, and the Bristol practitioners entertained the members at a soirée in Colston Hall. The association will meet next year at Cork, and Dr. O'Connor is the president-elect.

Mr. Bouch, C.E., has been presented with the freedom of Dundee in recognition of the successful completion of his labours as engineer of the Tay Bridge. The presentation was made yesterday week by the Provost of the burgh. Mr. Bouch, in his reply, said he believed he was the first engineer that had received the freedom of a city. Referring to the bridge which it is proposed to construct across the Firth of Forth, on the plans of which he is now engaged, Mr. Bouch said it was matter of regret that the Tay Bridge had been made for a single line; but with the experience gained it had been decided to make the bridge across the Forth carry a double line.

A navvy, named Girvin, has been committed for trial, at Peel, Isle of Man, on the charges of having assaulted Mrs. Hill, the wife of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and threatened to stab his Lordship. The Bishop and his wife were driving towards Bishop's Court last week in an open carriage, when Girvin threw a large stone at Mrs. Hill. It struck her on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The Bishop got out to secure the man, who jumped over a fence and ran away. The Bishop followed; and Girvin, finding himself outstripped, said he had a knife in his pocket, and would "let him have it." He then ran away again, but was secured at Peel by two policemen. Mrs. Hill, though suffering a good deal from fright and excitement, was not seriously injured.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Larnaca, Cyprus, July 28.

In my letter of Thursday I related the incidents of my voyage and journey from London, overland from Havre to Marseilles, thence by one of the Fraissinet line of steam-boats to Malta, and from Malta to Cyprus in the hired transport-vessel Trinacria, of the Anchor line, for my passage in which I was indebted to the kind offices of Admiral Luard at Malta. I find the Channel Squadron and the fleet of transports, which have brought General Sir Garnet Wolseley and the military forces to Cyprus, lying here at anchor. The fleet is arranged as follows:—In the outer line (that is, furthest from the shore of the long shallow bay forming the Larnaca roadstead) is the Channel Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Black Prince, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; H.M.S. Minotaur (flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay); H.M.S. Raleigh, H.M.S. Invincible, and H.M.S. Monarch. In the second line are the Government troop-ships—namely, H.M.S. Tamar, which brought the 71st Highlanders; H.M.S. Orontes, which brought the 1st Bombay Lancers and the 9th Bombay Native Infantry; and H.M.S. Himalaya, on board of which are Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, with the 101st Fusiliers and the 42nd Highlanders. Next to these lies the despatch-boat H.M.S. Salamis; and H.M.S. Simoom, with the Royal Engineers, from Southampton, has a place here reserved for her. In the third line are ten hired transport steamers, which I mention by their numbers and names, with the regiments carried by each, and with their present destinations:—No. 5, the St. Osyth, with part of the 2nd Ghoorkas, for Larnaca; No. 6, Malda, with another battalion of the same regiment, for Larnaca; No. 7, Madura, with the 31st Punjaub Infantry, for Limasol; No. 8, Goa, with the 13th Bengal Native Infantry; No. 9, Macedonia, with the 1st Bombay Lancers; No. 12, Nankin, with the 25th Madras Native Infantry, and No. 15, Marina, with part of that regiment, both for Kyrenia; No. 16, Suez, is now gone to Beyrout for horses; No. 23, Bengal, is here with the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, for Baffo; and No. 27, Trinacria, with commissariat stores for Larnaca. The Canara has returned to Malta for troops, and H.M.S. Simoom is daily expected. In the fourth line, nearest the shore, are the seven hired sailing transports, viz.:—No. 2, the Hospodar; No. 3, Clydesdale; No. 11, Seaforth; No. 19, Citadel; No. 20, Aros Bay; No. 22, Kilkerran; and No. 24, Brambletye. Inside of these is a small steamer belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which, with one or two small trading vessels, Turkish and Greek, makes up the shipping in the bay. My sketch, with this enumeration of the vessels here collected, will show that, altogether, the British force presents an imposing appearance in these waters.

The town of Larnaca, or rather the commercial portion of it, called the Marina, stretches along the water's edge, and presents the usual Oriental features of a Levantine seaport, except that it is more sleepy and quiet than most of those towns. The arrival of the expedition alone gives life to the place; and already one end of the town is assuming a business-like look; but the present hurry and bustle is all European; the phlegmatic Turks are as impassive and unconcerned as if it was no business of theirs. The vessels of the expedition, arranged as I have mentioned, are lying between a mile and a mile and a half from the low sandy shore on which the town is built. On one side of the town the coast stretches southward to Point Dades, a dismal dried-up salt-marsh covered with prickly pear (Opuntia vulgaris) and with a few sparsely scattered date-trees. In the other direction, the land trends to the north and east, for some miles away, to Capes Pila and Grego, backed by long, low, flat-topped terraced limestone hills. The mosques of the town are insignificant, and, except for the presence of half a dozen minarets, one would almost suppose the population of Larnaca to be Christian, as the Greek churches are more conspicuous with their bell turrets. Behind the town the land extends in a barren plain away into the interior. About five miles away on the plain to the south-west are the camps of the European regiments, at a place called Chevlik Pasha. Beyond rises a mountain of above two thousand feet elevation, on which is a small white structure, probably a chapel, as the mountain is named Oros Stavro, or Mountain of the Cross; and in the distance beyond rise the mountain ranges of Adelphi and Troodos, 6000 ft. high.

The Channel Squadron has not been idle since its arrival in preparing for the occupation of this place by the troops. The Duke of Edinburgh and a large number of sailors have formed a naval camp at the landing-place north of the town, and have erected five piers and landing-stages. His Royal Highness is still occupying the old quarantine lazaretto building, close by; while his sailors are in bell-tents and under sail-cloth awnings around his head-quarters, which are marked by his flagstaff and signal, a portable semaphore for telegraphing seaward. His Royal Highness deserves the greatest credit for the way in which all the arrangements for the disembarkation have been carried out by him. Civilians can have little or no idea of all the forethought and care required to land a force of ten thousand men on a sandy beach, where the facilities have hitherto only existed negatively. The Royal Prince, ever active and zealous, burnt as brown as a gipsy with exposure, but looking as hard as nails, personally superintends the landing and clearing of the boats and vessels, as they arrive at the beach. There are no working parties of soldiers here. All the regiments on their arrival march straight to their camping-grounds; and all the unloading is done by the blue-jackets, who seem to enjoy the business amazingly. From four a.m. till dark incessant work of various kinds is proceeding; in all directions are lighters and native craft, horse-boats towed by steam-launches, and pinnaces continually going and returning. A very short time suffices to unload them, and the busy scene at the landing-place can hardly be imagined. The Monarch has started a canteen marquee close by, which is a decidedly good arrangement. A constant throng of camels, mules, donkeys, Indian tats and native cavalry horses, ordnance and commissariat stores, Ghoorkas and Punjaubees, Greeks and Mussulmans, all combine to give a bewildering and constantly-changing kaleidoscopic effect of colour and form. Under the blaze of the noonday sun, during the Cyprus dog-days, with all the glare, dust, and heat, the fatigue endured by our sailors and their Captain, the Duke, is no slight work. Already a case or two of sunstroke has been reported, and more are we fear, yet to be expected. Hitherto the health of the force has been excellent; but, of course, there has not yet been time to judge of the effect of the heat and exposure on the European troops. It is possible that malarious fever may be apprehended should the soil be disturbed, as was the case at Hong-Kong at Kowloon. On our first occupying Kowloon the troops were quite healthy so long as they were in tents and in wooden huts, but when permanent barracks were built the unfortunate 77th Regiment, who first occupied the new buildings, were almost decimated by a severe epidemic remittent fever, and were obliged ultimately to be removed to the Cape.

The landing of the troops here and unlading of the stores by the bluejackets under the Naval officers were, as I have said, carried out with dispatch and energy. I am sorry to add that I cannot bestow such unqualified praise on the departmental business of the Army Commissariat. The commissariat stores were apparently pitchforked into the various transports at Malta without the slightest method or arrangement, and without tally; so that the commissariat officers, on their arrival here, do not seem to have known what stores were on board any particular vessel; and the consequences are just what might be imagined.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff leaves the Himalaya to-day (Sunday), shifting the head-quarters to the Salamis despatch-boat, in which his Excellency has already made trips to the other parts of the island. He will go to Nicosia, the capital of the island, on Tuesday. The troops have been detailed to proceed to different places, and some to stay at Larnaca. That very useful and workman-like body of men, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, are performing good service at Larnaca. Colonel Prendergast is already doing wonders, and the useful will speedily replace the picturesque in this Oriental locality. This invasion of the modern British anticrusaders in aid of the Turk will cause rapid changes in the features both of town and country. The supply of animals for transport service is almost, if not quite, equal to the demand. Camels, mules, donkeys, and small horses seem plentiful, although naturally the price has risen 70 per cent. Beef is more than double what it was in value before the occupation. We have snow-ice, at about 3d. per pound, from the Lebanon Mountains, viâ Beyrout, packed in wooden cases, with chopped straw as a non-conductor of heat. Meantime, the narrow streets and shaded bazaars are crowded with our Indian soldiery, and the red tunics brighten up the dark pokey shops in every direction. The cafés are booths, as usual, on rickety wooden platforms projecting over the water, similar to those at Smyrna, one of which was disastrously precipitated some years since with great loss of life. These cafés are crowded by riff-raff adventurers from the Piræus, Syra, Zante, and Anatolia. We recognise the faces of rascals we have often seen in Pera and Stamboul; while Port Said and Alexandria also contribute their quota of scoundrelism to this new field of depredations on English pockets. The price asked for a small garret, with a wretched bed or pallet, and without another single piece of furniture, is six shillings a night. An interpreter asked us ten shillings a day, with his keep; and other things are in proportion. The bullock-waggons (arabas) are rough but useful machines of transport, and the cattle yoked to them seem in good case and well treated. The donkeys are particularly handsome and sleek, though not of large size; they are highly prized, and exported to Egypt for breeding purposes. Their price, consequently, sounds exorbitant; but, like everything else, will soon find its level.

On Saturday evening the minarets were illuminated, which, with the lights in the town and the innumerable lights of the shipping, with their reflections in the glassy sea, rivalled only by those of the brilliant starlit sky above, formed a striking scene. The strains of music from the bands on board the men-of-war and of the regiments on the transports sounded so like England, that, were it not for the heat, we might have imagined ourselves at anchor in Plymouth Sound.

The Himalaya is ordered to return to Malta, and will leave this evening. There is now, it appears, some uncertainty about the stations to be occupied by the different regiments here, as some of the orders have been countermanded, owing to the backward commissariat arrangements. It should be understood that there are marines and bluejackets at Kyrenia, a port on the north coast, which is favourably spoken of by the sailor officers who have been there, and at Baffo to the west, as well as at Nicosia, at Limasol, and at Famagosta. This will be, of course, only a temporary measure, and the detachments of marines and seamen will be relieved at an early date. The three English regular battalions are now and will be stationed at the camp at Chevlik Pasha, though yesterday (July 27) a company of the 42nd was ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Limasol, where the 31st Punjaubees were also to be quartered. A battery of the 2nd Brigade of Royal Artillery, and a battery of the 1st Brigade, are to remain at Larnaca, but the latter has not yet arrived from Malta. The destination of the native Indian troops now seems to be uncertain.

S. P. O.

Our Illustrations published this week include three views of the landing-place and piers at Larnaca and the scene of disembarking troop-horses, from the sketches taken by our Special Artist, whose letter, above printed, sufficiently described their subject. We have received also Sketches of the fleet lying at anchor in the harbour or roadstead, and of the British military encampment at Chevlik Pasha, which may appear in our next. The miscellaneous sketches presented in our front-page Engraving are partly supplied by two officers, Lieutenant G. H. Lane, of the 101st Regiment, and Lieutenant W. J. Eastman, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to whom we have been indebted for similar help before. One shows the Baffo Gate of Nicosia, henceforth to be called the Minotaur Gate, which was first taken possession of by a detachment of Royal Marines from H.M.S. Minotaur, when Admiral Lord John Hay entered that town, on the 12th ult. The Turkish barracks, now occupied by part of the British force, are represented in the sketch beside that which has been mentioned. The British flag hoisted here is constantly guarded by a sentry, and is saluted both morning and evening. One of these sketches is that of the grave of Sergeant M'Gaw, a veteran of the 42nd Highlanders, who obtained the Victoria Cross for valour in the Ashantee War, and who died here of sunstroke.

At the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Saturday last, the Duchess of Marlborough, in the presence of a large number of spectators, presented the second battalion of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers with new colours. Her Grace expressed pleasure in presenting colours to a regiment whose predecessors had served under the first Duke of Marlborough.

Britford Fair, which is one of the largest in England, and at which there are generally from 80,000 to 100,000 sheep penned, was held at Britford, near Salisbury, on Monday. The number on offer was quite up to the usual average, the condition and quality generally being very good in most classes on account of the abundant and excellent keep everywhere to be found. There was a large attendance of agriculturists and dealers.

At Aldershott camp the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Steele had a grand sham fight on Monday. They were divided into northern and southern forces, under the command of Major-General Anderson and Major-General Peyton respectively. General Peyton's troops represented a force marching from Guildford on Hartford Bridge. General Anderson's command represented a hostile force advancing from Bagshot and Frimley. The field operations were begun about 9.30, and extended over a large tract of country. Eventually the fight was brought to a conclusion in the vicinity of the Long Valley about 11.30, when the troops returned to quarters.

FINE ART.

NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

The exhibition of the works entered for this competition is open to the public, in the Exhibition Galleries on the west side of Exhibition-road, South Kensington. The subjects of the competition are:—Figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, prizes of books, and the Princess of Wales's scholarships, which are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the national competition. Besides these distinctions, which are awarded by the Science and Art Department, several valuable money prizes are given annually in connection with the national competition for specified subjects of design.

Both in numbers and in general features the present year's display presents a marked advance. 13,804 works of various kinds were sent this year from 142 competing schools. Of this enormous total 1500 were, after due examination, referred to national competition, as against 790 last year, and about 300 appear in the prize-list, the works now on view being in fact a selection by competent judges from the whole number of works contributed by the kingdom. The names of Edinburgh and Dublin, and of three London schools, appear in connection with the gold medals, while in the list of silver medals, besides the Scotch and Irish capitals and several metropolitan districts, are found Nottingham, Hanley, Birmingham, Dundee, Manchester, Lincoln, Rotherham, Leicester, and Sheffield.

The following are the awards of the nine gold medals:—Mary K. Benson, Bloomsbury, chalk drawing of figure from the antique; Dora Bradley, Dublin (Met. Sch.), chalk drawing of a head from life; John M. Carr, Nottingham, design for a lace curtain; George F. Catchpole, Westminster (Hyde-place), designs for glass vases; George Daniels, City and Spitalfields, design for a loving cup; Elizabeth Grace, Brighton, group in oil colours; Joseph T. Ross, Edinburgh (male), chalk drawing of figure from the antique; James A. Stamp, Nottingham, designs for a church; Annie Yeomans, Sheffield, designs for lace handkerchief borders. In addition to the gold medal, the Princess of Wales's scholarship of £25 has been awarded to Miss M. K. Benson, and her Royal Highness's scholarship of £11 to Miss E. Grace.

There are thirty-seven silver medals, in which England, Ireland, and Scotland are all represented. The number of bronze medals is 174, and that of book prizes 124.

Under the head "Honorary Awards," there are three more gold medals given nominally, not actually, to students in training as national scholars at South Kensington with a view of their ultimately adopting the calling of professional designers for manufactures. The names and subjects of these three gold medallists are—Daniel Bloor, the figure modelled from the life; George Morton, chalk drawing from the nude figure; R. H. A. Willis, drawing of an interior of a church from measurement.

Under the same heading, "Honorary Awards," there are eleven silver and forty-one bronze medals.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON EXHIBITION OF PRIZES.

By invitation of the president, vice-president, and council of the Art-Union of London, a number of persons were admitted on Monday to a private view of the pictures selected by the winners of prizes in the Art-Union for 1878, and which will remain for exhibition for a short time at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall. There are 158 pictures in the exhibition altogether, 120 of them being in oil, and the remainder in water colours. They have been selected from the exhibitions by the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the General Exhibition of Water Colours, the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, the Society of Lady Artists, and the Royal Scottish Academy; and the pictures chosen certainly do great credit to the taste of the selectors. Rather a large proportion—about one fourth of the whole—are from the Royal Academy, including the second prize, won by Dr. M. Moore, value £200, "Richard Savage Resting under the Piazza of Covent-Garden," painted by W. Holyoake.

Amongst the works of art exhibited is a proof line-engraving, by Mr. J. H. Robinson, of Vandyke's picture of Anne, wife of the Earl of Bedford, raised to the title of Duke in the reign of Charles II., and another of the celebrated Lord William Russell, who died on the scaffold. The original was in the gallery of Lord Egmont at Petworth, and there, the report of the council says, a room was fitted up for Mr. Robinson, who towards the latter part of his life devoted many months to this place. A small number of proofs were given away as prizes at the last distribution, and a number more, we were told, will be distributed next year.

Turning from the pictures to the business side of the exhibition, it appears from the report of the council that, though the great depression of trade led to the anticipation of a considerable decline in the amount of subscriptions for the year just closed, still they were able to report a total of £13,643, which is about £1900 less than in the year 1877. Of this sum £6312 have been distributed in prizes, and £727 set apart for special works.

In reference to the presentation work for the coming year, the council say that, finding there is a steady demand among the subscribers for books of illustrations, they think that the time has come for giving a work of that kind, and they have accordingly arranged for the production of a volume of illustrations of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara," by Mr. C. B. Birch.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London have reported to the Court of Common Council upon the scheme of the Committee of Livery Companies for the best mode of applying the funds which the Corporation and the committees might be disposed to contribute towards the extension and improvement of technical education. The object sought to be attained by the proposals of the guilds is the improvement of the technical knowledge of those engaged in the manufactures of this country, and the direction proposed to be pursued is such as will afford a knowledge of the scientific or artistic principles on which any particular manufacture may depend, the persons intended to be benefited thereby embracing apprentices, workmen, managers, foremen, and principals.

The means by which this is to be accomplished are the establishment of local trade schools and a central institution, with a suitable staff of professors. To the former are to be admitted persons who, having received elementary instruction in the principles of science and art, desire to be taught their application to particular trades by teachers having a competent knowledge of the actual practice of those trades, as well as of the scientific and artistic principles to be applied to them. The latter institution is designed to give more advanced instruction, no person being received who is not shown upon examination to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of science and art to enable him to profit by the instruction there to be given, which it is proposed should embrace applied physics, chemistry, mechanics, and art, to be taught by competent professors, aided by suitable assistants and a sufficient staff.

The central institution thus constituted would undertake the instruction of regular students, the delivery of evening lectures relating to applied science and art, the holding of evening classes in connection therewith, the discussion of important discoveries in trade, and, generally, the promotion of the application of science and art to industry.

The scheme further contemplates the provision of exhibitions for meritorious students, tenable at the central institution, assisting technical classes already established, aiding efforts made at the seat of special manufactures in furtherance of technical education, and providing prizes, premiums, and apprentice fees.

The Board of Governors, estimated at 300 members, is to consist of Liverymen of London, and to include representatives of the Corporation and every contributing company, and the council is to be composed of eighty and the executive committee of forty members.

The General Purposes Committee of the Corporation having given these proposals their anxious and attentive consideration, have recommended that, whilst the Corporation should not commit itself to an approval of the details of the scheme, or of the amount and method of expenditure, it was desirable that it should express its approval of the general outlines and objects involved in it, and should identify itself with the Livery Companies in endeavouring to give effect to it. It may be added that the scheme is very largely and munificently supported, up to the present, by many of the leading Livery Committees, and bids fair to be carried out.

SCIENCE AND ART TEACHING.

The twenty-fifth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, issued on Wednesday, gives the following summary of the year's operations:—

The number of persons who have during the year 1877 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department are as follows—viz., 55,927 attending science schools and classes in 1877, as against 57,988 in 1876, and 610,620 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 80,208, or more than 15 per cent. At the Royal School of Mines there were 38 regular and 181 occasional students; at the Royal College of Chemistry, 282 students; at the Metallurgical Laboratory, 73. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 21 associate or regular students and 45 occasional students. The lectures delivered in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum were attended by 8481 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1227 persons; and 172 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new Science Schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin were attended by about 4300 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1877, is 681,367, showing an increase, as compared with the number in the previous year, of 81,199, or more than 13½ per cent.

The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington continues to increase; with that at the library of the Royal Dublin Society the number of readers in 1877 has been 74,333. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the Department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,548,766 persons, showing a decrease of 440,251 on the number in 1876. The returns received of the number of visitors at the Local Art and Industrial Exhibitions, to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of 1,031,506. The total number of persons who, during the year 1877, attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the Department has been upwards of 4,261,639. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 315,738.

The expenditure of the Department during the financial year, 1877-8, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, amounted to £276,416 5s. 4d.

We learn from the *Academy* that the Department of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum has obtained, by purchase, some cuneiform inscriptions in a series of small contract tablets, dated in the reign of Mithridates II., or Artabanus II., one of the Arsacian Kings of Babylon. These tablets are of great importance, on account of their being dated with the dual system of both the Seleucidæ and the Arsacian eras, thus fixing by indisputable authority the starting points of both these eras. Of the seven tablets obtained, there are three that bear the double calculation of dates—the earliest being "Month Sebat (11) 18th day in the 154th year—which equals the 218th year of Arsakâ—King of Kings." There are also in the series two in the 155th or 219th year of Arsakâ—and four which bear only the date of the years reckoned from the revolt of the Seleucidæ. The revolt of the Seleucidæ took place in B.C. 312, and by these tablets we find that eighty-four years after, or in B.C. 228, the revolt of Arsaces took place, and the Arsacian epoch commenced. The lesser date, therefore, 155th year, will give us the year B.C. 93, which falls in the reign of Artabanus II. or Mithridates II., the sixth of the Arsaces. These tablets, with the exception of one dated in the reign of Pecorus, which is in the museum at Zurich, are the latest examples cuneiform writing known. They are contract tables relating to loans of money, and their material is very coarse and the writing careless. It is also to be noticed that, with very few exceptions, the contracting parties are designated by Semitic names, indicating, apparently, that this mode of record was confined almost solely to the conservative Semitic merchants of Babylon.

The committee of St. Stephen's Club have been presented with the oil painting, by Mr. Jones Barker, of Lieutenant-General Fenwick Williams quitting Kars. The well-known picture is a gift from Mr. Raye Knowles, of Park-place (a member of the club), and is placed in the dining-room.

A statue of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Macdonnell was unveiled on Tuesday in front of the National Education Office, Dublin, in presence of a large company, which included the Duke of Leinster, Judge Longfield, and the president of the Belfast Queen's College. The statue was executed by Mr. Farrell, at a cost of £1200.

The *City Press* states that the court of the Clothworkers' Company have voted a special donation of £2000 in aid of a building fund for the Bradford (Yorkshire) Weaving and Design School, in connection with which they lately gave two scholarships of £25 per annum to enable students to complete their industrial education at the Textile Industries Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

THEATRES.

It would appear that the new Adelphi drama of "Proof" has at length surmounted its final difficulty. The character of the hero, Pierre Lorance, should be one of considerable importance, seeing that its full development has taxed the capacity of three leading performers. Mr. Bandmann and his successor, Mr. Charles Kelly, have been superseded by Mr. Henry Neville, who, while Mdlle. Beatrice holds the stage of the Olympic, has undertaken to support the part. Mr. Neville has brought his best work to the task, and has distanced his predecessors by many degrees. In his hands the rôle has a beginning, a middle, and an end. He has first to show the hardy soldier's strong affection for his wife and child, notwithstanding the occasional prevalence of his jealousy—that evil root out of which his troubles grow into fatal significance. This situation gives place to the wonder with which he learns the murder of his wife, and that he himself is suspected of the crime: his emotion rises, indeed, to horror when he finds his infant child employed as witness against him. Then follows his appearance as a galley-slave, and his interview, many years after, with his daughter, to whom his identity is revealed; finally, his detection of the real murderer—an action which Mr. Neville illustrated with remarkable skill and power. The whole play is now adequately cast. Mr. Emery, in Chamboran, has been succeeded by Mr. Edward J. George, who thoroughly realises the part. Miss Pateman, as the adult Adrienne, is both pathetic and graceful; and Mrs. Bandmann, as Valentine, acts with great force in the scene with her supposed father. In this part, too, Mr. Arthur Stirling has made an elaborate study of Lazare, and succeeds in it admirably. The rest of the cast fulfils the promise of its earlier performance, and renders the general action in as complete a manner as possible. The new drama may now be recognised as having renewed its lease and prolonged its manifest hold on the interest and attention of Adelphi audiences.

A telegram announces the death of Mr. H. J. Montague at San Francisco on Sunday last. As an actor, Mr. Montague, whose real name was Mann, was chiefly known as taking the juvenile lead in the Robertsonian drama at the Prince of Wales's. Subsequently he became lessee of the Globe, which he conducted for three seasons. He was likewise associated for awhile with Messrs. James and Thorne as a lessee of the Vaudeville. He left England for New York about five years ago.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published two pleasing songs by Odoardo Barri, "Ere the roses cease to bloom" and "Westward-Ho for England." The melody of each is well marked, and lies within a moderate compass of voice. "A Mother's Love" and "Comfort and Peace" are two songs by W. T. Wrighton: the first is in the expressive ballad style, the other being a serious setting of words of a sacred character. "Hearts of Oak," by Brinley Richards, is an effective transcription, for the pianoforte, of the fine old nautical song of Dr. Boyce—a piece of a similar kind being an arrangement, by F. Lemoine, of Stephen Glover's song, "The Sea is England's Glory."

The third quarterly part of that excellent and comprehensive work, "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.), has been issued, and comprises articles from "Bolero" to "Concert-Pitch," inclusive. We have before drawn attention to the value of this dictionary as being the first of the kind published in this country—combining, as it does, technical, critical, and biographical information, supplied by a large number of contributors, including the editor, whose literary accomplishments and musical knowledge are well known. The next part, to appear on Oct. 1, will comprise subjects from "Concert-Spirituel" to "Ferrara."

"The Classic Companion," Vol. 1 (Augener and Co.), a beautiful volume, contains forty-six pieces of pianoforte music, most of them originally written for the instrument, some few being transcriptions, all edited by Mr. Ernst Pauer. The movements are all either easy or of very moderate difficulty, and are selected from the works of the most celebrated composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They are arranged in chronological order, and are carefully fingered by the editor. The work will be found not only interesting but also highly advantageous to young students of the instrument.

The number of "The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) for July is the thirty-ninth issue, and nearly completes the fifth volume. According to the established principle of the work, the pieces are all original, and composed expressly for it. Dr. Ferdinand Hiller contributes an introduction and andante; the first being a canon in the fourth, the other a canon in the third, both very ingeniously wrought. The other contents of the number are an effective "Pastorale" by Gustave Merkel, the finale of Mr. Charlton F. Speer's clever sonata (the preceding portions of which have already been noticed), a tuneful "Andante" by H. Cardini Cole, a smoothly written "Andante Pastorale" by A. E. Bishop, and a melodious "Andante" by W. Greenwood.

"Drawing-room series of characteristic pieces for the Pianoforte" (Messrs. Weekes and Co.) is a collection of short movements (with distinctive titles), some of which are in the expressive, others in the brilliant, style—all being pleasingly written, and within moderate means of execution. Of a similar kind are "Jugend-scenen, four progressive characteristic pieces for the Piano," by W. Wasserzug—issued by the same publishers.

The Canticles and Psalter, Festival and Ferial, pointed and adapted by James B. Gray, B.D., Oxford (W. R. Bowden), will be found of value where the Gregorian tunes are used in the Church service, the musical phrases being given at the head of the prayers and psalms in which they are to be used, the application of each note to the text being clearly indicated throughout. Explanations of the system adopted are given at the commencement of the work. The same publishers have issued "The Proper Psalms for certain days, with notes and a short explanation of the Gloria Patri," "The Magdalen Psalter, containing the Psalms, Canticles, and Athanasian Creed, pointed for chanting:" and "The Book of Single Chants (Ancient and Modern)" sorted by N. P. G. Brooke. All these will be found serviceable.

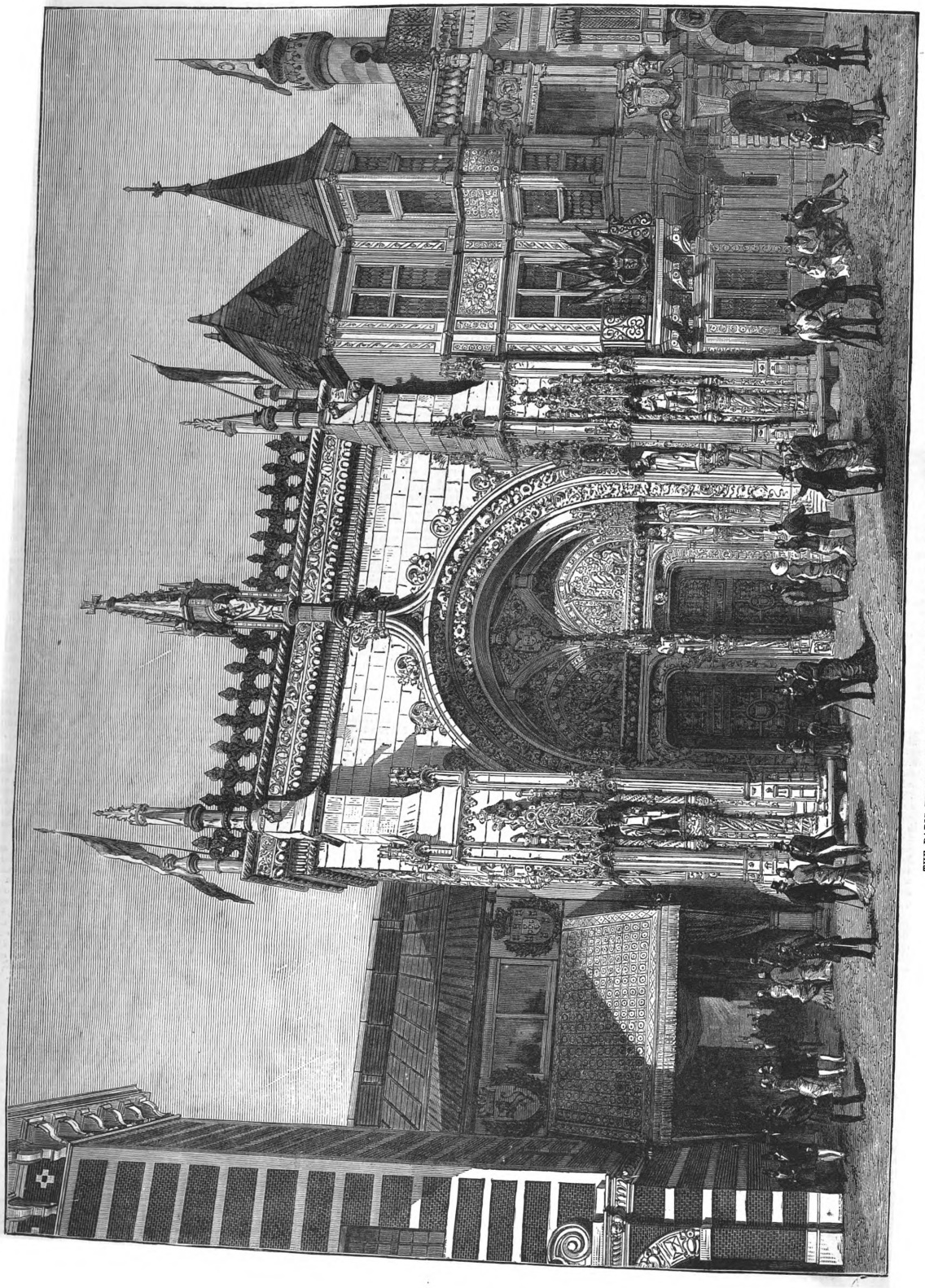
"Galop de Concert," "Invitation a la Polka," and "Polonia Mazurka," by M. Bergson; and "Les Belles de la Cour," by F. St. George (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), are bright and effective pianoforte pieces in the dance style.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have recently issued several agreeable vocal compositions, "When the Crimson Sun was Low," song by Louisa Gray; "Red Jacket," a soldier's song by Fabio Campana; and "Vesper Bells," song by Ed. Reyloff, have each a pleasing melody suitable to most classes of voice and devoid of executive difficulty. "Queen Mab" Waltz for the pianoforte, by Herbert Baines, is a series of sprightly dance movements in the form implied by the title. This also is published by Messrs. Cramer.

At a meeting of the Town Council held yesterday week in the Town Hall, Kirkwall, the Earl of Zetland was presented with the freedom of the burgh.

The business of the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford was concluded yesterday week. In the course of the morning's proceedings, Mr. Allen, of Sleaford, died suddenly, the cause of death being apoplexy. This is the second death which has taken place in this year's meeting of the Congress.

The Irish Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Judge Ormsby in the Harenc estate case, and set aside the sale of the estate to Messrs. Lombard and Murphy, who were bidding for some of the tenants under the Bright clauses, accepting instead the proposal of Mr. Hussey to purchase the estate in bulk for £80,500.

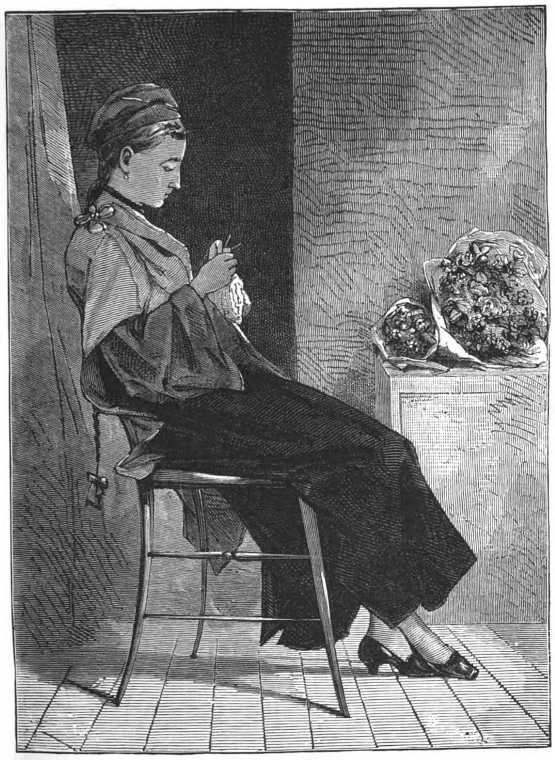


THE PARIS EXHIBITION: FAÇADE OF THE PORTUGUESE SECTION, AVENUE OF NATIONS.

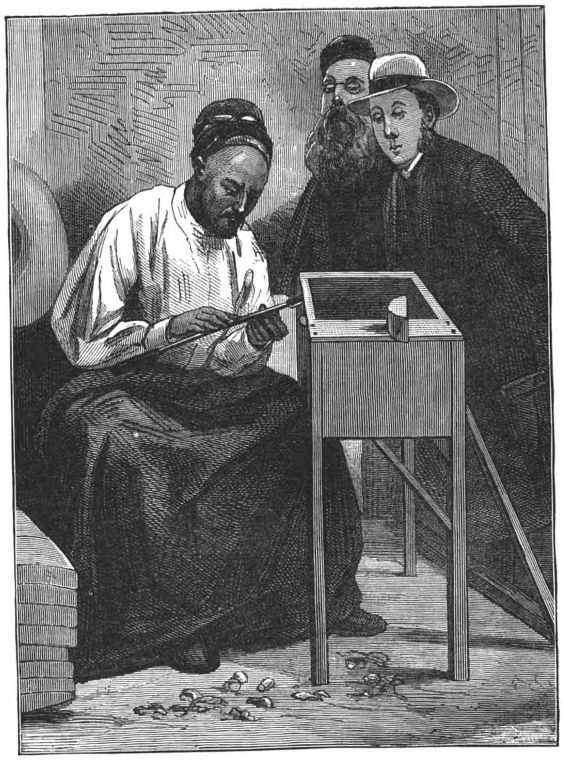
THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



ARTISTIC POTTERY OF MESSRS. DOULTON AND CO., LAMBETH.



BELGIAN FLOWER-GIRL.



ALGERINE CORK-CUTTER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

In the Avenue des Nations, or Rue des Nations, which extends the length of the Exhibition, properly so termed, in the Champ de Mars, the entrance to each nation's allotted space, for the display of its manufactures and works of art, is marked by a special edifice, usually an example of its peculiar architectural style. The one of which we give an Illustration this week is that which constitutes the façade of the Portuguese Section, and which is a very interesting and beautiful structure. It is a reduced copy of the entrance porch of the ancient Abbey Church of Belem, near Lisbon, which presents a highly characteristic mixture of several historic styles, from the florid Gothic to the Renaissance, with the groined vault overhead, the pointed arches upheld by twisted pillars, the deep canopied niches with profuse sculptured decorations, and the projecting buttresses surmounted by arrowy pinnacles, resembling in form the minarets of a Moorish mosque. Between the two doorways, on the summit of an elegant column, is the statue of King Henry of Burgundy, founder of the old Portuguese monarchy; while the side niches are occupied, not by the figures of Saints, as in the Monastery of Belem, but those of illustrious Portuguese citizens: Vasco de Gama, discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope route to India; Albuquerque, the conqueror of an Indian dominion; Camoens, the poet of the Lusiad, and Pinto de Ribeiro, leader of the revolution in 1640, when Portugal was liberated from subjection to Spain. Each of these statues is placed on the top of a twisted column, which is a form of rare occurrence in the ecclesiastical architecture of Northern Europe, but there is a well-known example in Roslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh. The Portuguese Section of the Paris Exhibition contains a great variety of works of fine art and manufacturing industry, as well as natural products, which deserve the attentive inspection of visitors, and which promise well for the renewed and continued progress of that kingdom and nation in all that belongs to material welfare.

We have repeatedly spoken of the Algerines, and other Mussulman populations of North Africa, in their temporary habitations in the Trocadéro Park, to which the Parisians have naturally been led to devote a large share of attention. The person engaged in cork-cutting, by the aid of a kind of lathe, in which the revolving motion, however, is supplied by the action of his thumb and forefinger upon a rod spinning round with the piece of cork, while the cutting edge is stationary in the fixed part of the apparatus, seems to be a master of his peculiar craft; and his skilful performance is curiously watched by the bearded Greek Papa, and the clerical novice in his company, who beguile their sacred studies with a visit to the World's Fair. A very different figure is that of the fair-haired Flemish maiden, with store of bouquets of gaudy flowers to sell, who quietly sits waiting for her customers, and employs her vacant hours with the knitting-needles, or crochet, or some light feminine work of that description. She looks like a good and simple-hearted girl, whose thoughts are probably of her distant home, and who will return thither, in safety and innocence, when the Exposition de Paris has been closed.

Most persons who take an interest in English art-manufactures are acquainted with the decorated stoneware, and the painted and glazed faïence, produced by Messrs. Henry and James Doulton, at the Lambeth Pottery, with the aid of a staff of artists, young men and young women, trained by Mr. Sparkes, the Director of the Lambeth School of Art. A collection of some examples of these novel kinds of manufacture, shown in the Paris Exhibition, has been much admired in the British Section, where it is accompanied by the terra-cotta ware, including statuary and other sculpture, the ornamental tiles, and a variety of plain, strong articles of utility, also contributed by Messrs. Doulton. It may be as well here briefly to describe the processes, an account of which, by Mr. John Forbes-Robertson, was lately published at the Art-Pottery Gallery of Messrs. Howell and James, in Regent-street and Pall-mall. The Doulton ware, strictly so called, is a stoneware, differing from earthenware in the greater density and closeness of its texture, containing more flint, and being highly vitrified, semi-translucent when made thin, brittle, and proof against the action of acids. It is, unlike earthenware, fired and glazed in one operation; after being wrought into the intended form and pattern, with the decorative treatment done by hand, it is exposed to the fierce white heat of a furnace during several days; and salt is then cast in, which is decomposed by the heat, allowing the soda of the salt to combine with a portion of the silex in the clay, and to form an indestructibly hard transparent glazing. The ornamentation, which has been applied immediately after the article leaves the potter's wheel, may be done either by incrusting its surface with raised decorative lines and patterns, or by indenting them upon the surface, or engraving it with incised lines, in the "sgraffito" manner, or by painting it with various colours. The Doulton stoneware is said to be "an English revival, upon perfectly independent principles, of the famous *gris de Flandres*, of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries." There is also produced by Messrs. Doulton a kind of porcelain, called the Lambeth faïence, which is a species of revived Majolica, and in which the ware, in its biscuit or unglazed state, having extreme fineness of texture and smoothness of surface, is painted with any design, as freely as any painting can be done on a panel or canvas. Mr. Sparkes has devoted particular attention to this application of art; and some of his pupils have earned the applause of the highest authorities by the originality, grace, and vigour of their work, both in modelling and engraving figures and in painting on the clay. Among these are Mr. George Tinworth, the designer of the "Football-Scrimmage," and of the rockwork fountain, adorned with scenes and groups of Scripture history bearing reference to water; Miss Hannah Barlow, whose admirable lifelike figures of wild animals have become widely popular; Mr. Frank Butler, a deaf and dumb artist; and Mrs. Sparkes, whose talent as a painter in colours, on the Lambeth faïence and tiles, was shown especially in her large tile-picture of "The Pilgrim Fathers," sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

We give a few Illustrations of the Doulton stone-ware and painted faïence, the articles being distinguished by numbers in the Engraving, as follow:—No. 1, a Doulton-ware vase, 4 ft. high, with incised figures of a lion and four lionesses and three young lions, drawn by Miss Hannah Barlow, and with painted ornament by Miss F. E. Barlow; the ground is a buff, of lighter shade in the upper part of the vase, while the coloured ornamentation is chiefly blue. No. 2, a Doulton-ware vase about the same size, designed and ornamented by Mr. Frank Butler; the ground is very dark brown, the decorations pale and dark blue. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are plaques of Lambeth faïence: the largest, No. 3, is 4 ft. in diameter, exceeding in size even that exhibited by the Japanese Government in 1871; the bird is very lifelike, and the plants, the rose, the yellow flag-flower, the bullrush, cow-parsnip, orchids, and wild chicory are represented with botanical accuracy. The two smaller plaques are very pretty: No. 4 is by Miss L. Watt and No. 5 by Miss F. Lewis. No. 6 is an example of applied or incrusted ornamentation; it has some resemblance to Chelsea ware. No. 7 is a specimen of tile for wall decoration. The remaining figures, 8, 9, 10, and 11, do not require particular comment; but No. 9, which is a pedestal for a conservatory flower-pot, displaying white ornamentation of winding wreaths on a blue and brown ground, has a very pleasing effect.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.



We give an Illustration of the ornamental badge which is to be worn by gentlemen who are members of this new Order. The decoration to be worn by ladies upon whom her Majesty has conferred that privilege was represented in an Illustration published by us on April 13. The gentlemen wear a gold badge in form of a rose, enamelled red, charged with INDIA in gold letters (a letter on each leaf), having in the centre, within a circle enamelled purple, on which is inscribed in gold letters "Victoria Empress," a portrait of her Imperial Majesty, ensigned by the Imperial Crown in gold. This badge is worn pendent from an Imperial purple ribbon, attached by a gold brooch at the top. The badge is manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., goldsmiths to the Crown.

EISTEDDFOD AT MENAI-BRIDGE.

As announced in our preceding issue, a Welsh Eisteddfod was held last week at Menai-bridge. It was begun on Tuesday, the 6th inst., under the presidency of Mr. R. Davies, M.P.; Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., being present. The chairman, in his opening address, strongly protested against opinions expressed by a section of English critics that the Eisteddfod was an exhibition of Welsh prejudice and vanity, and claimed that it was the means of discovering and developing talent and of raising the moral and social tone of the people. An address touching upon the origin and objects of the meeting was also given by Captain Verney, chairman of the Anglesey Quarter Sessions. During the proceedings, which were of a most enthusiastic character, literary honours were taken by Mr. R. Hughes for a Welsh essay on the part Anglesey played during the Civil War; by Miss S. Owen Jones, of Bangor, and Miss Letitia Jones, Holyhead, for pianoforte-playing; Mr. Rupert Stanley Hughes, Liverpool, for singing; and Mr. Owen, Bettwa-y-Coed, for drawing. Other minor honours were awarded to Mr. Lewis, Llangefni, and Mr. Jones, Bangor. Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Maybrick were the chief vocalists.

The Eisteddfod was continued on the 8th inst., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., being president. The attendance, owing to unfavourable weather, was small. The chairman, in his opening address, touched upon the interest in Wales that was now manifested in high-class education, and complained that, while liberal grants were made to Ireland and Scotland, the Government refused any aid towards the Welsh University, which was established and supported chiefly by the working classes of Wales. Mr. Cubitt's piano for lady amateurs in Wales was won by Miss Ella Richards, Bangor, Mr. Elias Davies and Mr. Owen Jones winning the harp prizes.

Mr. Lewis Morris presided over the Eisteddfod on the 9th. The audience included Mr. Goschen, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Morley, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, and other Welsh members. In his opening address the president advocated the establishment of a Welsh social science congress, and that the Eisteddfod should link itself more closely with the endeavour to improve the educational system of Wales. The chair prize, the great honour of the gathering, was won by Mr. Milton Aubrey for a Welsh poem, other literary honours being taken by the Rev. E. Jones.

The Eisteddfod closed its four days' session yesterday week.—the Bishop of Bangor presiding. Mr. Goschen, who has attended daily, was to have spoken, but was too hoarse; Mr. Morley and Mr. Henry Richard, both of whom spoke highly of the gathering, taking his place. The competitions were rather meagre. The Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry band were unopposed in their class; and literary honours fell to Mr. Thomas Jones, Bangor, Mr. Edwards, and others; and to Mr. Williams, Penmaenmawr, for architectural designs. The Eisteddfod closed with the performance of the "Creation" by the Bangor Choral Society, Madame Wynne, Miss Marian Williams, and Mr. Maybrick being principals.

The Skinners' Company have made another grant of ten guineas in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest which had been in progress since Saturday last, at the ranges in Rainham, Essex, for prizes presented by General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors, Saddlers, Drapers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Grocers, &c., was concluded on Tuesday; upwards of 200 of the best shots of the 3rd City of London Rifles being the competitors. Appended are the results of the principal competitions:—Battalion prizes: The first prize, the Worshipful Company of Grocers' challenge cup, value £10, a money prize of £10, and the regimental badge, was won by Private Sharpe. General Lord Napier of Magdala's challenge cup was contested by three members from each company; G (Captain Beaton's) company being first, and Sergeants Harvey and Wust and Private Briggs each receiving £2 and the Napier badge. The London Rifle Brigade rapid firing and volley competition showed some remarkable proficiency with the Snider. In the former contest the competitors fired at 200 yards at a skirmishing target, two minutes being the time allowed, "any position, rifles to be fairly loaded on the words 'Commence firing;' shots after the words 'Cease firing' will disqualify." For the first prize, 12 guineas, presented by Messrs. Silver and Co., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher made up an aggregate total of 72 points, consisting of 17 bull's-eyes and 2 outers. The last contest of the meeting was for the gold medal of the brigade and 15 guineas, open only to the twenty highest scorers in the aggregates, silver medal winners and winners of first prizes. Private Runtz was the winner.

The competition by the members of the London Rifle Brigade for the valuable series of prizes annually placed at their disposal by the City companies and friends of the regiment was brought to a close on Friday week at the Rainham range, by the contest between the highest scorers in the principal "aggregate" series shot on the previous Saturday and Monday and the winners of first prizes in other series during the week for the gold medal of the brigade and a prize of 15 guineas. After a very close contest, Private Runtz, of O Company, was declared the winner, beating Private Hood, of G Company, by one mark. By the rules of the brigade no one is allowed to take more than one prize, with the exception of the grand aggregate series, and therefore there is some shifting takes place in the order of merit; but the following is the correct list of the actual prize-takers: Martini-Henry Competition, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards—£10 10s., Private Rothon; £5 5s., Sergeant Kitchingman; £4 4s. each, Corporal A. N. Adams and Private G. Cross. Aggregate Series at 200, 500, and 600 Yards—£21, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £10 10s. each, Corporal Hall, Private M'Dougall, Sergeant Tayton, Private Hood, Corporal Mardell, Private Hamerton, Private H. Smith, and Private Siegert; £7 7s., Private Jenkinson; £5 5s. each, Private Cocks, Private Nash, Private W. S. Smith, and Private Shepherd; £4, Private W. Cross; £3, Corporal Elles and Sergeant Beeton; £3, Private Surgey; £2, Private Hayton. Broad-street Ward Skirmishing Prize—£21, Private Saw; £1 10s., Sergeant Matthams. Ironmongers' Company's Skirmishing Prize—£10 10s., Private Desmond; £1 15s., Corporal Haines. Cripplegate Ward Series, at 200, 500, and 600 Yards—Challenge Trophy and £10 10s., Private Russell; £7 10s., Sergeant Fraser; £3 15s., Private Robinson and Private Green. Range Prizes, 200 yards—Haberdashers' Company Challenge Cup and £5 5s., Private Falconar; £4 4s., Private Churchill and Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey. 500 yards (the Colonel's Cup)—£10 10s., Private Merritt; £5 5s., Private Wyatt (Gold Medal); £4 4s., Private Jenkinson and Sergeant Cornell. 600 yards (Grocers' Company Challenge Cup and £5 5s.)—Sergeant M'Alpin; £4 4s., Sergeant Green and Sergeant Child. The "Silver" Rapid-Firing Prizes, at 200 yards—£12 12s., Private Hancock; £5 5s., Private Merry; £2 8s., Colour-Sergeant Rogers. Volley-Firing Contest (400 yards, five rounds, teams of ten men from each company)—H, 164 marks; O, 151 marks. Grand Aggregate Prizes—£3 3s., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £2 2s., each, Private Hood and Corporal Hall.

The annual official inspection of the 1st London Engineer Volunteers took place last Saturday evening in Regent's Park, when, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, there was an excellent muster of the corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, whose field officers were Captain Harrison (Acting Major), and Captain and Adjutant Parker, R.E. The field state showed that 12 officers, 22 sergeants, 37 band and buglers, and 326 rank and file, or a total of 397 of all ranks, out of an enrolled strength of 523, were present. The inspecting officer was Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, who was accompanied by Captain Wood, R.E. At the close of the drill Colonel Gordon expressed himself pleased with what he had seen, both in the field and at the head-quarters of the regiment, where he had inspected the engineering works executed by the corps.

At the Shropshire County Rifle Meeting held last week the Challenge Cup and bronze medal of the National Rifle Association were won by Colour-Sergeant Owen, of the 6th Corps.

The first division of the Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness left the camp yesterday week, Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., the Camp Commandant, issuing an order in which he expressed great satisfaction both with the officers and the men.—The second division, consisting of eighty-three detachments, marched into camp last Saturday for their eight days' drill. The church parade on Sunday was attended by Colonel Hastings and the whole of the regular garrison. Afterwards Colonel Hastings inspected the camp. The work of the week began on Monday. At a parade last Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., the Commandant of the camp, commented on the lax state of discipline which he has found to prevail amongst the volunteers on duty there.

The Irish Eight who won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon this year formally handed over the shield to the custody of the Corporation of Dublin on Monday. The Irish Eight carried the shield on their shoulders, and, having deposited it on a table in the centre of the council-chamber, they stood while Major Leech expressed their pride at once more, for the fourth time in six years and the second in succession, having won the distinction of being the champion shots of the three countries.

The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., made an official inspection of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in charge of Inspector-General Henry J. Domville, C.B., on the 9th inst., and of the other naval establishments at that port on the following day.

Last Saturday afternoon the new buildings attached to the Royal College of Surgeons, Stephen's-green, Dublin, were opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The buildings consist mainly of a library and a museum, with other rooms attached; and the new block forms a continuation of the angle at York street. The Viceregal party, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the visitors generally were conducted through the museum, and most of the objects of interest were pointed out to them.

OBITUARY.

LORD DYNEVOR.

The Right Honourable Francis William Rice, fifth Baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, in the county of Caermarthen, Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire, died on the 3rd inst., at 53, Brook-street. His Lordship was born May 10, 1804, the second son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, by Charlotte, his wife, second daughter of the late General Lascelles, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his cousin, George Rice, fourth Lord Dynevor, Oct. 7, 1869. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827; and held the vicarage of Fairford since 1828. Lord Dynevor married, first, 1830, Harriet Ives, daughter of Daniel Raymond Barker, Esq., and by her leaves a daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, and a son and successor, the Hon. Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, now Lord Dynevor. The late peer married, secondly, 1856, Eliza Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, Rector of Lechlade, and by her leaves one son and three daughters. William, first Earl Talbot, having no surviving male issue, was created Baron Dynevor in 1780, with limitation to his only daughter, Lady Cecil, the wife of George Rice, Esq., of Newton, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, and the barony devolved, at the Earl's death, in 1782, on this lady, who was grandmother of the nobleman whose death we record.



SIR JOHN ENNIS, BART.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., of Ballinahown Court, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., who died on the 8th inst. at his residence, 9, Merrion-square, Dublin, was the only son of Andrew Ennis, of Roebuck, Dublin, who realised a large fortune in commercial pursuits and purchased a considerable landed property in Westmeath. Sir John was educated at Stonyhurst, and was formerly Governor of the Bank of Ireland and Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway. He contested the county of Westmeath unsuccessfully in 1852, but was returned for Athlone in 1857 and 1859, and served as High Sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1837, and for the county of Dublin in 1849. He was created a Baronet in 1866. Sir John married, in 1834, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of David Henry, Esq., of Dublin, and sister of the late Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate, London, and leaves an only son, now Sir John James Ennis, second Baronet, High Sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1866, late M.P. for Athlone, born in 1842; and three daughters—viz., Mary, wife of O'Donoghue of the Glens, M.P.; Margaret Alicia Josephine, wife of Edmund Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, Yorkshire; and Elizabeth Antonia, wife of Joseph Edward Power, Esq., of Snow Hill, in the county of Waterford.



LADY DALLING AND BULWER.

The Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, Baroness Dalling and Bulwer, whose death at Woodville Hall, Ewell, near Dover, is announced, was only daughter of Henry, first Lord Cowley, by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, and was consequently niece of Arthur, the great Duke of Wellington. She was married, Dec. 9, 1848, to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., the distinguished diplomatist, brother of the first Lord Lytton, but had no issue. Her Ladyship became a widow May 3, 1872.

THE REV. G. GILFILLAN.

The Rev. George Gilfillan, Pastor of St. George's United Presbyterian Church, Dundee, died on Tuesday morning at the house of Mr. Valentine, banker, Brechin, after only half an hour's illness. Mr. Gilfillan left Dundee for Brechin the previous night, and was to have officiated at the marriage of a niece on Tuesday. He was in his usual health on Sunday, and preached on the subject of sudden death. Mr. Gilfillan, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was the author of a large number of works, among the best known of which was his "Gallery of Literary Portraits." He frequently lectured in England and Scotland on literary subjects, and was at one time a large contributor to periodical literature.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Charles Lechmere, Esq., late Deputy Keeper of the State Papers, on the 5th inst., at Deal, Kent, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. John Cooper, one of the first missionaries to India from Scotland. He went out in 1822, and returned in 1834. Mr. Cooper was eighty-one years of age.

Captain Alexander Rodney Bligh Carter, R.N., son of the late Admiral Charles Carter, of Gosport, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, of Southampton, on the 3rd inst., at Shirley, Southampton.

Captain the Hon. J. S. Roe, R.N., F.R.G.S., J.P., on May 28, at Perth, Western Australia, aged eighty-one. He was youngest son of the late Rev. James Roe, Rector of Newbury, Berks, and Incumbent of Dorchester, Oxon, and was Surveyor-General of the colony about forty years.

Samuel Chadwick, Esq., on the 4th inst., aged seventy-two. He was for many years the head of a department in the Probate Office, and was the author of a valuable work entitled "The Probate Court Manual." He retired in 1871. He married Emma, daughter of the late Mr. George Daniel, the eminent Shakspearean collector, and author of "Merrie England in the Olden Time," and other well-known works.

Dr. George Conroy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, at the age of forty-six. He was a native of Armagh, and was educated at the Propaganda College in Rome. On his return to Ireland he joined the staff of the Missionary College of All Hallows, near Dublin, where he taught divinity for several years. When Archbishop Cullen was made a Cardinal in 1866 he appointed Dr. Conroy to be his secretary; and four years later he was appointed Bishop of Ardagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Ward, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Hastings, on the 10th inst., at the age of forty-eight. He received his first commission in 1851, served with the Madras Rifles during the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal from September, 1857, to November, 1859, and received the Mutiny medal with clasp for Central India. He was afterwards appointed Assistant-General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—Your solution of 1795 is correct; but it came to hand too late, we regret, for acknowledgment in the usual place.

N R (Frenchenham).—It was acknowledged last week.

MARIANA (Bruges).—Look at No. 1798 again. Your proposed solution will not answer.

E N F (Abbey-road).—The problem shall be published shortly. The game shall appear when the tourneys are disposed of.

W W (Regent's Park).—We are greatly obliged for the trouble you have taken.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and it shall appear next week.

DARNHILL.—If you will examine No. 1795 with the published solution you will find that the juveniles are wide of the mark this time.

P W.—To receive any attention, such communications as yours must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

H B (Bournemouth).—The game in the American correspondence tourney shall have early attention.

ERRATUM.—In the game published in our issue of the 3rd inst. the 20th move of Black should be B takes Kt, instead of P takes B. We are greatly indebted to F Wilkinson of Lincoln, C Darragh of Brighton, and East Marden for pointing out the error.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1796 received from Lulu and P S Shenele.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1797 received from Lulu, Franklin Institute, Alpha, Waldenburg, S Stripe, Emile Frau, Polichinelle, J K, Sabourow (by telegram from Athens), and W Rose.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1798 received from W F Pettit, W Lee, Liz, S Western, Lammas, Dorothy, Joseph B, S Threlfall, B R Stone, D Leslie, Simplex, Leonora and Leon, W Aldon, Americaine, G Foxbrooke, St J E, R Roughead, Trioch, T W H, I, Sharswood, R Schofield, C J G, W Powell, A R G, T Greenbank, Black Knight, N Brock, E Worsley, J S Wonfcone, J F Spiers, T Edgar, E Lewis, F W S, P Hampton, M Rawling, H Bargher, B Robson, Triton, B Parkinson, E Esmonde, W H B, East Marden, J de Honeleyn, Lulu, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, P S Shenele, N Rumbelow, L, of Truro, Polichinelle, E P Vuilliamy, Dr F St, W W J Proffit, W S B, S of Leeds, J K, Copiapino, P le Page, G H V, E H H V, R Selby, C S Coxe, W Franklin, M Thayer, T Greenbank, J W Cooper, H Brewster, M Meredith, J Beade, C Darragh, S Adams, O Johnson, W K H, and B Ingersoll.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1797.

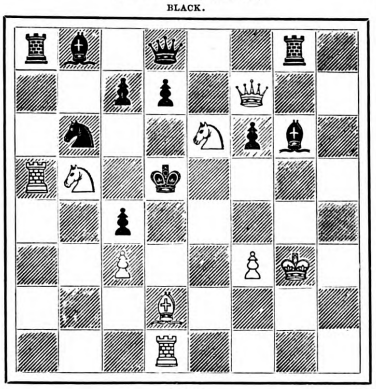
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	
2. Q or either Kt mates accordingly.	Any move

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by any other line of play than that given above. The reply to 1. Q to K 6th is 1. P to Q 6th; 1. Q to B 5th is met by 1. B to Q Kt sq; 1. K to B sq is met by 1. Kt takes B, and the answer to 1. Q to Q Kt 2nd, 1. Q to Q Kt sq, or 1. Q to Kt 4th is, in each case, 1. B to Q B 2nd. The foregoing analysis will answer the proposed solutions of a large number of correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1800.

By D. M. TIMBAS (Alexandria).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following highly interesting Game was played in the first-class tourney of the above society between Mr. J. JENKIN, of Glasgow, and Professor WAYTE, of London.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th

The authorities are unanimous in condemning this defence as inferior to 5. P to Q 3rd.

6. Kt to B 3rd	

The usual continuation in reply to Black's last move is 6. P to Q B 3rd.

6.	P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
10. Kt to Kt 3rd	Castles
11. Castles	Kt to Kt 3rd
12. B to K 3rd	

We should have preferred 12. P to Q B 3rd. White doubtlessly thought that the doubled Pawn at K 3rd would be useful in preventing the hostile Kt being posted at K B 5th.

12.	B takes B
13. P takes B	P to B 4th
14. P to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
15. P to R 3rd	B to K 3rd
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. B to R 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
18. Q to Q 2nd	P to Kt 6th
19. B to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
20. Kt to R 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
21. K to R sq	P to R 5th
22. R to R 3rd	R to R 2nd
23. Kt to Kt 4th	P to B 3rd
24. Kt to B 5th	Q to B 2nd
25. Q to R 2nd	Kt to B 4th
26. Kt to B 2nd	K to R 2nd
27. Q to R 5th	Kt takes Q P

Very finely conceived. In the three Pawns and the resulting position Black secures a full equivalent for this sacrifice.

28. Kt takes Kt	Q takes P
29. Q to K 2nd	Q takes P
30. Kt to Kt 3rd	

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
If 30. Kt takes Q P, then follows 31. Q to Q 4th &c.	
30.	Q to B 3rd
31. Q to Q 2nd	B to B 6th
32. B to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
33. P to K 4th	Q to Kt 4th
34. B to K 2nd	P takes P
35. Kt takes P (at K 4th)	R to Q sq
36. Q to K 3rd	B takes Kt
37. Q takes R	B takes B
38. R to K sq	

If 38. Kt takes P (ch), Black plays his King to R sq, and there is no further attack in that direction.

38.	R to Q 2nd
39. Q to B 2nd	B to B 5th
40. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 3rd
41. Q R takes P	Kt to B 5 h
42. R to K 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
43. R to K 4th	

Mr. Jenkin has not played up to his usual force in this tourney. In a note to this move Professor Wayte points out that White should here have played 43. Kt takes Kt, to which Black's best reply appears to be 43. B takes Kt, after which the game is equal. Should Black play 43. Q takes R, then follows—

44. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to R sq

If 44. P to Kt 3rd, White takes off the Rook with Queen, and checks with Kt, &c.

45. Kt takes P, with a strong attack.	
43.	B to Q 6th
44. Kt takes Kt	B takes R
45. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 7th
46. R to K Kt 4th	R to Q 6th

The winning move, threatening R takes R P (ch), as well as R takes Kt.

47. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to R sq
48. Q to R 5th	R takes Kt
49. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd

To prevent Q to K B 7th; but 49. B to Q 8th, or 49. R to Q 4th, would also win.

50. R to Q Kt 4th	R to B sq, and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The handicap tourney of the Counties Chess Association resulted in the mechanical chessplayer, "Mephisto," winning the first prize, the second honours, whatever they may be worth in the circumstances, falling to Mr. Sydney Ensor. We do not care to interest ourselves in the prowess of the public chess-rooms, but we may say that everyone knows, indeed no one denies, that the movements of "Mephisto" are directed by a concealed player, whose name, quality, and force are unknown to the general public. The admission of such a competitor to the lists of a handicap tournament intended for amateur chessplayers exclusively must be regarded as a mistake on the part of the committee of the association; but, as the blunder is not likely to be repeated, we need not pursue the subject further.

On Friday last, the 9th instant, the American and the English chessplayers who have been engaged in the Paris tournament were entertained at the City of London Chess Club, Mouffiet's Hotel, Newgate-street. The guests of the occasion were Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason, of New York, and Messrs. Bird and Blackburne, of London; and there was a large assemblage of the leading chessplayers of the metropolis to grace their reception. After the banquet the health of the players was proposed by the president, Mr. Clarke, and received enthusiastically by the members. Other toasts followed, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1878) of Mr. Edmund Pepys, late of No. 20, Portland-place, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Jane Pepys, the widow, and Edmund Pepys, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife absolutely £2100 New Three per Cent Stock, and all the cash in the house, and to the credit of his private account at the Bank of England, and for life his residence in Portland-place, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £60,000 Consols; to his sons John Alfred and Henry some specific gifts of freehold property and £30,000 Reduced Stock each; to his son Arthur £40,000 Reduced Stock; upon trust for his daughters, Caroline and Sarah Emma, £15,000 Government Stock each; and there are a few other bequests. The residue of all his property the testator gives to his son Edmund.

The will (dated June 3, 1878) of Mr. Eleazer Moses Merton, late of No. 7, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Matilda Maria Moses Merton, the widow, Henry Samson, and Charles Lindo, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each, free of legacy duty; to his wife, £2500, and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, in addition to the provision already secured to her by settlement; £150 to be distributed among the Jewish poor; to his son Alfred Moses Merton, £25,000; to his daughter Jeannette, £20,000; to his daughters Emily, Frances, and Rebecca, £14,000 each; and one or two other legacies. The remainder of his property is to be divided between his said five children.

The will (dated June 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated April 27, 1878) of Mr. Henry Percy Hamer, formerly of Demerara, British Guiana, but late of No. 12, Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on June 16 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brand, the nephew, and George Augustus Beaurain, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to Dr. Thomas Cahill, John Cahill, and his executor, Mr. Beaurain, £500 each; to the Rev. Thomas Brand his plate, jewellery, pictures, and papers, and £200; to Mrs. Emma Melhan £500 New Three per Cent Stock, and £50 per annum for life; to the Guiana Diocesan Church Society, Georgetown, Demerara, the Church of England Sunday School Institute, 34, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and the Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, £1000 each; and the rest of his property to the Rev. Thomas Brand, Andre Charles Racine Brand, John Brand, Arthur Brand, Miss Maria Brand, Mrs. Matilda Harrison, Mrs. Mary Fanny Pagan, and Henry Percy Guy.

The will (dated June 6, 1871) with two codicils (dated June 13, 1874, and Feb. 27, 1877) of General Henry Sykes Stephens, late of No. 13, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Augustus Henry Stephens, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Subject to bequests to his three other children, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said son, Augustus Henry Stephens.

The will (dated July 24, 1876) of Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., late of No. 48, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, who died on June 25 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Hon. Dame Hilare Caroline Hall, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1874) of Lord Montagu William Graham, late of Wherstead Park, Ipswich, who died on June 21 last, at No. 15, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, was proved on the 26th ult., under a nominal sum, by Lady Harriet Anne Graham, the widow, and the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, the executors. With the exception of a few specific legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The Duchess of Leeds has again been elected a member of the school board of Stapleford, Cambridgeshire. Her Grace was first elected a year ago, when the board was formed, and she has been very regular in attendance.

A recreation-ground was opened at Nechells, near Birmingham, last Saturday. The ground, which is about ten acres in extent, has been presented by the gas committee of the Birmingham Town Council for the benefit of the public of the locality. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was one of the speakers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ocean and Her Rulers. By Alfred Elwes. Revised Edition. (Griffith and Co.)
Benjamin Du Plan, Deputy-General of the Reformed Churches of France from 1725 to 1763. By D. Bonnefon. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 4. New series. (Blackwood and Sons)
Ten Short Sermons, preached at Grange-over-Sands. By H. R. Smith, M.A. (Ridgway, Piccadilly.)
Song and Sense, from "Uncle Sam." Collected by T. Nicholson. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.)
Hindustani Made Easy. By a Native Author. (F. Workman, Gloucester.)
Emanuel Swedenborg, the Spiritual Columbus. A Sketch, by M. S. E. Sewell. (Spiers, 36, Bloomsbury-street.)
Homer. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (Literary Primer.) (Macmillan and Co.)
Carpentry and Joinery. By S. Aveling. Illustrated. (Warne and Co.)
Life of Sir Martin Frobisher, Knight. With Narrative of the Spanish Armada. By the Rev. F. Jones. (Longmans.)
The War in the Peninsula. By H. R. Clinton. (Warne and Co.)
Walton's Complete Angler. Illustrated Edition. With Notes by G. C. Davies. (Warne and Co.)
Cyprus: Our New Colony, and What We Know About It. By Fred H. Fisher. With Maps. (Routledge.)
Fragmentary Philanthropic Appeals. By Samuel Hill. (Vickers Wood.)
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THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

"The fever here is increasing. Captain Rawson, the acting Commandant, is down with it, and also Captain Hill, of the Goorkas, and about a dozen of his company. Unquestionably Nicosia is extremely unhealthy."

After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to the contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of WARDING OFF FEVERS and MALARIOUS DISEASES, but as a REMEDY FOR and PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS of EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health was UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the COMMENCEMENT of ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.
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"R. Hunt, Ph.D., Vicar of Collerly.
"St. Thomas's Vicarage, Annfield Plain, Lintz-green, "Co. Durham, March, 1878."

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(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)
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THE MOST PALATABLE.
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DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
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BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUF, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Florline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUF, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

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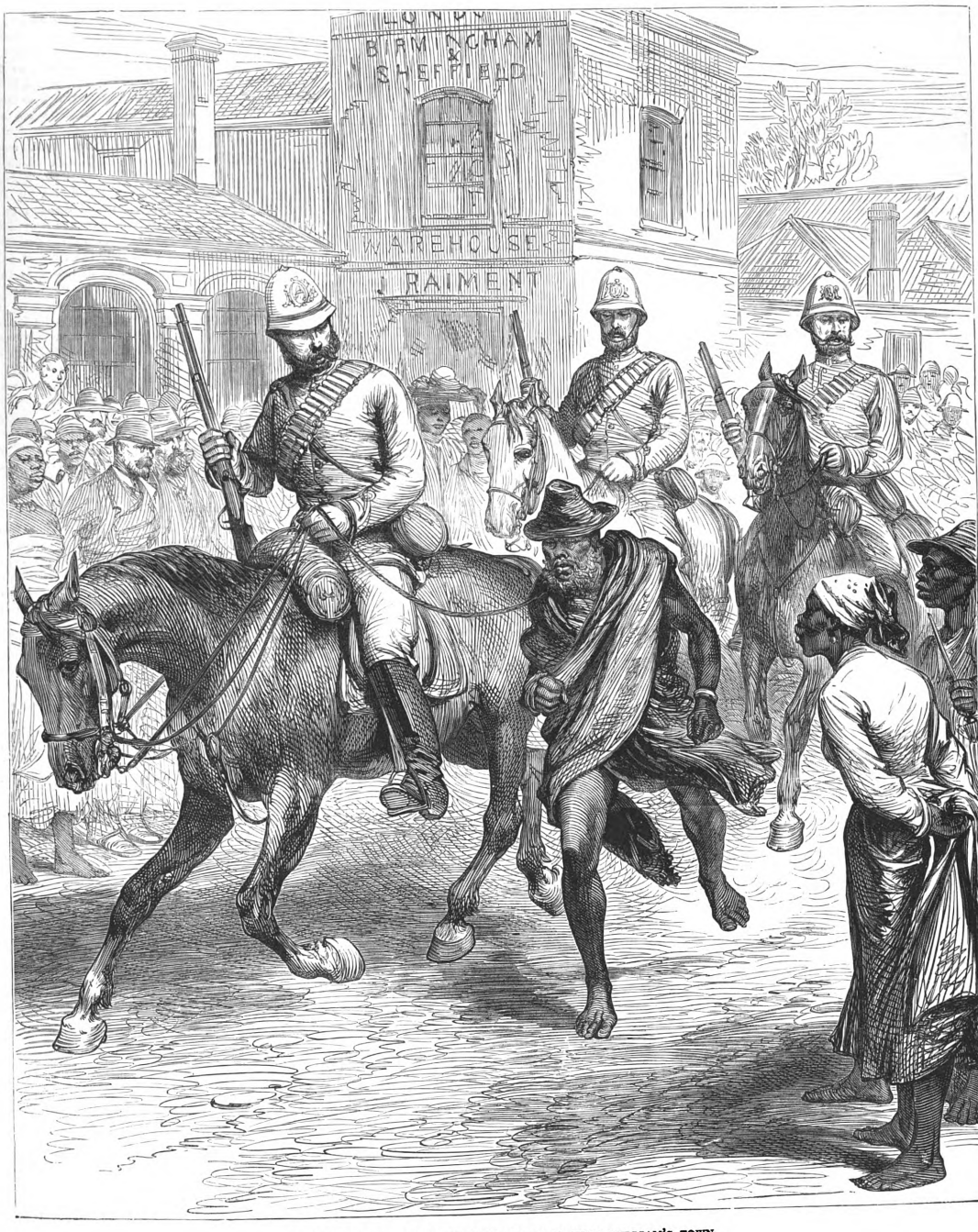
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2043.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878. WITH SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



BRINGING A KAFFIR CHIEF PRISONER INTO KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Dunphail, N.B., Lady Thurlow, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 25, Merrion-square South, Dublin, Lady Carden, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 4, Carlton House-terrace, Pall-mall, the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Vesey, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Kilkerran, Maybole, N.B., Lady Fergusson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Mitcham, by the Rev. Daniel F. Wilson, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. Dodd, M.A., Robert Morris Collier, only son of Robert Collier, of Douro-place, Kensington, to Eliza Mansell (Lizzie), eldest daughter of William Worsfold, of Hall Place, Mitcham, Surrey. No cards.

On May 30, in this city, John Lawrence, Esq., late Captain in H.M. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and son of George Lawrence, Esq., of Larkfield, Chepstow, England, to Lizzie Lee, second daughter of J. H. Joseph, Esq., of Montreal.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Killinchy, County Down, Ireland, Thomas Boyd, Esq., 33, Mark-lane, London, elder son of the Right Hon. Thomas J. Boyd, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Chasee, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert McNaghten, B.A., and granddaughter of the late Robert McNaghten, Esq., Mountjoy-square, Dublin, and Magherabuy, County Derry, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Heatherton Park, Taunton, Harriet Eliza, widow of Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heatherton, and of Collaves, Devonshire.

On the 17th inst., at Brighton, Mary Helen, eldest daughter of J. E. Hodgson, Esq., A.R.A., aged 17.

On the 15th inst., at Treewn, Charles Henry Barham, son of the late Joseph Foster Barham, M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, and the Lady Caroline, daughter of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet.

On the 13th inst., at Blackpool, Thomas Cookson, of Ashbury Villas Withington, near Manchester, in his 41st year; and was this day (Aug. 14, 1878) interred at Blackpool Cemetery. Drowned whilst bathing.

On the 16th inst., at 15, Eaton-terrace, S W, aged 85, Jessie, widow of Major-General Sir James Limond, C.B., late Madras Artillery.

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 31.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; 1 Cor. vi. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Mark i. to 21.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Currey, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., Rev. E. S. L. Randolph, missionary to Zanzibar; 7 p.m., Rev. R. C. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields.
St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. T. Bedford Jones; 7 p.m., Rev. Professor Watkins, M.A., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.

The late Prince Consort born, 1819.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta.
Weymouth Races.
British Archæological Association at Wisbech: excursion to Cambridge, starting 9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

British Archæological Association at Wisbech, closing meeting.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta.
York Races.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

New Moon, 6 a.m.
Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Beheading of St. John the Baptist.
Yachting: Yare Sailing Club, Cantley Regatta, Ramsgate Annual Regatta.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

Bury Agricultural Society Show.
Craven Agricultural Society Show, Skipton.
Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta.
Grove Park Rowing Club.
Scarborough Races.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Accession of Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, 1876.
Art-Union of London Exhibition closes.
Yachting: Royal Alfred Yacht Club, closing cruise.
Rowing: West London Rowing Club; Thames International Regatta (two days).
Salmon fishing ends.
Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association Exhibition, Halifax.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 14	29·433	65·3	57·2	·76	7	72·1	58·4	SW. W.	388	0·000
15	29·546	62·8	52·4	·70	7	71·1	57·0	WSW. SW. SSW.	214	0·335
16	29·399	59·1	56·0	·90	8	65·1	56·9	SSW. WSW. W.	165	0·220
17	29·939	58·4	48·4	·71	6	67·6	51·9	W. SW.	295	0·010
18	29·989	61·5	53·0	·80	—	71·6	53·1	SW. SSW.	91	0·000
19	29·821	62·5	55·1	·78	7	71·0	56·9	SSW. NE. E.	206	0·000
20	29·924	59·3	50·4	·74	10	66·2	53·6	NE. E.	162	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·341	29·589	29·377	29·969	30·040	29·926	29·917
Temperature of Air ..	67·5°	55·4°	60·2°	59·5°	63°	65·5°	61·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·7°	56·9°	59·5°	52·5°	59·0°	60·9°	55·8°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	S.	W.	WSW.	E.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 17	11 55	—	0 27	0 52	1 15	1 38	2 0	2 20	2 42	3 2	3 21	3 40	4 3

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

In answer to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, containing the COLOURED PICTURE "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," from a painting by T. K. Pelham, has been reprinted, and that a few copies are still on sale.

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

It is an agreeable change to pass from the operations and triumphs of Diplomacy and War to those of Science. The meeting of the British Association at Dublin has diverted public attention from the former to the latter topics of thought. We are thankful for this diversion. It is matter for congratulation that we can once again enter upon a sphere of discusssion every part of which presents questions fraught with the elevation rather than the destruction of human kind. This has been the third meeting of the Association at Dublin, and a most successful one it appears to have been. Ireland welcomed her guests with that fervour of hospitality for which she is pre-eminently distinguished. So far as thoughtful consideration could go towards making the arrangements for the visit conducive to genial enjoyment as well as instruction, nothing could have been better—for in these annual efflorescences of the British Association the social element has perhaps as large a share as the scientific. Excursions to objects of attraction in the neighbourhood, conversaziones, banquets, complimentary interchanges of esteem between different public bodies, and sundry flattering recognitions by those who occupy high posts of authority, tend to throw a halo of grace over proceedings which but for them would possess comparatively little attraction for the general public. The weather in the Sister Isle has not so largely contributed to the success of the occasion as it might have done; but, with this drawback, the Scientific Session of 1878 in Dublin will advantageously compare with any that have preceded it.

A prominently distinctive feature of these meetings of the Association is the Inaugural Address of the new President. Mr. William Spottiswoode was in the chair this year, and discharged the duties of that high and honourable office. His Address, much as it differed from many of those which had preceded it, was characterised by most of the qualities which have made them memorable. Mr. Spottiswoode represents the Department of Mathematics, and it is extremely interesting to observe the felicity with which he put into an intelligible shape the relation of pure mathematics to all the other branches of science. Every subject, he contended, whether in its usual acceptation, scientific or otherwise, may have a mathematical aspect; as soon, in fact, as it becomes a matter of strict measurement or of numerical statement, so soon does it enter on a mathematical phase. The diversified illustrations of this general statement occupy the principal portion of the Presidential Address, and it is no slight feat to have accomplished, that a theme so remote from ordinary study and from common processes of thought was made to convey to a mixed audience a lengthened train of ideas not only intelligible but capable of arresting and enchaining pleased attention. This special topic was introduced by a lucid account of the purposes and functions of the British Association, in which Mr. Spottiswoode has occupied an official position for several years. They who desire to ascertain what the Society is, what it aims at, what it is doing, what kind of organisation it has developed, and what are its methods of work, will do well to read with care the first portion of the President's Address. We have seen no such full and, at the same time, luminous description of the nature and functions of the Association. As he himself remarks, "We are general in our comprehensiveness; we are special in our sectional arrangement; and, in this respect, we offer not only a counterpart, but, to some extent, a counterpoise, to a general tendency to subdivision in science. Further, while maintaining in their integrity all the elements of a strictly scientific body, we also include in our character of a microcosm an under or more social aspect, a certain freedom of treatment, and interaction of our various branches, which is scarcely possible among separate and independent societies."

The interest of the various sections of scientific research and knowledge appears to have been sustained quite up to the normal level, if not to have surpassed it. Of course, it would be impracticable to give our readers anything like a descriptive account of the Papers read in each department. The mere titles of them would fill the whole space at our disposal. Even the daily papers are necessarily restricted to a very meagre outline of the readings offered to the members of the Association. We may observe, however, that the topics touched upon, although not usually new in kind or character, are many of them fresh in detail. The most amusing, and by no means the least instructive, of these communications was that of Sir John Lubbock on the varieties, life, and habits of Ants; nor can the Address of Professor Huxley on Anthropology fail of securing attention or of exciting studious reflection. Mr. Easton's Address, dealing with the question of River Conservancy, opened up a question of vast practical importance, and served to impress upon one a conviction that the country reaps, or at any rate will reap in due time, a rich harvest from the speculations, theories, solid data, and inferences communicated from year to year to the Treasury of the British Association.

Two or three thoughts have been borne in upon our minds by such records of the Society's Transactions as have fallen within our reach. It may be noted, we think, that there is a general tendency among the members of the Association to over-much haste in their conclusions. It is quite natural that it should be so. We do not know that it is to be deplored, but surely it should be vigilantly guarded against. There is a great difference between plausible speculation and science. The first is useful enough in its place; but is there not some danger in our day lest it should be mistaken for and identified with the last? We have been struck, moreover, with the "light heart" with which our philosophers project schemes which, how beneficial soever they might prove to the population of these isles when carried into effect, would demand in the process large pecuniary sacrifices. Taxation is even now becoming extremely onerous to large classes of the people. What it might become if even only the rational enterprises broached at the British Association were to be carried out it is somewhat alarming to imagine. And yet, after all, it is impossible to deny that much of our annually accruing wealth as a nation might be invested far more usefully in such improvements than it has been hitherto. Much of what now is spent upon self-indulgence or is wasted upon warlike tastes would be more wisely contributed, under the direction of science, to such an amelioration of the lot of our general population as could in no wise generate or encourage a spirit of pauperism. We need only point to one instance in illustration of the remark. Take the Conservancy of Rivers; in other words, the regulated supply of pure water to all the inhabitants of the realm. The efficient control of the streams which nature has given us, the prevention of floods, the utilisation of mechanical and fertilising forces in water, the culture of fish and their distribution—who can say what boons might not be bestowed upon the entire population by undertakings of this order, costly though they unquestionably would be? But we must desist. The time will come, we hope, when public efforts for the good of all will absorb a much larger proportion of the growing wealth of the nation than has hitherto been the case, and when such an employment of the surplus capital of the nation will be appreciated at its proper value by even the least enlightened of the people.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Admirals and Captains assembled at Spithead at Osborne previous to the dispersion of the Fleet. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, presented Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., to her Majesty; after which Sir A. Cooper Key presented Rear-Admiral Boys and the Captains of seventeen of her Majesty's ships to the Queen. The officers were afterwards entertained at luncheon. Her Majesty's dinner party on Thursday week included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, and Major-General Gardiner.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Alice and Marie of Hesse, arrived at Osborne yesterday week. The Duke of Connaught met their Royal Highnesses at Portsmouth on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, and accompanied them to Osborne. Major-General Gardiner received their Royal Highnesses on landing at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and the Queen, with the Royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess in the entrance-hall. General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Duke of Connaught left Osborne on Saturday last, on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, for Heligoland and Hamburg, en route for Potsdam.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. The King and Queen of Denmark, with Princess Thyra, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Their Majesties were attended by Mdlle. D'Oxholm, Captain Hedemann, and Captain Hoskjar, who had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

The Queen, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse witnessed a series of torpedo experiments in Osborne Bay on Monday. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., lately in command of the fleet assembled at Spithead, were in attendance on her Majesty, and Commander

Arthur Wilson, of her Majesty's ship Vernon, torpedo school-ship at Portsmouth, was present to explain and conduct the various operations connected with the experiments. The Queen, with the Grand Duchess of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to West Cowes and visited the King and Queen of Denmark. The Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, C.B., arrived at Osborne. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. Princesses Victoria Ella and Irene of Hesse took leave of the Queen. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely arrived at, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford left, Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Alice and Marie of Hesse, took leave of the Queen on Tuesday, and left in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Staff Commander Balliston, for Portsmouth, on their return to Eastbourne. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold accompanied the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess in the Alberta to Portsmouth. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mr. Montagu Corry, C.B., and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left Osborne on Wednesday. Sir Howard Elphinstone also left for Potsdam to join the Duke of Connaught.

The Queen and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and the other members of the Royal family, have driven to Ryde and Cowes and to Carisbrooke Castle, and other parts of the island.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra arrived at Dover yesterday week from Copenhagen, having crossed from Calais in the special steamer, Maid of Kent, Captain Dane. Their Majesties were met upon landing by the Prince of Wales and by the Danish Minister and Sir Charles Wyke, British Minister at Copenhagen, and the principal naval and military officials of the district, and a guard of honour of the 58th Regiment, with the band, was drawn up on the pier. The Royal travellers lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel, and afterwards travelled by a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, general manager of the company, to London. Mr. Shaw was presented to the King by the Prince. Baroness de Bülow met the King and Queen at Charing-cross, whence the Royal travellers drove to Marlborough House. The King and Queen and their daughter, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, left Marlborough House the next morning for Cowes. At Portsmouth they were met by the Princess of Wales and her children on board the Royal yacht Osborne, in which they crossed to Cowes, their arrival being signalised with due honours at Spithead by the fleet and in Cowes Roads by the guard-ship Boadicea. The Royal party entered the Osborne's steam-pinnace and proceeded to Princes-green, where they landed for the purpose of going to Lisburn House, which had been taken for the use of their Majesties during their stay in England. On Sunday the King and Queen and Princess Thyra attended Divine service on board the Prince of Wales's yacht Osborne, the Danish Royal standard being hoisted with the union jack during their stay on board. Subsequently their Majesties, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, steamed in the pinnace to East Cowes, where they landed and drove to Osborne, to visit her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales gave an entertainment on board the Royal yacht Osborne in Cowes Roads on Monday evening, at which the Royal Handbell Ringers performed. The company included the King and Queen of Denmark and the Princess Thyra, with their suite, Mdlle. d'Oxholm, Captain Hedemann, and Captain Hoskjar; the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lord and Lady Mandeville, with guests from yachts in the roads. By desire of the Prince, the whole of the crew of the Osborne, numbering 120, were present. The Princess, with her children, has paid frequent visits to the King and Queen of Denmark at Lisburn House.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse have returned to Eastbourne from visiting the Queen at Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses at Eastbourne last week. On Tuesday the Grand Duchess opened the bazaar at the Pavilion in Devonshire Park, in aid of All Saints' Church.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Heligoland on Monday from England on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The whole island was *en fête*. A Royal salute was fired from the guns of the battery, and the school children were drawn up in line, bearing bouquets of flowers. The Prince proceeded to the residence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fitz-Berkeley Maxse, and there received an address presented him by a deputation from the inhabitants, to which he replied. After visiting the chief objects of interest, the Duke entertained the Governor and the principal inhabitants at dinner on board his yacht; after which he went to the theatre. The island was illuminated. His Royal Highness resumed his voyage at two o'clock on Tuesday morning for Hamburg, and arrived at Potsdam on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Kissingen.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, to visit Mr. Abney Hastings.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have returned from Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived from Vichy.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left town for Kielder Castle, Northumberland.

The Duke of Leeds has arrived at Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duchess (Dowager) of St. Albans has left Bestwood Lodge for the North.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have arrived at Oban in the Marquis's yacht.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left St. George's-place for Jervaulx Abbey, Bedale, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have left the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, for The Lodge, Virginia, in the county of Cavan, from visiting the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde and Lord Arthur Grosvenor have arrived at Kilkenny Castle from staying with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived at Harrogate.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have left Chesham-place to join the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Endsleigh, Tavistock.

The Marquis of Salisbury has left Arlington-street to join the Marchioness at the Châlet Cecil, near Dieppe.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has left town for Paris. The Marquis is staying at Cowes on board his yacht.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left town on a visit to the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have left Loudon for Meikleour House, Perth.

The Queen has granted to Augustus Edward Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may henceforth take and use the surname of Hampden in addition to and after that of Hobart.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Alice Van de Weyer, daughter of Madame Van de Weyer and the late M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, with Mr. Charles Brand, Coldstream Guards, son of the Right Hon. Henry Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Brand, took place on Thursday week at Bragwood church. Owing to the indisposition of Madame Van de Weyer, only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony. The bride's presents were very numerous, and included a Cashmere shawl from the Queen and gifts from members of the Royal family. The bride and bridegroom left New Lodge for Kingstone Lisle, Wantage.

The marriage between Mr. Herbert Bonsor, youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Bonsor, of Belgrave-square, and Miss Moon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart., will take place on Sept. 4; and the marriage between Major Dugdale, of the Rifle Brigade, and Miss Edith Montgomery, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, is appointed to take place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Sept. 5.

Marriages are arranged between Captain Strachan Bridges, R.A., and Lady Grace Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl of Courtown; between Captain Henry M. Hozier and the Lady Blanche Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Airlie; and between Colonel Oliphant, of the Guards, and the Hon. Mary Gerard, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathurst, W. A., to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne.
Bentley, Seymour; Vicar of Bothamsall, Notts.
Burleigh, W.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Littleport.
Cheadle John H., Minor Canon of Bristol; Minor Canon of Westminster.
Garford, John; Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme.
Gilbert, William; Vicar of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Johnson, Edwin; General Preacher in the diocese of Lincoln.
Knipe, T. W.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Dorchester.
Knox, Lindsey Neville; Vicar of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.
Meekin, R. W.; Vicar of Langley.
Perry, G.; Chaplain to St. Saviour's Hospital, Upper Holloway.
Sheppard, Edgar; Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Wordsworth, J.; Vicar of Ennerdale Bridge; Rector of Gosforth.—*Guardian.*

A new throne for the Bishop has been erected in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral.

On the 15th inst. the Bishop of St. Albans consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, Clacton-on-Sea, a new watering-place on the Essex coast.

Mr. Thwaites, M.P., lord of the manor of Mellor, intends to present a public clock and a peal of bells to Mellor church. The bells will be rung by aid of the machinery attached to the clockwork.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Exeter reopened the church of St. Bridget, Bridgerule, a parish situated on both sides of the river Tamar. A feature in the case is that all the work has been effected by mechanics living in the parish.

A handsome marble tablet, surmounted by a large-size medallion profile of the late Miss Mary Carpenter, has been fixed in the transept of Bristol Cathedral. The memorial bears an inscription recording Miss Carpenter's philanthropic labours in England and India.

On the afternoon of Sunday last a demonstration, originating exclusively with the working classes in the parish of Illingworth, Yorkshire, was made on behalf of the Halifax Infirmary, and they were in large numbers to their church. The Rev. William Gillmor, Vicar, preached. Notwithstanding the depression of trade in the parish, the collection amounted to £25.

At a meeting of the committee of the Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund, held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., it was announced that local committees are being formed in each of the districts dealt with by the Bishoprics Act, and that about £140,000, in addition to contributions from existing sees, has been already promised towards the endowment of the new bishoprics.

A valuable old clock, said to have been presented to Colnbrook, Bucks, by the first Duke of Marlborough, the hero of Blenheim, having undergone reconstruction and improvement by and from the designs of Mr. John J. Hall, was inaugurated on Friday, the 16th inst., at a special choral evening service at the parish church, the Rev. R. C. F. Griffith, M.A., Vicar, officiating. After an address by the Vicar, the clock was started by Miss Meadows, daughter of the churchwarden.

The work of renovating the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, is being actively carried out. The repairs, exclusive of those to the organ and stained-glass windows, will cost £5000. The committee have in hand £3000, of which sum £2000 were paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the money being the proceeds of the sale of the site of All Hallows Church, Bread-street, the remainder being defrayed by a contribution from the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Holy Trinity Church, Lane End, Bucks, was consecrated on the 1st inst. by the Bishop of Oxford. It has been built at the cost of £3000, raised by voluntary subscription and a grant from the Oxford Diocesan Society. It is in the Early Decorated Style, from the plans of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and it consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and small tower containing a peal of six bells (the gift of Mr. H. W. Cripps, Q.C.). The interior, through the gifts of many friends, is suitably furnished, and in the chancel are neat oak stalls for the choir.

A mural monument, richly carved in statuary marble (the work of Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street), has been placed in Exeter Cathedral in memory of the late Mrs. Boyd. The Bishop of Exeter and Miss Temple, in conjunction with other friends of the deceased lady, have been instrumental in its erection, as an expression of their regard for a cherished friend.—Mr. Forsyth has also completed a monument to the late Lord Lyttelton, to be erected in Worcester Cathedral. The architectural portion of the memorial was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The cost of the whole work, amounting to £1500, will be defrayed by public subscription.

One of the peal of twelve bells which Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, are casting for St. Paul's has reached the cathedral. When complete the peal will weigh eleven tons. The largest of the bells, which will weigh 3 tons 3 cwt, has been given by the Corporation; the next, weighing 45 cwt, by the Grocers' Company; No. 10, weighing 33 cwt, by the Clothworkers'; No. 9, by the Fishmongers'; No. 8, by the Taylors'; No. 7, by the Salters'; the four next, by the Turners' Company and Lady Burdett-Coutts; and the two smallest bells by the Drapers' Company. With a view to the reception of the bells, Sir Christopher Wren left a large opening in the centre of the stone concave roof at the base of the tower. The peal will be hung in the northern tower, and not in that which contains the clock.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES.

The following particulars respecting the churches of London and its suburbs (within a radius of twelve miles) are compiled from the thirteenth annual edition of Mackeson's "Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs," published under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and St. Albans. The "Guide" contains information as to 864 churches, but for statistical purposes the number is reduced to 854. There is a weekly celebration of the holy communion in 390, nearly one half; daily holy communion in forty-two, one church in every twenty; early communion in 458, more than one half; choral celebration in 120, nearly one seventh; evening holy communion in 246, more than one fourth. There is service on saints' days in 415 churches, nearly one half; daily service in 243, more than one fourth; while in 138 cases, nearly one sixth, there is no week-day service. The service is fully choral in 261 churches, nearly one third, and partly choral in 240, or two sevenths, thus giving 501 churches out of 854 where the psalms are chanted. There is a surpliced choir in 355, more than two fifths; the choir is paid or partly paid in 220, more than one fourth, and voluntary in 386, more than two fifths. Gregorian tones are used wholly or partly in 115, nearly one seventh. The seats are free and open in 252, more than one fourth; and there is a weekly offertory in 405, more than one half. The surplice is worn in preaching in 463, more than one half. The eucharistic vestments are adopted in thirty-five, or one church in every twenty-four; incense is used in fourteen, and altar-lights are used in fifty-eight, one ninth; while in forty-one other churches there are candles on the altar, but they are not lighted. The eastward position is adopted by the celebrant at the holy communion in 179 churches, nearly one fifth; 123, nearly one seventh, are open daily for private prayer; floral decorations are introduced at 238, more than one fourth; the feast of dedication is observed at 149, nearly one sixth; the shortened form of daily service sanctioned by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act is used at eighty-eight, nearly one tenth; the Sunday services are separated at forty-nine; the old lectionary is still used exclusively at twelve churches, and the old and new optionally at six.

POLITICAL.

The Conservatives of Bath held a picnic at Summer Hill Park on Monday evening. Mr. Reginald Hardy, nephew of Lord Cranbrook, was introduced as the new Conservative candidate, and gave an address, in which he defended the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., and Major Allen, M.P., also spoke, defending the policy of the Government.

A great Liberal gathering was held on the same day in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, under the presidency of Alderman Howitt. There were present Mr. Waddy, M.P., Mr. Earp, M.P., Mr. Joseph Arch, and the leading Liberals of the town. Mr. Earp said that in towns like Nottingham, where there were two sections of Liberals, the best way to secure success at the next election was to elect two distinct candidates, one belonging to each section.

A picnic was held on Tuesday by the Southampton Conservative Association at Branksea Island, Poole Harbour, where they were welcomed by the owner of the island, the Right Hon. G. A. C. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., who, in answer to a vote of thanks, rapidly reviewed the political situation, and, in conclusion, said he was a Conservative, but was in favour of true liberty.

Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, and Lord Sandon—the three members of the Cabinet who represent Lancashire constituencies—were entertained at Liverpool on Wednesday by Mr. Forwood, the Mayor of the borough. Colonel Stanley, in responding for the Army, spoke in terms of eulogy of the readiness with which the country and its dependencies had responded to the appeal for service if their services should be required, and added that the military force of the country was in the highest state of efficiency. Mr. Cross, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," vindicated the policy of the Government in regard to the Eastern Question, and affirmed that not only had the honour of the country been maintained, but that there was every reason to believe that our position and strength were now appreciated, and that the peace which had been secured would be permanent. He regretted the expenditure which the foreign policy of the Government had entailed, justified the distribution of the payment over a series of years, and promised, now that peace was concluded, that every economy compatible with efficiency should be observed. Lord Sandon spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. John Pender has been addressing his constituents at Wick, Kirkwall, and elsewhere during the past week. The hon. member has not, it seems, been silent in Parliament because he had nothing to say on the Eastern Question. He dilated at great length on the absorbing topic, evinced a practical knowledge of the vexed subject, and, albeit strongly opposed to the secrecy observed by the Government in negotiating the Anglo-Turkish Convention, philosophically thought it would be advisable to make the best we could of the bargain, so as to make it eventually remunerative.

The first Town Council election at Burslem, one of the towns of the Staffordshire Potteries which has recently received a charter of incorporation, has resulted in the return of eleven Liberals out of eighteen seats. Mr. Woodall, one of the selected candidates for Stoke, and Mr. Boulton, chairman of the Liberal Association, headed the poll in their wards.

The number of public Acts passed in the late Session, commencing on Jan. 17 and ending on Aug. 16, was seventy-nine. In the previous Session, which began in February and ended on Aug. 14, the number was sixty-nine.

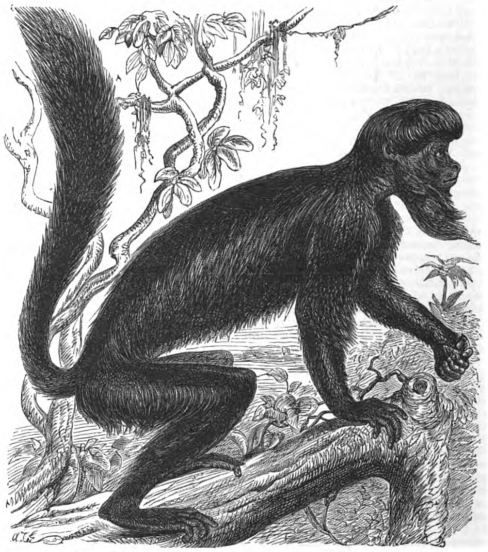
A recently-issued official document shows the balance standing to the credit of the Paymaster-General on behalf of the Court of Chancery is £1,080,006.



OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS PURCHASING TRINKETS OF FEMALE KAFFIR PRISONERS, AT FORT FORDYCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HAIRY PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINES.



BEARDED SAKI.

ANIMALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE LATE KAFFIR WAR.

Some graphic reminiscences of the late frontier war in South Africa, which remained to us in the Sketches of our Special Artist since his return to England, have been engraved for this week's publication. They represent no scenes of actual conflict or hostile movements and preparations, but the appearance and demeanour of Kaffir prisoners who were brought into King William's Town. We learn by one of the more recent letters, dated the 17th ult., that a special circuit court has just been held for the purpose of thinning the gaols of their rebel occupants. Large numbers of Gaikas have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to fifteen years, but it is understood that in all ordinary cases Government will remit the sentence when peace is fully restored. Employment will be provided on the railways and other public works for all natives in need of assistance, and it is expected that many will avail themselves of this help in consequence of the scarcity of food. It seems that for many weeks previous to Sandilli's death the Kaffirs had keenly felt the pinch of hunger, and disease was rapidly spreading among them. The great majority of the rebels would, no doubt, have readily laid down their arms and submitted willingly to any punishment the Government might have thought fit to inflict upon them; but they merely followed their master. This has been the plea of many a Kaffir recently tried and sentenced for sedition, and there is much



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES LAYING THE DEDICATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTHAMPTON.

reason in the words. The Gaikas were, beyond question, simply "the dogs of their chief," and they ran hither and thither at his beck and call. Though in theory a British subject, Sandilli was practically an independent chief, and exercised despotic power over his people whenever he chose to do so. The Colonial Government simply pretended to govern him, and was always half afraid of him. The wily savage knew what a hold he had on his tribe, and he also knew that this would be his last struggle with the white man. When beaten back at all points on open ground he, in sheer desperation, betook himself to the mountains, probably with the intention of wearying his pursuers and obtaining peace on terms favourable to himself. The greater portion of his tribe fought because their chief fought. They were born to abject submission to their despotic master, and his will was their law. At the outset they fought with bravery and enthusiasm; and though defeat followed defeat, though the Snider daily thinned their ranks, though starvation and disease aggravated their misery, no semblance of disaffection towards their wanton, unscrupulous leader ever manifested itself. They were tired of fighting, but their chief was not; so they kept the field with him, and for him alone. His career has happily been cut short, and his death afforded an opportunity to surrender which his followers were not slow to accept. Many have received a free pardon from the Government, but a few influential or especially active rebels have been singled out as men to whom this clemency cannot be extended. Fortunately, the most important men among this latter class have been captured, and are now in gaol. The captive rebels include pretty well all Sandilli's family, and of this the eldest son, Edmund Sandilli, is, perhaps, the most interesting member. He is a young man of about five-and-twenty years of age; his features are well formed, and his appearance is prepossessing. He has received a good English education, and up to the time of the outbreak filled the post of magistrate's clerk at Middle Drift. But neither this well-paid employment nor the possession of land and cattle could preserve him from the war-fever infection. He joined his father shortly after hostilities commenced, but declares now that he only went to his father to dissuade him from war, and remained with him in the bush vainly endeavouring to bring hostilities to a peaceful termination. He states that several thousand Gaikas lost their lives while actually fighting, and that disease and starvation carried off large numbers of the fugitives in the mountains.

We learn by the latest news from Cape Town, to the 30th ult., forwarded by telegraph from Madeira, that hostilities still continue in Griqua Land West, where Mr. Arnold, of the Diamond-Fields Horse, was killed in a recent fight, and four other Europeans wounded. In the Trans-Vaal province some military movements against the hostile portion of the Zulus are now in progress. The session of the Cape Parliament closed at the end of last month. The Sprigg Ministry have carried their taxation measures, passed an Indemnity Bill for military operations, and obtained authority for loans of £750,000 for war expenses, and £1,750,000 for completing railways, a survey having been sanctioned to ascertain the best route for a railway to the Orange Free State. A subsidy of £15,000 per annum for a telegraph between the colony and England has also been passed.

ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday week visited Southampton to lay the "dedication stone" of St. Mary's parish church, which is to be rebuilt as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce. The Rector of the parish is his son, Canon Wilberforce. The church is to be a handsome building, in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. G. Street, which will, if completely carried out, at an estimated cost of £18,000, include a noble three-storeyed tower, 104 ft. high, with a steeple and spire rising 100 ft. above it. Only part, however, of the proposed building, the chancel, the transepts, and one bay of the nave, is actually commenced, the cost of which will be £10,000. The Mayor and Corporation and townspeople of Southampton made a public holiday of the Royal visit to their town. Several triumphal arches, with banners and evergreen garlands and mottoes of welcome, were erected in High-street, with a double line of small triangular flags, of every possible colour, extended along rows of Venetian masts, all the way from the quays to the Bar, the ancient town gate, and beyond it to the New-road. The piers and vessels lying there were also decorated with flags. The Prince and Princess came in the Royal yacht Osborne from the Queen's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. They were accompanied by their two sailor sons, in naval uniforms, and attended by Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Knollys, Captain Stephenson, R.N., the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Mr. C. Sykes, and Miss Knollys. Many yachts and other vessels awaited the Osborne at Netley Buoy, where the Royal visitors descended into a steam-launch to come up to the pier at Southampton. All the vessels lowered their flags by way of salute, while the 18th Hants Artillery Volunteers fired a Royal salute.

The Prince and Princess, with their party, were received on landing by a guard of honour of the 15th Hants Artillery, whose band played the National Anthem. The Mayor and Mayoress, with the Town Clerk, presented his Royal Highness with an address of welcome, and a bouquet was given to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were conveyed in a four-horse carriage to the site of the new church, the walls of which have already been raised several feet high, forming a sufficient inclosure. A platform had been put up within it, which was adorned with flowers from the Bevis Valley Nursery Gardens, lent gratuitously by Mr. Kinsbury, and tastefully arranged by Mr. Frank Lankester. A temporary altar was placed in a sort of alcove, behind the site of the chancel-arch of the former church, backed with a bank of ferns and flowers. The arrival of the Royal party was greeted by fifteen hundred school-children singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the choir afterwards sang "God Save the Queen." The Prince and Princess, with those in their company, took their seats in a pavilion on the platform. Canon Wilberforce, aided by the Bishop of Winchester and other clergymen, conducted the special religious service. A silver trowel was presented by a little boy, the son of Canon Wilberforce, to his Royal Highness, who laid the stone under the guidance of Mr. Street, the architect, stating that it was "in memory of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester." There was a procession of thirty or forty ladies, with the Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple and the Mayoress of Southampton at their head, to deposit on the stone purses of money which they had collected. The amount was £407, in fifty-eight purses; and the offertory at the doors, and other gifts that day, brought up the total to £650. Another hymn and prayer ended the ceremonial, after which the Prince and Princess had some refreshment at the Deanery, the residence of Canon Wilberforce, and returned to Cowes about six o'clock.

It may interest some of our readers to know that the King of the Sandwich Islands has changed his Ministry, which consists of one Englishman, one American, and two natives. The former Ministry contained three Americans and one native.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

Aristocracy and plutocracy have gone out of town, and homely Londoners can enjoy at leisure the amenities of this manifold metropolis, without the risk of being run over by rich men's carriages, or flaunted off the pavement by splendid ladies' trains. The superior grandeurs of Kensington Gore, with its Albert Memorial and Royal Albert Hall, its Horticultural Square, framed in empty galleries once dedicated to International Arts, and its broad streets of stucco palaces, covering the estate of the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners, are left in silent solitude till the advent of next season. Let the West-End now suffer its autumnal period of loneliness and dulness, relieved only by the irruption of country visitors, who emerge from the South Kensington Museum to wonder at the vacancy of that stately neighbourhood. The brightest and prettiest, and by far the pleasantest, of all places of resort in these days within the cab-fare radius, is the north-east corner of Regent's Park. It is worth while to run up there, by the Waterloo omnibus if you like, merely to look at the new bridge over the canal at Gloucester-gate, at the top of Albany-street; a bridge the very lines of which, with those of its approach roads, are designed with such masterly skill, with such regard to elegance as well as convenience, that it would be sufficiently ornamental even without the graceful statuary groups and decorative lamps, and the beautiful fountain, there erected. The ever fresh verdure of the park, its healthy young trees and charming lake, with the green mamelon of Primrose-hill and the distant view of Hampstead heights beyond, will bear comparison with Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

Here, too, in August and September as well as in the early summer of fashionable living in town, the Zoological Society continues to invite all classes of shilling and sixpenny visitors to its peculiar domain of wonders and curious delights. What though no longer on Sunday afternoons you can admire or envy, if you be feminine and foolish, the costly attire of those conscious patterns of their sex's finery, who promenade the sunny lawn and shady walk, accompanied by men trying to look distinguished, and form a moving exhibition of Les Modes de Paris? What though no longer on Saturdays to the spirit-stirring strains of the Life Guards band under the great tree a thousand ladies and gentlemen, with their merry children, sit comfortably in the ranks of chairs on the soft cool grass, and rest for two hours after a fatiguing social week? The Zoological Society's collection of animals, unsurpassed in certain departments, may now be seen without distraction, and leisurely inspected with an intelligent quest of "entertaining knowledge." The beasts and birds are not in these days frightened out of their limited wits by the haughty presence of so many over-dressed dames and arrogant lords of the creation, strutting before their dens and cages, and speaking with a Pall-mall tone of drawling depreciation, to which the modest brute mind, unless it be that of a dog, is more sensitive than to the harsh tones of anger and rebuke. We have distinctly observed, in the demeanour of the Great Carnivora, sporting daily in the open-air cages where lions and leopards seem almost happy, and in the gentle manners of the wild ass, the zebra, and the different antelopes, not to speak of our familiar feathered favourites, a more conciliatory mood since Mr. and Mrs. M'Bullion, who spend nearly £10,000 a year, and Lady Alexandra Goldstick, with the Captain, her husband, departed from Charing-cross Station. The guileless creatures feel persuaded that they are now left to be examined by a different class of visitors, who will not flout and despise their brutish nature, but "wonder at the wonderful works of Providence," with the immortal Rumtifoozle of Mathews's "Country Fair." Even the rhinoceros has his finer feelings of self-respect, and prefers, as does also the Wart Hog and the Raccoon, albeit unused to the expression of tender sentiment, that people should regard him with a due share of attention. The so-called inferior orders of the animal kingdom are disposed to be sociable when they find themselves shut up, unable to run away, and dependent on human mercies for their daily food.

Any person, therefore, who at this time of year happens to be kept in London by his business, his duty, or his poverty, and misses the company of his acquaintance, gone to Paris, to Norway, Switzerland, or the Rhine, to Scotland, to North Wales, or to "the seaside" at every point of the compass, may do worse than turn his half-holiday steps again towards "the Zoo." The garden is still in perfect summer beauty, with such brilliant masses of colour in the splendid flower-beds, and so tastefully arranged, with such fair pieces of smooth verdure, bosky hedges, and ruddy brown paths, agreeable to the eye and to the foot, that it is luxury to walk there; and you meet no crowd of people, fewer than on the esplanade of a marine watering-place. The animals, as we have sufficiently remarked, are now to be seen under the most favourable circumstances; and the keepers, an intelligent and obliging set of men, have leisure to tell you all about them. We will not here describe some of the recent improvements in the construction of new abodes for particular classes of zoological specimens, and their removal from less suitable quarters, which render the Gardens a more distinct Index, as it were, to a scientific classification of their kinds, as well as more convenient for access to one or another. Every time you go there, all the year round, there is some beneficial alteration going on or lately accomplished, proving the diligence of the Council, of Mr. Bartlett, the able Superintendent, and of Dr. Sclater, the accomplished Secretary, in the management of a place which needs constantly to be adapted to novel or additional requirements. We have but to notice, especially as connected with the subject of two of our Illustrations this week, some interesting little animals which have lately made their appearance. The hairy porcupine with the prehensile tail, the tree-porcupine of Brazil, whose Latin name is "Sphingurus villosus," was obtained by purchase in March, 1877; but she gave birth to a youngster on July 9 of this year, and our Engraving represents both mother and child. They have a lodging at present in the house belonging to the Small Mammalia, on the east side of the Gardens; but the parent is apt to run up to the very top of the bough placed ashant in a corner, so as almost to hide herself beneath the roof. She is between a large rat and a small rabbit in size, and of a greyish brown colour; the tail is very useful, awake or asleep, for holding on to trees. In the popular Monkey House, on the side where the Lemurs are to be found, is a very pretty little black monkey, which is shown in our second Illustration. It is the Black or Bearded Saki, "Pithecia satanus," a native of the Lower Amazons in South America. The one represented by our Artist, which is a female, was purchased by the Zoological Society on the 11th ult. It shares the cage of a Barbary ape, and they play together in the friendliest and funniest manner; but we are informed that another Black Saki, likewise a female, has been procured this week. A golden-headed marmozet has just been added to the Collection of the Society, which is now rich in small mammals, as well as in antelopes, in elephants, and in birds.

The annual flower show at Dover was held on Wednesday in the College Grounds, and it proved very successful.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Museum of Decorative Arts at the Pavillon de Flore at the Tuileries was opened on Monday afternoon. Its object is to enable France to keep pace with other countries in the employment of every possible means for the development and progress of art-industry. France has for a long time possessed a certain supremacy in all industries to which art is applicable, owing to the peculiar good taste that has characterised the nation; but the Universal Exhibition of 1878 has shown that this supremacy is considerably endangered by foreign competition. It has, therefore, been deemed necessary to create an institution similar to the South Kensington Museum in London, and to initiate the liberal principles that have guided its direction, not only in the collection of models of architecture, sculpture, paintings, drawings, fixed and movable decorations, furniture, mosaics, ceramics, glass, clothing, jewellery, arms, scholastic instruments, books, &c., useful for the instruction of artisans and others engaged in the study and manufacture of articles of art-industry, but also in adopting the English system of sending the chefs-d'œuvre of the museum into the provinces, by arranging and encouraging numerous and frequent exhibitions throughout the country. The opening of this new institution was limited to five or six picture galleries, exhibiting numerous admirable works of the old and modern schools belonging to friends of the undertaking. The exhibition is supported by voluntary contributions, the first list of subscriptions showing a total of 132,350f. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is honorary president, and Mr. Cunliffe Owen and Sir Richard Wallace are the honorary vice-presidents.

The Monetary Conference is holding its sittings at Paris.

A Congress of Industry and Commerce held its first sitting on Tuesday, under the presidency of M. Honnête, the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The delegates of the United States, England, Belgium, and Russia were appointed vice-presidents. A second sitting was held on Wednesday in the Trocadéro. The congress discussed the question of tariffs, liberty of commerce, the rates of interest, and the reforms of the commercial code.

The committee of the National Lottery in Paris have decided to create grand prizes of the value of 50,000f., 35,000f., 25,000f., and 20,000f. respectively. The first will consist of diamonds, the others of objects of art. The drawing will take place on Oct. 20.

The Deauville races terminated on Sunday, and there was a brilliant contest for the Grand Prix, the unbeaten Hungarian mare Kincsem winning her thirty-eighth race. She was, however, closely pressed by M. Lupin's Fontainebleau, which was only beaten by half a length. Eight ran.

A considerable number of people assembled last Sunday on the quays between the Pont de Grenelle and the Auteuil Railway Viaduct to witness the international regatta, which was organised by the united committees of the Cercle Nautique of France, the Paris Rowing Club, and the Société Nautique of the Marne, with the aid of several other French and foreign clubs. Prizes to the amount of £160 were contributed by the French Yacht Club and the Municipal Council of Paris.

A statue of Lamartine, by Falguière, was unveiled on Sunday at Macon. A large number of strangers were present. An excursion was made to Cluny, where Madame Valentine de Lamartine conducted the visitors over her uncle's house, and his tomb was also inspected. At Macon itself there were regattas, and some of Lamartine's poems were recited and sung at the theatre.

The fêtes fixed to be held at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Sept. 1 and 2 in celebration of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new harbour have been deferred to Sept. 8 and 9. The foundation-stone will be laid on the 9th by M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, and M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance.

Prince Alexander of the Netherlands has arrived at Paris.

According to a statement contained in the *Siècle* of Wednesday, the well-known M. du Bois du Bais, whose death was announced a short time ago, has bequeathed the whole of his large fortune to the poor of Paris. The amount reaches close upon £80,000.

M. Renouard, a French Republican Life Senator, and uncle to M. Léon Say, died last Saturday, aged eighty-four. He distinguished himself at the Bar, was Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice in 1830, and published various works on political economy and jurisprudence.—M. Naudet, the author of a "History of Etienne Marcel," and formerly Professor of Latin at the Collége de France, died on the 15th inst., aged ninety-one. He is believed to have been the oldest member of the institute.—A French Hebraist, the Abbé Auguste Latouche, has also just died, at the age of ninety-five.

SPAIN.

The King presided over a Cabinet Council at Madrid yesterday week, and afterwards returned to the Escurial.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen were present on Monday at Bruges at the unveiling of a statue to the Flemish painter Van Eyck. After the departure of their Majesties disturbances occurred at several points between the Clericals and the Liberals. The gendarmes dispersed the rioters, several of whom were arrested.

The fêtes in celebration of the Royal Silver Wedding may be said to have begun on Tuesday at the Royal residence of Laeken. Before the monumental church a triumphal arch with a Royal throne had been erected, and near it the Civic Guards and the garrison were under arms. The King and Queen and the two young Princesses, their children, arrived shortly after one o'clock, and were received with the strains of the "Brabançonne," played by all the musical societies of the town, and the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd. The Communal Council and the clergy of the church were placed to the right of the throne, and, after their Majesties had taken their seats on it, the Burgomaster of Laeken read the address from the Communal Council congratulating them on the happy event. The King replied, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of the commune of Laeken. Five young girls then presented a bouquet to the Queen, and the Royal party afterwards returned to the Château of Laeken.

On Wednesday afternoon their Majesties took up their residence at the Palace of Brussels, where they stayed during the fêtes, which lasted four days, from the 22nd till the 25th. In the afternoon they received there a deputation from the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, who presented their homage and offered an artistically worked basket, one metre in length and sixty centimetres in width, filled with roses, the Queen's favourite flower. The deputation from the Federation of the Belgian Horticultural Societies were also received. They offered a basket of flowers.

The Société de Philanthropie distributed on Wednesday 2060 dinners to the poor at the two establishments of the Alimentary Co-operative Society. The dinners, which were composed of soup, fish, meat, vegetables, rice boiled in milk with sugar, bread, and beer, could be consumed on the premises or carried away, as the recipients pleased.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with a numerous suite, and Count Nesselrode, Grand Master of the Court of the Empress of Germany, charged by her Majesty with a congratulatory mission, have arrived at Brussels. On Wednesday afternoon Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Austrian Archduke Charles-Louis, who arrived with numerous suites, were received at the Northern Terminus by the King of the Belgians. The greeting of the Royal and Imperial personages was most hearty. Their Highnesses are staying at the Royal palace. Lord Torrington, on the part of Queen Victoria, handed to the Queen of the Belgians on Tuesday a letter conferring on her Majesty the Ladies' Order of the Star of India and the insignia in diamonds. The Marquis of Hamilton had a private audience on Wednesday to make a presentation to the King from the Prince of Wales. The special Embassies sent to Brussels to congratulate their Majesties are thus composed:—France, General Clinchant, Commander of the French 1st Army Corps, General Campenon, the Senator-General Loysel, General Lambert, Colonel Negrier, and Captain Fayet; Spain, the Duke of Ossuna, and six attachés; Sweden, Baron Hochschild; Holland, Baron Fagel, Grand Marshal of the Court, Baron van Heerd, and Count Bylandt; England, Viscount Torrington; Russia, Prince Orloff, Ambassador at Paris; Portugal, Count Thomar; Italy, General Pasi; Saxe-Weimar, Count Boineburg; Saxony, Count Witzthum; Turkey, Caratheodori Effendi. The special Envoys have been received by the King and Queen, and have presented the letters of congratulation from their respective Sovereigns and the President of the French Republic. On Wednesday the diplomatic body and deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives were also received by the King and Queen at the Palace of Brussels to offer their congratulations.

The ceremonies attending the silver wedding are set forth in the programme as follows:—The crown subscribed for by the women of Belgium to be presented to the Queen on the 22nd inst. The deputation represents the 2016 communes which comprise the kingdom, each of which sends a delegate. The same day communal councillors, to the number of more than a thousand, entertain their Majesties and the Royal family at a banquet in the Great Hall of the Bourse, to which the whole foreign diplomatic body is invited. Afterwards the King and Queen go to La Monnaie Theatre to a gala performance, at which will also be present the foreign Princes expected at Brussels. In the proceedings for Friday, the 23rd, is a review by the King of all the civic guards of the realm, a torchlight procession, and serenade. The third day, the 24th, there will be an inspection of the primary schools, when more than 30,000 children will pass before their Majesties. In the evening a brilliant fête will take place in the Zoological Gardens. On Sunday, the fourth day, there is to be a gymnastic fête, horse-racing on the new course in the Bois de la Cambre, general illumination of the city, and fireworks. The diadem and suite of diamonds to be presented to the Queen of the Belgians by the city of Brussels in commemoration of the wedding has been completed by M. Buls, to whom its manufacture has been intrusted. It is made of silver plates jointed, entirely covered with diamonds in gold setting. In the centre is a large diamond weighing 23¼ carats, and valued at £1800. The silver plates have the form of a waving plume, and behind is the diamond of the Baron de Marpurgo, which weighs three carats. The whole diadem forms a crown of glittering plumes, and is considered to be a work of art.

HOLLAND.

It is officially announced that the King has sanctioned the new law on primary instruction.

GERMANY.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, has been re-elected to the Reichstag on the second ballot at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria. He polled 9800 votes, while his Ultramontane competitor had 8600.

Prince Frederick Leopold, son of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, fell on Wednesday from the balcony of the hunting-box at Glienicke and broke his leg below the knee.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the result of the elections is that the Ultramontanes, including Guelphs, have gained six seats and the Conservatives forty. The National Liberals have lost twenty-nine, the Progressists thirteen, the Socialists three, and the Democrats one. The other parties have retained their numbers.

Hödel, who attempted the life of the Emperor William on May 11 last, was early yesterday week beheaded in the courtyard of the New Prison at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Ukase was published at St. Petersburg on Wednesday disbanding the men of the Landwehr who were first called out.

The successor to General Trepoff as head of the St. Petersburg police was General Mesentzoff. Yesterday week the latter was leaving a confectioner's shop when he was set upon by two men, who attempted to stab him to the heart. The heart was not pierced, but the General died of the wound in the evening. The assassins drove off in a vehicle that was waiting and escaped. General Seliverstev has been appointed chief of the Gendarmes and the third department of the Chancery, in the place of the murdered General.

A review of the Russian troops at San Stefano was held on Saturday last. The manœuvres lasted two hours, and were witnessed by a great concourse. At the close of the review General Todleben, while making a speech to the men, was fired at by a young Greek armed with a pistol. The shot did not, however, take effect, and the Greek was arrested.

The *Daily News*' correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that Russia has determined to retain her position near Constantinople until the Turks surrender Batoum and Varna. According to a Constantinople telegram, the Turkish Commander at Batoum has informed the inhabitants that the Russians will enter the town on the 27th. The Lazes are biding their time in four intrenched camps.

SERVIA.

The festivities in honour of Prince Milan's birthday began on Wednesday. The town and public buildings were decorated with garlands and flags, and there was a general illumination and a torchlight procession at night. The state celebration of the event and a grand review were held on Thursday. Another battery of 18-pounder Krupp field-guns captured at Nisch has been added to the war trophies, and arranged in the Great Square in Belgrade.

EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson on Tuesday presented to the Khedive a voluminous report of the labours of the Committee of Inquiry in Egyptian Revenue. The Committtee of Inquiry has accepted an offer of Prince Mohammed Tewfik, the hereditary Prince, made on the advice of Nubar Pasha, to cede to the Committee all his estates, the annual rental of which amounts to £30,000. Princess Fatma, daughter of the Khedive, has also declared her readiness to cede all her estates to the Committee, and Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, the Khedive's second son, is expected to do likewise. Following these examples, the mother of the Khedive has also ceded to the Committee all her estates, the annual value of which amounts to £20,000.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on Sept. 17.

The Attorney-General has introduced in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty that, if the terms of the Union with the Dominion be not complied with by the month of May, 1879, British Columbia shall be allowed to withdraw from it. The memorial was adopted by a large majority.

The Canadian papers publish accounts of a terrible storm which visited Toronto on the 4th inst.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram dated yesterday week says that the Colonial Treasurer of Victoria has made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The actual revenue for the current year is estimated at £4,991,713, and the expenditure at £5,137,642, leaving a deficit of £145,929. This deficiency will be covered by arrears and recoupments. There are to be new loans for a total amount of £9,000,000 for railways and public works, £4,000,000 to be issued immediately.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Smyrna, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that a good deal of rain has fallen throughout the west coast district, the north-east coast, in the ceded districts of Madras, and in Kurnoul. In the south-east coast district the fall has been slight. General prospects are reported good. A general rain is reported throughout Mysore. Prices have slightly fallen, and prospects are favourable. There has been a heavy rain in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind; and a good rain in the Central Provinces, in Central India a fair fall, and throughout Malwa. The state of Bundelkund gives cause for anxiety, the distress increasing. In Rajpootana prospects are good; in Northern Bengal there is some damage from floods, but more rain is required in certain districts; in Assam the floods in the valley districts are subsiding; in the North-West Provinces prospects are favourable. From Cashmere reports are very gloomy, and the Durbar is said to be thoroughly aroused to the appalling state of affairs. The authorities are buying grain in large quantities. Relief works are being started in all directions, and a mixed committee of Hindoos and Mussulmans are working together to relieve distress. The thanks of the Indian Government have been gazetted as due to military officers for services performed during the Madras famine. The Government hope to grant special concessions to officers who have suffered in health from their labours. It is decided that a winter camp of exercise shall be formed at Hassan Abdal, in the Punjaub.

The overland mail has brought news from Bombay to July 26, and from Calcutta to July 24. There is very little news of importance that has not been already received by telegraph. The Indian papers state that the Russians were endeavouring to establish an Embassy in Cabul, but that the Ameer refused to grant the needful permission. It is also stated that the family of the late Yakoob Beg, Ameer of Kashgar, have taken refuge in Russian territory, and the Russian authorities have refused the demand of the Chinese for their extradition, but have removed them to Tashkend.

A telegram from Bombay reports the death of the heir apparent to the throne of Cabul on the 17th inst., and that, in consequence of this event, the special mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain will possibly be postponed. A telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta states that Abdul Karim Khan, brother of Shere Ali and the former ruler of Khokand, has arrived at Peshawur. After rebelling against the Russians he took refuge in Cabul, and has now left on the approach of the Russian Envoy.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the phylloxera is committing great ravages among the vines in the north of Portugal.

At Yokohama some students who ridiculed two Buddhist priests for teaching that the sun moves round the earth have been attacked by the populace and seriously injured.

The Congress on Prison Reform assembled on Wednesday at Stockholm, and the members of the Congress were entertained by the Municipality on Thursday.

The prize of 25,000f. offered by the King of the Belgians for the best work on national history published between 1874 and 1878 has been awarded to M. Alphonse Wanters for his "Les Libertés Communales: essai sur leur origine et leurs premiers développements en Belgique, dans le Nord de la France, et sur les Bords du Rhin."

The public may avail themselves of the existing mail communications, viâ New York, for correspondence addressed to Chili, Peru, and other parts of the west coast of South America by addressing, "viâ the United States," any correspondence they may desire to have forwarded by that route. The rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are as follows:—Letters, 11d. per half ounce; newspapers, 3d. each (not exceeding 4 oz. in weight); books and trade patterns, 3½d. per 2 oz.; registration fee, 4d.

The sixth congress of the International Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law being held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine has adopted a resolution, proposed by Herr Marcus, of Bremen, approving the decision taken at Berne establishing a uniform railway goods tariff. Mr. Freeland, who was supported by Mr. Peabody, of the United States, spoke, amid general assent, in terms of approval of the new relations promoted in London by the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors, both in the domain of political economy and international law. The Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Sir Travers Twiss, supported by Count Sparre, of Sweden, to the effect that the Suez Canal and similar international works should be declared free in case of war, and not be subject to any restrictive measures on the part of belligerents.

Queen Christina died on Wednesday night, at St. Adresse, near Havre. Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, was the daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and was born in April, 1806, so that she had completed her seventy-second year. She was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in December, 1829, and was appointed Regent in October, 1832. On the death of her husband, on Sept. 29, 1833, her eldest daughter, Isabella, then a child, was proclaimed Queen under the regency of her mother, and a civil war followed which lasted seven years. In 1840 Queen Christina was compelled to take refuge in France, but returned to Spain in 1843, and remained there until 1854, when she again fled to France, and has since only occasionally visited Spain. In December, 1833, she was secretly married to Fernando Munoz, who was made Duke of Rianzarès, and the marriage was acknowledged by a decree dated Oct. 13, 1844. The Duke died in 1873.

A RESTING PLACE.

Crabbe is out of fashion. Readers to whom the roses and raptures of vice are as daily bread, to whom poetry is a thing which must be always either wild, dreamy, voluptuous, or (best of all) entirely incomprehensible, can hardly be expected to find the quiet old chronicler of Aldborough anything but dull; and to such readers dulness is the one deadly sin.

Nor can one well attempt the denial of this charge against him. A poet who devoted twenty-four cantos (or "letters," as he, less pretentiously, called them) to the description of an ordinary seaside borough;—who began with this very unambitious prelude—

> "Describe the Borough"—though our idle tribe
> May love description, can we so describe,
> That you shall fairly streets and building trace,
> And all that gives distinction to a place?
> This cannot be; yet moved by your request
> A part I paint—let Fancy form the rest;—

who, finally, attacked, with all the anger his gentle spirit was capable of, an "enthusiast in religion:" such a writer could hardly be expected to attract much attention now.

Yet it is by no means certain that Crabbe will not be read and respected when Swinburne and Rossetti are as much forgotten as the Euphuists of a former time; he has one great lasting quality, in which they are entirely—almost avowedly—deficient; and this is sound common-sense. His work will always have, at least, a historical value; it paints, with thorough fidelity, the life of its day—and his pictures of "The Almshouse and Trustees," "The Professions," "The Clubs and Social Meetings," of his little Borough, have a merit and an interest unsuspected by those who devote themselves to reproducing in most exquisite colours their own idlest fancies.

And it has been said that Crabbe, with this dulness, and this strong sense, is in some sort a type of the part of the world from which he came, and of which he constantly wrote with such affectionate remembrance. The people of the Eastern Counties are generally supposed to be slow—"thick-headed," their enemies call them; and the silliness of Suffolk in particular has become proverbial. Indeed, one does not find in Eastern England the quickness of the West, nor the keen North-countryman's passion for work, nor the Irishman's wit; but the assumption that these defects are counterbalanced by no good qualities is not necessarily a fair one. All over England you will find East-countrymen in high positions of trust; nor is there, probably, any part of England where life has more steady comfort, more stable happiness, than in the east.

One sees this in their great painters—Gainsborough, Constable, Crome; and one sees it, I think, in the scenery they painted—to describe which one may almost repeat what has just been said of Crabbe. There are not what the guide-books call very "striking features" in these landscapes; there are no mountains, and not many hills; there are not even very great rivers nor very picturesque lakes—Cumberland people would probably despise the "Norfolk broads" pretty heartily. Yet throughout the whole country there is an exquisite repose, a quiet richness of colouring, a genuine beauty of a sort which one gets to love very deeply.

Why do not people, ready enough to make tours in the East under the guidance of Mr. Cook, who drags them at express speed through Jerusalem, Joppa, Jericho, and other abodes of insects evilly disposed—why not, I say, make once in a way, for a pleasanter change, a tour in the East of England? Does Mr. Murray sell in a year half a dozen copies of his hand-book to this part of the kingdom, "so near and yet so far"? Even of the excursionists to the two or three popular watering-places, are not the great majority East Anglians born and bred? Perhaps there may be nothing in Norfolk really equal to Dartmoor, perhaps even the beautiful Orwell is not so beautiful as the Wye; but there is such a wholesome quiet about the entire country—it is so free from the airs and affectations of a show district, it is so uncockneyfied, and (may not one add?) so cheap!

Not only are the large towns—Norwich, with its cathedral, Ipswich, with its picturesque old houses and river—thoroughly interesting and representative, but there are smaller places innumerable every bit as good; places whose names are never heard but within a radius of barely fifty miles. There is Swaffham, in Norfolk; there is Yoxford, in Suffolk, with a handsome church, picturesque inns, a quaint high-street, and a delightful park.

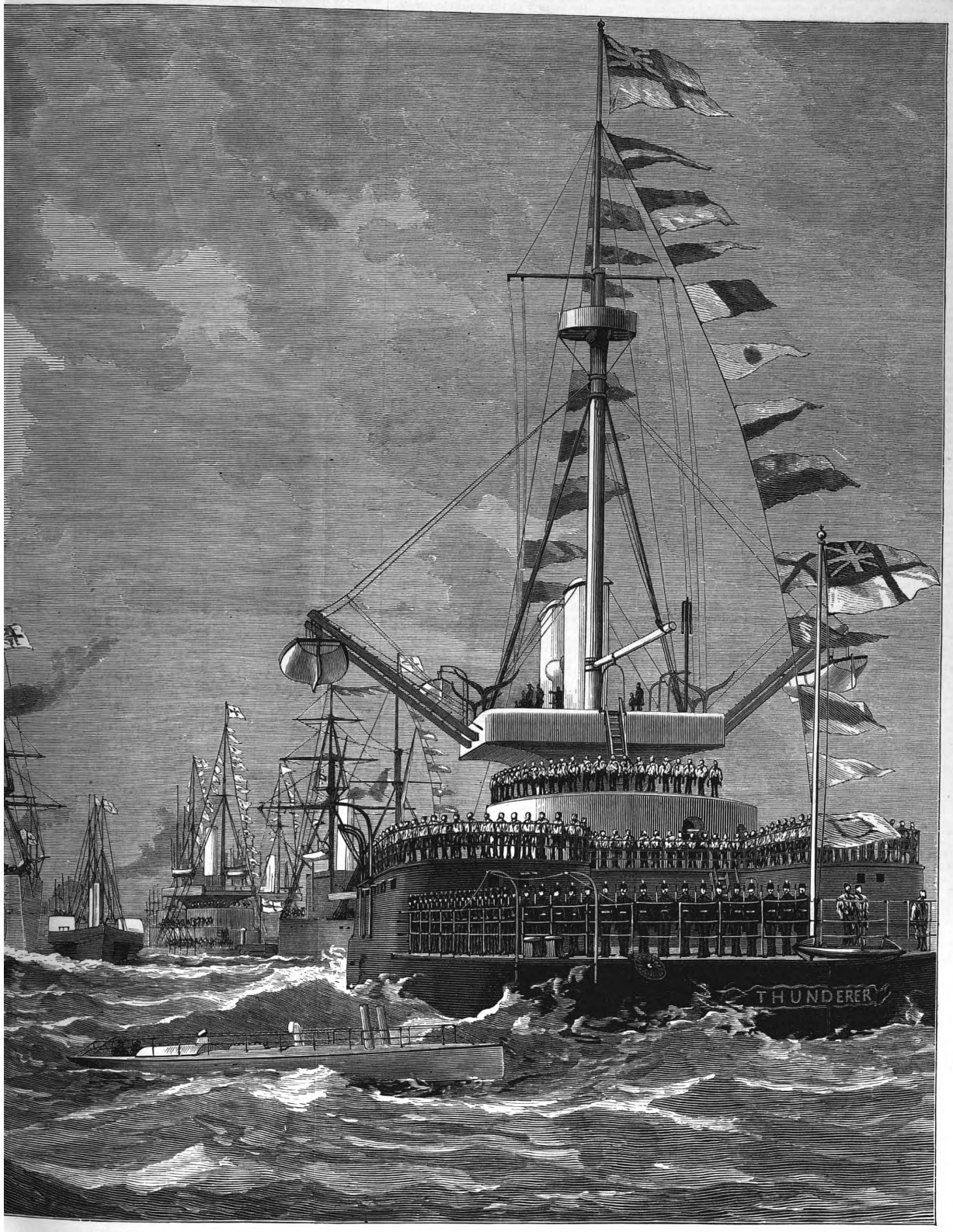
Better still than the best of trips for real rest and refreshment is it to stay in one place—in any one almost among the hundreds that lie between jolly vulgar Yarmouth and dingy Harwich. Crabbe would no doubt have recommended Aldborough, his quaint old favourite; but since his day it has been converted into a watering-place, which though it is not fashionable would like to be—Camberwell-super-Mare somebody calls it. Felixstowe, too, has spoilt itself by a railway; and even Southwold has just attracted to itself a "branch" of the Great Eastern. But not far off this last-named place there is a little village, hardly known to the herd even in Suffolk—a village on the coast—which centuries ago was (we are told) a great town, with fifteen, some say forty, churches, of which all have now been washed away by the encroaching sea. All, that is, except the ruins of one, which now stand out most picturesquely against the sky upon the cliff which shelters the tiny town, making, with the broad sea at their feet and the woods behind them, a picture more lovely and complete than any of Crome or Cotman. Near these ruins are some more singular and finer still: the outer wall and the refectory of an ancient priory. The wall now incloses a great field, in the midst of which—like some strange ark floating in a sea of yellow corn—there rise the grey refectory walls; every passing breeze and cloud varies their surroundings, every hour of the day there is some change in this beautiful, tranquil scene.

Lower down lies the one street of the village: a street containing maybe ten houses, including the new schools (ugly, rectangular, and redbricked) and a cottage which fulfils the duties of Townhall, and in which is a great padlocked chest containing the archives of the place—which, by-the-way, returned its members to Parliament till 1832, and (as we find from the aforesaid archives) in older times thought no small beer of itself, sending representatives to consult the mighty Coke on occasions of importance, and paying their expenses, on that arduous journey to London, with becoming liberality.

Here is a resting-place for the tired man of business, for the artist "fagged out" by the London season: nor have we mentioned a tenth of its beauties—nor its principal defect. There are delightful drives and walks round it, to strange and ancient churches and to glorious heaths; it is cool, healthy, clean; and—if the whole truth must be told—hardly a quarter of its few dozens of inhabitants are on speaking terms with each other. This confirmation of the truth of Crabbe's "Dutch pictures" of life hardly adds to the beauty of the Arcadian scene; but it was necessary to complete our little photograph of it; and these slow and heavy resentments of years, while they do not interfere much with the comfort of the visitor, give him a theme whereon to moralise—show that the most sluggish and inartificial existence has faults as grave, in their way, as the follies of our headlong London life: faults which, soothed by the beautiful sights which Nature here spreads round him, he may not unprofitably rest to watch.



REVIEW OF THE F



SPITHEAD BY THE QUEEN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Paris, Aug. 21.

Hödel, the would-be regicide, has had his head duly cut off at Berlin; and (assuming that we are entitled under any circumstances to inflict capital punishment) the cowardly and conceited assailant of the aged Sovereign of Germany certainly deserved his fate. "Dr." Nobiling's turn will probably come next. Civilisation, nevertheless, may score a good many points when we contrast the comparatively merciful *supplice* undergone by this wretched man Hödel with the dreadful torments wreaked on Count Ankerström, the assassin (at a masked ball) of Gustavus III. of Sweden, and the yet more horrible agonies endured by Damiens, who wounded Louis XV. of France very slightly with a penknife. Ankerström (whose widow was living within the recollection of persons still surviving) was scourged with iron chains for three successive days preceding his execution, until he was nearly flayed alive. As for the miserable Damiens, we have all read and shuddered at the account of the "bed of steel" to which he was strapped; the "question ordinaire et extraordinaire" to which he was subjected; the melted lead and boiling oil, pitch, and sulphur which were poured into the wounds which the pincers had made in his limbs; and his final *écartèlement*, or the pulling of him to pieces by four horses. The horses were sluggish in the performance of their abominable task; and it was necessary to stimulate them by the lash. There were many *ladies* present at the execution, and when they saw the horses whipped they cried, in the mincing Court dialect of the time, "Oh, les pauv' zevaux!"

Mem.: Of course, George Selwyn went over specially to Paris to see Damiens done to death. He pushed so lustily to get through the crowd round the scaffold that one of the soldiers on duty, thinking that he might be the executioner himself, asked him whether he was "Monsieur de Paris." "No," replied George Selwyn, "je suis Monsieur de Londres." All kinds of cynically humorous stories have been told about executions. I remember one of a very cool criminal, a Greek, who was about to be guillotined, and who, on receiving a hint from the chaplain that it was time to be moving, exclaimed "*Kai ti? den emporoun n'archiosou choris emé?*" I purposely leave the remark untranslated for the benefit of the disciples of Professor Blackie.

The Parisians, on the other hand, are furious because Hödel was not guillotined. "Just like those barbarous Germans," they are saying, "to chop a man's head off with a hatchet." Nor is "Atlas" in the *World* quite satisfied. "They actually sent out and bought a new woodcutter's axe," cries the scandalised "Atlas." As a matter of fact, I believe that the axe with which Hödel was decapitated was made specially for the occasion by the first cutler in Berlin. There has not been these sixteen years past any call for the judicial axe in Prussia. There are two specimens of the implement extant at Berlin. One was consigned to the Brandenburg Museum. The other got into the possession of the proprietor of a waxwork show, and continues to adorn his Chamber of Horrors. The old manner of decapitation in Germany was not by the axe, but by the sword. The blade was hollow, and contained a certain quantity of quicksilver. The criminal was placed in a kneeling posture, but without placing his head on a block. The executioner, grasping the glaive with both hands, held it upright, so that the quicksilver in the hollow blade lay over the hilt. But, as the *bourreau* delivered his blow, with a semi-circular sweep, the mercury swept downwards from hilt to point, and lent tremendously increased momentum to the stroke.

Mem: It was not the executioner-in-chief who decollated Hödel, but one of his assistants. The chief is an aged man, and has grown wealthy by trafficking in stray dogs, which, by virtue of his office, he is entitled to seize in the streets. After a certain time the dogs which are not claimed and which are not worth anything are hanged. The valuable animals are sold, as the perquisites of the executioner. The carcases of the dead brutes belong to his assistants, who go by the significant name of "skinners." All things considered, it seems highly appropriate that a fellow accustomed to skin dogs should be called upon to cut off a man's head.

Enough of an ugly subject; but who among us has not been to Madame Tussaud's and enjoyed the Baker-street banquet, *ab ovo usque ad malum:* that is to say, from the top-booted effigy of the late William Cobbett, M.P., to the model of the guillotine and the dreadful figure of Orsini in his *camisole de force*? Who that goes to the Tower does not ask to see the axe with which Anne Boleyn was *not* executed, the thumbscrews, and the Scavenger's Daughter? There is a curious fascination about penology; and there are a great many more George Selwyns among us than is generally acknowledged.

By-the-way, talking of Madame Tussaud's, students of the Eastern Question might do well during the recess to study a remarkable series of water-colour drawings illustrating Turkish punishments in the early days of the reign of Sultan Mahmoud. These drawings are hung on the walls of a somewhat dark staircase at Madame Tussaud's; but they will repay inspection, showing as they do the marked improvement which has taken place in the administration of criminal justice in Turkey within the last forty years. Politically, I abhor the Turk as heartily as Torquato Tasso did, and many of the Muslim's manners and customs are to me utterly abominable; but justice should be done to all; and it is good to know that impalement, decapitation for trifling offences, the bow-string, and the sack (the last for reprehensible Turkish ladies) have been as completely abolished in the Ottoman Empire as the knout has been abolished in Russia. Even the bastinado no longer exists, so far as Constantinople is concerned; although in the remote districts recalcitrant taxpayers are still occasionally compelled to "cut stick."

It should be a wholesome corrective to our national propensity for bragging and boasting, and our national habit of sneering at the "barbarism" of foreigners, to remember that we are the only nation in Europe who judicially scourge criminals and who systematically beat children. I see that the Marquis Townshend has been protesting in the London newspapers against the practice of boxing schoolboys' ears, and that he proposes to give a prize of fifty guineas for the best essay on the impolicy of corporal punishment in schools altogether. When I was young boys were unmercifully thrashed both at school and at home; but I was fortunate enough to have a kind (although far from over-indulgent) Mother, and to be brought up at a school in which, although there were many hundreds of boys, not one blow was scholastically struck from year's end to year's end. I rejoice to believe that the majority of parents are not so ferocious as they were in the old days, and that the race of savage schoolmasters is gradually declining; but an immensity of reform is yet necessary in our schools, high and low, and the practice of hitting children violent blows on the head is one that assuredly should be put down by the law. To strike a child on the head is an aggravated assault, and should be punished as one.

Mem: I picked up the other day in a Parisian paper an intolerably nonsensical story about a precocious baby, which made me laugh heartily. I wonder whether it will have the same effect on you, dear reader. It is so highly expedient to laugh whenever we have a chance of so doing, since in ten minutes' time we shall have good reason, perchance, to weep. "I remember," says the narrator of the nonsensical story, "that when I was an infant of about ten months old I was naughty, and my nurse slapped me. 'Ah;' thought I, 'it's all very well; *but you see if I don't tell my mamma as soon as ever I learn to speak.*'" There is a vague idea of the Philosophy of the Inarticulate in this trivial story. We should be merciful to those who cannot translate their thoughts into speech. Did you ever mark the intensely wretched expression in the countenance of a dog that is sick and that cannot tell you what is the matter with him? It is a look of puzzled, hopeless, tongue-tied misery: the expression of pained bewilderment so grandly defined by the French critic as "the look of the Sphinx who has forgotten the solution of her own riddle."

We have been laughing, but not immoderately, in Paris, over the "Old Englyshe" of the bill of fare of the Ministerial whitebait dinner. Who was the concoctor of this dull joke? A really comic *menu* might have been drawn up had the *chef* at Greenwich given *ad captandum* names to a few of the "rich hashes" and "rare messes," the "soufflis," the "surprises," the "epigrammes," and the "suprêmes" of the Ministerial campaign. The gentleman, however, who translated the bill of fare into French for the benefit of the Parisian public is apparently a wag of the first water. There is a specialty of the Greenwich *cuisine* called "Omelette de crabe à la Blue Seal." I think that I mentioned this dish some weeks since in "Echoes," and that I erroneously quoted the "Seal" (which refers to a club of Guardsmen) as a "gold" instead of a "blue" one. But, for aught that I can tell with certainty, it may be a pink, or a yellow, or a pea-green *cachet*. In the French translation of the Greenwich bill of fare I find "Omelette de crabe à la Garde des Sceaux." This is delicious. The "Garde des Sceaux" is a functionary who combines some of the attributes of our Lord Chancellor with others of the Lord Privy Seal. The translation, however, can be capped by that of the American who rendered the French "Bureau du Timbre," or "Stamp Office," as "the Government Timber Yard." For a witty translation commend me to "*Mors Omnibus*" as the Latin equivalent for a hearse. This has been attributed to Lord Beaconsfield, in the days when he was "young and curly." Was it the Premier who, when a loquacious member of Parliament boasted that before he studied the art of oratory he used to speak worse than Demosthenes did before his course of pebbles, gently remarked that the honourable gentleman's actual style of delivery reminded him of Demosthenes, not after the course of pebbles, but while he still had them in his mouth?

I have heard of a traveller who remained for a whole month at an hotel at Niagara, and minutely described in his letters home all the features of the surrounding country. In his last communication he observed in a postscript: "By-the-by, they tell me that there are some waterfalls"—I am not sure that he did not write waterworks—"near here." I have been in Paris for a fortnight, and I have not. I believe, written as yet half a dozen lines in the "Echoes" about the Universal Exhibition and its bewildering contents. There have been many good reasons for my silence. In the first instance, I am anxious not to bore you; and the "Exhibition Bore" nearly equals the Eastern Question now as a social nuisance. In the next place, I very rarely visit the Champ de Mars; and as for the Trocadéro Palace and park, I have not yet set my foot inside those sumptuous precincts. In the third place, the Exhibition is so immense, and any information that I could impart to you would be necessarily so infinitesimal, that I have been reluctant to say anything at all concerning it from a systematic point of view. I have ventured, however, to set down just twenty-five things which I would counsel you to do when you visit the Exposition Universelle.

Pay the cabman before you reach the Exhibition palace. Give him six sous as a *pourboire*. Don't buy more than four tickets at a time. If you do you will probably lose them. Lunch at Catelain's Restaurant Français in the part of the Champ de Mars to the right before you get to the Bridge of Jena. If you are two in company "portions" for one will suffice. If you are three or four, order "portions" for two. "Eggs on the plate," an "omelette au jambon," or "aux rognons," "côtelettes de mouton à la jardinière," or "an entrecôte à la Bordelaise," are the safest things to order. Drink *vin ordinaire*, or, at the utmost, St. Estephe. The more expensive wines will not be better. Never drink water at a restaurant. Don't drink Eau de Selz from a syphon. Drink Apollinaris, or Eau de St. Galmier. Give the waiter fifty centimes for his fee. Your lunch should not cost you more than six francs a head. If you have a lady with you persuade her not to enter a Bath chair or *fauteuil roulant*. She will be wanting to alight every other minute to look at the pretty things. See the "Regent" Diamond by all means. Stand on tiptoe, but not (if you can help it) on your neighbour's toes, to see it. See the magnificent show of Sèvres china and Beauvais tapestry. See Ellington's "Pilgrim shield;" the "Pompeian Lady at her toilette;" the "damascened steel vase;" the "Renaissance mirror;" and the "*tête-à-tête* tea services of the famous Birmingham firm. See Barbedienne's bronzes. See the display of Tiffany, the renowned gold and silver smith of New York; and the remarkable display of the American Watch Company of Waltham, Massachusetts. See the Prince of Wales's pavilion. See the superb model of the Gallia, the newest built of the ocean fleet of the Cunard Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company. See the Gustave Doré vase and Copeland's china; and then—come back to dinner: I hope without a headache.

G. A. S.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Engraving that fills the two middle pages of this Number represents the scene on Tuesday week at Spithead, when her Majesty the Queen inspected the vessels of the reserve squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir A. C. Key. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught were present, and there was a great gathering of yachts and of the public. Unfortunately, the spectacle was marred by bad weather, and the programme had to be modified in consequence.

The events of the day began with the arrival, by the special trains from London, of the members of both Houses and their embarkation on board the Euphrates, while at the same time, from various points of the dockyard, other parties were embarking on board the different vessels to which they had been allotted. The review was deprived of much of its charm as a spectacle by the unfortunate meteorological conditions under which it was held. On Monday night the wind went down, and everything promised well for the review, notwithstanding the appearance of heavy rain-clouds that came sailing over the Isle of Wight. During the night, however, the wind sprang up again from the south-west, accompanied by copious falls of rain, and when day broke nothing could have appeared worse in the shape of weather. A heavy haze hung upon the water and shut out the ships from the spectators on shore, while the wind, which had increased to half a gale, dissipated the last vestige of hope with reference to the fleet getting under way. At noon a Royal salute was fired from all the vessels at Spithead and in harbour, and the ships were dressed—those about to proceed outside with masthead flags only, while the vessels which were to remain stationary dressed in rainbow, with the flags extending from masthead to masthead.

Towards three o'clock her Majesty was observed to be putting off in a Royal barge towards the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which lay with a slip-rope to a buoy off Osborne, and soon afterwards the Royal Standard was run up to the masthead, which was a signal for the fleet to salute. A line was then formed of the yachts and tenders following in the wake of her Majesty in the subjoined order:—Next astern of the Royal yacht came the Royal yacht Osborne, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his friends; then the Enchantress, with their Lordships the Commissioners of the Admiralty; then the Fire Queen, with the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fanshawe, flying his flag at the main; then the Euphrates, with the Lords, Commons, and a large bevy of peeresses and lady commoners; then the Vivid, with the foreign representatives; and in the rear of these the Dasher and Britomart, with half-pay naval officers and officers of the garrison. In this form the squadron of yachts, with a strong breeze blowing behind them, bore down on the Fleet, which was now seen to be anchored in most admirable order and perfect formation—the larger, but less formidable, vessels forming the Starboard Division, the turret-ships and monitors the Port.

The following is the disposition and order of the divisions:—

Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Tons.	Crew.
STARBOARD.				
Hercules, Admiral Sir A. C. Key	14	8529	8377	698
Hector, Captain C. H. Simpson	18	3236	6713	527
Valiant, Captain W. C. Chapman	18	3569	6713	549
Lord Warden, Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle	18	6706	7842	547
Warrior, Rear-Admiral Henry Boys	32	5469	9137	703
Penelope, Captain W. S. Brown	11	4703	4391	315
Resistance, Captain A. T. Thrupp	16	2428	6970	452
Boadicea, Captain J. E. Erskine	16	5149	4027	385
Emerald, Captain W. H. Maxwell	12	2100	2162	232
Cormorant, Commander J. A. T. Bruce	6	900	1124	139
Eurydice, Captain John D'Arcy	16	5250	3932	361
Blazer, Lieutenant H. B. Lang	1	236	254	24
Comet, Lieutenant R. F. O. Foote	1	262	254	25
PORT.				
Thunderer, Captain John C. Wilson	4	6270	9387	349
Belleisle, Captain C. J. Rowley	4	3955	4720	296
Prince Albert, Captain Loftus F. Jones	4	2128	3905	198
Gorgon, Captain Sir Lambton Loraine	4	1669	3430	147
Hydra, Captain Albert H. Markham	4	1472	3430	146
Hecate, Captain Edward Howard	4	1755	3429	149
Glatton, Captain Morgan Singer	2	2828	4912	164
Cyclops, Captain Edward Kelly	4	1660	3430	159
Heady, Commander H. H. Edwards	4	715	592	77
Tweed, Lieutenant John Hayes	3	310	363	43
Tay, Lieutenant Thomas E. Miller	3	310	363	41
Vesuvius, Lieutenant W. H. May	—	379	260	14
Lightning, Lieutenant C. J. Norcock	—	300	98	9
	219	72,350	99,549	6391

The vessels in these two divisions left a broad water-way, down which her Majesty now steamed, having previously made the signal that the fleet would not be required to get under way. As the Royal yacht approached, the yards were manned, and cheer after cheer rang from the ships. A crowd of small craft followed thickly in the wake and on both beams of the squadron of yachts; and fortunately at this moment the one stray gleam of sunshine which appeared throughout the day shone forth and lighted up the scene. The long, even rows of vessels, the fluttering bunting, and the figures of the men as they stood on the yards presented a fine scene. The Royal yacht now steamed towards the Warrior light-ship, passing not far from the wreck of the Eurydice, which must have attracted her Majesty's attention, and then turned towards the fleet again. It was not her Majesty's intention to visit any of the vessels, so that the bad weather did not interfere with that part of the programme; but from the signal which was made it was evidently the intention that the fleet should have been got under way and have performed some such simple manœuvre as steaming round the Royal yacht, either in two columns or in single line ahead, and then resuming their stations at Spithead. But that it was wise to abandon this project all those who witnessed the review must agree, as from the confined space, the crowds of shipping and small boats, the violent squalls of wind, and the occasional blinding showers, it would have been attended with considerable risk. Her Majesty now made the signal, "Am much pleased, and regret that weather prevents evolutions;" with which gracious message, and under the smoke of a second Royal salute, the Royal yacht and her train of followers steamed away towards the Solent.

This was a general signal for the visitors to disperse, and soon the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour was crowded with vessels of all kinds making for the various landing-places. Dense crowds of people were now perceived to line the sea walls, and piers, and even the distant house-tops of South-sea, waiting patiently through the gusts of wind and blinding squalls of rain to see the far-off spectacle across the broad waters of Spithead. As the vessels approached their respective berths alongside the jetties of the dockyard they were promptly moored, and in a very few minutes discharged all their passengers. A special train was in waiting to convey away the members of the two Houses, who had been sumptuously entertained on board the Euphrates as guests of the Admiralty. No accident of any kind it is believed, occurred throughout the day, and no small credit is due to those responsible, when the crowded state of the harbour and the strong tide which sweeps in and out are taken into consideration. Except that the weather was not propitious, everything went off most satisfactorily.

Our Illustration shows the Thunderer and other turret-ships and monitors to the right hand of the spectator, with the Admiral's flag-ship and the rest of the starboard division on the other side; the Royal yacht is approaching between them. The yards of the ships in the starboard division are manned by the sailors, cheering the Queen as she passes by; while the men on board the Thunderer, and other ships without any square sails, are assembled on the upper decks, and on the turrets, to greet her Majesty in the same fashion. In the front of this view is seen one of the beautiful and swift torpedo-boats constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, of Millwall, whose performance was greatly admired.

The boys and girls of St. Mary's Schools, Lambeth, were entertained yesterday week in the archiepiscopal grounds to their usual annual summer fête.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Dublin on Thursday week the Mathematical and Physical Science Section was opened without a formal address, in consequence of the absence of the president, Dr. Salmon, who remains at Manchester, owing to an accident. There were proceedings in the Geological, the Zoological, the Economic Science, and the Geographical Sections. The main feature in the day's proceedings was Sir C. Wyville Thomson's address at the Geography Section, in which he dealt with the brilliant results of Mr. Stanley's African expedition. Referring to Arctic and other explorations of the last quarter of a century, he declared that their result had been to give us an improved idea of the physical conditions of the ocean, two facts especially being made clear—in the first place, that there was a deposit of a chalky character going on some few hundred miles from land; and, secondly, that the ocean averaged 2000 fathoms in depth, and nowhere exceeded 5000. When the sectional business was over there was a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough. All the chief members of the Association were present. Among the guests were also the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Kildare, and other distinguished persons.

An interesting discussion took place yesterday week on the subject of the antiquity of man, in the course of which it was admitted that some supposed prehistoric human remains were really those of quadrupeds. The same subject was revived in an address delivered by Professor Huxley on anthropology. He maintained that there was abundant evidence of the existence of man in ages antecedent to the historic, and said that the great questions and problem raised by Darwin with respect to animals were applicable to man. The data for solving the problem were in course of collection, and he believed that it would be solved one day. Papers were read on physiology, geography, and other subjects of interest. A most interesting paper was read in the department of zoology by Sir John Lubbock on the habits of ants. Sir John stated that he had kept thirty species of ants in confinement. They throve well; and he had specimens which he had kept since 1874. They were probably bred in the previous year, and were now, therefore, five years old. A peculiar feature of interest in these insects was resemblance to human beings in many social respects. There were, for example, slave-making ants, which, in one case at least were entirely dependent on their slaves, and would perish even in the midst of plenty if left to themselves. He had kept some of these ants, however, alive for months by giving them a slave for an hour a day to clean and feed them. These ants represented an abnormal, and perhaps only a temporary, state of things, for it was not improbable that the slave-making species would eventually find it impossible to compete with those which were more self-dependent and had reached a higher phase of civilisation. They found in the different species various conditions of life curiously answering to the earlier stages of human progress, such as the hunting and the pastoral, and even to the agricultural. Some species lived principally on the produce of the chase, and they probably retained the habits once common to all ants. They resemble the lower races of men, who subsist mainly by hunting. Like these, they live in comparatively small communities, and the instinct of collective action was little developed among them. They hunted singly, and their battles were single combats, like those of man in his early history. Another species might be compared to the pastoral stage of human progress, to the races that live on the produce of their flocks and herds. Their communities were more numerous, they acted more in concert, their battles were no more single combats, but they knew how to act in combination. Sir John's opinion was that they would gradually exterminate the hunting species, just as savages disappeared before more advanced races.

Little sectional work was attempted on Saturday, nearly all the members being absent on excursions. A party of fifty, under the direction Lord Talbot de Malahide, visited the seat of the Earl of Charlemont at Fairview, and Malahide Castle. Another party, under the conductorship of Professor Hull, went to Bray Head, and were entertained at luncheon by the Earl of Meath. One of the most interesting trips was made to Maynooth Catholic College; and Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster. Phœnix Park, Howth, was visited by seventy-five excursionists, under the guidance of Professor Mahaffy. Other trips were made to Dublin Bay and Glencree. A banquet was given in the evening by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the members of the Association in the Round Room of the Mansion House, his Lordship being supported on his right by the Lord Lieutenant, and on the left by Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Association. Among those present were Lord O'Hagan, Viscount Gough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Chief Justice Morris, &c. The winners of the Elcho Shield were present, the trophy which they had won at the last Wimbledon meeting being exhibited over the Lord Mayor's seat. The speakers included the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Association, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. The Lord Lieutenant, in replying to the toast of his health, referred in congratulatory terms to the advance which science had made, and to the satisfactory work performed by the Association during the past year.

On Monday morning the Association was early astir. Before nine o'clock a number of the principal members proceeded to the Zoological Gardens, in the Phœnix Park, where they were entertained at breakfast by the president and council of the Zoological Society. Among the more important subjects dealt with in the sections were an account by Captain Burton of his recent wanderings in the East; a paper on the island of Cyprus, by Dr. Phené; a description by Professor Forbes of an instrument for measuring fire-damp in mines; and an address by Mr. W. H. Preece on recent advances in telegraphy. At a general meeting of the council, held in the afternoon, Sheffield was chosen as the town in which the next meeting of the Association is to be held. According to an understanding previously arrived at, Swansea was selected for the place of holding the meeting of 1880. Dr. Allman was elected president of the next annual meeting.

The Association was kept very busy on Tuesday; the subjects dealt with including the progress of the geological survey of Ireland, polar explorations, the habits and customs of the tribes of tropical aborigines, ancient races generally and their traditions, and electric lighting. Professor Huxley presided at the Anthropological Section, and made some observations on a paper read by M. Henri Martin. In the course of a discussion to which the paper on electric lighting gave rise, Professor Briggs, of Washington, mentioned that electric lights were used in the House of Representatives and at the Pennsylvania railway station, and that the cost was one thirty-fourth part of that which would be paid for gas. The Dublin University at an extraordinary comitia conferred the degree of Doctor of Law upon Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Professor H. Smith, Mr. P. C. Janssen, Mr. M. Simpson, Mr. A. W. Williamson, Mr. J. Evans, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. D. Hooker, Professor W. H. Flower, Professor Huxley, Professor Wyville Thomson, and Mr. J. Thomson. At the conversazione of the Royal Irish Academy in the evening there was an immense audience. In the President's reception-room there were exhibited reproductions of ancient Irish objects; in the museum, bronze, iron, stone, and wooden antiquities; in the strong room, gold antiquities; and in the crypt, bronze curiosities, canoes, and ogham stones. In the passage to the Mansion House the library of the poet Moore, which is in the possession of the Academy, was shown. All the celebrities of the British Association were present.

Wednesday brought the meeting to a close Many of the members attended the breakfast given by the Irish Zoological Society at the Gardens, in Phœnix Park. Professor Haughton made a humorous speech on this occasion, descriptive of the struggles the Zoological Society has had to keep up its existence. The remaining papers were read, and some of them discussed, and the other proceedings were of a routine character. Grants of money were made for scientific purposes. The President, at the closing meeting, stated that the magnitude of this year's gathering was unprecedented in the history of the Association. The tickets sold numbered two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Provost of the University, the Lord Mayor, and the local secretaries. The meeting was adjourned till Aug. 16, 1879, at Sheffield.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT WISBECH.

The British Archæological Association opened its annual Congress on Monday last in the town of Wisbech, in the centre of the Fen Country, under the presidency of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. The Mayor and Corporation of that town gave its learned visitors a courteous and hospitable reception. Lord Hardwicke, in his opening address, spoke of the condition of the Fen Country in pre-historic times, and also within the era of history, showing how in very distant ages—many thousand years ago—the Isle of Ely and the surrounding district was a waste and boggy swamp, and how it was reclaimed by pious men and women, such as Guthlac and St. Etheldreda, and by those whom they had civilised; how in the Saxon and Norman times it had been the home of saints and of men of science; how the latter had gradually finished the work which the Romans had commenced, of draining off the waters; and how in later times these advantages had been lost by trying to make the natural subservient to the artificial drainage; and then how, lastly, an Earl of Bedford and other resident noblemen of this and neighbouring counties had charged themselves with the work of reclaiming the "Level"—a work which they had done with such success that over what was once a howling wilderness the harvest smiles, and the Fens are now one of the best corn-growing districts in England. His Lordship dwelt with considerable pride on the noble parish churches which adorn the Fens, in which he felt sure that his archæologist friends would find ample materials for study and research. He also mentioned in terms of high praise a work on the churches of the Fens and marsh lands, illustrated by photographs, and published by Messrs. Leach, of Wisbech. His Lordship added that the Prince of Wales had felt great pleasure in ordering his house at Sandringham to be thrown open to the Association.

We present, agreeably to our usual practice upon these occasions, a page of Engravings, from Sketches by our own Artist, showing a few of the most interesting architectural antiquities of Wisbech, Lynn Regis, Castle Rising, Castle Acre, Stamford, Thorney Abbey, Peterborough, and Cambridge, which are within reach of the excursions to be made by members of the Association this week and next week. They are nearly all situated within the area or on the borders of the South Fen Country—that is to say, south of the Wash—comprising the levels drained by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and their tributaries, and situated mostly in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and part of Norfolk, but extending over a corner of Northamptonshire to the Lincolnshire boundary. The North Fen Country, in Lincolnshire, principally occupying the lowlands on each side of the river Witham to its discharge into the Wash below Boston, is often considered as a separate region; yet there appear to be some grounds for viewing the whole Fenland, from Lincoln, at its northern extremity, to near Cambridge, at its southern termination, a distance of seventy-three miles, with an extreme breadth of half that space from Peterborough to Brandon in Suffolk, as one natural division in English physical geography. We may here refer, with very well deserved commendation, to the important work just produced by two joint authors, Mr. Samuel H. Miller and Mr. Sydney Skertchley (the latter of her Majesty's Geological Survey), entitled "The Fenland, Past and Present," a handsome volume published, in folio and in octavo, by Messrs. Leach and Son at Wisbech, and by Messrs. Longmans and Co. in Paternoster-row. It is a thorough scientific description of the entire region, its land and its water, its shores, its climate, its botany and zoology, its sanitary condition, its drainage, and its agricultural capabilities; besides which there are several chapters on its history in the successive British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and modern English periods, with notes of a philological character, and some relating to local antiquities, particularly those of the monasteries that flourished in this part of England. The volume is furnished with serviceable maps and plans, and is adorned with a large number of lithographs and wood engravings, photographs of drawings, and one chromo-lithograph of the "Sunrise at Crowland," which render it not less attractive than instructive. We may, perhaps, have a future opportunity of citing this valuable work, which ought certainly to be in the possession of all who feel any interest in that remarkable portion of our country; but our present concern is rather with the places visited by the British Archæological Association.

Wisbech, a town of nine or ten thousand inhabitants, is situated on the Nene, a few miles above its estuary in the Wash, forty miles north of Cambridge, about twenty miles east of Peterborough and Spalding, and eighty-seven miles from London. It is a shipping port for vessels of 500 tons, and has a flourishing corn trade, enjoying also communication with the Great Northern, Midland, and Great Eastern Railways, and having its own tramways on the quays and river banks. The old church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is figured in the centre of our page of Illustrations, is a large edifice of mixed Early English and Perpendicular styles, with a square tower, chancel, double nave, transept, and south porch. The Vicar, who is the Rev. Canon Scott (a brother of the late Sir Gilbert Scott), read to the Archæological Association some notes of the history of the building prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott himself. He gave a description of its chief structural peculiarities, its monuments, and other relics of antiquity, drawing attention to the flat roof which covered antiquity, drawing attention to the flat roof which covered both of its twin naves, and which he had little doubt was pre-Reformation and original work. Mr. Loftus Brock and Mr. Bloxham spoke briefly on the same subject, the former also drawing attention to the unique instance of an old Roman Catholic altar-stone being used in the chancel on the top of the communion-table. The stone is still to be seen in situ, but marked with only three instead of five crosses, as is usual. The communion-table, which was set up in the nave of this church at the Reformation, and now kept in the vestry, was shown and commented on; and the visitors were much interested in the fine "brass" of Sir Thomas Baunstone, constable of Wisbech Castle, which lies on the floor in the centre of the chancel. The beautiful tower came in for its share of admiration. There could be little doubt, as was agreed, that it was the work of that great mediæval prelate and statesman, Dr. Moreton, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

A mile or two from Wisbech is the village of Leverington, where the Association examined some Early English barrows that had been opened for their inspection, and a portion of the Roman fosse and agger still remaining. We give an Illustration of Leverington Church. This is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, with a perpendicular nave and open timber roof, an Early English chancel and sedilia, and a large decorated eastern window. The font, of rich perpendicular work, with figures under canopies in the upper part and also on the stem, and the southern porch, with its "parvise" and ogee arch, and its fine Early English tower, were much admired.

The excursions for this week were to Ely and its majestic Cathedral on Tuesday; to King's Lynn and Castle Rising, possibly to Sandringham, on Wednesday; to Swaffham, Castle Acre, and again to King's Lynn, on Thursday; to Thorney and Crowland Abbeys, Deeping, and Spalding, on Friday; to Stamford, Burghley House, and Peterborough, on Saturday; and on Monday the Association will visit Cambridge.

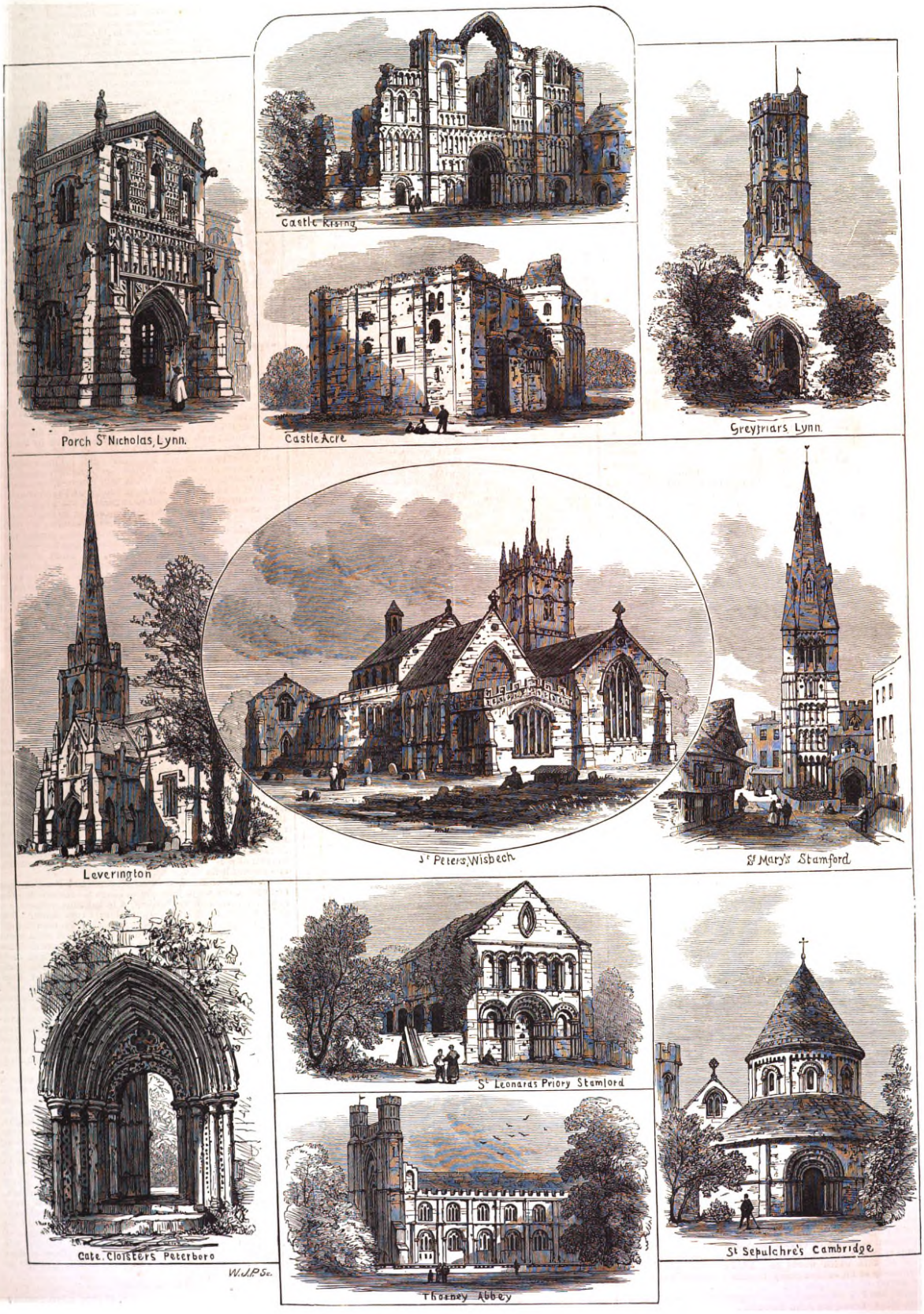
Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, the chief town of West Norfolk, and the chief seaport of the South Fen Country, is situated on the Ouse estuary, nearly a hundred miles from London, about sixteen from Wisbech, and has a population of 17,000 souls. Its harbour and dock give accommodation to a large amount of shipping, mostly employed in the corn and coal trades. It is a terminal station for three important systems of railway communication throughout the Eastern Counties. The municipality has enjoyed its privileges since the time of King John, and has always sent its two members to Parliament. There are fragments remaining of the old town wall, the south gate with its tower and triple archway, and an octagonal tower on the Red Mount, overlooking the fosse on the east side of the town, with a pleasant boulevard shaded by lime and chesnut trees. The principal old church, St. Margaret's, formerly that of a Priory, is a fine old Gothic structure, with two large towers at the west end, and consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and transepts. But it has been deprived, by a storm in 1741, of the lofty spire, 258 ft. in height, that surmounted one of the towers; and the central lantern, at the intersection of the nave and transepts, was also demolished by the fall of the spire. The nave and aisles have been restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the chancel by Mr. Ewan Christian, for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. St. Nicholas's chapel-of-ease is an edifice of late Perpendicular style, the porch of which is shown in our Illustration; it has a beautiful new spire. We also give a sketch of the hexagonal tower of the old Grey Friars' monastery, near St. James's Hospital. Lynn was under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishops of Norwich, and was called Lynn Episcopi till the reign of Henry VIII., who confiscated much of the ecclesiastical property, and changed the name to Lynn Regis. In the Civil Wars of Charles I. this town sided with the King, and was besieged in August, 1643, by the Earl of Manchester's army, which took it for the Parliament.

Four or five miles from Lynn is Castle Rising, a village that once stood on the seashore, like Winchelsea and Rye in Sussex, and had some maritime traffic, but is now separated from the sea by a broad tract of sand. The Castle, of which a stately remnant is shown in our Artist's Sketch, was built in 1176 by William de Albini. It has some historical interest as the place of confinement in which the unworthy Queen Isabella, widow of Edward II., ended her life, in 1358, twenty-seven years after the overthrow of her favourite, Mortimer. The town of Swaffham, fifteen miles south-east of Lynn, has an interesting old church, with tombs and monuments; and in its vicinity is Castle Acre, where are some remains of a Norman fortress, constructed by William de Warenne, son-in-law of William the Conqueror; and also the Priory of Cluny monks, a very magnificent establishment, which is the subject of our Illustration. It is of enriched Norman architecture, dating about the end of the twelfth century. The inclosure of this monastery occupies about thirty acres, in which are several fragments of its buildings. Castle Acre was allowed to fall to ruin, as a feudal stronghold, in the reign of Edward III., and has but little history belonging to it.

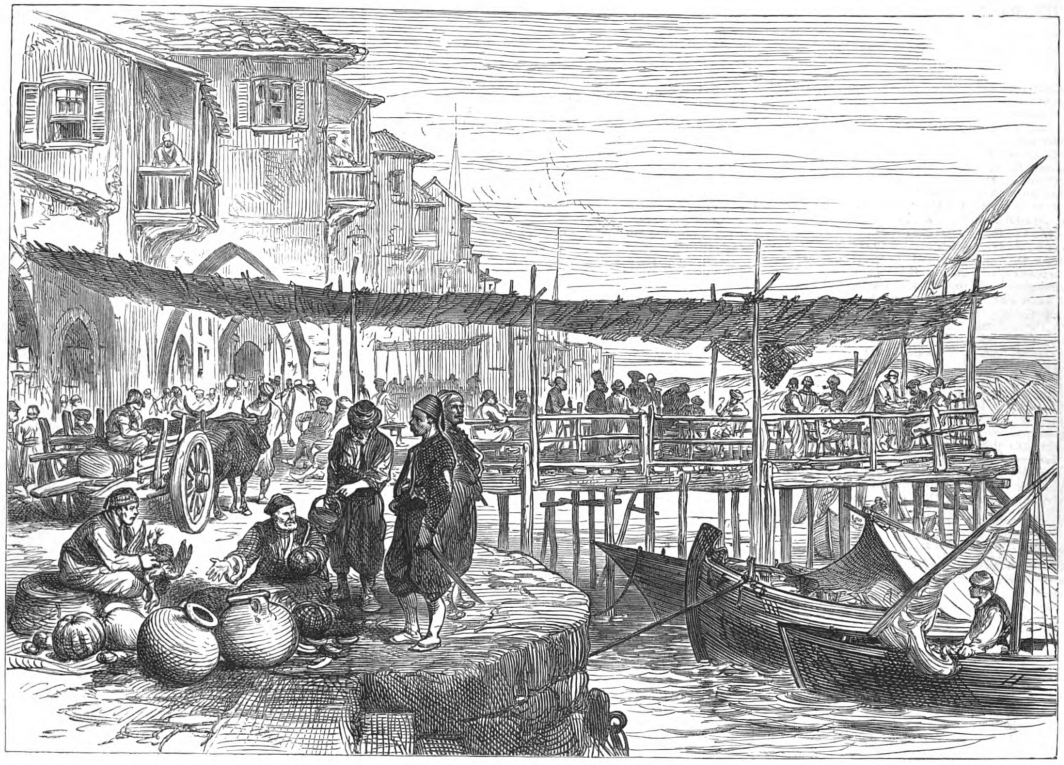
On the river Nene, between Wisbech and Peterborough, and upon a site which was once an isle in the midst of the fens and meres, stood Thorney Abbey, a Benedictine monastery of great wealth and dignity, founded in Saxon times. The Abbey Church, shown in one of our Sketches, has been restored by Mr. Blore, and serves a parish of two thousand souls, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The architectural character of this church, a mixture of Norman and Early English, has been well preserved, and its interior is beautifully fitted up, with stained-glass windows, a sculptured altar-screen, and a fine organ. Thorney, which was once called Ankeridge, has been the scene of great local improvements, described by Mr. S. H. Miller, in "The Fenland," by which the sanitary and social condition of its people, and the agricultural prosperity of the place, have been remarkably benefited. It seems to be as well deserving of a visit from the Social Science Association as from the Archæological Association, and the Duke of Bedford merits some degree of public commendation for such an example.

Peterborough Cathedral, of which we can only show a cloister gate in a corner of the page of Engravings, will divide with Ely Cathedral the admiration of those visitors who care for the grandest architectural works in this district. Its west front, with its three noble arches of equal height, rising to 81 ft., surmounted by gables with rose windows and flanked by turrets with spires, has nothing like it in England, and the portico of the middle door is very beautiful in detail. But this is not the occasion for us to describe the cathedral, and we have little to say of the gate in the cloister, formerly leading to the Abbot's Lodge, which our Artist has sketched. To the north-west of Peterborough, over the Lincolnshire border, is Stamford, which has many features of interest for the amateurs of antiquarian topography. Our Illustrations represent St. Leonard's Priory, with its stately front of Norman arches, and the tower and steeple of St. Mary's Church. The British Archæological tourists will find much to discourse upon in these famous places of East Anglia, which are associated with many stirring passages of our national history.

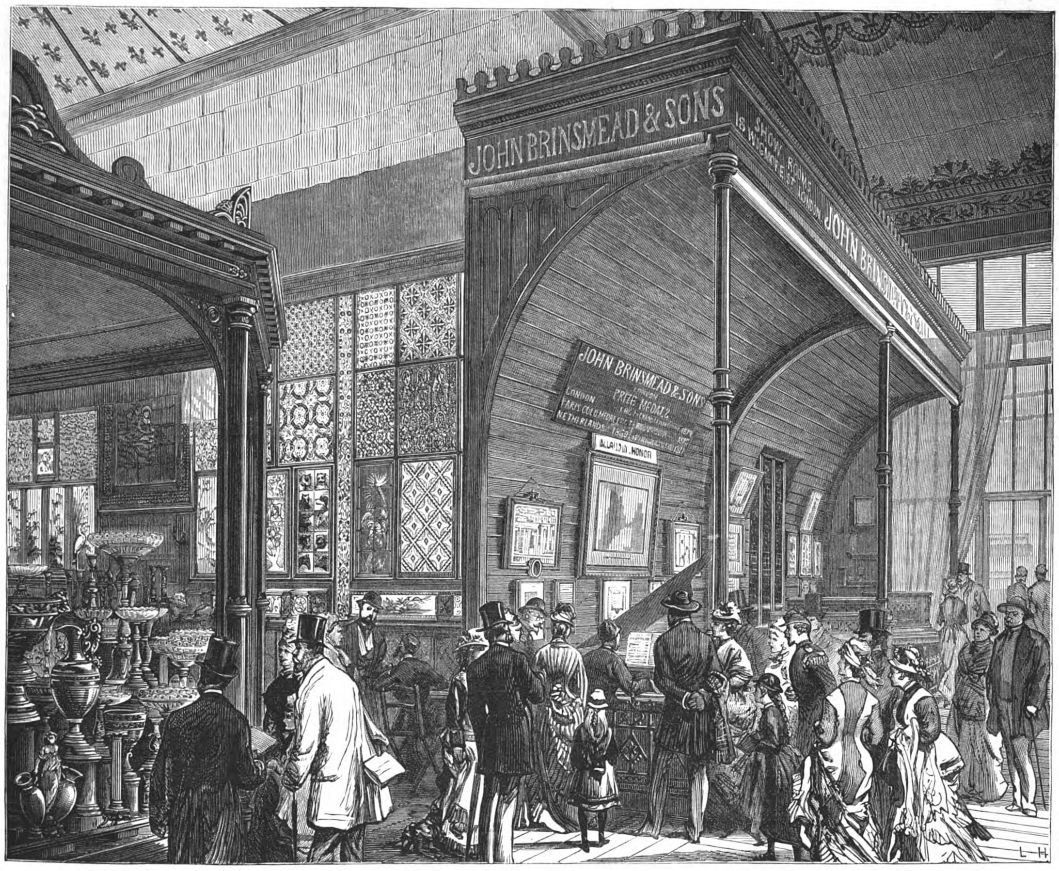
The Saddlers' Company have given £10 10s. to the 2nd City of London Volunteers.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WISBECH: SKETCHES OF PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.



WATERSIDE CAFÉ AT THE MARINA, LARNACA, CYPRUS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MESSRS. BRINSMEAD'S PIANOFORTES IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The engagement, at the Paris Exhibition, of the Chevalier de Lontski, Messrs. Augustus Tamplin, Joseph Rummel, the Baron Mora, and other celebrated pianists, has attracted numerous admiring audiences to the pianoforte stand of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of Wigmore-street, London. The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The two Grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonorousness, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voicelike quality of tone. The touch, also, is beautifully light, elastic, and certain, so that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success. We give an Illustration of Messrs. Brinsmead's place in the Exhibition. The two Grands in the foreground are each nine feet in length, and extend in compass from seven octaves to seven and a half. The improvements are too numerous to describe in detail, but it has been necessary to embody them in several patents recognised throughout Europe and America. Vigorous attempts have been made to perfect every portion of these instruments, and the whole has been constructed on entirely new principles throughout. The "perfect check repeater action" renders the mechanism durable and perfect; "the new complete metal framing" ensures the durability and strength of the case, in spite of a great increase in the length of the strings; "the new sostinente sounding board" produces a lovely "singing" and grandly powerful quality of tone; while "the sympathetic bridge of reverberation" assists in the sustaining power, and "the sustaining pedal" enables the performer to produce beautifully sustained effects, without the confused roar that has hitherto been attendant on the employment of the *forte* pedal. These improvements are also contained in the upright, the oblique, the cross-strung oblique, and the upright iron grand pianofortes that are shown by Messrs. Brinsmead in Class 13 of the present Exhibition.

BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Thoroughness covers a multitude of sins; and thoroughness, with few sins to cover, beyond the omission of an index, is chief among the characteristics which distinguish *Burma, Past and Present*, by Lieutenant-General Albert Fytche, C.S.I. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), two volumes written to a considerable extent in the autobiographical style and based, as regards their contents, partly upon "ancient Burmese chronicles and old Portuguese historians" and partly upon personal reminiscences and experiences, such reminiscences and experiences, full of weight and authority, as have long remained stored in the memory and recorded among the notes of one who "landed in India as a young Ensign in 1839," and "left it as Chief Commissioner of British Burma in 1871." There are numerous illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, to enliven, embellish, and elucidate the text; there is a large and useful "map of Burma and adjacent countries, with routes of various explorers;" and there are no fewer than six appendices containing copies of official and other documents referring to matters of great importance. The gallant author, it appears, had a sort of hereditary or ancestral connection with India, and even with Burma; for he is of the name and lineage, orthography to the contrary notwithstanding, of that Ralph Fitch who is said to have been the first Englishman to travel through India and Burma, about 1583-91, and of that William Fytche, East India merchant, who "was President of the English settlement at Calcutta in 1752, just four years before the tragedy of the Black Hole." It must have been, then, with peculiar feelings, as of one who treads in the footsteps of his ancestors, that our gallant author stepped, in 1839, on board the ship which was to bear him, and together with him the famous John Nicholson, to whom the Sikhs in after years looked up as a demi-god, over the weary waste of sea between England and Calcutta. His departure took place, in other respects, under more flattering auspices than was usual with the ordinary "griffin," for it was made the subject of some verses written by his cousin Charles Tennyson, now, by change of name, Charles Turner, brother of the Poet Laureate. Strangely enough, the first place at which he was posted was Berhampore, "the military station near Moorsherabad," so that he was "in the neighbourhood of Cossimbazaar, where William Fytche had been chief of the English Factory." But it was not long before "rumours were afloat that a war was impending with the King of Burma;" he applied and received employment, being "sent off to Burma, and ordered to do duty with the Arakan local battalion." And thus began his acquaintance with the country in which he was one day to fill so high a position, and of which he has written so interesting and so valuable an account. That account commences with some "historical sketches of Burma," bringing matters down to the time, in 1841, when our author was ordered to Arakan. These sketches are followed by a chapter devoted to "personal reminiscences of Arakan, Bassein, and Tenasserim." Then comes a chapter descriptive of the author's "mission to Mandalay, 1867," and containing a "narrative of former missions to the Kings of Burma." After this we have three chapter dealing respectively with the "physical geography o British Burma, including area, character of the surface, climate, temperature, and botanical productions," with "agriculture, manufactures, trade, and finance," and with the "ethnography of the inhabitants of Burma, and of the neighbouring hill tribes." So much for the contents of the first volume, of which enough has been said to justify the remark made at the commencement of this notice as to the spirit of thoroughness whereby the author appears to have been inspired. The second volume begins with a chapter concerning "language and literature," with a specimen of "Burmese writing" in a character "not understanded of the people" of this country and with a "translation of a Burmese drama." The second chapter is occupied with "physical description and habits and customs of the Burmese;" the third with an account of "four years administration of British Burma, 1867-1871;" the fourth and last with a dissertation upon "Buddhism and education in Burma;" and the rest of the volume is taken up by the hereinbefore-mentioned extensive but instructive and serviceable appendices. Whether the gallant author writes as a man under authority, having had soldiers and civilians under him and a difficult province to administer, or simply as a member of an honourable profession, having seen men and cities, having met with personal adventures, and having heard what is worth repeating from trustworthy sources, he is always pleasant to read, though, of course, he is more profitable when he draws his material from the storehouse of his official experience. He found duelling no longer very rife in the Indian Army, though a duel was occasionally brought off even in his time, and he mentions one case which exhibits the absurdity of the practice in a very strong light. Indeed it is probable that duelling, for which a great deal may be and has been said, owes its extinction as a national custom among us quite as much to the ridiculous aspect it assumed through the behaviour of roysterers, swaggerers, and hair-splitting exponents of the code of honour, as to the serious objections and arguments of more reasonable beings. Expense, however, seems to have had something, if not everything, to do with the efforts made by the late East India Company to stop the practice. "They were actuated," we are told, "partly by a laudable desire to prevent their servants from slaughtering each other, and partly from the loss which a killed or disabled officer brought on the public treasury": for "whenever an officer was killed another officer had to be sent up country, at a vast expense, to fill his place, whilst another one was sent out from England," so that, very naturally, "the Court of Directors grew irritated and alarmed," and "issued the most peremptory orders that any officer convicted of fighting a duel should be cashiered." If, however, our gallant author found himself tolerably free from those perils among his own countrymen and his brother officers to which he would have been exposed in a friendly way during the "good old times," he, what with actions in the field, and with expeditions against dacoits, and with sporting affairs among tigers and "demon" elephants and other dangerous beasts, frequently carried his life in his hand; and he has many exploits and escapes to recount. In connection with the author's services in the district of Bassein it is pleasant to come upon a handsome acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by Captain Rennie and other officers of the late Indian Navy, whose history, as written by Lieutenant Low, was recently noticed in these columns. Of Burmese athletic sports a short but entertaining account is given; of their rowing and boat-racing, of their football, and of their boxing and wrestling. It is impossible, however, to understand how "dead heats" can be "avoided," as our author declares that they are, in the boat-races, by the "simple device" he describes at p. 85 of the second volume. A "dead-heat," if true, and a true "dead-heat" does surely sometimes occur, would, according to his description, cause the two bunches of leaves to be grasped by two men at the same moment, if they were equally alert, as they ought to be, and the result would be a case of "pull devil, pull baker," so that the occurrence of the "dead-heat" would be plainly demonstrated. This, however, is but a small matter, and not worthy of being dwelt upon. The book is excellent, and deserves to meet with general acceptance.

A lovely frontispiece, representing "the Taj, Agra," at once prepossesses the possible reader in favour of *Our Life and Travels in India*, by W. Wakefield, M.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), a large, a sightly, and a full volume, containing a vast amount of more or less desirable information, gathered from many sources besides personal experience, but lacking, unfortunately, that index which would have doubled and more than doubled the value and the tangibility of the information. The author's profession would naturally induce him to look at certain matters from a point of view not generally adopted by the many writers who have preceded him in his field of observation; and in that respect, if in no other, his work is invested with some sort of originality and with some appearance of novelty. He commences his narrative "from the egg;" and that egg he hatches both personally and by means of artificial incubation, for which he is indebted to other authors, until a full-fledged record, of very imposing size, presents itself for the reader's gratification. We learn at the outset that the author, having in the summer of 1873 "received the appointment of staff-surgeon in the island of Guernsey," was, after but five months' pleasant tenure of his office, "curtly" ordered to India, for which distant land he and his wife set sail on Jan. 8, 1874, on board of the Serapis. Then follows a description of "life on the ocean wave," succeeded by sketches of Malta, Port Said, the Suez Canal, and Aden; and it is only at the end of the second chapter that we are landed at Bombay. Next comes an epitomised history of Hindustan, occupying another chapter. The author may then be said to resume his personal narrative, though he still continues to mingle with the story of his own and his wife's daily life liberal contributions levied upon standard works relating to "the principal cities of India," and to "the history, religions, and manners and customs of the natives." Nor let it be supposed that this manner of proceeding is mentioned with any intention of bringing the author into discredit or of reflecting upon him in any way; on the contrary, it is mentioned for the sole purpose of showing how much more there is in the book than the title might lead readers to expect, and how good an opportunity they have of picking up in a pleasant manner a fair amount of solid knowledge intermingled with agreeable gossip about the domestic and other experiences of two private individuals. Of life in India there are few, if any, details upon which the author does not touch; and upon very many he descants at considerable, but by no means tedious, length. On some subjects, not of the first importance perhaps, but nevertheless of no little interest, he gives, so far as memory bears him witness, information which is quite unique—as regards the lottery in connection with horse-racing, for instance. What he says about cholera and about the practice of medicine in India derives weight and attraction from his professional capacity. As to Esau, it is probable that readers will regret the comparative scantiness of the records concerning him. And if anybody should wish to know who Esau was, the answer is not far to seek. He was a person whom the author and his wife might, with the exaggeration of Oriental parlance, have described as their "father and mother:" he was, in fact, their "khansamah," or butler, at Faizabad, which is the principal town, after Lucknow, in the province of Oudh. He was a Madras Christian, thoroughly acquainted with his duties, scrupulously honest, a fluent speaker of English, a most devout Roman Catholic, given to the study of his Hindustani Bible, shaping his course of life thereby, save that he could not conceal his Pharisaical pride in not being as other men are, and especially as those "niggers," of whom, however, notwithstanding the term he applied to them, he was in reality the very blackest. His master and mistress, through "his care and devotion during a trying time of sickness and sorrow," he placed under an "everlasting debt of gratitude." It is very delightful to find this fact so simply and ungrudgingly recorded. Poor Esau appears to have had his romance. It so happened that his master and mistress had with them an English maid whose name, there is reason to believe, was Curtis; and she, after the fashion of her kind, must needs succumb to matrimony. So she was married to a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery; and Esau, "being a Christian, was present in the church, where, arrayed in a gala costume of a long white garment," says the author, "with high shirt-collar, and his turban off his head in deference to the sacredness of the edifice, he stood apart, with a dismal expression on his black face, the most dejected-looking native it was ever our fortune to behold." He never told his love, perhaps; but he confided to his master and mistress that he "was very fond on the Courtis." Altogether, it would be difficult to mention a single book in which a reader will find so much, in so compact a form, and so pleasantly related, about the places, the peculiarities, and the general life of India.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

All the children belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, and their teachers, were entertained at dinner and tea at the Crystal Palace on the 15th inst. by Mr. Richard Winch, a member of the committee.

The twenty-fourth annual fête of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of that society, was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace. Although the numbers present fell far short of the figures of a few years since, yesterday's festival upon the whole may be pronounced a success.—A fête of a popular character, in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, took place at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week of August was 75,845, of whom 38,173 were in workhouses and 37,642 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 1038, 1012, and 6915. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 633, of whom 392 were men, 186 women, and 55 children under sixteen.

The coaching season is drawing to a close. The Orleans Club and the Portsmouth coaches have been taken off the road, and the Windsor coach ran its last journey this year on Saturday last. The London and Brighton coach will, however, continue running until the middle of September. On Monday the fifty-five horses which worked the coach running between London and Portsmouth this summer were sold by auction at Tattersall's. Several of these roadsters fetched over eighty guineas, and the entire stud averaged fifty guineas.

The medical colleges and schools of the metropolis will open on Tuesday, Oct. 1. At the Middlesex Hospital there will be an introductory address by Dr. Arthur W. Edis; at the Charing-cross Hospital, by Dr. James Pearson Irvine; at St. George's Hospital, by Dr. Thomas T. Whipham; at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. Robert Farquharson; at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Edward Nettleship, F.R.C.S. Eng.; at Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. Eng.; at King's College Hospital, by Professor Garrod, F.R.S.; at University College Hospital, by Professor Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.; and at the Dental Hospital of London Medical School, by Mr. A. Coleman, F.R.C.S. Eng., the senior surgeon.

A meeting of the council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Mansion House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of distribution and ordering the payment of the awards made by them for the year 1878. The report stated that the total sum received in aid of the fund was about £25,000, and awards had been made of different amounts to seventy-nine hospitals and similar institutions, and sixty-two dispensaries, the total amount awarded being £24,600, and the balance is to be carried over to next year's fund. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, the vice-president of the council, took the chair, and there were present the Bishop of London, the Rev. Canon Millar, the Rev. Mr. Walrond, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. Luke Hansard, Dr. Glover, Dr. Sedgwick Sanders, and several other members of the committee. The Bishop of London moved that the report be agreed to, and the different awards paid at once, and this was agreed to.

There were 2421 births and 1517 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 21, while the deaths were 59 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 18 and 14 in the two previous weeks, further declined last week to 9, a lower number than in any week since the beginning of November last. Five fatal cases (all of children) were certified as unvaccinated, and one adult case as vaccinated; in the three other cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 236 smallpox patients on Saturday last, corresponding with the number at the end of the preceding week. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had been 494 and 351 in the two preceding weeks, further declined last week to 268, and were 28 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 190 were of infants under one year of age, and 50 of children aged between one and five years. Only 5 deaths last week were referred to simple cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, against 24 and 12 in the two preceding weeks: 3 were adult cases, all of which were certified as choleraic diarrhœa. There were 10 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, and 17 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2884 births and 1851 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 62·2 deg. Rain fell on six days of the week to the aggregate amount of 1·08 in. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 41·1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 102·3 hours.

The fourth annual prize meeting open to the Army, Navy, auxiliary forces, and all comers, has been held this week at Browndown, Gosport. Prizes of the value of £450 were offered, and the competitors entered number nearly 2500.

The Admiralty have issued a fresh order impressing on commanding officers of training-ships the absolute necessity for carrying out most strictly the regulations in 1869 for instructing boys in swimming.

English Opera will be heard in London again early in the New Year. At the close of the provincial tour of the Carl Rosa Opera Company (to be begun at Bristol on Sept. 2) Mr. Rosa will give a series of performances of Opera in English on a grand scale at her Majesty's Theatre. The répertoire will include one or more novelties new to England.

The Alert, which has been fitted out for a scientific cruise in the South Pacific, was on Tuesday morning commissioned by Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and was afterwards inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. Nearly the whole of the officers have been appointed, and the crew have joined.

Gray, who was cashier of the Bank of Mona, in the Isle of Man, and who is undergoing penal servitude for having stolen money from that establishment, has made a confession which has led to the discovery of nearly all the missing £8873. The greater portion of the money has been found concealed at the country residence of Gray, and the remainder in the grounds of the lady to whose daughter Gray had been engaged to be married.

Mr. Sclater-Booth on Saturday last opened a home for pauper children, which has been built, at a cost of £5000, by the Ipswich union, outside the town, and apart from the workhouse. He said he was glad to know that several unions had intimated their desire to avail themselves of the advantages which such a home presented. Provision had been made for teaching the children the trades of tailor and shoemaker, and he suggested the desirability of the children being taught the use of agricultural implements.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The arrangements for the Cheltenham Congress, to be held in October next, are complete as regards the filling up of the various presidencies of departments. Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., one of the Railway Commissioners, has undertaken to preside over the Jurisprudence Department; the Hon. George Brodrick that of Education; Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.C.S., will take the Health; Mr. Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, the Economy and Trade; Mr. T. Gambier Parry, that of Art; and the whole will be presided over by Lord Norton. The addresses of the presidents will be delivered one on each day of the congress.

The standing committees of the several departments have selected the special questions for discussion as follow:—

International and Municipal Law Sections. 1. The codification of the criminal law, with special reference to the Attorney-General's Bill. 2. Simplification of the evidences of title to real property, by record of title or otherwise. 3. Whether the extinction of all customary and other special tenures and the limitations of leasehold are not desirable.

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Should the summary jurisdiction of magistrates be further extended? 2. The consideration of the proceedings of the Stockholm International Prison Congress.

Education Department.—1. Is it expedient to increase the number of Universities in England? 2. Is it desirable to establish free primary schools throughout the country? 3. In what way is it desirable to connect the system of primary schools with the endowed and other schools that supply secondary education?

Health Department.—1. The importance of complete disinfection, and the best means of providing for it by sanitary authorities. 2. On the better regulation of house building generally, and the best mode of improving the sanitary condition of existing houses. 3. How best to overcome the difficulties of overcrowding among the necessitous classes.

Economy and Trade Department.—1. What are the economic principles that should regulate the borrowing powers of local corporations? 2. What are the causes of the present depressed and stagnant condition of industrial enterprise, and what are the best remedies? 3. What means can best be adopted to secure to the wage-earning classes a due provision for old age?

Art Department.—1. How can street architecture be best improved with due regard to economy? 2. How can a sound knowledge of music be best and most generally disseminated? 3. By what means can good examples of art be brought within the reach of the population of small towns and villages?

In addition to the above special questions, papers, volunteered on other subjects coming within the scope of the departments, will be read and discussed.

A bazaar and a horticultural exhibition, largely attended, was held at Lymington on Wednesday.

The Plymouth Town Council on Wednesday resolved, after nearly four hours' debate, to expend £7000 in rebuilding the theatre, which was burnt down in June, and which was Corporation property.

On Wednesday the Durham County Agricultural Society's annual show was held at South Shields. £1100 was offered as prizes, including fifty-two silver cups. The exhibition was one of the most successful ever held by the society.

A correspondent of the *Times* warns ladies against wearing green gloves, and mentions two cases in which blistering and swelling of the hands have been caused by what is supposed to be the use of arsenic in the colouring of the gloves.

Mr. Gladstone will deliver his address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University in the second week of November. The right hon. gentleman will be asked by the West and South-West of Scotland Liberal Association and the Glasgow Liberal Association to attend two meetings during his visit.

The Kilmalcolm Waterworks, Renfrewshire, were on the 15th inst. opened by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. The total cost of the scheme is about £3300. The reservoir is situated about three miles from the town, and has a drainage area of about a thousand acres, with a water surface of fifty thousand square feet, the length of piping being four miles.

Archery has not been altogether neglected. The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Royal St. Leonards Archers was held yesterday week, and the Ladies' Victoria Challenge Prize was won by Miss A. Hickman, the gentlemen's falling to Mr. Henty. On Tuesday the last meeting this season of the Archers of the Tesne took place in the grounds of Ludlow Castle. The shooting was good; and the fair Archers were rewarded with a ball in the evening.

The summary of the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for the present year, published on Tuesday night, states that the extent of land under cultivation for wheat is this year 1·6 per cent more than last year, barley 2·2 per cent more than last year, oats 2·0 per cent less than last year, potatoes 0·8 per cent less, and hops 0·8 per cent more. The number of live stock in the country shows little variation, being 5,738,476 cattle, 28,397,274 sheep, and 2,483,437 pigs.

AQUATICS.

The Commodore's Cup at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was won yesterday week by the Jullanar. The Florinda and Corisande led at first, with the Jullanar just astern; and when the yachts disappeared round St. Helen's they stood in the following order:—Florinda, Corisande, Jullanar, Arrow, Ada, Hildegarde, Miranda, Elmina, Psyche, Phosphorus, Neva, Vol-au-Vent, Fiona, and Enchantress a long distance astern. Eventually the Jullanar came in first, and, notwithstanding the allowance of time to the other yachts, won the prize. The matches for cutters of 40 tons and upwards and yachts of 30 tons and under closed the regatta on Saturday, the Vol-au-Vent winning the first prize for the former, but only beating the Arrow by 14 sec.; the Vanessa having no difficulty in winning first prize in the latter match.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club took up the running on Monday, opening its regatta with the race for the Albert Cup, which was won by the Florinda, the Ada being second, and the Fiona, Jullanar, Vega, and Neptune also competing. In the 40-ton class, Myosotis never gave Christine a chance, and won very easily; and the 10-ton race was won by Florence after a good race with Volga. Swift won the match for 9-tonners. The regatta was concluded on Tuesday with two races and a couple of walks over. The schooner match for £80 was walked over by the Miranda of Mr. J. C. Lampson, and a prize of the value of £25 for cutters of 20 tons was walked over by the Vanessa of Mr. R. Borwick. For the £30 prize for cutters, the Arrow, Vol-au-Vent, Oimara, Neva, and Psyche started. There was a close finish at Southsea. The Arrow seemed to be winning easily, when the Vol-au-Vent gained on her, and won by forty seconds, after allowing for the time she received from the Arrow. In the Corinthian match for cutters not exceeding 20 tons, the Florence fouled the Warner light-ship, and the Maggie won easily, the Mildred being the other cutter.

A private match was sailed on Wednesday between the schooner Hildegarde, 195 tons, belonging to the Prince of Wales, and the Aline schooner, 216 tons, the property of Lord Hastings. A flying start was effected at eleven a.m., with a good breeze from the south-west. The Aline was very smart in getting up her canvas, the Hildegarde not being so quick. The yachts went away at a good pace, the Aline leading. The course was round the Isle of Wight. Towards the evening the wind died away, and the yachts had hard work to get down against flood tide. The Hildegarde arrived off Cowes Castle at 12h. 37 min. 7 sec., winning by 8 min. 32 sec.

The town regattas of the south and east coast are now being held. On Monday the aquatic festivities of Brighton, Deal, and Broadstairs afforded satisfaction to the visitors at those popular resorts. On Tuesday Shoreham and Sheerness followed suit, the presence of a large number of men-of-war's men adding to the interest of the latter. Worthing Regatta was decided on Wednesday; and Lowestoft Regatta was spread over Wednesday and Thursday. The Lowestoft Town Cup, value £105, with a purse of £30 presented by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., was won by the Coralie (Sir F. Gooch), the Kiama (Mr. W. Brown) being second.

A swimming-race for the 500-yards' amateur championship was decided on Tuesday evening in the Wenlock-road swimming-bath. Six good swimmers entered. J. Taylor, of Newcastle, beat the Londoners, winning by a foot from Mr. Avery, Mr. D. Ainsworth being third, Mr. Whittle fourth, and Mr. Daniels fifth. G. Fearn retired almost immediately after the start. Time, 8 min. 7¼ sec.

Another aquatic event. Lieutenant von Zubovitz was represented in the *Illustrated London News* of April 7, 1877, afloat on horseback in the Danube, at Vienna. The two Engravings, which thoroughly depicted his indiarubber saddle for enabling a horse to cross a river with ease, might have served to illustrate the Lieutenant's trip in the Thames from Vauxhall to Limehouse on the back of Mr. P. L. Henderson's horse Sultan yesterday week. Swimming down with the tide, the fine horse which carried the inventor in safety traversed the distance, between four and five miles, in about an hour and ten minutes.

Mrs. Gladstone distributed the prizes at the annual flower show at Hawarden on the 15th inst. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Mr. Gladstone said he did not recollect any time when political opinions were more divided, or when those opinions touched greater or more serious matters than at present. England would, however, never be ruined, never even seriously damaged, except by the act of the people themselves. If the Government of the country were ever carried on to the prejudice or the damage of England, those really responsible would be not merely the Ministry of the day, but the Legislature who gave their confidence to that Ministry, and, above all, the nation who chose those members. So that it was of great importance that the people should do their best to make themselves competent to discharge their public duties. The right hon. gentleman also referred to the question of skilled labour, and dwelt particularly upon the importance of hand labour, which he considered had been too much neglected of late years, and advised his hearers to cultivate the higher forms of manual work in preference to seeking to escape from the ranks of toil and becoming clerks. He also dwelt upon the pleasures and advantages of cottage gardening.

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FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(*From our Special Artist and Correspondent.*)

Larnaca, Aug. 7.

Yesterday at eight in the morning the fleet was gay with bunting in honour of the thirty-fourth birthday of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, while the bands of the different ships could be distinctly heard on shore. At noon the Royal salute was fired by the ships at the anchorage, and the Captains and other officers of the fleet went on board H.M.S. Black Prince to pay their respects to the Royal Duke. In the evening, at six o'clock, there was a review of the Larnaca division of the troops, and his Royal Highness, in undress uniform as a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, inspected the parade, which was particularly smart and well turned out, and there was the usual march past. To-day H.M.S. Salamis leaves for Brindisi, and I proceed at once to Nicosia.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has now established the seat of Government at Nicosia, and Commissioners have been appointed at the various ports throughout the island. The arrangements for the moving of the troops have been greatly delayed by contrary orders. At one time the troops were detailed for their respective stations, and were on board their transport and troop ships ready to proceed when they were suddenly ordered to land. They were accordingly disembarked on Saturday evening and Sunday morning (27th and 28th ult.), and encamped in rear of the Marina. Meantime H.M. ships Himalaya and Orontes were ordered away, the former (via Syracuse with mails) en route to Malta, and the Orontes to Malta, presumably for reinforcements of stores. The transport Suez had previously been sent to Beyrout to fetch horses, which were to have been purchased by Captain Bury, of the Royal Artillery. But it was found impossible to obtain any horses of the requisite stamp, and the Suez returned without her cargo after a fruitless visit. It is curious that the Suez should have been sent before the horses were purchased. At all events, information could have been obtained by telegraph as to the state of the horse market in Syria. An idea is current, at Damascus and Beyrout and the neighbouring towns, that the French contemplate an occupation of Syria; and those towns, judging from their fortunate neighbours at Cyprus, look forward to a rich harvest of European gold. The troops which had disembarked on the Sunday were ordered to re-embark on Friday, together with their stores and camp equipage, and sailed the same evening at nine o'clock for their several destinations. H.M.S. Tamar embarked some for Kyrenia, and H.M.S. Simoom some for Baffo; the hired transports Bengal and Goa took others to Famagosta, convoyed by the Tamar troop-ship; while the Madura and Malda left for Limasol, where the Pallas is lying. Brigadier-General Macpherson and his staff rode overland to take command at that port. As for the head-quarters of the British forces, their large camp at Chevlik Pasha is now well organised, in first-rate order, and, barring the heat, might form a portion of Aldershott. The camp is formed on a sloping plateau, elevated 150 ft. above the sea, and distant about four miles and a half from the Marina of Larnaca. The lines face the north, with the Royal Artillery on the extreme right. A slight interval separates them from the Bengal cavalry, whose camp is next. A larger space and a slight depression separate the cavalry from the British infantry, which are camped with the 101st in the centre, with the 42nd and 71st on the right and left flanks respectively. The ground falls to the front, forming a gradual descent, at the lowest level of which is the aqueduct, which supplies Larnaca with a perennial flow of pure and wholesome water. A portion of this water is diverted for various purposes, and is carried, in pipes or open gutters, to the various watering-troughs. As the ground falls away to the eastward, the aqueduct, which is carried across the inequalities of the ground on solid and apparently ancient arches, becomes higher, and here and there forms an important feature in the landscape. The soil is sandy and dusty, but wonderfully fertile; and, wherever any irrigation is possible, the brightest verdure is apparent. Of course, at this time of the year the surface of the ground is burnt up and the vegetation is scorched; but, nevertheless, where the ground is but scratched green crops of various descriptions are to be seen growing. The gardens about the thriving villages are wonderfully productive, as is, indeed, shown in the inexhaustible vegetable supply of the Larnaca bazaars and market. The place can produce anything; the soil is rich and fertile, in spite of its present pulverised, dusty look. The health of the troops at present is reassuring; the percentage of sick in hospital is as small, if not smaller, than it would be in England at the same time of year. We hear of no sickness among the inhabitants either of town or country; and it is not possible to see a more healthy lot of country folk than these cheery Cyprians, some very rough-looking but picturesque peasants, with a large predominance of classical features. A great proportion, we notice, have fair complexions and hair.

The Canara transport, which had gone to Malta a week since, returned on Aug. 2, towing a schooner. On the same day the usual sea-breeze increased to nearly half a gale of wind, and put a stop to the disembarkation for a few hours. Some heavy rain also alarmed the commissariat for the shelter of their exposed stores of flour; but no harm was experienced, and the oppressive weather has become decidedly improved in temperature since, as the thermometer, which under a double awning and in a cool situation originally stood from 85 deg.—90 deg. in the day, has fallen to 80 deg.—85 deg. The heat, however, is considerably tempered by the sea breeze, which sets in regularly as the sun gets high. The land breeze at night from off the heated shore is, on the other hand, wonderfully warm and dry.

But no sooner have the troops been disembarked, re-embarked, and again disembarked at the outer stations, than orders are again received by telegraph to prepare the whole of the Indian force for return to Bombay this autumn, and the transports are to be ready for the reception of the troops by the 23rd of this month—i.e., in little more than a fortnight. All this change of front is most provoking to everybody; counter-orders succeed to orders so rapidly that no one, from the Admiral downwards, knows what is to be the next move, and a good deal of discomfort and some discontent is the result. The Indian troops, however, will be glad to return to their own country, their known desire to be back, and the complications likely to result as to troops serving in the same island and receiving different rates of pay are among the causes which have led to this decision of the home authorities. By this time the disembarkation of troops and stores has been completed, and things are settling down somewhat on shore; the naval camp on the beach has been broken up, and the Duke has re-embarked with his staff on board his ship, the Black Prince. Saturday, Aug. 3, was the fête day of H.I.H. the Duchess, and the ships of war were dressed in bunting for the occasion. The crew of the Black Prince gave a burlesque entertainment in the evening before the Duke and the officers of the squadron, the Captains of the transports also receiving an invitation to be present.

From Nicosia we hear that his Excellency the High Commissioner, finding the heat, dirt, and general discomfort of the inclosed capital intolerable, has, with his staff, formed his camp a couple of miles to the south-west, without the walls.

As soon as the Salamis despatch-boat has departed with this packet it is our intention to proceed to Nicosia without delay, and thence to Kyrenia, from which our next instalment will be dispatched.

S. P. O.

The page Engraving in this Supplement, from our Special Artist's Sketch, represents the British Fleet in the roadstead of Larnaca firing the salute on the Duke of Edinburgh's birthday, the 6th inst. The squadron, every ship of which appears dressed in gala colours, consists of H.M.S. Black Prince, shown to the right hand, H.M.S. Minotaur, H.M.S. Monarch, and H.M.S. Raleigh, ironclads, with H.M.S. Salamis, paddle-wheel despatch-boat, a little in advance, between the Monarch and the Minotaur. The Admiralty transport-ships lie nearer to shore, and a number of hired transports are lying beyond. The Duke of Edinburgh has now left Cyprus and joined the Duchess and their children at Malta, having fairly earned his holiday by real hard work. We are glad also to learn that a plateau upon Mount Olympus, four thousand feet above the sea, and at an easy distance from the capital, has been selected as the site of a cantonment for the soldiers. It is very salubrious, abundantly supplied with water, and favoured with the aromatic fragrance of the pine woods.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The fifth Session of the ninth Parliament of the Queen was closed by Royal Commission yesterday week, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, and Lord Skelmersdale. The Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given to the following amongst other bills:—The Appropriation Act, Exchequer Bonds and Bills, Intermediate Education (Ireland), Contagious Diseases (Animals), Commons Jurisdiction, Statute Law Revision, Education (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland), Telegraphs, Expiring Laws Continuance, Metropolitan Commons, and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland).

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then read the Royal Message proroguing Parliament:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

When, in a critical condition of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out to you that, in the interests of my Empire, precautions might become necessary, for which I appealed to your liberality to provide. At the same time I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part.

Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to a pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed. The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte, so far as they affected pre-existing Treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disastrous war without severe loss; but the arrangements which have been made, while favourable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression.

I have concluded a Defensive Convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic Empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements, which in principle I, together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect the measures necessary for securing the good government of those Provinces. In order to promote the objects of this Agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the island of Cyprus.

In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and by land, by the alacrity with which my Reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the Colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire, a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta.

The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my crown and person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

Although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety, I have learnt with satisfaction from the reports of my civil and military officers that the more serious disturbances which had arisen among the native population on the frontiers of the Cape colony are now terminated.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Act which has been passed for amending and greatly simplifying the law relating to factories and workshops will, I trust, still further secure the health and education of those who are employed in them.

I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to a measure relating to the Contagious Diseases of Cattle, which, by affording additional securities against the introduction and spread of those diseases, will tend to encourage the breeding of live stock in the country and to increase the supply of food to my people.

You have amended the law as to highways in a manner which cannot but improve their classification and management, and at the same time relieve inequalities in the burden of their maintenance.

I trust that advantage will be taken of the means which you have provided for dividing bishoprics in the more populous districts of the country, and thus increasing the efficiency of the Church.

I anticipate the best results from the wise arrangements which you have made for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

The measure for amending and consolidating the Public Health Laws in that country is well calculated to promote the important object at which it aims.

The measure passed in regard to Roads and Bridges in Scotland and for the abolition of tolls will greatly improve the management of highways in that part of the United Kingdom; while the Acts relating to education and to endowed schools and hospitals cannot fail to extend the benefits of education and improve the administration of charitable endowments in that country.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

The Commission proroguing Parliament till Nov. 2 was then read. The Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Royal Commissioners, and in the name of the Queen, declared Parliament prorogued till Saturday, Nov. 2 next.

With this the Session of 1878 came to an end.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce has resolved to dispatch ten artisan reporters to the Paris Exhibition to report upon the following departments of trade:—Floorcloths, boot and shoe making, bookbinding and stationery, saddlery, engineering, cabinet making, and boiler and engine works.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize meeting of the 2nd London began last Saturday at Rainham, when the principal winners were Sergeant Lowder, Colour-Sergeant Harris, Private Butler, Private Millard, and Sergeant Brown. The company match was won by N company, who beat F by three points.

At the annual prize meeting of the 4th Middlesex the challenge vase and silver medal were taken by Lieutenant Durrans, the bronze medal for second place being secured by Captain Heal. The champion badge, for marksmen only, was won by Colour-Sergeant Amison.

At the close of the competition last week at Rainham by members of the volunteer corps of Middlesex the winner of the champion badge was Private H. Smith, who has thus earned the distinction of being the champion shot of Middlesex.

The autumn meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held last week upon the City Rifles' Ranges at Rainham. This competition was also the final one to decide who should be the winners of the championship badges of the county. The result was that Lieutenant Munday, who won the gold badge in 1875 and the silver badge in 1876, again secured the honour of being the premier shot; Private Shoveller, of the Civil Service, taking the silver, and Colour-Sergeant Bacchus, of the South Middlesex, the bronze badge of the Association. Private Rothon, last year's "bronze" winner was fourth. In the day's shooting winners were as follow:—£8 10s., Private H. Smith and Quartermaster W. Hawley; £5, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe; £3, Corporal T. Andrews, Private W. Spon, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, and Private S. Adams; £2 15s., Lieutenant J. A. Z. Allison, Private J. H. Shoveller, Sergeant P. Oliver, and Private C. F. Lowe; £2, Private F. A. Hollis, Corporal H. Brand, Private R. Bird, Private J. R. Shaw, and Sergeant G. S. Tovey, Queen's: other winners being Private C. R. Howell, Captain F. J. Sweeting, Private W. Vicars, Major J. R. Morris, Private A. S. Michie, Sergeant E. W. Brooking, Private J. A. M'Kenzie, Private G. E. Ewen, Private H. Bullimore, Corporal W. Weston, Private J. E. Carew, Sergeant Instructor J. B. Mumford, Private J. Sutherland, Private T. Fletcher, Lieutenant H. Munday, Private R. J. Cameron, Private A. Mackintosh, and Corporal H. B. Wilson. Range Prizes.—500 yards: £3, Quartermaster W. Hawley; £2, Private G. E. Ewen, Private C. F. Lowe, and Private H. Smith; £1, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, Corporal H. Brand, Sergeant F. Elkington, Private J. A. M'Kenzie, Corporal H. B. Wilson, and Private J. Wyatt. 600 yards: £3, Corporal T. Andrews; £1 15s., Private J. Runtz, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe, Private H. Smith, and Private T. Wace; £1, Private C. R. Howel, Private R. Bird, Private H. Bullimore, Private J. R. Saw, Captain F. J. Sweeting, and Corporal H. Weston. Extra Prizes.—Seven shots at 500 yards: £2 10s., Sergeant R. Pullman and Lieutenant J. A. Z. Allison; £2, Corporal A. Leete; £1, Private J. Runtz, Sergeant R. Cunningham, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder, Private C. F. Lowe, and Corporal S. Short. Seven shots at 600 yards: £3, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder; £1 10s., Corporal W. H. Hobbis, Private J. H. Jenner, Private C. F. Lowe, and Sergeant-Instructor J. B. Mumford.

The annual official inspection of the 9th Kent Artillery, by Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding the auxiliary artillery of the Home District, took place last Saturday. The usual preliminary exercises having been gone through, the regiment was marched to the batteries, and detachments were drilled at the 40 and 64 pounders, doing their work in excellent style. The detachment of the corps that carried off the third prize at Shoeburyness for repository drill were then called upon to perform operation "A," which they did under the time when victorious at the National Artillery Association meeting. As on that occasion, the squad was under the command of Sergeant-Major Clayton.

The 5th Essex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Birt, also underwent a satisfactory inspection in West Ham Park by Colonel Rose, the officer commanding the sub-district. There was an excellent muster of the regiment.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Norfolk has been won by Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk Rifles, the silver medallist of last year. Lieutenant Booth, of Forfar, has secured the Forfarshire bronze medal, shot for at the Angus and Mearns Rifle Meeting.

The Hants and Dorset Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Colonel C. Lanyon Owen, J.P., and made up of corps from Portsmouth, Southampton (whose representatives last year won the Queen's prize at Shoeburyness), Bournemouth, Charmouth, Swanage, Portland, Weymouth, and Lyme Regis, on Saturday went into camp on the grounds of Southsea Castle. On Sunday there was church parade at St. Jude's, Southsea, when twenty-five officers and about 350 men attended, a few remaining in charge of the camp.

The annual international rifle-match between members of the Liverpool rifle corps took place at Altcar on Thursday week. The result was a victory for Scotland, whose representatives, captained by Private Richardson, 5th Lancashire, made 764 points, against England (Private Buckley, 5th Lancashire, captain), 750; Wales (Lieutenant Roberts, 1st Lancashire, captain), 701; and Ireland (Surgeon Parsons, 64th Lancashire, captain), 699 points.

The sixth competition for the Brigade Challenge Medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles took place on the 16th inst., when the holder, Sergeant Simpson, was again the winner, with the magnificent score of 48 points out of a possible 50, in ten shots at 200 yards.

Yesterday week the fortnight's encampment of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness came to an end. Before the camp broke up, Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., addressed the men, and, in closing his observations on the subject of their organisation and efficiency, said he hoped that any little deficiencies that had been found this year would be perfected before next year's assemblage. Lord Waveney distributed the prizes. His Lordship congratulated the men on their good conduct in camp, and on the great progress which had of late years been made in the science of gunnery by the volunteers. Lord Truro, General M'Murdo, Major-General Radcliffe, and others were present.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who is well known in connection with his efforts to develop North-West Africa, sailed from the Mersey last Saturday for the African coast. Mr. Mackenzie is the bearer of a draft treaty which is declared to have received semi-official approval. He will establish a station at Cape Juby, and penetrate thence to Timbuctoo.

Miss Millar, a young lady from England, who was residing as a summer visitor at the manse of Little Dunkeld, went out last Sunday morning for the purpose of taking a walk. She did not return, and in the evening the rivers Tay and Braan were dragged. Her body was recovered late at night in a pool in the Braan, about 20 ft. deep. It is not known how she got into the water.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

Our large Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. J. Bell, the Special Artist of this Journal attending the march of the Austrian army of occupation into Bosnia, represents the scene of the troops crossing the river Save, at Brod, the frontier town, by means of a bridge of boats, in the last days of July. We have already related the incidents of the week following their entry into Bosnia; the attack upon a squadron of Hussars by the Mussulman insurgents, in the defile of Maglai, where seventy of the Austrians were killed; and the defeat of the insurgents by General Philippovich, on the 4th inst., with the temporary retreat, on the other hand, of General Szapary's column, which was soon enabled, however, to rejoin the main advancing force. General Philippovich gained another victory over the insurgents at Hau Belalovac on the 16th; after which he pushed on to Serajevo, or Bosna Serai, the capital city, with a force numbering 30,000 men, besides all the garrisons he left in places captured along the road. At the same time General Jovanovich, the commander in Herzegovina, was moving to put himself in communication with Philippovich. We now learn that Serajevo was taken by storm on Monday last by a portion of the Austrian forces, under Field Marshal Tegetthoff and General Kaiffel, after a desperately fierce conflict, in which the Austrian troops were fired upon from every house, doorway, and window. Even women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the militars hospital took part in the fighting, which lasted several hours. Terrible scenes of the wildest fanaticism were enacted, and it was only owing to the good nature and discipline of the Austrian troops that the town was not more seriously damaged. Nevertheless, a few houses were plundered and set on fire. The Austrian losses are not inconsiderable, but cannot yet be accurately stated. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. After the close of the fighting and the complete occupation of the town the Imperial flag was hoisted over the town and saluted with a hundred guns, amid the singing of the National Anthem and acclamations, in which the troops were joined by a portion of the non-Mussulman population.

The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are now coming into the possession of the Austrian Empire, were the north-western part of the Turkish dominions in Europe. Herzegovina is what was anciently regarded as the southern portion of Bosnia, and derives its name from the "Herzog," or Duke, by whom it was once separately governed. These territories, which formerly belonged to the important Slav kingdom of Servia, were conquered by the Turks 400 years ago. The feudal nobles and landowners at that time for the most part became apostates to the Mohammedan religion, by which these "Begs," as they are styled, have preserved their estates and aristocratic privileges, grievously oppressing the lower orders, who are commonly of the Greek Church. There is no difference of race or language in Bosnia between the Mussulman and the Christian population; the difference is of religion, but the ruling Moslems are, of course, attached to the Sultan's Empire, while the Greek Church Christians would in general prefer union with Servia.

The physical conditions of Bosnia are more favourable than those of Herzegovina, as it lies in the fertile plains and valleys of the interior, watered by the river Bosna and its tributaries, which flow into the Save, one of the great streams of the Danubian basin, and the boundary of the Austro-Hungarian dominions. Herzegovina, on the contrary, occupies the rugged uplands immediately behind the Dinaric Alps, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, exposed to bleak north winds and having but a poor soil. By far the greater part of Bosnia is covered with thick forests, fertile meadows, and fruitful fields. Only the tenth part of the 19,240 square miles in Bosnia—in the Herzegovina almost the half—is incapable of culture; one half of the surface is covered with forests, into which in some places the axe has not yet found its way, and four tenths are devoted to agriculture. Bosnia produces much more corn and fruit than it consumes, and exports large quantities to Sissek (Austrian military frontier), Servia, the Herzegovina, and Dalmatia. The plum-trees form large plantations, and Bosnian plums are exported to Western Europe. Little use has yet been made of the inexhaustible treasures of the forests, but with time they may contribute to the Austrian State coffers. The wood of the oaks is prized for its hardness, while the beeches and firs attain a height and size seldom seen elsewhere. The forests are State property, but each inhabitant is permitted to take as much wood from them as he needs for his own use, especially to build the houses, which are mostly of wood. Fishing and hunting are also free, and unusually remunerative. The brooks swarm with trout, and the forests with deer, but also with bears, wolves, foxes, and lynxes. Almost every metal is to be found in Bosnia, even gold—the Dalmatian gold of which the old Roman poets sung came from Bosnia by way of Signa and Clissa, to Salona, and was supplied to Rome by the Propositus Thesaurorum Dalmatinorum. In the middle ages the Ragusa merchants profited by the Bosnian gold-mines, and to this day a rayah sometimes secretly brings small quantities of gold dust to the goldsmith in Sigu and Spalato. Silver is found in the north-east, near Srebrnik and Srebrnica; also lead and iron may be seen on the surface in many districts. The Mohammedan inhabitants of Fonjica, Varesh, Stari-Majdan, Vischegrad, and many other places—the Christians have no inclination for regular and laborious work—are almost without exception smiths. Inexhaustible mines of coal and salt, too, exist in Bosnia. All these treasures, of course, lie almost neglected.

The completion of the railway from Serajevo to Novi, on the Austrian frontier, will greatly change matters for the better, and the more so as the numerous rivers afford excellent means of communication. While in the Karst formation, in the course of many thousand years, the plateau rivers have worn for themselves deep beds in the stone, so that the banks rise perpendicularly to 2000 ft., most of the Bosnian rivers flow between hills in broad valleys. The Save is navigated by steam-boats; its more important affluents, the Unna, Verbas, Ukrina, Bosna, and Drina, are navigable for long distances; and even the Ibar, in the Pashalik of Novibazar, floats small barges of less draught. With other means of communication it looks badly, of course. Highways exist only between Brod and Serajevo, Gradisca and Banjaluka, Radcha (Austria) and Zvornik, Vischegrad and Zvornik, and between Zvornik and Serajevo; but even these few roads are so neglected that they are only to be used with great risk of life and limbs. In the whole country there are no carriages, except the arabas—clumsy, ill-suspended carts, drawn by oxen, in which the Mohammedan women make excursions every Friday and Monday, every week-day with the Mohammedans being devoted to a particular use; thus certain days are for marketing, others for travelling, and so on. The "Kaldermas," or paved roads, in marshy districts, are mostly constructed by private enterprise, seldom by order of Government, and are formed of blocks of stone, often a cubic foot in size, which with time have become worn down, thus forming impracticable barricades. The traveller, whenever the nature of the ground allows it, avoids these paved roads, and rides alongside of them. But as every horse steps in the hoofprints of those that went before him, deep ruts have been formed along the roads, which are generally marshy. The bridle-paths comprise at least 95 per cent of the highways. In the valleys and on the table-lands in good weather they are passable, but every rain transforms them into bogs. Almost all the paths, however, lead over mountains.

Under such circumstances, it is conceivable that few strangers have visited the country; but it will be quite otherwise when railway communication to Vienna is established. Bosnia is rich in natural beauties, some of which have not their equal on earth. Almost all Turkish cities are picturesquely situated; the provincial capital, Serajevo, or Bosna-Serai, is more beautifully situated than any other. It numbers about 48,000 inhabitants, comprising 4500 Greek Catholics, 3000 Jews, and 1000 gipsies. This town is the principal residence of the Bosnian nobility, and until 1850 it formed a sort of republic that was almost independent even of the Vizier; and it was only after the last revolt of the Begs (nobles) that Omer Pasha abolished the independence of the town. Its situation is 1750 ft. above the Adriatic Sea, on both banks of the Miljachka river, in a narrow valley, inclosed by a chain of mountains. The views of the town and valley from the old castle that stands on a plateau are charming; the view to the south is peculiarly lovely, where the Trebovich mountain, rising to a height of 5100 ft., and covered with verdant woods, is a striking object. The small white houses stand in gardens, and above the houses tower a hundred minarets. The parts of the town lying on the river—which latter is spanned by nine bridges—are regularly built, though the streets are narrow; the other parts stretch irregularly up the sides of the mountain. The bazaars are unusually extensive, and on market days contain a motley throng of men and women in the most varied costumes.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Austrian army in time of peace numbers eighty regiments of infantry, each consisting of five battalions; three of these form a regiment of the Line, and the fourth and fifth united with the cadre of a battalion in dépôt form the reserves. The rifles consist of one regiment (that of the Tyrol) of seven battalions, each of four companies, and seven companies in reserve, besides a dépôt battalion *en cadre*, and of thirty-three battalions of rifles, each of four companies, one company of reserves, and the cadres of a dépôt company. The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments of dragoons, sixteen of hussars, and thirteen of Uhlans (cuirassiers no longer exist in Austria); every regiment numbers six squadrons, and the cadres of a squadron in dépôt. The field artillery is thirteen regiments strong, each consisting of thirteen batteries, the cadres to two other batteries, as well as to five or six columns for ammunition. Every battery has eight guns and eight ammunition waggons. The artillery in the fortresses numbers twelve battalions, each of six companies, among them one *en cadre*; the engineer corps consists of two regiments, each of which is divided into five field battalions, besides the cadres for eight companies of reserves and one battalion in dépôt; while the pioneers in time of peace form one regiment of five battalions and one company of reserves. The troops for the hospital service are divided into twenty-three divisions; the baggage-train consists of thirty-six squadrons, and the cadres to thirty-six in reserve and six more in the dépôt. The Cis-Leithan landwehr, in time of peace, consists only of cadres for eighty-one battalions, while Hungary keeps up the cadres of ninety-two battalions and fifty-eight squadrons.

When the mobilisation takes place all the men bound to serve are called to the colours; the regiments of the Line and the reserves are raised to their full strength in time of war, and the divisions at the dépôt remain stationary. The infantry regiments of the Line and the reserves take the field, the first three and the last two battalions strong. In Cis-Leithania, from the surplus men, a part of the troops at the dépôt, and the landwehr, six battalions can be formed, so that the regiments of reserves may also each number three battalions; but in Hungary, owing to the strict separation between the army and the honveds, any such proceeding would be impossible. The forty companies of reserves of the rifles will be changed into ten battalions, and in Cis-Leithania ten other battalions of reserves will be formed as soon as the last recruits are sufficiently trained. Every cavalry regiment will have a squadron of reserves; every regiment of artillery its fourteenth battery with the necessary ammunition; the artillery in the fortresses will fill up their cadres into companies, and the number of mountain batteries will be raised from five to ten. Every regiment will have a battalion of five companies at the dépôt and reserves; four of the companies can be incorporated at any time into the regiment. The pioneers will place their battalions on a footing of war and have a company at the dépôt for each battalion. Finally, ten railway divisions will be formed, and the baggage train leaves some companies behind. The intendance, sanitary arrangements, gensdarmerie, and military post and telegraph will at once come into operation. The Cis-Leithan landwehr will furnish eighty-one battalions of infantry and just as many companies at the dépôt; further, twenty-five squadrons of dragoons and Uhlans. In addition to these are the ten battalions of rifles from the Tyrol, the same number of reserves, and two squadrons of mounted rifles; Dalmatia also furnishes one. The peculiar relations in the Tyrol are the result of the insurrection in the year 1809, when the little province received out of gratitude for its loyalty the privilege that never more than one regiment of rifles should be recruited there. It is true this regiment now consists of seven battalions; but the Tyrolese still possess advantages over the inhabitants of the other provinces.

After the mobilisation the Austrian army will number thirteen army corps with forty-two divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. The division represents the tactical unit. Each division of infantry consists of two brigades of six to seven battalions, two to four squadrons, three batteries, one company of engineers, one sanitary division, and one commissariat column. The cavalry divisions consist of two or three brigades of eight to twelve squadrons, two to three batteries, one ammunition-waggon, one sanitary division, and one commissariat column. According to the law the Austrian army would thus number, after the mobilisation—

1. Regular army, 900,000 men, 150,000 horses, 24,000 conveyances; fighting force, 570,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 1700 field-pieces.

2. Landwehr, 300,000 men, 24,000 horses; fighting force, 270 000 infantry, 13,000 cavalry.

3. Together, 1,200,000 men, 170,000 horses, 26,000 conveyances; fighting force, 800,000 infantry, 63,000 cavalry, 1700 guns.

The number of cannon, which in proportion was less than in any other large army, has now been increased with the introduction of the Uchatius cannon; the artillery will take the field with at least 2000, perhaps 2200 guns, and in the men who have served their time and retired it possesses excellent and sufficient reserves. But it still remains questionable whether the number of the mobilised army will correspond with that expected from the working of the law. Among the Servians in the south of Hungary and part of the Magyars, it has repeatedly occurred that out of one hundred or more young men bound to serve in the army not ten have been found physically fit to enter the service. In some parts of Hungary and Galicia the number of fugitives from the conscription is very high. The percentage of sick soldiers is usually higher than in any other army; only the German, Czechs, Magyars, and Ruthenians show a normal state of things in the hospital returns; among the Roumanians, Servians, and Croatians, the number of sick is very large. But the deficit thus occasioned is partly covered by the surplus of men from the German and North Sclavic districts. It may be considered that the Austrian army numbers at least 1,000,000 men, with a fighting force of 700,000, among them 50,000 cavalry. The landwehr, besides serving as garrisons for the fortresses and watching those districts where the inhabitants are inclined to opposition, will probably reinforce the army with 50,000 men. The landsturm, similar to the Prussian, will only be called out in case of extreme necessity, and—apart from the guerrilla war in some mountainous districts—will probably not be more useful than the French "franc-tireurs." The geographical and political situation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will never allow Austria, like Prussia in 1866 and 1870, to concentrate its whole army on one line; but Austria can, in spite of the inefficient railway communication with the south, north-east, and south-east frontiers, assemble in two to three weeks 300,000 at each point of her frontier.

MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will have completed their third week this (Saturday) evening. Since our last notice Madame Montigny-Rémaury has continued to be a special attraction, her admirable pianoforte playing having been heard in several important pieces, notably in Mendelssohn's second concerto (in D minor), which was very finely rendered by her in last Saturday's miscellaneous concert, her finished execution and refined grace of style having been conspicuously displayed in a work that makes large demands on both these qualities. Other features of the programme, although of varied interest, were too familiar to need specification. The serial performance of eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies was continued on Monday evening, when the "Eroica" (No. 3) was given—one of the few works to which the composer himself applied distinctive characteristic titles. The next specialty will be the first appearance of the eminent vocalist, Mdlle. Stella Faustina; Mr. Charles Hallé and Mr. Santley being announced for concerts early in next month. M. Viardot, the celebrated violinist, is also shortly to appear. It will thus be seen that the interest of these performances—ably conducted by Mr. Sullivan and his coadjutor, Mr. A. Cellier—is maintained with unflagging spirit. The third classical night took place on Wednesday.

The Alexandra opera performances are still being successfully given on Saturday evenings. Last week the "Sonnambula" was the opera, with Madame Rose Hersee as Amina, Mr. J. W. Turner as Elvino, and Mr. Ludwig as the Count. This week "Maritana" is to be given, with Madame Blanche Cole as the heroine.

THEATRES.

On Saturday a new piece was produced at the Aquarium, entitled "Evening Shadows." It is a three-act comedy drama, and not without merit. Its greatest is, that it provides a good part for Mr. Vollaire, who, as Guy Vere Desmond, achieved in it a remarkable success. Other parts also in the new piece were well interpreted. When acted before a more numerous audience than attended its production, it may prove attractive.

On Wednesday Mr. W. S. Gilbert's sarcastic drama, "Engaged," was acted at the Strand, being the last night but three. The morning performance was occupied with a new musical sketch, entitled "Our Accomplished Domestic," and a new three-act comedy, entitled "Love Wins." Next Monday Mr. Honey appears in a new extravaganza.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Sailor's Wooing," "Sweet Dreamland," and "Three Gifts," songs by J. L. Roecker, will be acceptable to many drawing-room singers. The melodies lie well for the voice, and will be found generally available. Messrs. Metzler are the publishers, as also of "The Two Stars," a very effective song by Jacques Blumenthal, which gives good scope for declamatory singing. The accompaniment, although of but moderate difficulty, is an important feature. "An Old Chelsea Pensioner," a characteristic song by J. L. Molloy, and "The Last Vigil," a good specimen of the descriptive style, by Odoardo Barri, are also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.; as are some pleasing pianoforte pieces—"Pera, Valse Orientale," by Edward Dorn; "Love Song," by C. Fontaine; six easy duets by O. Henike, and "Aquarellen," a series of pieces of similar kind, by Heinrich Stiehl.

"The Glee and Choral Library" (Ashdown and Parry) is far on its way towards the hundredth number. The contents of this cheap serial comprise various kinds of part-songs, old and new, well printed, in score, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte, the price of each part being twopence.

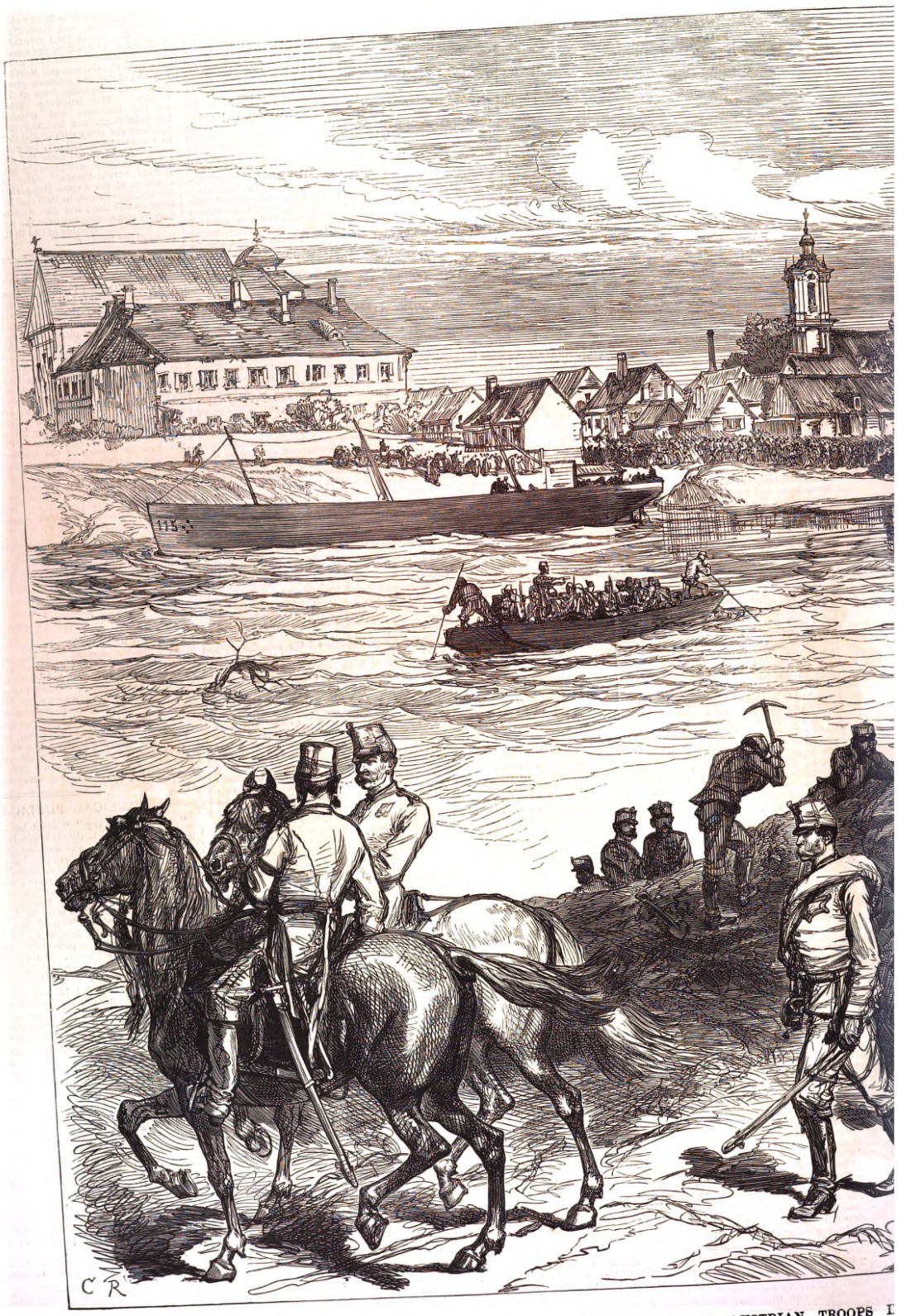
"England's Trust," a patriotic song, written by Mr. Edward Oxenford and set to music by Mr. C. H. R. Marriott (the same publisher), is a good specimen of the vigorous, declamatory style.

Three songs, by A. C. Mackenzie (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), are settings of some very expressive lines by Christine Rosetti. The work forms Op. 17 of Mr. Mackenzie's productions, and are worthy of his reputation as a highly cultivated and refined musician. The songs have much grace and charm. "Six Characteristic Pieces for the Pianoforte," by G. J. van Eyken (from the same publishers), are very pleasing bagatelles, each with its distinctive title. "Two Polka-Mazurkas" and "Galop," by the same (also published by Messrs. Novello), are very spirited pieces in the dance style.

"Four Novelletten" for the Pianoforte, by Tobias A. Matthay (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). There is much of interest and marked character in each of these pieces; which, moreover, afford excellent practice in various forms of mechanism.

"My Love is but a Sailor Boy," by A. S. Gatty (Enoch and Sons), is a telling song, with a bold and effective melody.

The second annual meeting of the International Congress of Librarians will be held at Oxford, under the presidency of the librarian of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, in the month of October. The principal subject to be discussed at this congress will be one affecting the City libraries.



ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS I

FROM A S



NIA: CROSSING THE RIVER SAVE, AT BROD.

ER SPECIAL ARTIST.

POETRY.

An exquisite rhymer and rhythmist, though, perhaps, somewhat less exquisite than heretofore, is revealed in *Poems and Ballads:* Second Series; by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), a volume of verse remarkable for mechanical skill, ingenious employment of language, mastery of musical numbers. There are original pieces, and there are translations, chiefly from the French of Villon; the former are, for the most part, vague and shadowy to an almost bewildering extent, but the latter are full of substance, life, flesh and blood, so to speak, of something which can be grasped as well as contemplated, comprehended as well as apprehended. It is in the original pieces, nevertheless, that the author, as might be expected, is seen at his best; and into the first of those pieces he has introduced a few lines of translation, so rendered as to create some doubt about his capacity as a translator. He has converted three lines of Greek, delicious Greek, into four lines of English, rather common-place and certainly inadequate English, ruthlessly breaking up the order and so spoiling the climax of ideas as expressed in the Greek, missing the grace of a very emphatic particle, disregarding the charm of a verbal repetition, whereby a sweet, sad note is twice struck, a special attribute is dwelt upon, and the plaintiveness of the singer's lament enhanced. This is the more remarkable, as well as regretable, because the translator, if anybody, employs with marvellous effect such delicate touches of composition. This, however, is a small matter, which may be passed over without further comment, beyond a cordial acknowledgment of the melodious sweep with which one is borne along through the swelling strophes of "The Last Oracle," each concluding with its mournful refrain, a supplication addressed to Apollo. In "A Forsaken Garden" we have the very spirit of desolation made palpable; and in "The Year of the Rose" we are reminded of the strain which came upon the lovelorn hearer "like the sweet South." Many of the poems are commemorative, and appreciation of them, such is human nature, will depend to some extent upon the reader's knowledge and estimate of the persons commemorated—of Giordano Bruno, of Théophile Gautier, of Victor Hugo, of Louis Kossuth, or of another. Moreover, there are poets and poets. There are those who compel all creatures to their will, to whom you can no more help listening than the wedding guest could help listening to the "ancient mariner;" if they do not hold you with their "glittering eye," they hold you with the irresistible fascination of their utterances; you may soon discover that their influence is baneful, but if you have once put yourself within reach of their enchantment you will struggle in vain against their power; you may renounce them and all their works, so soon as they have let you go free, but you can only keep your freedom by keeping your distance from them. These, of course, are the great masters, who play as easily on the human soul as Hamlet says a man might play upon a certain musical instrument. There are, on the other hand, those with whom, if you are to read their productions so that the reading shall be satisfactory to yourself and just to them, you must have some natural bond of sympathy, some intellectual or other affinity: otherwise they have no more power over you than the mesmerist over one who is not a "subject." They may pipe unto you, but you will not, you cannot, dance; they may mourn unto you, but you will not, you cannot, lament. Their cleverness, their elegance, their learning, their perfect acquaintance with their art, their picturesqueness of diction, the pretty style in which they play with words, the dexterous fashion in which they conjure with sounds, you readily admit, whilst you marvel and admire; but they seldom or never touch your heart, quicken your pulse, thrill your whole being, take you captive. You are more occupied with their manner than with their matter, so that in a little while you are oppressed with a sense of general factitiousness, and weariness steals over you. Words—words—words, you feel inclined to answer, with Hamlet, if anybody should ask you what you are reading. To this latter class of poets Mr. Swinburne, so far as his second series of poems and ballads is concerned, may be considered to belong—unless, indeed, he be placed alone by himself. It is probable that readers who have some sort of affinity with him will see in his latest publication a proof, if any were needed, of his excellence as a great poet, and it is equally probable that very many readers will see in it only an additional proof, if any were needed, of his excellence as a great versifier. Indeed, it appears to be almost certain that one or two of the pieces contained in the volume were intended by himself to be regarded as scarcely more than exercises in the difficulties of versification. And, if so, it is pertinent to remark that, when, as in the "sestina" and the "double sestina" and in the poem called "Relics," a trick of rhyme and of alternation is the prominent characteristic of the structure, neither eye nor ear can catch the full effect of assonance and inversion, unless the sense be so luminous, the ideas so connected, the construction so plain, the cadence so marked, that the lines can be read, as it were, at a breath, without break or pause to interfere with the force of instantaneous impression. No more graceful piece, whether for theme or for metre, is to be found in the volume than that which is entitled "Choriambics." But it is with poetry as with beauty, as with wit, as with humour; unless it be of that very highest kind which takes all appreciative mankind by storm, it depends for its greater or less acceptance upon the degree in which it responds to the requirements of various tastes and idiosyncrasies.

There is profound meditation, though not very melodiously expressed, in the new volume of Mr. Robert Browning's, which contains two poems with the unfamiliar names, *La Saisiaz*, and *The Two Poets of Croisic* (published by Smith, Elder, and Co.). Some travelled readers may, indeed, be aware that La Saisiaz is a place in the Jura highlands near Geneva, and Croisic might be guessed to be somewhere in Brittany. These localities serve merely for the stage upon which the author takes his stand, as a contemplative wanderer about Europe, to utter pregnant discourses of moral wisdom, in his accustomed fashion of a lengthy monologue confidentially addressed to an intimate companion, who speaks little or not at all in reply. The supposed partner of his stock of ideas and sentiments in an evening walk up the hillside at La Saisiaz must of necessity keep silence, being the spirit of a lady friend who died before. With her imagined presence, in a scene of outward solitude, does the serious-minded poet continue his strain of anxious metaphysical guessing and questioning, upon the topics of a late conversation between them. The rational probability, from such experience as we have of the laws of nature and the nature of man, that God has designed the soul to inherit an immortal life, is here made a theme of most earnest discussion, intermixed with tender reminiscences of what seems an undying friendship. We are not, however, at all satisfied with the merely problematical conclusion. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is a far worthier, bolder, truer, more faithful treatment of this momentous question, and it is incomparably better poetry. The kind of versification presented by Mr. Browning, in "La Saisiaz," consists of unwieldy fifteen-syllabled lines, in rhymed couplets, which may possibly have been intended to suggest the heavy dragging tread of alternate booted feet in the pedestrian ascent of a steep bit of road. In "The Two Poets of Croisic" he has adopted an eight-lined stanza, which ought to be sprightly, but which seems to dance in clogs, with no rhythmic harmony in its movement, while the forced rhyming has rather a tedious effect. Here it is a trivial story of no particular interest, from the personalities of the French literary society that flourished in the last century, in the heyday of Voltaire's renown and intellectual dictatorship, which the poet has to relate. He is sitting beside a winter log-fire with the companion to whom he is pleased to talk first of René Gentilhomme, the Prince of Condé's page in 1610, and subsequently of Paul Desforges Maillard, who lived a hundred years later, and who was likewise a writer of verse. The endeavours of this second poet of Croisic to win the notice of the Parisian world, and the stratagem by which his sister, the Demoiselle Malcrais, imposed upon Voltaire, as well as upon the editor of a fashionable literary journal, might perhaps have been rendered amusing by a simpler and lighter style of narrative. But a subject of this kind seems to us quite unworthy of a mind so powerful as that of Mr. Browning, and he has not the sort of talent to deal happily with it, though he has more than talent, great original genius, for very different work.

Professor Edward Dowden, of Dublin University, is known as the author of a series of critical studies of the "Mind and Art" of Shakspeare, which is one of the best contributions to a true appreciation of our greatest poet. He has lately come before us with a volume of short poems of his own (published by H. S. King and Co.), which show that he possesses an active and creative poetic enthusiasm, with a perfect mastery of the resources of our language in metrical compositions of different forms, blank verse, terza rima, the sonnet, or the simple four-lined stanza of short measure. Greek mythology and heroic romance have furnished many of the subjects for his muse; and his treatment of these, while in substance quite original, seems to recall the manner of Tennyson's "Œnone" and "Ulysses." Several also of Mr. Dowden's sonnets are occupied with classic figures of Greek epic poetry or sculpture; but in the greater part of them we are invited to share his intimate convictions and sympathies concerning the individual life of man, its moral and religious aspirations, its capacities of love, devotion, and sacrifice, only marred by that painful self-consciousness which inevitably besets the poet inspecting and exhibiting his own deepest emotions. He passes occasionally into a satirical mood, as in "King Mob" and "The Modern Elijah;" but these poems contain much that is true and beautiful, in thought, feeling, and expression, and scarcely two lines of commonplace. Yet they should be intended merely as prelusions to more substantial and independent work.

The accomplished veteran in America who has studied and imitated with fair success almost every phase and tone of national poetry in the different countries of Europe, Professor H. W. Longfellow, master of a sweet and clear idyllic and lyric muse of his own, once again strikes up a melodious strain for our delectation. *Keramos and Other Poems* (Routledge) is a volume that will find acceptance in Old England as well as in New England, and one which should be dear to the amateurs of artistic porcelain and other "ceramic" wares displayed at the South Kensington Museum or at any fashionable Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. The potter's wheel, as it spins deftly round, sets Mr. Longfellow singing of the pottery of all ages and nations. He crosses the Atlantic, landing at Delft, whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for New England; then he goes to visit Bernard Palissy in France, touches at Majolica or Majorca, on his short Mediterranean voyage to Italy, where he finds Etruria and Umbria, the artists of Gubbio and Faenza, and the Florentine Luca della Robbia, with much to be said of their lives and works. He passes on to the Levant, and up the Nile to Cairo, and discourses of Egyptian, Arabian, and Persian earthenware; after which he proceeds to India, China, and Japan, displaying the history of this branch of Oriental industry, associated with the general conditions of mankind in Asia, in a highly instructive review of the entire subject. Four divisions of the present volume are occupied with "Keramos;" the fifth contains a variety of smaller poems and translations, which have the merits of many other pieces by Mr. Longfellow already printed.

There is much imaginative faculty, roused to activity by strong and pure emotion, in Lady Charlotte Elliot's *Medusa and Other Poems* (Kegan Paul and Co.). But she has not, we think, been well advised in her choice of a metrical form which soon fatigues the ear with rhymed couplets of over-weighted and too lengthy anapæstic lines. The so-called Homeric hymn to Demêter has suggested the theme of one of her narrative pieces. In this, as well as in her treatment of the story of Perseus killing the Gorgon, she displays a true appreciation of Greek mythological fancies. "The Pythoness" is another poem in the same vein of classic enthusiasm. We are more pleased, however, with "A Calm Day by the River," and "Loch Maree," and some of the meditative verses which give expression to moral and religious sentiment. "A Dream of Long Ago" would make a beautiful song, if set to music like Virginia Gabriel's. Lady Charlotte's genius, we should say, is rather for lyrical poetry, and she will succeed best with the shorter and lighter kind of versification.

Miss A. M. F. Robinson's *Handful of Honeysuckle* (Kegan Paul and Co.) is something more than a pretty garland of wild flowers. We have rarely seen a volume so simple and unpretending with so much suggestion of a reserve of power. Especially is this conveyed in the terseness and condensation by which Miss Robinson differs so remarkably from the generality even of meritorious authoresses. "A Pastoral" is a perfect allegory of the Renaissance in sixteen lines, evincing great depth of thought as well as felicity in concrete figurative embodiment. The essence of Schopenhauer's philosophy is put into eight lines in the little poem entitled "Will." "Dawn Angels" might almost be attributed to Blake, a poet more easily emulated by a kindred spirit than imitated by a copyist. "Dawn" is almost equally beautiful in a different style. "A Street Singer" thrills with genuine passion, and the principal poem in the book evinces remarkable narrative as well as descriptive power. Mingled with these shining successes are a considerable number of unconscious reproductions of favourite authors, tedious refrains, and sonnets where weight of thought is disproportioned to elaboration of form. But, taken altogether, we have not hitherto seen a more promising first volume.

The opening chapters of a new novel, entitled "An Eye for an Eye," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, appear in the *Whitehall Review* this week.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society had under their consideration last Tuesday an unusually large number of cases in which gallantry had been displayed in saving or attempting to save life. The medals, money rewards, and certificates of the society were voted in accordance with the varying circumstances of the cases—a lady receiving the recognition of the society for saving a child from drowning.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is settled that Mr. Evans, the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, will succeed Dr. Sewell, as Vice-Chancellor.

The appointment of the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne to the Deanery of Peterborough will cause a vacancy in the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity, Cambridge. Dr. Perowne was elected Hulsean Professor on June 17, 1875, in succession to Dr. Lightfoot, who was elected Lady Margaret Professor.—The forms of entry for the December local examinations of the Cambridge University have been sent to local secretaries. The date for their return is this year Oct. 1.

The following candidates have passed the recent First M.B. Examination at London:—

First Division: H. T. Bassett, F. Bowe, R. Bredin, L. A. Cantin, W. Chisholm, W. W. Colborne, F. A. Cox, E. M. Cuffe, D. D. Day, T. V. Dickinson, A. W. Graham, R. Honeyburne, H. Hoole, V. A. H. Horsley, R. Jones, D. A. King, T. Kirsopp, D. McDonnell, R. Maguire, H. Moudsley, F. W. Mott, H. M. Murray, A. Newsholme, W. R. Parker, L. C. Parkes, W. Pasteur, A. E. Permewan, R. Pratt, B. N. Rake, J. Shaw, P. E. Shearman, C. A. Weber.

Second Division: A. Atmaram, C. A. Ballance, H. A. G. Brooke, D. Collingwood, W. J. Collins, A. W. Dallmeyer, J. Davidson, D. W. Donovan, H. T. Groom, D. T. Hoskyn, G. Hurst, G. R. Marsh, R. R. W. Oram, E. Rice, A. J. McConnel Routh, J. S. W. Silk, H. Smith, J. E. Squire, H. Swale, W. A. Sykes, E. S. Tait, W. D. Thomas, F. R. Walters, C. J. Watkins, C. H. White.

Excluding Physiology—First Division: G. F. Barnes, W. Sellers. Second Division: J. Smith, J. Whiting.

Physiology only—Second Division: T. Crisp, G. E. Fooks, R. Hughes, W. J. Roeckel, C. W. Suckling.

The Marquis of Lorne, who is an old and distinguished student of the University of St. Andrews, has contributed 100 to the fund of the new association for its better endowment and extension.

The Rev. Algernon Boys, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Senior Curate of Faversham, has been appointed Classical Professor in the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates in their order of merit at the open competition held in July, 1878, for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

E. L. Guilding, W. D. J. Pollard, R. M'Donnell, T. O'H. Horsman,* J. L. Sinclair, J. F. Greenwood, H. W. Mitchell, A. F. Poulton, H. J. A. Rowe, W. H. Bowes, R. N. Gamble, R. C. M. Ferguson, E. D. Los, C. G. E. J. Manners, F. H. Lund, W. G. B. Western, M. A. Kerr, J. D. Hunt, E. F. Wade, J. Richardson, Hon. R. J. French, C. H. L. Baskerville, J. M. Fleming, C. R. M'Gregor, E. B. Burton, W. S. Cumming, M. C. R. Lang, G. P. Rankin, G. H. Butcher, J. Mosse, R. K. W. R. Clavell, R. P. S. Barnett, St. G. R. W. E. Burton, E. C. W. M. Kennedy, C. C. Monro, F. W. N. M'Cracken, G. M. Mackenzie, R. P. Grove, H. Hamilton, G. W. Gael,* C. J. O'Brien, R. F. L. Farrar, R. J. Tudway, H. J. Bremner, G. F. Rowcroft, H. T. Godden, T. H. Bairnsfather, W. R. G. Egerton, C. A. R. Blackwell, J. S. Ryall, C. A. Wedderburn, F. W. Ripton, F. S. Le Fanu, J. H. Medlicott, L. Seward, W. H. Rycroft, G. de W. Verner, J. A. H. Reilly, L. R. H. Roberts, A. J. Murray, G. G. Tarry, W. E. Rowe, J. G. Blake, W. J. H. Chawner, G. W. H. Le Feuvre, J. B. H. Carmichael, J. H. Harwood,* V. A. M. Fowler, L. T. Fitzgibbon, E. F. Sulivan, L. E. Cooper, N. C. Perkins, G. G. A. Egerton, E. Berry, W. H. Thackwell, H. S. Marshall, G. H. Weller, T. H. Hunter, A. R. Browning, W. B. Brabazon, R. Kinsaid-Smith, M. E. Loftus, C. W. Bishop, E. Allen, F. D. R. Newbury, F. W. B. Sandon, H. C. Pritchard,* J. H. S. Gibb, G. A. Norcott, F. G. T. Thornton, J. Vans-Agnew, C. H. Hunt, W. K. M'Clintock, C. G. Brittan, F. E. P. Curzon, A. Honywood, H. N. Gaitskell, R. F. Anderson, D. C. F. M'Intyre, D. A. Hamilton, A. Vint, R. E. Philips, M. H. S. J. Saltoun, O. A. Chambers, J. Lampen, R. H. Twigg, F. W. Eagar, J. G. Mayne, E. A. Kettlewell, A. Haynes, A. Fuller, G. Albam, R. F. Hibbert, J. R. H. Oldfield, A. N. Lysaght.* Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India Regiments only.

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination: L. S. Newmarch, F. W. Shaw, O. Ward, L. Brook-Hollinshead, H. A. Stock, L. G. Oliver, J. E. Pierson, J. R. D. Smith, J. E. F. H. Roche, L. Bannington, E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, F. W. Greatrex.

The Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Honorary Queen's Indian Cadets who have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College are:—Queen's Cadets—R. L. Cowper-Coles, T. H. Horne, W. R. Lloyd. C. R. M'Nair. Indian Cadets—A. Beale, E. J. Carter, V. A. Couper, W. A. B. Dennys, W. H. Dobbie, C. G. F. Edwards, F. H. Smalpage. Honorary Queen's Indian Cadets—F. B. Simpson, D. W. Stewart. The following Page of Honour has also passed a qualifying examination for a cadetship in the Royal Military College:—L. G. Drummond.

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—A. H. Brooksbank, G. Brooman, R. G. H. Couper, R. Gifford, H. H. H. Vyse, A. K. Huddart, A. B. Phipps, C. G. H. Sitwell, C. H. de K. Walhouse, J. G. Woodley, R. D. Wynyard.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

J. Stewart, M. Nathan, O. M. R. Thackwell, R. C. O. Stuart, E. T. Young, F. D. V. Wing, F. H. Crampton, G. E. Benson, L. G. Watkins, T. E. Carte, G. S. Mellish, S. E. G. Lawless, E. A. G. Tippinge, D. E. Hoste, H. S. Horne, D'Arcy W. Reeve, N. W. H. Du Boulay, A. Cooper-Key, H. W. W. Barlow, E. Pollock, A. T. Warre, C. T. Head, A. L. Carroll, M. M. Weekes, F. G. Kappey, P. J. T. Lewis, A. V. Briscoe, A. E. A. Butcher, A. B. N. Churchill, H. T. Hawkins, G. F. W. St. John, J. J. M'Mahon, A. L. Molesworth, E. M. Percival, R. F. L. M'Geough Bond, C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, W. L. Brook-Smith, C. H. S. Vores, H. G. Birch, J. S. C. Le Quesne.

The following are the names of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who obtained prizes and certificates at the examination held on the termination of the session 1877-8 at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

First prize (£100 scholarship), Lieutenant H. J. May; second prize (£80 scholarship), Lieutenant R. A. C. Montagu; third prize (£50 scholarship), Captain A. C. Bobilliard, R.M.A.

Honorary certificates have been gained by the following:—Lieutenants J. G. M. Field, F. G. Kirby, C. J. Trower, H. H. Hayes, H. C. A. Baynes, and F. Elton; Captain G. R. Hope; Lieutenants T. M. Scott, G. A. C. Egerton, H. J. Morgan, G. M. Henderson, G. M. Brooke, C. S. Fegan, R. M. T. Hockin, B. J. H. Adamson, R. W. White, B. R. Bradford, W. F. Carslake, W. B. Almack, H. G. Grey, C. H. Coke, G. S. Gunn, H. C. Hawker, J. Brant, H. Pearson, A. N. Heathcote, H. B. Elwyn, R. E. Berkeley, and H. G. W. Thorold.

Certificates on special subjects have also been awarded to Captain J. W. Harrison, R. M., Lieutenants W. C. Reid, G. F. Smith, G. H. Drury, H. J. Jeffreys, James Cuddy, and C. A. F. Waters.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes gained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College in the sessions 1877-8:—

Lawrence Scholarship and Gold Medal, M. Prickett; Brackenbury Medical Scholarship, S. Dingley; Brackenbury Surgical Scholarship, A. Dingley; Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, D. A. King; Senior Scholarship in Science, W. A. Hoyle, W. Overend; Preliminary Open Scholarship in Science, W. A. Hoyle, W. Overend; Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, P. S. Abraham; Jeaffreson Exhibition, G. F. Herringham; Kirke's Gold Medal, C. A. D. Clarke; Bentley Prize, T. W. H. Garland; Hitchen's Prize, H. Smith; Wix Prize, A. C. Buller; Prox. accessit, D. A. King; Practical Anatomy, senior: Foster Prize, W. T. Wyatt, D. D. Day, S. Westcott; 4, W. J. Collins; 5, C. Sanders, E. Rice; 7, E. Cooke, J. Harper, 9; R. Jones, J. E. Risk, 11; G. T. Hockin. Practical Anatomy, junior: Treasurer's Prize, C. L. H. Tripp; 2, J. W. Field; 3, A. C. Roper; 4, J. E. Square; 5, B. Rice; 6, F. J. Short; 7, C. J. Muriel, T. Mudge; 9, W. A. Hoyle.

The Charity Commissioners have determined to promulgate a new scheme in connection with Alleyne's College of God's Gift, Dulwich. The changes aimed at have for their object the improvement of the curriculum of the college.

The prize which Prince Leopold gives annually to the Newport (I.W.) Grammar School has been awarded to Black.

Two open scholarships at the Oxford Military College, of the respective values of £40 and £30, have been awarded to Mr. W. C. A. Radcliffe and Mr. R. E. F. Bullen.

Mr. Benjamin Sharp, M.A., late Hulmeian Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Master of the Royal Grammar School, Caermarthen.

The Rev. Charles Granville Gepp, M.A., has been appointed

to the Head Mastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Stratford-upon-Avon, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Valpy French, D.C.L.

The following have been elected to open exhibitions at Lancing College:—A. Hammond, from Mr. Cornish's, Clevedon School; A. R. Reynolds, from Lancing College; F. R Blagden, from Mr. Malden's, Windlesham House, Brighton. G. J. Pocock has been nominated to the Gladstone Scholarship.

At Crewkerne School the Wynford Exhibition has been awarded to W. B. C. Treasure; and the four Owsley Scholarships have been awarded to T. T. Carlyon, J. A. Devenish, F. J. Tompsett, and W. W. Coombs.

The Shrewsbury School list, which has just been issued, contains a long list of distinctions obtained by old boys during the past year.

OBITUARY.

MR. BAGSHAW.

Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., of Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, London, and Dovercourt, Essex, died on the 14th inst., at his town residence, aged seventy-four. He was only son of John Bagshaw, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dovercourt, M.P., by Rebecca, his first wife, daughter of J. Johnson, Esq. He was formerly a merchant at Calcutta, and after his return sat in Parliament for Harwich from 1857 to 1859. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and served as High Sheriff in 1873. He married, first, in 1841, Georgiana, daughter of Richard Baker, Esq., of Barham House, Herts (which lady died in 1867); and secondly, in 1870, Emma Ann, daughter of Matthew Clark, Esq. Mr. Bagshaw was Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Thomas Steele, LL.D., D.C.L., on the 16th inst., at 35, Sydney-buildings, Bath.

Colonel William Scott Adams, on the 12th inst., at 44, Chester-square, aged seventy-seven.

Richard Howson Lamb, Esq., J.P., on the 12th inst., at Bragborough Hall, Rugby, aged eighty-nine.

Thomas Livesey, Esq., formerly of Chamber Hall, Oldham, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged seventy-seven.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Chalmers, Royal Staff Corps, and Commandant 14th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, on the 11th inst., at 106, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, aged forty-six.

The Rev. William Gell, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, South Pacific, and for nearly twelve years minister of Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, on the 14th inst., at Camden House, Lee Glebe, Blackheath, aged sixty-five.

Colin Lorne Lochnell Campbell, second son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, and grandson of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Lochnell, on the 2nd inst., shot while in action against the Kafflrs.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, formerly Vicar of Wadworth, in the county of York and afterwards Vicar of Merevale, Warwickshire, on the 7th inst., at Brighton, aged sixty-two.

The Rev. Morris Hughes, Rector of Pentraeth, Anglesea, to which he was appointed in 1854, at the age of ninety-six. He was ordained in 1811, and continued in the discharge of his duties until a very short time before his death.

Viva Jane Maria, Lady Martin, widow of Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., on the 5th inst., at 116, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. Lady Martin was the youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Paton. She was married in 1826, and was left a widow in 1874.

Lady Georgina Seymour, widow of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, and mother of the Lord Chamberlain, on the 20th inst., in her apartments at Hampton Court Palace. She was in her eighty-sixth year, and had only been ill a fortnight. She had lived at the palace sixty years.

Thomas Richard Peareth, Esq., late 12th Lancers, at Sandgate, on the 13th inst., in his thirty-first year. He was fourth son of William Peareth, Esq., of Usworth House, in the county of Durham, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hernsted Park, in the county of Kent, M.P.

Rear-Admiral James Dirom, on the 12th inst., at his residence in Annan, aged sixty-three. He entered the Navy in 1829, and served in the expedition to the Baltic in August and September, 1854; and afterwards, sailing to the Black Sea, took part in the naval operations against Sebastopol, and at the capture of Kertch and Kinburn in 1855. He retired from active service after the conclusion of the Crimean War, and was promoted a retired Rear-Admiral in June, 1874.

Captain Edwin A. Porcher, R.N., late in command of her Majesty's ship Sparrowhawk, suddenly, at Homburgh, on the 13th inst., aged fifty-three. He entered the Navy in 1838, and served as First Lieutenant of the Esk in the Baltic expedition of 1855, including the naval operations against Sweaborg. He was subsequently First Lieutenant of the Hibernia flag-ship at Malta, from 1857 to 1862, when he was promoted, afterwards commanding the Sparrowhawk on the Pacific station from 1865 to 1868. He was promoted to Captain in October, 1868.

The Rev. Charles Henry Barham, M.A., J.P. for the counties of Pembroke and Westmorland, and formerly Rector of Barming, Kent, and of Kirkby More, Westmorland, on the 15th inst., at his seat, Trecwn, near Haverfordwest, aged seventy. He was the youngest son of the late Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet, and sat in Parliament for Appleby from May to November, 1832. He married, first, 1836, Elizabeth Maria, daughter of William Boyd Ince, Esq., of Ince, in the county of Lancaster; and secondly, 1863, Ellen Catharine, daughter of Edward T. Massy, Esq., of Cottesmore, in the county of Pembroke.

Yesterday week the Eurydice was cleared of all the remaining bodies. Upwards of 120 have now been recovered, the number including six officers.

Lord Rosebery has remitted 10 per cent on the rents of his tenantry due for last year. In writing to his factor, his Lordship says:—"A succession of bad years culminating in what was almost a famine year constitute so exceptional a state of things that I feel compelled to disregard for once my conviction that such remissions are wrong in principle."

The Government authorities have granted permission for the erection of a second pier on the long stretch of esplanade at Southsea. The site of the new structure is at East Southsea, and it will command a very fine sea view. The directors, of whom Colonel E. Galt, J.P., is chairman, have accepted the tender of Messrs. Head, Wrightson, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, who have engaged to complete it within nine months. Its entire length will be 580 ft., including a large pier-head of octagon shape 145 ft. in diameter. Mr. George Rake, of Southsea and Portsea, is the engineer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S J (Bradford).—If you said "J'adoube" at the moment of touching the piece you were not bound to move it.

Chessophile (Ossett).—Your best course is to write to the publishers, 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

R J S (Paraiba, Brazil).—Your solution of No. 1791 is correct.

Waldenburg (Lindau).—Too simple in construction. Such a device as "Castles" in a two-move position presents no problem to the modern solver.

A S (Wildhad).—We are obliged for your courtesy, but the game inclosed in your letter has been frequently published, and the problem is much too elementary. Mr. Morphy resides in New Orleans. He was born in June, 1837.

H B (Berlin).—Your proposed solution of No. 1796 is correct but that of No. 1797 is not so. In reply to 1. B to R 4th Black can play 1. P to B 4th.

P Le P and Lelie.—We shall examine the position and report the result.

Ernest G (Southampton).—In castling on the Queen's side you must move the King to Q B sq and the Rook to Q sq.

J H (Queen's-square).—We have not space for all the variations springing from such a position. The following, which is the main line of play, will help you. Black plays, K takes Kt, B to Q 3rd (ch); 22. R to Kt sq, R takes P (ch); 23. K takes R, Q to Kt 5th (ch); 24. K to B sq, R takes Kt (ch); and, Waldenburg of Lindau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1796 received from C J Ellison, G M B W, Tonks, G E Marr, W Lesson, J Hunter, Dabbshill, Emile Frau, M H Hind, Neworth, S D Bessell, R H Brooks, and Waldenburg of Lindau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1799 received from L Sharswood, Curiosa, R Gray, T Edgar, S R of Leeds, C S Cox, A R G, D Leslie C Darragh, J F Spiers, L S D, Americaine, Lammas, St J E, E Esmonde, Lenora and Leon, R Schofield, T W Hope, S Threlfall, Dorothy, T Greenbank, G Foxbrooke, T Edgar, N Brock, Elsie, M Whitley, J Wontcene, J S W, M Rees, E Worsley, P le Page, E P Vulliamy, Lesson, A Wood, East Marden, John B W (Woodfield), T R Judson, Coplapino, N Rumbelow, C G Ellison, Abdul Kechlin, Tombstones, Waldenburg of Lindau, E L G, S D Bessell, Dabbshill, B Phelan, C E Marr, Chessophile, C Meyer, J Hunter, G H V, E H H V, Herewand, W S B, R H Brooks, Trial, Constance E, S Strype, J R Padston, Ned Nurca, Pretextat, Second Life Guards, Lulu, and W G Webb.

Solution of Problem No. 1798.

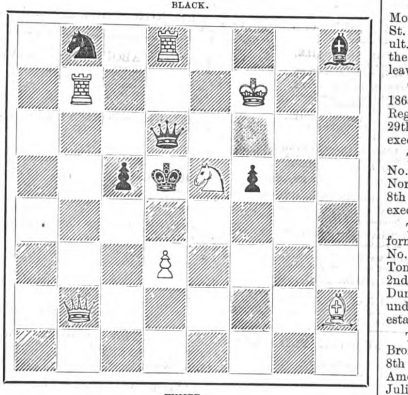
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th	B takes Kt *
2. Q to K Kt 3rd	B takes Q, or aught
3. B or Q mates accordingly.	

* If 1. R takes Kt, then 2. Q to K 7th (ch); and if 1. B takes P, then 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1801.

By the Rev. W. Lesson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played in the first-class Tourney of the above society between Mr. Thobold, the winner of the first prize, and Professor Wayte.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	15. B takes K R P (ch)	
2. P to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	The impetuosity of the attack that follows here carries everything before it, and is highly characteristic of Mr. Thorold's vigorous style.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. B to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	15.	K takes B
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	16. P to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd
7. Kt to K 5th	Castles	17. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	18. K R to Kt sq	P to Q 5th
		19. R to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th

Black, of course, acted wisely in not taking the K Kt P with the Bishop, as that line of play would have given White a fine attack upon the castled King.

9. Kt to Kt 4th	Kt to B 3rd	Intending to play P to K B 4th, and sacrifice the Kt when the adverse Pawn is advanced to Kt 6th. There does not seem to be any better resource.	
10. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 4th		
11. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	20. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
12. Castles (Q R)	P to Q Kt 4th	21. R to R 3rd	P takes B (ch)
13. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt	22. K to Kt sq	P to B 4th
14. P to K Kt 4th	P to B 5th	23. P to Kt 6th, and wins.	

A Game played in the same Tourney between Mr. Fisher and Professor Wayte.—(*King's Bishop's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7.	P to K Kt 4th
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	Black takes prompt advantage of White's two last moves.	
3. Q to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd		
4. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	8. Kt to R 2nd	R to K Kt sq
5. Kt to B 3rd		9. P to Q 3rd	P to Kt 5th
	P to K B 4th, at this point, forms the Lopez Gambit. That line of play was probably considered too hazardous for a tourney encounter, and the move in the text, or perhaps P to Q 3rd, appear to be the best at White's command.	10. P takes P	Kt takes P at Kt 5th
		11. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 3rd
		12. B to K 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
		13. B to Q sq	
5.	P to Q 3rd	His best resource here appears to be B takes B; but Black in any case retains the attack with a fine game.	
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd		
7. P to K R 3rd		13.	B takes B
Whether this move proceeds from caution or timidity it is equally objectionable, for it only attack at the weakest point of the field. White, we think, would have done better by developing his forces on the Queen's side.		14. P takes B	Kt takes P
		15. Kt to R 4th	Q to Kt 6th
		16. Q to R 5th	Kt takes B
		17. P takes Kt	B to Kt 5th, and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between Mr. G. C. Heywood, the well-known composer of chess problems, and Mr. W. N. Potter, in which the latter yielded the large odds of a Knight and the Pawn and two moves alternately, has just been brought to a conclusion. In the course of the match ten games were played, Mr. Potter scoring three and drawing two at the odds of a Knight, and each side scoring two and one draw at the Pawn and two moves.

Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, and Pierce, the judges in the tourney of the British Problem Association, have awarded the prizes to the sets bearing the mottoes "Ex sudore voluptas" and "Anything," in the order named. The best single problems are pronounced to be as follow—in two moves, No. 1, of "Home, sweet home;" in three moves, No. 1, of "Qui se ressemble s'assemble;" in four moves, No. 3, of "Es giebt," &c. The award will remain open until Sept. 12 next, when it will become final, should no objections be raised regarding the accuracy or originality of the problems in the interval. Eleven sets were contributed to this tourney, and the judges inform us that eight of these were found to contain one or more unsound problems. Inaccurate compositions have always been too numerous in problem tournaments; but we cannot call to mind any former competition that presented such an average as this, and we do not believe it is any indication of the standard of accuracy among English composers. Two of the correct sets are referred to above; the third is "Home, sweet home," which secured the special prize for the best two-move problem, and is therefore ineligible for the prize provided for the third best set. This sum is consequently reserved for future competition.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1872) with two codicils (dated June 13, 1876, and July 28, 1877) of Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, M.P., of Leeds Castle, Kent, who died on May 31 last at the Commons House of Parliament, Westminster, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Right Hon. John George Dodson, M.P., and Frederick Iltid Nicholl, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wykeham Martin, £1000, all his horses, carriages, wines and liquors, and other specific bequests; to Miss Emma Martha Ayton, formerly governess to his son, an annuity of £60 for life; to his uncle, the Rev. Francis William Wykeham Martin, £200; to his executors, £200 each, free of duty, and they are to receive certain annual sums in addition as trustees and for the management of his settled estates; and to his servants who have been two years in his service at the time of his decease two years' wages. All his real estate is devised to his executors, in the first place, for the purpose of keeping up and preserving them, for which object a sum of not more than £3000 per annum is to be spent; and, in the next place, to pay to his son, Cornwallis Philip Wykeham Martin, during the life of his mother, £2000 per annum; subject thereto, he settles all his estates to the use of his wife for life, and then to his said son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to their seniorities in tail. The residue of his personalty is given upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate.

The will (dated July 1, 1876) of the Rev. Francis John Eyre, late of Sandhurst Lodge, Tonbridge Wells, who died on June 3 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Anne Louisa Eyre, the widow, Brownlow Poulter, and the Rev. John George Gresson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500; to his executors, Mr. Poulter and the Rev. J. G. Gresson, £200 each; to his daughter, Sophia Frances, the income of £10,000 during the life of his wife; to his wife his residence with the furniture and effects for life, and on her death the same are to go to his said daughter. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then for his said daughter for life, and upon her death as she shall appoint.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of the Venerable Hugh Morgan, Vicar of Rhyl, and Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Anna Maria Morgan, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1863) with a codicil (dated June 30, 1865) of General Harry Thomson, late of Park-square West, Regent's Park, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Miss Jane P. Thomson, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £9000.

The will (dated Jan. 15, 1877) of Mr. James Wilson, late of No. 3, Blomfield-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, and of Craster, Northumberland, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Henry Barrett and Aaron Howey, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated May 4, 1876) of Mr. Henry Mitford Boodle, formerly of No. 6, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, and of No. 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, but late of Camerton, Tonbridge Wells, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Henry Trelawny Boodle, the son, and Frederick Dumergue, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Fanny Boodle.

The will (dated July 3, 1878) of Mr. Charles John Bythesea Brome, late of Heavitree, near Exeter, who died on the 8th ult., was proved in London on the 5th inst. by Miss Amelia Cecilia Brome, Miss Agnes Mary Brome, and Miss Julia Bythesea Brome, the daughters, the executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The Renfrew Town Council has resolved to buy five acres of land on the Elderslie estate, for the formation of a harbour.

Until the return of her Majesty from Scotland in November the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Tickets can be obtained by applying personally at Collin's Library, Castle-hill. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Under the Red Ensign. By Thomas Gray. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
The Physical System of the Universe: An Outline of Physiography. By Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., H.M. Geological Survey. (Daldy.)
The Lord's Host; or, Lessons from the Book of Joshua. By the Rev. G. W. Bethune, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)
Leisure Hours: Verses. By M. A. T. Sandys. (Pickering and Co.)
The Child of the Desert. By the Hon. C. S. Vereker. 3 v. (Chapman and Co.)
Ballads. By the Lady Middleton. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
Lyrics and Landscapes, &c. By Guy Roslyn. (Moxon.)
The Method of Law: An Essay on the Statement and Arrangement of the Legal Standard of Conduct. By James H. Monahan, Q.C. (Macmillan.)
Homo Sum. A Novel. By Georg Ebers. From the German of Clara Bell. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Hands, Not Hearts. By Lady Isabella Schuster. (Chapman and Hall.)
France: South Half; or, France beyond the Loire, with Parts of Italy and Spain, their Summer Resorts and Wintering Stations. Maps and Plans. Second Edition. By C. B. Black. (Adam and Charles Black.)
One Hundred Holy Songs, Carols, and Sacred Ballads. Original, and Suitable for Music. (Longmans and Co.)
William Tell. A Drama by Schiller. Translated into English Verse by Rev. E. Massie. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
Carmelin. By the Author of "Mary Castle." 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Agriculture and Peasantry of Eastern Russia. By Henry Ling Rain. (Baillière, Tindall, and Co.)
Salvia Richmond. A Novel. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Verney Court. An Irish Novel. By M. Nethercott. 2 vols. (Remington.)
Tales from the Old Dramatists. By Marmaduke E. Browne, M.A. (Remington and Co.)
The Gamekeeper at Home. Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
The New Paul and Virginia; or, Positivism on an Island. By W. H. Mallock. (Chatto and Windus.)
Uppingham-by-the-Sea. A Narrative of the Year at Borth. By J. H. S. (Macmillan and Co.)
Characteristics of Leigh Hunt, as exhibited in "Leigh Hunt's London Journal," 1834-5. By L. Cross. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
Diplomatic Sketches: Count Beust. By "An Outsider." (Bentley and Sons.)
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The Nabob. A Story of Parisian Life and Manners. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by E. Clavequin. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
Molly Bawn. By the Author of "Phyllis." 3 v. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
"Les Origines de la France Contemporaine:" The Revolution. By H. A. Taine, D.C.L. Translated by John Durand. Vol. I. (Daldy and Co.: Diderot and the Encyclopedists. By John Morley. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Mine is Thine. A Novel. By Laurence W. M. Lockhart. 3 vols. (Blackwoods.)
Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vol. IX., 1877-8. (Sampson Low and Co.)
A Month in the Midlands. By G. Bowers. Hunting Illustrations. Plates hand-coloured. New Edition. (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.)
Hillford-on-Aire. By Martin Weld. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Physical Training: Practical and Theoretical. By "Amator." Second Edition. (Howard and Co., St. Bride-street.)

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INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

"The fever here is increasing. Captain Bawson, the acting Commandant, is down with it, and also Captain Hill, of the Goorkas, and about a dozen of his company. Unquestionably Nicosia is extremely unhealthy."

After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to the contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of WARDING OFF FEVERS and MALARIOUS DISEASES, but as a REMEDY FOR and PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS of EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health was UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the COMMENCEMENT of ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy: by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2044.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES OF DALMATIA: STREET SCENE IN RAGUSA.—SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Douglas Castle, the Lady Dunglass, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 25th inst., at Wheathampstead House, Vicountess Kilcoursie, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 33, Elvaston-place, the Lady St. Leonards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at San Francisco, California, by the Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., of St. John's Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, George Darsie, of Anstruther, Fifeshire, to Mrs. Tetuanuiraiaiteriaiatea Salmon Brander, of Tahiti, Society Islands.

On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Eastham, by the Rev. W. E. Torr, assisted by the Rev. B. Storrs, the Rev. George Wyndham Knight Bruce, eldest son of Lewis Bruce Knight Bruce, of Rivermead, Sunbury, and 9, Emperor's-gate, S.W., to Louisa (Lillie), younger daughter of John Torr, M.P., of Caslett Park, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

On the 25th inst., at Sheerness, Clara, wife of Edwin A. Lang, H.M. Dockyard, younger daughter of the late Joseph Hodgson, Esq., surgeon, Spitsl-square, London.

On the 21st inst., Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq., of Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L. for that county, and late H.E.I.C.'s service, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 21st inst., at Arden House, Dumbartonshire, Eliza Pinkerton, wife of Sir James Lumsden of Arden. Friends will kindly accept of this the only intimation.

On the 20th inst., at Compton, Quebec, Canada, Joseph Lougee, J.P., Major Militia, one day before his 88th anniversary.

On the 26th inst., at Castleham, Hollington, Hastings, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Alderman Stone, aged 52 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xviii.; 1 Cor. xi. 17. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xix. or xxi.; Mark St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Missouri; 3.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. St. James's, closed. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Waite H. Stirling, D.D., Lord Bishop of the Falkland Isles; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. Charles Robertson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Missouri, U.S.A.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Partridge-shooting begins. Thames International Regatta (last day). Liverpool Autumn Exhibition of Pictures opened in Walker Art-Gallery.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Moon's first quarter, 8.26 p.m. Races: Richmond, Warwick. Rowing: Grove Park Rowing Club. Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, Lancaster (three days.).

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The Present French Republic proclaimed, 1870. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Bicester Agricultural Society Show.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Old Bartholomew's Day. Croydon Races.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Dr. R. Wyatt born, 1714. Wreck of the Forfarshire: many lives saved by Grace Darling and her father, in a coble, 1838.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Hospital Saturday in London. Rowing: Curlew Rowing Club. Yachting: Thames Sailing Clubs, Hampton.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. (next morning).	Highest in 1 hour, Half to 10 A.M. (next morning).	Rain.
	Inches	°	°	0-10		°	°		Miles.	In.	In.
August 21	29·987	59·8	50·4	·73	9	69·0	52·7	E.	203	0·090	
22	29·841	61·3	52·5	·77	9	69·9	56·1	E.	426	0·580	
23	29·464	61·9	59·6	·93	8	70·1	57·8	E. S. SE.	266	0·610	
24	29·415	60·6	59·3	·95	9	68·0	57·8	NE. NW.	91	0·410	
25	29·486	57·9	57·1	·97	—	67·1	53·9	NW. W. SSW.	101	0·530	
26	29·481	61·0	56·0	·85	—	70·3	51·8	SSW.	61	0·090	
27	29·643	61·9	57·2	·85	6	70·3	58·5	SSW. S. SW.	269	0·095	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·010	29·909	29·495	29·412	29·488	29·461	29·644
Temperature of Air	61·2°	65·5°	65·2°	64·8°	60·4°	64·0°	62·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	55·3°	58·3°	62·0°	61·7°	58·6°	59·9°	54·0°
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	ESE.	N.	W.	SSW.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 25	4 44	5 5	5 25	5 47	6 10	6 35	7 3	7 35	8 15	9 0	9 50	10 48	11 20

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

OF

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"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

In answer to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, containing the COLOURED PICTURE "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," from a painting by T. K. Pelham, has been reprinted, and that a few copies are still on sale.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

A ground swell following a storm is very natural, highly inconvenient, but seldom dangerous. Excited passions, even when the main cause of them has been removed, subside but slowly, and every here and there, sustained by local influences, continue for some time to exert their unabated force. The Treaty of Berlin, although happily averting a European War, has not yet succeeded—nor, indeed, could it have been expected to succeed—in neutralising all the destructive forces which had been called into play by the state of affairs with which it dealt. The public will regret this, but will hardly be surprised at it. It somewhat retards a return to the settled confidence so indispensable for the revival of commercial enterprise, and it prolongs in some places the bitter strife and bloodshed which it was fondly hoped would quickly come to an end. But it can hardly be said with truth to threaten the general tranquillity of Europe. We may, perhaps, be permitted briefly to advert to those causes of disturbance which, although it may be hoped they have spent their main force, have not wholly ceased to operate in connection with the Eastern Question.

We begin with India. It is becoming anxious. The Government of the Viceroy may be described as troubled with apprehensive forebodings. An Envoy from Russia, it seems, has been received with special honour by the Ameer of Cabul. Nothing was known in India of his mission until after the object of it—whatever that may have been—was accomplished. Of course, it opened out a prospect of Russian influence in Afghanistan, seriously to be deprecated by the ruling authority in Calcutta. There have been incidents during the last four or five years which have irritated the Ameer against the British name. They do not in the least militate against the honour, or the straightforwardness, of the Indian Administration, but they account for the secret enmity of Shere Ali, the occupant of the Afghan Throne. In ordinary times, they would probably have been left to perish of neglect, and the wrath of the Ameer would scarcely have obtained even a momentary recognition. But it is hardly wonderful that the appearance of a Russian Envoy at Cabul, and the ostentatiously friendly character of his reception there, suggested the importance of initiating a policy of counteraction, and of dispatching to the capital of Afghanistan an Indo-British Mission, having for its object the re-establishment of British influence at the Court of the Ameer. Events, however, have subsequently transpired, or occurred, which deprived the occasion of almost everything which gave to it a menacing appearance. The action of the Russian Envoy at Cabul has been admitted by the Government at St. Petersburg as having resulted from the prospect of a war between Russia and England. In some sense, it was a counter-move to the transport of Indian Native Troops to Malta. Its aggressive meaning has been effaced by the Berlin Treaty. It has now lost its practical import, and the objects which it was intended to subserve have ceased to exist. But, in addition to this, events at Cabul have occurred to offer special facilities for effecting a reconciliation with the present ruler of Afghanistan and with his probable successor. The next move is in the hands of the Indian Government, and there is a reasonable hope that, for the present at least, and for a time to come, it may bring to a close a dangerous state of relations on the frontiers of India, which would have greatly facilitated a collision between England and Russia.

We now revert to Europe. The obstruction thrown in the way of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria cannot fail to be regarded with regret, and still more so the secret countenance evidently ministered by the Porte in aid of that obstruction. It is clear, and it might have been so from the beginning, that the ascendancy of the land proprietary class in Bosnia would not be surrendered without a struggle, or, at any rate, without diplomatic efforts calculated to soothe down affronted pride. The Porte can hardly be acquitted in this affair of double dealing. The ruling Pashas have evidently been too strong for the Sultan—the oligarchy for the Monarch. They have, however, failed in their design. They have roused the anger as well as wounded the Imperial susceptibilities of Austria. They have no chance of success. They are fast losing even their claims to easy terms. No doubt they can still prolong resistance and inflict upon the Austro-Hungarian Government severe but temporary embarrassment. But Europe looks on the course they are pursuing, not only without sympathy, but with utter condemnation; and they have not the slightest ground for hoping that by protracting the contest they will kindle a European conflagration.

Then comes Greece. The invitation of the Powers represented at Berlin to the Government of the Sultan to rectify the frontier of that little kingdom in accordance with a suggestive sketch of their own, subscribed although it was by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries and ratified by the Sultan, has not been acted upon, has been practically protested against, has been, as it were, sent back for revision. Of course, this will not do. The Powers represented at Berlin will hard ly permit their decision to be thus trifled with. France and Italy are not likely to look upon the affront, and England ought not, with tame acquiescence. We have little doubt that in this case the Porte will eventually listen to reason. Our own Government is surely pledged to see to the realisation of the scanty terms to which their Plenipotentiaries succeeded in reducing the more generous, though it may be the less politic, proposals of France. Turkey, as is her wont—and, indeed, as is the wont of all Orientals—grimaces for a time at the nauseous medicine she well knows she will be obliged to swallow. We need not wonder; we may exercise patience, but there can be no sufficient room for fearing that in this case, as in others, the will of combined Europe will not be complied with.

As to the surrender of Batoum to the Russians, it may be looked upon as in principle accomplished. The Lazes will perhaps cause no little suffering, and in the process of their resistance may be destroyed. But Constantinople will do nothing to help them. It pledged Batoum to Russia by the Treaty of San Stefano, and England, although it succeeded in modifying the terms, tacitly acquiesced in the pledge. One can only lament that might so often tramples right under foot. We are not sure, however, that in this instance humanity will lose much by the transfer of Batoum as a commercial port to Russian hands. Altogether there seems to be a fair likelihood of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty being within a moderate time reduced to facts. How far they will conduce to the peaceful and happy development of the races to which they apply remains to be seen. We shall not venture to anticipate.

THE COURT.

The Queen, previously to her departure from Osborne, gave an interview to General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., and Captain Edwards, Royal Engineers, his aide-de-camp, was presented to her Majesty. Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, and Captain Erskine, her Majesty's ship Boadicea (guardship at Cowes), dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty received visits on the day of her departure from the King and Queen of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne at six o'clock p.m. yesterday week for Broxmouth Park, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, on her way to Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, Sir W. Jenner, Lord Bridport, the Hon. A. Yorke, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, the Hon. Miss Lascelles, and Miss Bauer. The Royal party embarked on board the steam-yacht Alberta, Staff-Commander Balliston, and crossed to Clarence Yard, Gosport, whence her Majesty travelled in a state saloon by a special train of the London and North-Western Railway Company over the South-Western and Great Western lines to Banbury, where a stay of twenty minutes was made for tea, and at 10.41 the journey was resumed, viâ Leamington and Birmingham, to the Bushbury junction of the North-Western line, and continued northwards. The Queen arrived at Dunbar at a quarter to nine on Saturday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont, Sir James and Lady Susan Grant-Suttie, Master Ker and Master Bertie Ker, Provost Brand, the magistrates and Town Council of Dunbar, the Earl of Haddington, the Lord Lieutenant and the Sheriff of the county, Mr. John Stirling, chairman of the North British Railway Company, Sir William Miller, and other directors of the company. The route to Broxmouth Park, a distance of a mile and a half, was lined by the Haddington Artillery Volunteers, the East Lothian Yeomanry, a body of special constables, the county constabulary, and the members of the several local associations. The inhabitants of the district greeted her Majesty with the utmost enthusiasm, which was gracefully acknowledged by her, the parish church Sunday scholars, who were ranged on a stand, being specially noticed. At noon the Provost presented an address from the Town Council at the castle for the Queen. In the afternoon her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, accompanied by her host and hostess and their various guests, visited Dunbar; the Royal cortége was escorted by a troop of East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Houstoun, the Lord Lieutenant of the county being in attendance on horseback. The town was en fête, the floral and other decorations being artistically carried out, and the loyalty of the people most demonstrative. The Queen drove through the principal streets and into the Castle Park, where she inspected the ruins of the ancient fortress. Her Majesty afterwards drove out, and was met by the Gipsy Queen, Esther Faa Blythe, whose tribe was encamped in a field near Dunbar. Esther, with her subjects, raised a hearty cheer, which the Queen acknowledged especially to the Gipsy Queen. The drive was continued past Belhaven Paper Works and through the village of Westburn to the policies of Bell, the property of Lady Nisbet Hamilton, and through its grounds, thence by Sir George Warrender's estate of Lochend to Broxmouth.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Broxmouth House by the Rev.

Robert Buchanan, minister of Dunbar. Mr. Buchanan was presented to her Majesty. The Queen drove in the afternoon to Dunglass Castle, the seat of Sir Basil Hall, Bart., and through its policies, returning to Broxmouth by way of Innerwick, Thurston, and Barney Hill, the seat of Sir William Miller. The Earl of Haddington joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, drove to Tyninghame, the residence of the Earl of Haddington, and to the ruins of Tantallon Castle, where she was received by Sir Hew and Lady Hamilton Dalrymple. Sir David Baird was presented to the Queen. On the way through Dunbar 500 girls were ranged on each side of the principal streets and strewed flowers on the path. Her Majesty planted a cedar-tree in Broxmouth Park in commemoration of her visit. The Queen left Broxmouth in the evening. The Earl of Haddington was in attendance on horseback, and a guard of the Haddington Artillery Volunteers was drawn up at the station, the road was lined with torchbearers and the town illuminated, and her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, in the Dunbar roads, burned blue lights at sea. The Queen took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Dunbar railway station, and proceeded by special train en route for Balmoral. Her Majesty was much gratified by the loyalty displayed on the occasion of her visit to Broxmouth, and by the beauty of the surrounding country.

The Queen arrived at Ballater at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was met by Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, of Kintail. A guard of honour, a company of the 79th Highlanders, under Captain Gordon, was in attendance. The Royal party drove in open carriages to Balmoral.

Her Majesty charged Viscount Torrington to present her Order of Victoria and Albert to the Queen of the Belgians on the occasion of the silver wedding of the King and Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold sent wreaths of flowers and immortelles to be placed upon the coffin of the late Madame Van de Weyer at her funeral at Windsor.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps is Maid of Honour in Waiting, and General Viscount Bridport has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark visited the wreck of the Eurydice on Saturday last, proceeding from Cowes in the turret-ship Thunderer. They made a close examination of the ship, and clambered on to the top side of the wreck, which lies on its starboard bilge at an angle of 39 deg.; and here the means to be adopted for canting the Eurydice on to her port bilge for caulking her lee side were explained. The Prince, with the King of Denmark and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, paid a visit to Portsmouth on Monday, and made a tour of inspection of the dockyard. The Princess, with her children, pays daily visits to the Queen of Denmark at Lisburn House.

Prince and Princess Christian left Cumberland Lodge on Monday en route for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses intend to return to England about the middle of October.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were compelled to vacate their residence on Sunday week at Kissingen in consequence of an extensive fire having broken out in close contiguity to it, and which continued to rage during the night. The Marquis and the Duke of Cambridge were most active in removing the property, not only from the Princess's residence, but from the adjacent houses. The Princess was obliged to remain in a small room at the Kurhaus during the night.

The annual gathering of the Cambrian Archæological Association was held last week at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire.

The Orleans Club, Twickenham, will be closed for the winter season on Monday next, Sept. 2.

It is announced that, the resignation of Mr. Justice Keogh having been accepted, the seat on the Irish Bench has been accepted by Mr. Gibson, Q.C., Attorney-General for Ireland.

The annual harvest-home at the Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill, was held on Wednesday. Three hundred boys participated in the entertainments, which were witnessed by a large number of friends of the society.

The Isle of Thanet Flower Show, held at Mr. Hannam's Park, at St. Peter's, on Wednesday, was attended by a large number of visitors. Among those present were Messrs. Pemberton and Deedes, the two members for East Kent, and Sir George Bowyer, M.P.

An Eisteddfod was held at Llanwrtyd Wells on Monday. The principal choirs and bands in Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and other counties in Wales took part in the contest. Miss Hattie Davis, Miss Jeannie Lewis, and Eos Morlais were among the vocalists. Dr. Morgan, of Llanelly, was conductor. The adjudicators were Mr. Owen, of Chester, and Mrs. Watson, of Llanwrtydd Hall. There was a large attendance, both of English and Welsh. Mr. Arthur Morgan was president.

The autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began on Monday at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, M.P., the president of the association, occupied the chair. Upwards of 150 delegates, representing the whole of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, were present. They were welcomed to the town by the Mayor (Alderman Mappin), the Master Cutler (Alderman Ward), and the president of the Sheffield Chamber (Mr. W. K. Peace). An introductory address was delivered by the president, who expressed an opinion that great benefit would result from the appointment of a Minister of the first rank to attend to commercial interests, and of a Minister under him to attend to agriculture. A resolution urging the Government to maintain the principle of free trade in the negotiation of foreign treaties having been adopted unanimously, the Sheffield Chamber submitted a motion asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the decline of the foreign trade of the country. This motion was carried by a majority of 27 to 23, which the chairman said was too small to enable the associated chambers to take action upon the resolution. Another resolution agreed to was that a deputation should wait upon the Prime Minister to urge upon him the necessity of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—On Wednesday a resolution was adopted against the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill. With respect to the cost of foreign telegrams, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Postmaster-General and present a report that might be considered at the telegraphic conference next year. Resolutions were passed against the present system of paying factory surgeons, and in favour of the Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill. In the evening the Mayor (Alderman Mappin) gave a dinner, which was attended by nearly 400 gentlemen. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., replied on behalf of the House of Commons, and advised the association to endeavour to bring about a universal commercial law. Mr. Mundella, M.P., and others also responded.

The Extra Supplement.

ELY CATHEDRAL.

We present, in the large Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement this week, a view of the majestic Cathedral of Ely, which was visited by the British Archæological Association during their late Congress at Wisbech. This week, their proceedings were brought to a close, after an interesting visit to Cambridge on Monday last. Ely, a city of eight or nine thousand people, and a Bishop's see, is about seventy miles from London, sixteen beyond Cambridge, and twenty-seven from the sea at Lynn Regis. It is the capital of the district called the Isle of Ely, which comprises the northern part of Cambridgeshire, and which formerly was rather a group of small islands, a sort of inland archipelago, surrounded or interspersed with lakes and fens, than a single island of that name. We refer to the valuable new book mentioned in our last, "The Fen-Land," by Messrs. S. H. Miller and Sydney Skertchly, for ample description and history of that remarkable district. Ely Cathedral occupies the site of a monastery founded in the year 673 by Princess Etheldreda (Audrey), daughter of a King of the East Angles, and widow first of Tondbert, the Saxon Prince of the South Fens, secondly of Egfrid, King of Northumberland. She endowed her convent, both of monks and nuns, with all the lands of the Isle of Ely, bequeathed to her by her first husband. After the Norman Conquest, the party of English led by Hereward, still standing in arms against the Conqueror, made their Camp of Refuge in this neighbourhood, trusting to its natural defences of marsh and mere. King William I. appointed a relative of his own, Simeon, Prior of Winchester, to be Abbot of Ely, by whom, in 1083, the building of the oldest, or Norman, part of the existing church was begun, and this was carried on by Abbot Richard, son of the Earl of Clare.

Under King Henry I. the Abbey was converted into an Episcopal See, which was erected in 1109, its first occupant being Bishop Hervé Le Breton, translated from the diocese of Bangor. Among the succeeding Bishops were several men of mark; Bishop Nigel, nephew to the powerful Bishop Roger of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom; Bishop William Longchamp, Chancellor and Grand Justiciary under Richard I., and the stout opponent of John; Bishop Eustace, who took an active part in John's dispute with the Barons; Bishop Hotham, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Edward II.; and one of still greater eminence, Bishop Morton, who was the chief agent in overthrowing Richard III. and bringing in Henry Tudor, and who became Archbishop of Canterbury. Since the Reformation, likewise, the see of Ely has been held by several distinguished Churchmen.

The Cathedral is well described in a neat "Handbook" published by Messrs. T. A. Hills and Son, Minster Place, Ely, the tenth edition of which was issued last year. There is a more elaborate treatise, "The Architectural History of Ely Cathedral," by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, Minor Canon, and one of older date, by the Rev. James Bentham. Upon the occasion, in October, 1873, of the bis-sexcentenary celebration of Ethelreda's foundation of Ely Abbey, Dean Merivale compiled a memorial volume (also published by Messrs. T. A. Hills and Son), which contains all the speeches, lectures, sermons, and other addresses delivered at that festival, with a full report of the proceedings, and an account of the works for the restoration of the sacred building. Sir Gilbert Scott's lecture upon its architectural characteristics may here be consulted with advantage.

The view drawn by our Artist, Mr. S. Read, is taken from the north-west, showing the gap left by the fall of the north transept tower, at what date is not certainly known. The corresponding transept tower on the south side is seen, to the right hand of the great tower, rising above the roof of the west front. In the eastward part of the building, a beautiful octagonal structure, of moderate height, marks the junction of the nave with the choir, here crossed by the great transept, which is chiefly Norman, and the most ancient portion of the Cathedral. To the left hand in our view, and thus situated, not as usual, east of the choir, but parallel with the choir on its north side, is the Lady Chapel, which was originally the shrine of St. Etheldreda. The entire length of the cathedral is 565 ft., which is greater than that of any other Gothic church in Europe; and if the Lady Chapel were in the ordinary position, behind the choir, the whole edifice would be 100 ft. longer. The nave, 203 ft. long, 72 ft. 6 in. wide, including the aisles, and 72 ft. high, is of late Norman construction. Its ceiling has recently been adorned with a series of paintings on wood, representing Bible history subjects, by two accomplished amateurs, the late Mr. Styleman Le Strange, of Hunstanton, and Mr. Gambier Parry. The great tower, and also the two transept towers near the west end, were probably built by Bishop Geoffrey Riddell, in the latter part of the twelfth century; but the upper turrets are of Perpendicular style. The noblest feature, however, of the whole Cathedral is the central octagonal structure, which was built in about twenty years, from 1321 to 1342, by Prior Alan of Walsingham, in place of the old central tower of the Norman Abbot Simeon, which had suddenly fallen. The octagon is so arranged as to take in the entire breadth of the church, including the aisles both of nave and choir; its interior presents four large and four smaller arches, with lofty clustered shafts to support a ribbed vaulting of timber, and the lantern above all. This is said to be unique in Gothic architecture. Part of the choir, and the Lady Chapel also, which is of unusual dimensions and very beautiful, are of the same period, the first half of the fourteenth century. There is, perhaps, no cathedral in Great Britain which displays more adequately the characteristics of different stages in the progress of ecclesiastical architecture than this Cathedral of Ely, the Queen of the East Anglian Fenland.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Another of the remaining sketches by our Special Artist late in South Africa, which we have called "Reminiscences of the Kaffir War," finds place among the Engravings in this Number. It is that of the departure of Governor Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from the eastern frontier, at King William's Town, to the colonial capital city, Capetown. His Excellency has just now closed the Session of the Legislative Assembly at Capetown, where he, in the name of the Government, specially commended to the constituencies at the ensuing elections the necessity of a united South Africa for purposes of defence, commerce, civilisation, and progress. The interests of all the colonies and States, he urged, were one, and he hoped the country would give no uncertain answer upon the most important subject ever submitted to its judgment. The latest reports from the frontier show that some still think that the Kaffir rebellion is not yet quite extinguished; but official information does not warrant such a conclusion. Another chief, Delima, with his followers, has surrendered at Mount Coke, and the disarmament of the people is being carried on with ease. Mr. Griffiths will shortly resume office as the Governor's agent in Basutoland. Colonel Jarvis will have temporary charge of the colonial forces. Colonel Lanyon and Captain Warren, with a force of 500 men, had a successful engagement with the Batlapis fifty-five miles north-east of Kurmuan. The enemy's fortifications covered some acres of ground; they were well armed, and fought with determination. Thirty-nine were found killed in the intrenchments. The casualties on our side were five men mortally wounded or killed. From the Transvaal we learn that Captain Clarke is making an effective impression on Secocoeni's people, many of whom are surrendering. General Thesiger is now in Natal.

THE NEW BELLS FOR ST. PAUL'S.

We give an Illustration of the first and largest bell, of the new peal of twelve, presented to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, which are to be placed in the north-west tower of the Cathedral, as described in our last. This bell, which is the gift of the Corporation of London, ranks as the "tenor," and weighs not less than three tons and three cwts. The others, given by the Grocers', Clothworkers', Fishmongers', Merchant Taylors', Salters', Drapers', and Turners' Companies (Lady Burdett-Coutts, as a member of the last-named Company, bearing a handsome part in the gift), are of smaller dimensions, though one of these weighs 45 cwt. and another 33 cwt. The aggregate weight of the twelve is about eleven tons, cast by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, Leicestershire. Each bell bears on one side the emblematic device of the cathedral, and on the other side the armorial bearings of the company presenting it, with the company's motto and the name of the master at the time of the vote. Messrs. Shaw, of King Edward-street, under the superintendence of the cathedral architect, Mr. Penrose, have executed the necessary alterations and fittings. The work of preparation has entailed an outlay of about £1000.

MUSIC.

The season of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts is now half-way towards its completion, which will be at the end of another four weeks. Recent performances have comprised the four first symphonies of Beethoven, No. 4 (in B flat) having been given on Monday, the following four being reserved for the subsequent Mondays. Thus the whole series of these grand works, except the ninth and last (the "choral"), will have been heard in regular order during the present season of Messrs. Gatti's concerts. That accomplished pianist Madame Montigny-Rémaury, having left London, has been replaced by M. Paul Viardot, the eminent violinist, who appeared on Saturday evening, and executed Mendelssohn's concerto with those excellent qualities of style and mechanism on which we have more than once commented in noticing his performance of the same work elsewhere. Saturday's concert included an effective orchestral arrangement of prominent themes from Mr. Sullivan's comic opera, "H.M.S. Pinafore," comprising prominent solos for Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), and Mr. Howard Reynolds (cornet), &c. Two pieces were encored, as was M. Gounod's exquisite piece of musical drollery, the "Funeral March of a Marionette." Another specialty in the programme was the orchestral "Suite," by the late M Georges Bizet, entitled "L'Arlésienne," of which highly characteristic work, by the composer of "Carmen," we have already spoken in reference to its first performance in England at one of the concerts of Madame Viardi-Louis. Other pieces, classical and popular, completed Saturday's programme. During last week the principal solo vocalists have been Mdlle. Alma Verdini, Mesdames Rose Hersee, Edith Wynne, and Antoinette Sterling, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bridson, and Mr. Maybrick. A classical night was given on Wednesday. Mdlle. Stella Faustina made her first appearance and was warmly received in the air "Una voce" ("Il Barbière di Siviglia") and "Ah, non giunge" ("La Sonnambula"), for the latter of which she received an encore.

"The Crown Diamonds" is the opera announced for this (Saturday) evening at the Alexandra Palace, the principal characters to be sustained by Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklein, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. Marler.

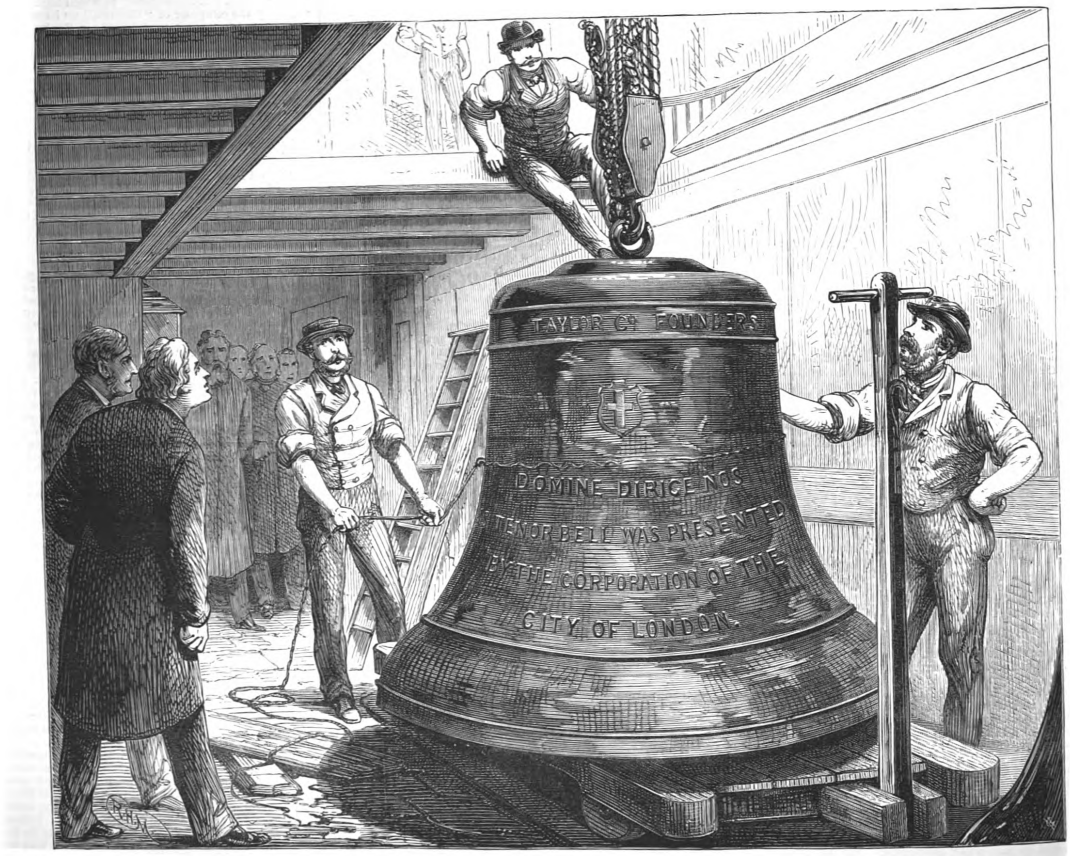
AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in connection with the annual show of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was opened last Saturday in Toft Park, Knutsford. In open classes the Duke of Westminster took the first prize for hunters, and the Stand Stud Company first for cart horses; Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall Leigh was first in the class for young cart horses, and Mr. Wilson, Coddington, took the Duke of Westminster's prize for brood mares for hunters. In the open class for cattle the Stand Stud Company took the first prize for old shorthorn bulls and for shorthorn cows. Mr. Ackers, Painswick, Gloucestershire, took the first prize for shorthorn heifers. Mr. Ackers was also successful in the pig class, along with Sir Philip Egerton. All the prizes for sheep went to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Bowdage Mold. In the class restricted to tenant farmers in the county there was a moderate show of cattle, of which the principal feature was the bull class. The prize winners in this class were pronounced better than anything shown at any previous show of the Cheshire Society. There was also a good show of horses, especially agricultural horses. The show of turn-outs was good, and the jumping excellent. The society's first prize was awarded to Mr. Goodall, of Altrincham, and Mr. Cossins was second with Blue Peter. The Local Committee's first prize was won by Mr. Dodsworth's Snowdrop, and Mr. Goodall was second. The Duke of Westminster and Lieutenant-Colonel Legh were awarded medals for extra stock in horses, and Lord de Tabley and several others for some splendid Highland bullocks and Alderney and Channel Island cattle. Mr. Leycester, on whose ground the show was held, showed the best collection of farm produce. A large number of medals were awarded for implements and for special merit in various classes. Prizes were awarded for cheese classes, the show of which was not large, owing to the season not being yet sufficiently advanced for the maturity of best Cheshire cheeses. There were also several awards for farms and cottages.—The Duke of Westminster, speaking at a luncheon in connection with this show, accepted the Cattle Bill as a happy compromise between the town populations, as representing the consuming interest, and the agriculturists.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Lancashire Agricultural Society, the most important association in the north of England, was held on Wednesday at the Townhall, Lancaster. Lord Winmarleigh presided. The arrangements for the forthcoming three days' exhibition at Lancaster were discussed. The inspectors read their awards for the best arable farms, dairy or stock farms, and green crops. The rewards to men and women, servants and labourers in the county, were also made. The next exhibition will probably be held at Manchester.



REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE KAFFIR WAR: GOVERNOR SIR BARTLE FRERE LEAVING THE FRONTIER.



NEW PEAL OF BELLS FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: THE TENOR BELL, PRESENTED BY THE CITY CORPORATION.



PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE TUNISIAN, EGYPTIAN, AND SWEDISH PAVILIONS, IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

A special Map, designed to illustrate the advance of the Austrian military forces through Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to occupy those provinces according to the resolution of the Berlin Congress, is presented in our Supplement. Three different series of thick dotted lines, each with a few ramifications and detours, show the routes of march taken by three separate portions of the army under their respective commanders, intending to act in concert with each other. These lines must not be confounded with the thinner dotted lines, which indicate the frontier boundaries of Dalmatia, Servia, and Montenegro. It will be most expedient for the reader at once to find the objective points of the threefold movement, which are, in Herzegovina, the towns of Livno, Mostar, and Stolacz, approached by General Jovanovich from Dalmatia; in Bosnia, the capital city, named Serajevo or Bosna Serai; and Zvornik, on the Drina, which is on the Servian frontier. The troops of General Jovanovich met with a slight resistance at Citluk on the 4th inst, but took possession of Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, next day, without any more fighting. The Austrians were received by the municipality and townspeople with expressions of welcome. Livno and Stolacz have also been occupied; but at Ravonice, beyond the last-mentioned place, on the 13th inst., a detachment of Austrians was attacked by Moslem insurgents in superior force, and got the worst of it. Last week a battle was fought near Stolacz, where the enemy were defeated by Jovanovich, and were driven towards the Montenegrin frontier at Bilek.

The operations in Bosnia have been far more difficult and important. General Baron von Philippovich is the Commander-in-Chief, with General Szapary commanding his left wing, on the road from Doboj towards Zvornik, and with General Tegetthoff and the Duke of Wurtemberg holding minor commands. The main body of the forces has advanced from Brod, on the Save, by Derbend or Dervent, to the River Bosna at Doboj, and has marched up the Bosna valley, suffering temporary check at Maglai, on the 5th inst., from an ambush laid for one of the Hussar regiments, but defeating the enemy at Zepce and two or three other places, in the following days. In the mean time, another army corps was moving southward from Banjaluka, where the Archduke John Salvator had established his head-quarters. Travnik was occupied on the 10th inst., and a junction was soon afterwards effected between the right-hand column and the main army. On the 15th a battle was fought at Han Belalovac, in which the Mohammedans were defeated with much loss. Tegetthoff then pushed on to join the advanced guard of the main army in storming the town of Serajevo, which was effected on the 19th, but not without a sanguinary resistance, and terrible havoc and slaughter of the townspeople.

The left wing of the army, led by General Szapary eastward from Doboj, has encountered formidable opposition, which is supposed to derive some assistance from Servian volunteers, and has been compelled to retreat from Tuzla, fighting at Gracanica to secure its passage of the river. Its commander is now at Doboj awaiting reinforcements, with which he is to resume his advance upon Zvornik. He had to fight in defence of his position at Doboj on Monday last.

We learn from Vienna that the mobilisation of the Austrian troops has raised the army of General Philippovich to a strength of between 125,000 and 130,000 men. The garrisons of Trieste and Göritz, which had been reduced by the dispatch of men to Bosnia, are now being strongly reinforced. A strong garrison is also being stationed at Semlin.

Our Special Artist, Mr. J. Bell, who is with the army of General Philoppovich, has sent us sketches of the recent conflicts in the Bosnia valley, which shall appear in our next week's Paper. The Engraving on our front page, and that which occupies another page of this Number, are from sketches taken a year or two since by Mr. Melton Prior, when he was in Dalmatia and Herzegovina, at the outbreak of the provincial hostilities which soon brought on the Russo-Turkish War. They represent street scenes in Ragusa, the notable Adriatic seaport belonging to the Austrian Empire, and in Grahovo, a small frontier town of Herzegovina which has recently been annexed to the principality of Montenegro. The people of Grahovo, at the time when our Artist's sketch was made there, were engaged in festivities to celebrate the arrival of Prince Nikita of Montenegro, their future ruler. As for Ragusa, that city was, and still is, full of distressed refugees from the neighbouring Turkish provinces, who had sought Austrian protection. It is upon this account that we have considered the subjects of these two sketches not inappropriate, as aiding to illustrate the origin and the motives of the present military intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia arrived on Tuesday evening in Paris.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, was entertained at a banquet at Mortagne on Monday, and made a speech on the condition of France. He gave the assurance that there was no ground for fear that the existing tranquillity and prosperity of the country would not continue. It had been said daily that the meeting of the Chambers would be the signal for fresh complications. These gloomy forebodings were uttered by those who had an interest in their realisation. There was no ground for anticipating fresh misfortunes. The nation was not tired of her long good behaviour, and her Republican representatives were at one with her. Frenchmen might not all be agreed as to certain minor points, but on the essential point of an unswerving determination to uphold the Republic there was no difference of opinion among them.

While M. de Marcère was delivering a speech intended to inspire France with confidence in the future, M. Paul de Cassagnac, at Brossac, in the Charente, was uttering one of the most violent and seditious diatribes which he has ever composed. He accused the Republican party with being a mass of greedy place-hunters, who are refusing liberty to the people, as is evidenced by their conduct in annulling so many of the late elections. He foretold the speedy coming of the Fourth Napoleon, and said that although France had driven Kings from the throne it had never ceased to care for Imperialism. He concluded by drawing a most gloomy picture of the decline and death-throes of the Republic.

M. Teisserenc de Bort announces that, with a view to encourage improvement in French agriculture, he will during the year 1879 award one gold medal of 1000f.; one silver ditto of 700f., two ditto of 600f., two ditto of 500f., and one of 300f. to such landowners or farmers in the Hautes or Basses Alpes as shall have utilised in the most intelligent manner the waters of the irrigating canals.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Monetary Congress were entertained at dinner by Marshal MacMahon.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., was entertained at a luncheon yesterday week by the United States Commissioner. In proposing his health Governor McCormack ascribed much of the success of the exhibits of English-speaking people to Mr. Owen's energy, tact, and good management.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science, which usually visits some provincial town, met on the 22nd inst. at Paris, when M. Frémy gave an address on the manufacture of soda and of steel. M. Gambetta was present, and several German scientific men accepted invitations to attend, the first time this has happened since the war.

A meeting of working men to advocate international peace was held in Paris on Sunday afternoon at the theatre of the Château d'Eau, under the presidency of M. Tolain. About 5000 persons were present. Letters were read from MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. The English delegates who spoke were Mr. Cremer, of London; Mr. Slatter, of Manchester; and Mr. Rolley, of Sheffield. A collection was made at the doors on behalf of the families of political prisoners.

The International Horticultural Exhibition was opened at Versailles on Saturday last. *Galignani* states that a British exhibitor, Mr. John Wills, who entered his display in the seventeenth class, was successful in carrying off fifteen first and two second prizes, among them being the Grand First Prize and a splendid Sèvres vase given by the Government.

General Noyes, the United States Minister in Paris, gave a dinner on the 22nd in honour of the American delegates to the Monetary Conference.

The Commercial Congress decided yesterday week in favour of a commercial international code, and resolved to appoint a committee, who are to prepare a draught and report to the Congress of 1880, which will be held in Belgium.

General Chanzy, the Governor of Algeria, has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which, now that vacant marshalships are not filled up, is the highest honour he could have received. The decree mentions as his qualifications that he became Grand Officer of the order on Dec. 2, 1870, was awarded the military medal on Feb. 13, 1872, has had thirty-seven years of service, and seen thirty-five campaigns.

There are 1150 entries for the International Horse Show to be opened on Sept. 1. Seventy of these are from England, one hundred from Belgium, and twenty-five from Russia; other countries being also represented.

A Council of French Ministers was held on the 22nd, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, at which, according to the *National*, the question of the Crédit Foncier was considered at great length. The council postponed its decision until more ample information was obtained. The President signed eighty pardons and commutations of sentences in favour of persons condemned for participation in the Commune.

The new sub-governors of the Crédit Foncier, MM. Leveque and Leguay, were installed on Wednesday. M. Mallet, one of the oldest members of the board, has resigned, apparently in order to mark his disapproval of the dismissal of MM. de Soubeyran and Leviez.

The death is announced of M. Charpentier, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and the author of many original works and translations, in his ninety-second year.

Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday conferred the Legion of Honour of different grades on Algerian chiefs.

The *Liberté* announces, with all reserve, that a marriage has been arranged between M. Gambetta and Mdlle. Guichard, the niece of M. Dubouchet. Mdlle. Guichard has a dowry of 18,000,000f.

SPAIN.

Royal honours are to be paid to the remains of the late Queen Christina, which will be taken to Spain and interred in the mausoleum of the Kings of Spain in the Escurial.

Villarino, the leader of the late rising in Estramadura, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Sentence of seventeen years' imprisonment has been passed on the other chiefs, the common prisoners being condemned to terms varying from twelve to eight years.

SWITZERLAND.

The Extraordinary Session of the Federal Assembly terminated last Saturday. There will be a general election in October.

The Austrian police have handed over to the Bernese authorities a Swiss lady who, under the name of "The Russian Countess, Cajewska," is said to have disposed of false jewellery during the last three years, chiefly in Nice, Monaco, and Paris, to the amount of 1,000,000f.

The Bishop of Rhode Island consecrated at Geneva last Saturday the new American Episcopal church.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria dined on the 21st inst. with the Empress of Germany and the family of the Grand Duke of Baden. After a stay of nearly two hours his Imperial Highness bade his host a cordial farewell. The German Emperor on leaving Teplitz sent a note to the Mayor expressing his warm thanks to the inhabitants of all ranks in the town for the kindness and sympathy manifested for him during his stay there. His Majesty arrived at Gastein last Saturday morning.

The Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louise lunched on Tuesday morning with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess in the Zoological Gardens, Berlin. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the picture-gallery and the art-exhibition, and returned at one o'clock to Potsdam.

A brilliant review of the troops stationed at Potsdam was held by the Crown Prince yesterday week. The King of the Netherlands and Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, all the Princes of the Royal family, and a number of distinguished foreign personages were present. A dinner was given at four o'clock in the afternoon, to which 200 persons were invited. In the evening there was a gala performance in the Berlin Opera-House.

The marriage between William Frederik Hendrik, Prince of the Netherlands, and Princess Marie Elizabeth Louise Frederika of Prussia was solemnised at Potsdam on Saturday last. As Prince Henry led his bride to the altar the King of Holland conducted the Crown Princess of Prussia. The Crown Prince followed with the mother of the bride, the Red Prince with the Grand Duchess of Saxony, Prince Frederik of the Netherlands with Princess Albrecht of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught with his betrothed.

Count Hatzfeld, the newly-appointed German Ambassador at Constantinople, left Berlin on the 22nd inst. for his post, by way of Teplitz.

On Tuesday the bill against the Socialists was agreed to by the German Federal Council, after being modified. The amended measure provides that the police authorities of the different States, instead of the central Federal authorities, shall be competent to prohibit Socialist associations.

At the Radziwill Palace, on Wednesday the documents bearing the signature of the Sultan in ratification of the Treaty of Berlin were exchanged against copies presented by the other signatory Powers.

It is stated from Berlin that the assassin Nobiling will be transferred to a lunatic asylum, in order to be placed under medical observation, some physicians being of opinion that he is not really deranged, but only simulating madness.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia started for Livadia on Tuesday morning, accompanied by M. de Giers, M. de Hamburger, Count Lamsdorf, and Prince Obolenski.

San Stefano is being rapidly evacuated by the Russian troops. It is stated from St. Petersburg that the first troops returning from Turkey have arrived at Moscow, and have been received with much enthusiasm by the populace.

The clipper Rasboinik was successfully launched at St. Petersburg on the 22nd instant. The new man-of-war, after being engined during the winter, will proceed to Cronstadt next spring to join the Baltic fleet.

The Russian Consuls-General at Bucharest, Belgrade, and Cettinje have been raised to the rank of Ministers-Resident.

By an Imperial ukase issued on Monday at St. Petersburg it is ordered that, in consequence of the recent series of attempts upon the lives of public functionaries, crimes against the State and attacks upon Government officials shall be placed for a time under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, and tried according to the laws in force in time of war.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he implores his Majesty to protect the organisation of the Roman Catholic religion in Bosnia.

The promotion of Feldzeugmeister-General Philippovich to the rank of Commander of the second Austrian army, and the bestowal upon him of the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, with the decoration for military services, were gazetted on the 22nd inst. The Duke of Wurtemberg was at the same time gazetted as a Feldzeugmeister. Feldzeugmeister the Duke of Wurtemberg, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Rambery, Count Szapary, and Baron Bieneth are appointed Commanders of the 13th, 5th, 3rd, and 4th Army Corps respectively. Five appointments of Generals of Division are also made.

Bishop Michael Horvath, the celebrated Hungarian historian, died recently. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Provisional Government of 1849.

The annual Vienna grain fair was opened on Monday by Herr Naschauer, president of the Fruit and Flower Exchange. There were 5500 persons present, and the opening was attended by Herr Arndt, representing the Minister of Commerce, and by the Burgomaster, Herr Newald.

SERVIA.

The official festival celebrating simultaneously the independence of Servia, Prince Milan's birthday, and his accession to the throne, took place at Belgrade on the 22nd. Court ceremonies were held in the church and palace, and there was a parade of the troops. The Prince issued a proclamation in which he announces a future era of peace, thanks the nation for the sacrifices it made during the late war, congratulates the country on the accession of territory, and promises help to the families of those killed or injured during the hostilities. There were fireworks and illuminations in the evening.

Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of his Cabinet, and has intrusted M. Ristics with the formation of a Ministry.

The Austrian, Russian, and Italian representatives in Belgrade who have hitherto held the position of diplomatic agents have been raised to the rank of Ministers Resident at the Servian Court, and M. Zukits has been appointed Servian Minister Resident at Vienna.

TURKEY.

A new Order for ladies has been instituted by the Sultan, who has offered to confer it upon Lady Layard. Lord Salisbury has, however, declined to authorise its acceptance.

Safvet Pasha's circular dispatch to the Powers, in which he assigns reasons why the Porte should not comply with the recommendation of the Berlin Congress to grant a ratification of frontier to Greece is published. The document is long and closely argumentative, and the Turkish Minister expresses in conclusion his conviction that the Powers, duly enlightened on the subject, will not press the claims of Greece, and so jeopardize the peace of Europe. He does not say, however, in so many words that the Porte will not do what the Congress has recommended.

EGYPT.

It is announced on official authority from Alexandria that the Khedive has accepted unconditionally all the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, including the restitution to the State of all lands belonging to himself and family, and has made a formal declaration to that effect to Mr. Rivers Wilson. A Ministry with independent Powers will immediately be formed, under the presidency of Nubar Pasha, to carry out the reforms recommended by the Commission. Subject to permission being given him by the British Government, Mr. Rivers Wilson has accepted the appointment of Egyptian Minister of Finance, and has attended the sittings of the Council of Ministers. The Khedive has promised Mr. Wilson that he will loyally carry out the conclusions of the Anglo-French Commission of Inquiry. In the course of his speech he said, "My country is no longer African; we now form part of Europe."

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on Monday, in which he expressed himself in favour of the circulation of a large amount of silver and greenbacks, so that they might be kept at a par with gold. Mr. Sherman declared that the execution of the Resumption Act was rapidly approaching, and that silver, gold, and paper were now almost at par. The United States Treasury had 140,000,000 dols. in coin available, and he believed that the resumption would be easily maintained, and that no step backward would be justified. The Government had effected an annual saving of interest on the debt to the amount of 10,000,000 dols. The sales of the Four per Cent Bonds were rapidly progressing; and Mr. Sherman was confident that they would exceed 100,000,000 dols. this year, thus enabling him to redeem all Five-Twenty Bonds of the 1865 issue. While labour in the United States was depressed in consequence of over-production, and the same depression existed in other countries, there was a better prospect of relief in the United States, where labour as well as property received protection from the Government. In conclusion, Mr. Sherman defended the policy pursued by President Hayes, whose object, he said, was to destroy sectionalism.

Telegrams from New Orleans represent the yellow fever as spreading rapidly in the Lower Mississippi, with an increasing proportion of fatal cases. Several Chicago ladies have volunteered their services as nurses.

The hostile Indians in Oregon have accepted the terms of peace proposed by General Howard.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotian Legislature has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on Sept. 17 next, simultaneously with the elections to the Dominion Parliament.

INDIA.

The following intelligence is telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—

"Reports from Madras contain cheering accounts of continued improvements in the prospects. A telegram states that Dehra, Ghazee, and Khan have been almost destroyed by floods. In view of this greatly improved aspect of affairs throughout the north-west, the local Government is authorised

to carry out proposals for lowering the rate of relief wages and turning off the works all able-bodied people who refused to do a fair task in relief employment and all able-bodied people for whom work exists in the fields.

"Bombay has held a solemnity for the purpose of investing Maharance Surnomoye with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This lady is the Burdett-Coutts of India, and of all the natives the most eminently distinguished for her noble and enlightened benevolence. She has contributed over £20,000 to famine charities enumerated by the Commissioner from 1871 to 1877, and bestowed over £50,000 in works of charity and public utility. During that period she had expended in charity one sixth of her whole income. Worthily indeed has this noble woman, by great personal merit, earned the high distinction bestowed upon her.

"A durbar was held at Jeypore on the 16th in presence of the chief Sirdars and European officers for the investiture of the Maharajah with the Order of the Indian Empire. Returning thanks, he said:—'I cannot express in adequate language my sense of gratefulness for the token of Imperial favour conferred upon me by the Queen-Empress. The infinite obligation she has placed me under demands my constant attachment and devotion to the throne, and loyal duties to the Sovereign always remain uppermost in my mind.'

"The Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on the 21st inst. for a lengthened tour en route for Darjeeling. Sikkim Rajah will meet him at Damsang. He desires advice and assistance with reference to the conduct of Nepaulese immigrants in obstructing the collection of rents."

The Government of India has published a resolution thanking the military famine relief officers for their services. Those who were compelled to take sick leave are allowed six months' full pay up to 600 rupees a month.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has been appointed the head of the English special mission to Cabul, arrived at Simla last Tuesday.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 20th inst., stating that his Excellency the Governor, Sir W. F. D. Jervois, C.C.M.G., had arrived in the colony, and had been enthusiastically received by the colonists; that the season was exceptionally good, and that Sir Arthur is to send another emigrant-ship in September, so that the emigrants might arrive in time for harvest.

By the overland mail we have papers from the Australian colonies to July 9, but telegrams have anticipated the most important items of news.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt on Monday in Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.

An immense bronze statue has been found in the bed of the Tiber under Ponte Sisto.

There have been waterspouts and inundations in the Tyrol, and serious damage has resulted.

Telegrams from San Francisco announce that news had been received of the death of the infant Prince Imperial of Japan.

Count Harry von Arnim has bought from Count Colloredo, for £60,000, a large estate in Bohemia, the possession of which gives a title to a seat in the Vienna House of Lords.

Major-General Lothian Nicholson, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, will, it is thought, succeed Sir William Norcott as Governor of Jersey, on the expiration of that officer's tenure of the appointment next month.

A telegram of Tuesday's date from Larnaca, addressed by Sir A. D. Home to the Director-General Army Medical Department, states that the health of the troops in camp at Cyprus has generally much improved.

The Government has accepted a tender from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the India and China mails for a period of eight years from February, 1880, when the present contract expires.

Four Italian Alpine excursionists (MM. Vaccarone, Costa, Nigra, and Brioschi) have succeeded in making an ascent which had hitherto been attempted in vain—that of Mont Blanc from the Italian side, descending it on the French.

Lieutenant Meering Bloomfield Seager, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Civil Commissioner in the island of Cyprus. Mr. Seager is a barrister-at-law, and was called to the degree of the utter bar of the Middle Temple in June, 1874.

Reports which had reached New York of a revolution having broken out in San Domingo have been confirmed. The revolutionary forces, according to the latest intelligence received, are marching on the capital.

Advices from Sydney bring further particulars of the native revolt in New Caledonia. It appears that the movement was confined to two tribes, numbering 1000 men, and that it is attributed to the arbitrary seizure of some land and a village.

The ship Pericles, 1598 tons, Captain Largie, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 22nd inst. with 441 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. A. Booth as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Jones in charge of the single women.

The Belgian Royal Quadrennial prize of 25,000f. for the best work on the national history has been awarded to M. Alphonse Wauters for his publication on "Communal Liberties; an Essay on their Origin and Development in Belgium, the North of France, and on the Banks of the Rhine."

The French forces in Senegal are preparing for an expedition into the interior, in consequence of the fact that the negro King Sambala, an ally of France, has been attacked by the Kersoukes, the Saracoles, and the Toucouleurs of the Logo. The French corps is going to aid him. The officers propose to penetrate as far as Medines, a town in the interior.

There was issued on Wednesday from the Foreign Office the annual report, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, of the Commander-in-Chief on the East India Naval station in respect to the slave trade. Admiral Corbett remarks that there is a manifest diminution in the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, and proves it by the figures, as the number of slaves liberated by her Majesty's ships during the past year was sixty, compared with 438 in the preceding year.

Vice-Consul Dupuis, in his report made this year on the trade of Susa, Tunis, in 1877, says:—"Nothing has rewarded research among the antiquities in the country. I have secured the marble statue of one of the emperors, discovered some years ago, but lost again from being buried up in rubbish, and so baffled the endeavours of the author of 'Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce' when here to discover. It stands 5 ft. 2½ in. high from the knees, where it is broken off. Two winged figures and the head of Medusa are beautifully sculptured on the breast. This had led some to suppose it to be one of the Christian Emperors, but I am inclined to think they represent the Gloriæ. I have had it fixed up in my office."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Begbie, Mars Hamilton, to be Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
Beley, Charles Allen Evans; Perpetual Curate of Manningtree.
Bennett, George; Vicar of East Overton.
Bright, Edward Augustus; Vicar of North Lydbury-cum-Norbury.
Brooke, Hubert; Perpetual Curate of St. Bride's, Liverpool.
Buckmaster, E.; Vicar of Epping.
Bush, Thomas Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Burton, Hants.
Butter, J.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bethnal-green.
Clay, Edward Keatinge; Vicar of Great Kimble, Bucks.
Darby, George William; Rector of North Wingfield.
Davidson, Arthur Armitstead; Rector of St. Lawrence's, Norwich.
Grundy, Henry Dickinson; Vicar of Cerne Abbas.
Hodgson, F. H.; Vicar of Abbots Langley.
Jauncey, Henry John; Vicar of Houghton or Torside.
Legge, George Barrington; Vicar of Whittington.
Morley, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Warslow with Elkstone.
Peake, George Eden Frederick; Vicar of St. Margaret-next-Rochester.
Perry-Keene, Charles John; Vicar of Dean Prior.
Pegler, John James; Vicar of Stowe.
Peel, Frederick; Vicar of Little Malvern.
Philips, Edward; Rector of Checkley with Hollington.
Popham, John; Rector of St. John and St. George, Exeter.
Prescott, Benjamin B.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Latchford.
Randall, James; Rector of Ifield.
Reynolds, Seymour Baylie; Rector of Thorndon.
Russell, Alfred Francis; Rector of Chingford.
Slaite, George Herbert; Perpetual Curate of Ashton Hayes.
Sowter, Francis Briggs; Rector of Corscombe, Dorset.
Stobart, W. J.; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Bermondsey.
Starbuck, Edward Stephenson; Rector of Salcott Virley.
Turner, James; Rector of Chipping Ongar.
Theed, Joseph V.; Vicar of Lower Halstow, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
Walters, W.; Rural Dean of Pershore.
Wellsted, A. G.; Rector of Colne Wake.
Whitworth, William; Rector of Taxal.
Wilson, John; Vicar of Avenbury.
Winslow, Forbes E.; Rector of St. Paul's, Hastings.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Truro has opened a school-chapel at Tregudillet, Launceston.

Mr. J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., has been appointed architect of the new cathedral at Truro.

On the 21st inst. the Dean of York opened the parish church of Haxby, which has been almost entirely rebuilt.

The congregation of St. James's Church, Ryde, have presented a handsome silver communion service to the Rev. Howard B. Finch on his leaving that curacy.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the foundation-stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Delabole, Cornwall, was laid by Miss Hellyar, of Boscastle, who gave the site.

The subjects and speakers at the Church Congress, to be held at Sheffield on Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, have been arranged. The congress will sit in two sections—at the Albert Hall and at the Cutlers' Hall.

A beautiful fresco by Messrs. Campbell and Smith, of Southampton-row, has been presented to the Rev. Arthur Robins for the Church of The Saviour, Windsor, by the officers of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

A memorial has been placed in Playford church to the memory of Thomas Clarkson, the strenuous advocate of the abolition of slavery. It consists of a marble medallion portrait of him in the prime of life, with a suitable inscription. Mr. Clarkson lived at Playford for more than thirty years.

The Bishop of Exeter has consecrated the chapel of ease of St. Michael, at Beer, restored at the sole cost of the Hon. Mark Rolle. The altar cloth has been embroidered by Lady Gertrude Rolle. Upon the retable stands a polished brass enamelled and jewelled cross. The oak lectern is the gift of the Hon. Miss Trefusis.

A painted window, representing the sanctity of domestic life, has been placed in Gloucester Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter, in memory of the wife of Canon Tinling. The window is on the north side of the choir, the third eastward from the restored chapel of St. Paul, and opposite to the shrines of Edward II. and King Osric.

A pulpit of Caen stone, executed by Messrs. Cox and Son, from the designs of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and intended as a memorial to the late Rev. M. Williams, M.A., Rector of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesea, a clergyman well known in the Welsh literary world, has been erected in Bangor Cathedral, and will be used for the first time on Sunday. Miss Bonham, a lady amateur, has executed the stone work of the panels, which are filled with representations of scriptural subjects.

The east window of the new chancel at St. Mary's, Southampton, of which the Prince of Wales recently laid the stone, is in the hands of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who are working out a beautiful design by Mr. Street, R.A. The central light contains a "Crucifixion." Above, below, and in the two other lights are events from The Passion. It is to be given by all whom Bishop Wilberforce confirmed: £120 is still lacking. Subscriptions may be sent to Miss L. Phillimore, The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames.

The annual account and report to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty has been issued. It appears that 117 grants towards the improvement of poor benefices were assigned during the year, as compared with 114 in the year 1876. The receipts during the past year amounted to £152,962, and the disbursements to £122,975, of which £114,970 was for interest and dividends due to the clergy. The liabilities of the corporation are estimated at £3,814,920, and the assets at £3,844,018, leaving a balance in hand of £29,097.

The Bishop of St. Albans reopened the church of Tollesbunt Knights, Essex, on the 21st inst. It is a small though interesting church, and it contains a defaced effigy, supposed to be that of a Knight Templar.—Next day his Lordship reopened the church of Little Horkesley, which had undergone a thorough restoration, under the care of Mr. Blomfield. The cost of the work which the Vicar has been enabled to carry out has been £2415, exclusive of the cost of rehanging the peal, and of adding a fifth bell and a chiming apparatus, which has been done at the expense of Mrs. Bourdillon and Miss Cardonell, of Horkesley Hall.

The Church of St. Mary, High Crompton, near Oldham, was consecrated on the 22nd inst. by the Bishop of Manchester. In his sermon he dealt with the subject of endowments. The Bishop said that within the last thirty years the number of parishes in the diocese had nearly doubled, and all the new parishes had been formed and largely endowed out of the common fund, as it was called, which was at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Wherever a new parish was formed and the population exceeded 4000 the Commissioners endowed it to the extent of £200 a year, and where the population was under that, they met local liberality by making a grant corresponding to the benefaction which was offered.

A severe explosion of gas occurred last Saturday morning off the Longships light-ship on board the steam-vessel Summerville, of Glasgow, bound from Cardiff to Rochfort, laden with coals. Captain Clements, who was in the chart-room at the time, was killed, and the cook was badly burned. The main-deck of the vessel was much damaged.

ART.

"The Polo-Match at Hurlingham," now exhibited at the Guardi Gallery, Haymarket, is from the pencil of Mr. George Earl, the painter of "Coming South" and "Going North." The present work is about 7 ft. by 5 ft., and represents in a spirited manner the game of polo as played by five officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), attired in jerseys and caps striped red and blue on the one side, and five gentlemen in white shirts and red caps, belonging to the Monmouthshire Polo Club, on the other. The match takes place in the grounds of Hurlingham, before the Prince and Princess of Wales and a large gathering of fashionable guests. The players are mounted on stout ponies, whose varied action the artist portrays with his well-known facility. The portraits are all readily recognisable, and when translated into black and white the animated scene has almost a better look than on the canvas.

Mr. Alma-Tadema's picture of "Pleading" has been etched by Mr. Leopold Lowenstam. It represents a Roman youth lying on a marble seat urging his suit on the not unwilling ears of his lady-love, who, elbow on knee and hand thoughtfully to mouth, sits beside him, with a lapful of unheeded roses. This marble bench occupies the whole breadth of the picture, and beyond it we catch a glimpse of a summer sea bounded by far-off hills. Mr. Alma-Tadema painted this picture as a centre to his "In Confidence" and his "First Whisper," both of which have, like the subject before us, been etched by Leopold Lowenstam, a Dutch artist of commanding merit. The present etching is, for lightness, brightness, and clearness of texture, perhaps the finest plate M. Lowenstam has yet etched; and no doubt Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre, to whom we are indebted for Mr. Alma-Tadema's published works, will find art-lovers of a like opinion.

Yesterday week, in the presence of Lord and Lady Rosebery, £3500 was presented to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, as the proceeds of an exhibition of paintings lent by the merchant princes of Glasgow and the neighbourhood. Lord Rosebery congratulated Glasgow upon the success of so worthy and benevolent an enterprise.

The statue of the "Deerstalker," by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy three years ago, has been bought by subscription for presentation to the city of Exeter. The ceremony was to take place on the 30th inst., the Earl of Devon making the presentation to the Mayor as representing the citizens.

An International Art-Exhibition is to be held at Munich next year, and thenceforth every fourth year.

We learn from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 24th inst. that "Mr. Robins, marine artist, of Commercial-road, Landport, has completed a large oil-painting representing the operations in connection with the raising of the Eurydice in Sandown Bay. The picture shows the wreck, together with the Rinaldo, steam-tugs, &c., and is complete in every detail. Mr. Robins has also executed a capital sketch of the Naval Inspection at Spithead by the Queen. The artist had the honour of submitting these works to her Majesty at Osborne on Thursday, when she expressed herself highly pleased with them, and bought a copy of the first-named picture, together with the sketch. Mr. Robins also had the honour of showing the picture of the wreck to the Prince of Wales, who expressed his satisfaction. The picture was painted in less than forty hours. Mr. Robins is a retired sergeant from the Royal Marine Artillery."

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was opened at Falmouth on Tuesday by a speech from the president of the society, Mr. Richard Taylor, F.G.S., in which he dwelt on the most important points in connection with the management of mines.

The exhibition throughout was a very good one. In the Fine-Art Department there are several Welsh views by L. Leroux. W. C. Symonds has a couple of capital figures, one being "A Sunny Page," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1877; the other, "Cupid's Arbour." Mr. W. Williams has landscape and river views; and Julia Bertha's Welsh and Thames-side views are unusually good. The other professionals include F. H. Edgcombe, W. Gibbon, F. C. Jackson, E. A. Prynne, &c. In water colours, as usual, Mr. T. Hart and Mr. J. G. Philp are the largest exhibitors. The latter deals chiefly with the Cornish coast, while the former, in addition to depicting the beauties of his native country, gives Italian and Irish drawings. Amongst the other exhibitors are R. W. Boase Smith, Sheldon Williams, Mrs. Genn, Hester Sterling, and Mary Philp. In photography, by professionals, first silver medals are awarded to David Hedges for studies of animals; and to Edwin Forehead for Old Church, Bonchurch. Bronze medals are given to Robert Faulkner and Co. for studies of dogs, to Marsh Brothers for a Quarry Wood, Great Marlow.

The *Morning Post* understands that Major-General George Brydges Rodney, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, has resigned that appointment.

Garrison sports, in which officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiments at Woolwich competed, were successfully carried out at that place on Tuesday and Wednesday

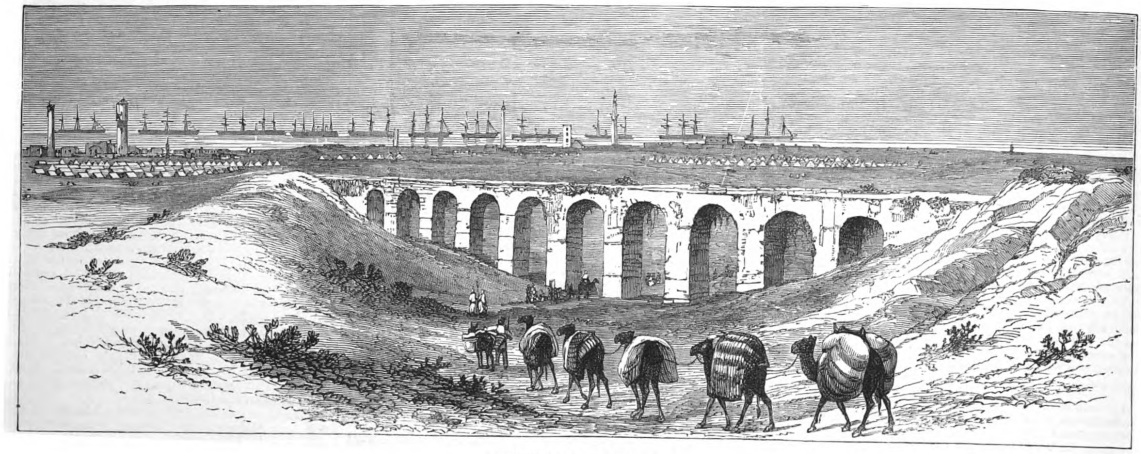
Watches and jewellery, to the value of between £200 and £300, were stolen on Monday from the premises of Mr. W. Clarke, watch and clock dealer, Manchester.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath upon Mr. John Elijah Blunt, her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople.

Official despatches respecting the famine in China have been issued. Mr. Fraser, writing from Pekin on May 10, says he had heard, on good authority, that as many as seven millions of persons were computed to have perished. The province of Shanshi alone was said to have lost five millions of its inhabitants during last winter. He cites a letter from the province, which stated that the people in some districts preyed upon each other like wild beasts, and that in many villages seven-tenths of the population were dead. Later despatches announce that in all parts of North China enough rain had fallen this spring to permit the autumn crops to be sown, and that the wheat promised well.

Last week 2000 quarters of beef and ninety-seven dead sheep were landed in Liverpool from America. The arrivals of live stock were again on an extensive scale, amounting in the aggregate to 1288 oxen and 1595 sheep. In addition to the above, sixty-one horses were landed in good condition.—Several valuable consignments of live cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses reached the Mersey on Wednesday afternoon from the United States and Canada. The Leyland steamer Illyrian, from Boston, had on board 276 head of cattle, 833 sheep, 407 pigs, 21 calves, and 3 horses; the American Line steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, brought 404 cattle; and the Beaver Line steamer Lake Champlain, from Montreal, 290 cattle; whilst the steamer Egypt, of the National Line, arrived from New York, with 564 quarters of fresh beef and 33 valuable horses.

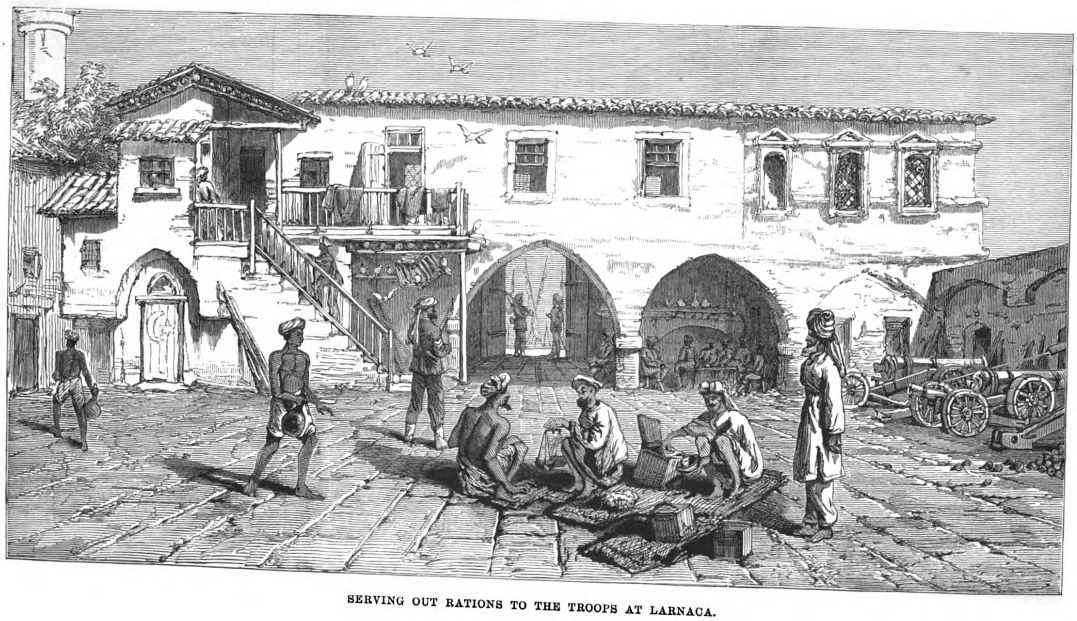
SKETCHES IN CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



AQUEDUCT AT LARNACA.



BAZAAR AT LARNACA.



SERVING OUT RATIONS TO THE TROOPS AT LARNACA.



THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF HERZEGOVINA: STREET SCENE IN GRAHOVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Seven cities of Greece, so the anonymous distich tells us, laid claim to the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Two French towns, Tours and Chinon, have for some months past been disputing as to which is most entitled to erect a statue of Francois Rabelais. The conflict has come to an amicable termination, the Municipal Council of Tours having definitively abandoned its pretensions; and the "Doctor of Chinon" is to have a statue in the town from the name of which he derives his sobriquet. It was time that such honour was paid to the most illustrious satirist of the period of the Renaissance. The unutterable coarseness of diction in "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel" makes the works of Rabelais wholly unfit for family reading; although, as a moralist, he is undoubtedly the superior of Chaucer. The essay on the education of Gargantua and the description of the Abbey of Thelemé are in reality ethical discourses of the highest order; but it is difficult to make English readers of Sir Thomas Urquhart's scurrilous translation understand that the grossness of Rabelais was assumed with a deliberate and most subtle purpose. He veiled sublime truths under a mask of immodest buffoonery. He was a ribald jester because he was anxious to avoid being denounced by the Sorbonne and burned by the Inquisition. He was one of the most earnest and the most puissant precursors of the Reformation in France. He had all Luther's common-sense and more than Luther's wit; but he lacked Luther's moral courage, simple-minded piety, and apostolic fervour. Still, the Doctor of Chinon dealt terrible blows at Popery, nevertheless.

The fair city of Tours may console herself for the loss of a statue of Rabelais. She should set about raising a monument to the most celebrated of her sons—the most renowned French novelist of the last generation, Honoré de Balzac. The 19th of August was the nineteenth anniversary of the death of the author of "Eugénie Grandet" and "Le Père Goriot." Balzac died in 1849, of a lingering and dreadful malady—hypertrophy of the heart. He had only recently been married, after a prolonged and most pathetic courtship, to Madame Eve de Hanska, a noble Polish widow of large property. The pre-nuptial correspondence between the great novelist and Madame de Hanska, forming as it does a substantial biography of Balzac during the last twenty years of his career, is intensely interesting, not only for its matter, but for its manner. Many of Balzac's letters are models of eloquence of diction and purity of style.

Mem: Love-letters should not be *too* irreproachable from a grammatical point of view. We must needs break Priscian's head, now and again, else we shall not be able to indulge in that "little language" of which Swift was so mighty a master. The "Journal to Stella" is far from being a model of grammatical English. Abelard's letters to Eloise are, indeed, faultless in their syntax; but then both lovers wrote in Latin, and piqued themselves on their scholarship, even in the midst of their overwhelming misery. Again, when love-letters are too scrupulously correct in style one begins to doubt the sincerity of their writers. Lord Dalling (H. L. Bulwer), in his Memoir of Lord Byron, attached to the Galignani edition of 1839, states that some of the most passionately worded of the epistles of the noble poet to Lady Caroline Lamb were literally translated from the "Liaisons Dangereuses" of Choderlos de Laclos. The accusation may be well founded; still it is equally true that many of the most fervent of the letters in the "Liaisons" were almost literally translated by Laclos from the "Pamela" and the "Clarissa Harlowe" of the virtuous Samuel Richardson.

Returning for a moment to the author of the "Comédie Humaine," I want to know whether Mr. George Bentley has yet published, or when he intends to publish, that English translation of Balzac's correspondence which he promised us ever so many months ago. The French edition was produced full eighteen months since. I know that the perusal of the letters were a solace to me during a dismal nine days' journey by rail, post-chaise, and sledge through the drifting snow from Petersburg to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to Odessa, in December, '76; but where is the English version?

Those poor Shakers! Out in the pitiless highway at Vag's Lane down in Hampshire, and in the midst of such storms as we have had lately! Their wretched "sticks" seized by the bailiffs and sold by the brokers by "public roup," and, "to cap the climax of their catastrophe," the luckless Mother Girling herself harried by the county police, and summoned before the magistrates for obstructing the thoroughfare! I suppose that the Shakers are crazy—hopelessly crazy. Who is so very sane, if it comes to *that?* Many years ago a dear literary friend of mine went out of his mind, and it was necessary to place him in confinement. "Just like him!" cried Verjuice, the cynic. "I've been ten times madder than he for years; *but I never was such a fool as to let people know how mad I was!*" That is (I take it) where it is. The Shakers have had the imprudence to make their eccentricities public. If you want to get on in this world, you must not hop on one leg or turn round and round like a tectotum *coram publico*—unless, indeed, you be an acrobat or a ballet-dancer, in which case you may make money by the operation. But to be mad, and a contortionist, and poor, is (mundanely speaking) inexcusable. The Dancing and Howling Dervishes of Constantinople are wiser in their generation. They are ancient and wealthy corporations; yet their antics (to be witnessed for so many piastres a *séance*) are ten times more grotesque and more revolting than those of the lamentable sectarian "polkomaniacs" at Hordle by Lymington seem to be.

Whither they be mad or sane, I cannot help feeling a tenderness—a grateful tenderness, too—for the Shakers. Many years ago, before I "went in" to the journalistic line of business, I was a draughtsman on wood. A speculative friend of mine had just become the proprietor of a new patent medicine, say the "Shaking Quakers' Universal Elixir," which was supposed to be prepared from a recipe derived from the Shakers' community at Lebanon, N.Y., U.S.A., so admirably described in Charles Dickens's "American Notes." My friend commissioned me to draw an immense cartoon depicting the American Shakers—the brethren on one side, the sisters on the other—executing their pious gambadoes. This was to serve as an advertisement for the patent medicine; and a capital one it proved to be. Business did not, however, go well with my friend, and he departed for the Far West, leaving me the Universal Elixir as a legacy. I took a partner, and for a while we worked the thing very profitably, but eventually we got into difficulties with H.M.'s Stamp Office, and, discovering that the Cagliostro line was not my vocation, I gracefully retired from it.

Talking of mad people, history has repeated itself very oddly in the case of the fanatic David Lazzaretti, of Arcidosso, in the province of Grosseto, between Civita Vecchia and Leghorn. You have read how this crack-brained adventurer gathered round him a band of disciples as addle-pated but less cunning than himself; how he proclaimed his own supersanctity, a community of goods, the imminence of the millennium, and all the rest of it; and how, at last, the authorities were forced to move against him. David Lazzaretti was shot dead by the Italian *carabinieri;* but does not his brief and turbulent career remind you, with curious precision, of another fanatic who made notable noise in the county of Kent some eight-and-thirty years ago? Do you remember the madman Thom, *alias* "Sir Edward Courtenay" (he was a bankrupt wine merchant, I think), who went about persuading the simple-minded Kentish peasants that he was all kinds of impossible things. In the end, a detachment of infantry from Canterbury was sent out against Thom and his followers. The madman shot the poor young Lieutenant who was in command of the military dead; whereupon the soldiers fired a volley, and Thom, *alias* "Sir Edward Courtenay," was killed. The Canterbury maniac was a strikingly handsome man; and I have a picture of him at home, with coal-black ringlets and a flowing beard, and in the tom-fool costume which he wore. He called himself, if I remember aright, among other things, a Knight of Malta. There should be a full account of this precursor of David Lazzaretti either in Dr. Charles Mackay's "Extraordinary Popular Delusions" or in one of the tracts of the Miscellanies of the Messrs. Chambers.

I mentioned Samuel Richardson, novelist and bookseller, just now. The post has just brought me the London *World*, and I find therein an announcement from "Atlas" that two dramatic versions of "Clarissa Harlowe," one by Mr. Boucicault, the other by Mr. Wills, are in contemplation for the forthcoming season. That announcement fills me with horror. Oh, Mr. Wills! oh, Mr. Boucicault! do leave that most maudlin of stories, full of sham sentiment and mock morality, alone. I have the dreariest of recollections of "Clarissa Harlowe" on the English stage. Three-and-thirty years since the late Jules Janin took it into his head to transform Richardson's long-winded prose epic into French. The French have a fondness for manufactured sentiment (witness their admiration for Sterne), and "Clarissa" was a success; and it was dramatised likewise successfully at one of the Paris theatres.

Forthwith did Mr. J. M. Maddox, the then lessee of the Princess's Theatre, incite his "stock" dramatist, Mr. T. H. Reynoldson, to prepare an English version of "Clarissa Harlowe." The piece was very powerfully cast, and the Harlowe as a novel; but the obsolete romance was received with but scant favour by the reading public. Perhaps the public taste has changed since then. Mr. Boucicault has, perhaps, his eye on the incident of the house on fire as a "sensation" scene; and as for Mr. Wills, he is so thoroughly poetical in all he does that (with the assistance of Miss Ellen Terry) he might succeed in making Moll Flanders attractive and Mother Brownrigge fascinating. But why not give Henry Fielding a chance, Mr. Wills? Could nothing be done with that pearl of of British darlings "Amelia;" and might not the incomparable Sophia Western be brought with advantage on the stage?

Mem.: Mr. Thackeray used frequently and laughingly to express his ambition to write a novel called "The Married Life of Thomas Jones, Esquire." But the French were before him in this respect. There is actually a five-act comedy entitled "Tom Jones Père de Famille."

The Austrian police, I perceive, have handed over to the judicial authorities of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, a certain adventuress of Russian extraction, calling herself a Countess, who is accused of having swindled tradespeople, principally at Nice, Geneva, and Paris, of upwards of a million of francs (£40,000), by means of selling them false jewellery. The case is worth noting and remembering. There is an enormous amount of sham jewellery—principally emeralds, rubies, and sapphires—about just now; and even the London pawnbrokers (usually reputed to be the astutest of mankind) have been of late so often and so grossly deceived in this respect that they are beginning to be chary of lending any money on jewellery at all. If you will turn to a very curious book, more than once quoted in this column, called "Five Years' Penal Servitude," you will find how the fraud is, in all probability, perpetrated. The hero of the book, just before the term of his punishment expired, had a conversation with a fellow-prisoner, a German, who proposed that when they left prison they should go into partnersnip in a transaction which he assured him would prove highly remunerative. The precious scheme was for the manufacture of "triplets," the secret of which is that a piece of coloured glass is placed between two thin layers of genuine precious stone. The triplet will triumphantly stand all tests save one. The coloured glass is made to adhere to the upper and lower strata by means of some gum as strong and translucent as Canada balsam; but you have only to place the triplet in a little warm water, when the gum will dissolve and the sham gem will disintegrate.

I never professed to know anything about grammar, or to speak with more than the accuracy of a courier or a *valet de place* any one of the languages which I have contrived to pick up. Still—if I ever betted—I would willingly, until a few days since, have laid a moderate wager—aye, and at good odds—that it was not incorrect to say in French that "*un homme avait les mains liées derrière le dos*," or, in English, that "a man had his hands tied behind his back." A gentleman, however, who writes in the Paris *Figaro* under the signature of "un Rébouteur," on grammatical solecisms, which he calls *les entorses de la grammaire*, points out not only that the expression which I have quoted is wrong, but that it is physically impossible that a man should have his hands tied behind his back. We should say, it would seem, that *il avait les mains liées par derrière*, or *derrière lui;* in English, "his hands tied behind," or "behind him." Why? Simply for the reason that behind the human back comes, first, the inner processes of the spine, then our internal arrangements, and, finally, the human breast. So that, in verbal strictness, the only possible way of tying a man's hands behind his back would be to tie them across his bosom. Will anyb ody controvert this? I sincerely hope that somebody will; for the *entorse* pointed out by "M. le Rébouteur" is so ridiculously obvious as to be positively exasperating.

P.S.—All letters for me to be addressed (post-paid) to Heliopolis, care of Thothmes III. I am always to be found at the Café du Soleil. G. A. S.

Mr. Barber, solicitor, Bangor, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for Carnarvonshire, in the room of Mr. Poole.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of spectators on the third and last day at Stockton, though those who remained to the end were rewarded by witnessing some capital sport. Ronaleyn, on the strength of his close race with Coromandel II. on the previous day, was backed against the field for the Twenty-second Zetland Biennial, but he seemed chopped at the start, and was never fairly with his field, a rattling finish between Constellation and Pretoria ending in favour of the former by a neck. The winner, who belongs to Mr. Bowes, had never run previously. She is by Knight of the Garter out of Toison d'Or, and was ridden by Tom Chaloner, who has appeared in the saddle far too seldom this season. The famous "black and gold" was again carried successfully by Twine the Plaiden in the Stockton Stewards Cup; and, as Skotzka had won on the previous day, the news that all three were objected to was most unwelcome to a large number of backers. It appears that Mr. J. Peart, jun., who entered them, was in the forfeit list as far back as 1861, and on this ground Lord Zetland and Messrs. Lowther and Vyner claimed the respective races for which their horses ran second. The objection was considered at York on Tuesday, and Lord Hartington, Sir George Chetwynd, and Lord Falmouth overruled it, deciding that, as Mr. Peart was merely the paid servant of Mr. Bowes, and in no way responsible for the entry money or forfeits for the races for which he had nominated the animals in question, they were not disqualified. There can be little doubt that this decision is founded on commonsense, and will give general satisfaction: still it appears to us to be opposed to the law on the subject. It is distinctly laid down that "A person entering a horse for a race thereby becomes liable for the entrance-money and stake or forfeit;" and, further, that "so long as the name of a person is in the Unpaid Forfeit List he cannot subscribe to any sweepstakes, and no horse can be entered by him or under his subscription for any sweepstakes; and no horse which has been entered by him, or in his name, or under his subscription is qualified to run for any race." It will be observed that no exception whatever is made in favour of a servant or agent; and, while fully recognising the hardship that would have been entailed upon Mr. Bowes by the disqualification of his horses, we cannot but think that the exception made in his favour furnishes a dangerous precedent. While this objection was pending, an attempt was made to play the Julius Cæsar trick again. Messrs. Weather by received a telegram, dated from Streatlam Castle, and purporting to come from Mr. Bowes, instructing them to scratch all his horses for their engagements at York. Fortunately, it soon became known that Mr. Bowes had been in Paris for some little time, so there was not much harm done by the rascally attempt, though one or two fancy bets were laid against Jagellon for the Ebor Handicap, "all in," which must have cost some money to cover.

With upwards of £3000 given in added money, and three or four St. Leger horses pretty sure to fulfil their various engagements, it seemed tolerably certain that the York Meeting would prove a success, especially as matters have been unusually dull since the close of the Sussex fortnight. Nor were these expectations disappointed, for the very first race produced a small sensation, and appears to dispose of the Leger claims of Glengarry, who won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot in such gallant style. He was only opposed by Bonnie Dundee, who, though a splendidly-bred filly, being a daughter of Blair Athol and Hester, has hardly displayed even plating form in her previous essays. Odds of 6 and 7 to 1 were naturally enough laid upon him; but, after making all the running at a moderate pace, the filly got up at the half distance, and beat him rather cleverly by a head. In the Convivial Stakes, Lord Falmouth depended upon Ringleader instead of the penalised Charibert, a selection which proved unfortunate, as Falmouth gave him 10 lb. with consummate ease, and showed that he was not indebted to the good start he obtained for his victory at Stockton last week. Redwing (7 st. 12 lb.), the bearer of the magpie colours in the Lonsdale Plate, was not more fortunate than Ringleader, and did not finish within hail of Rowlston (8 st. 4 lb.), who has proved a rather fortunate purchase, having won a good race for Mr. Peck at the Epsom Summer Meeting. Jannette had nothing to beat in the Yorkshire Oaks, yet so sensitive is the market on the St. Leger, that she had no sooner cantered home in front of Strathfleet and Carillon, to each of whom she was conceding 7 lb., than she pressed Beauclerc very closely in the quotations, 5 to 1, and, in some cases, a shade less, being freely accepted about her. Of course there was nothing in the performance; but the filly looked far better, though little heavier, than she did at Ascot, and we fully expect that Archer will elect to wear the first colours on her, in preference to intrusting his fortunes to the uncertain Childeric. Alpha, who defeated St. Augustine last week, had matters all his own way in the Badminton Plate, and, in the last race of the day, Fordham squeezed King Boris first past the post by one of the most determined pieces of riding ever seen.

A bright afternoon made the second day's sport very enjoyable. Sword Knot, who can gallop away from anything not quite in the first class, had no trouble in the Filly Sapling Stakes; but the next event produced a grand finish between Claudius and Witchery, Archer, who rode the former, just doing Fordham by a short head. The winner, who is by Cecrops—Light, is the property of Mr. Gee, and had never run previously. By the success of Caerau (6 st. 9 lb.) Mr. Cartwright was credited with his third Ebor Handicap; and there is little doubt that the son of the defunct Marsyas was the best-class horse in the race, as, though Jagellon (7 st. 4 lb.) ran him to a head, we fancy that the winner had a little to spare, and, moreover, he only received 9 lb. for the year from Mr. Bowes's colt. Strathmore (8 st. 4 lb.), the favourite, cut up miserably badly; but Ivy (7 st. 1 lb.) showed well in front until about a quarter of a mile from home, when she died away to nothing. Only the first and second had anything to do with the finish, so no value need be attached to the place gained by Knight Templar (8 st. 2 lb.). Though the absence of Ruperra deprived the Prince of Wales's Stakes of a good deal of the interest that would have otherwise attached to it, the meeting of Wheel of Fortune and Falmouth caused considerable excitement, while Alice Lorraine, in spite of her four victories unsullied by a single reverse, attracted little attention. On this occasion she found the company too good for her, and Wheel of Fortune and Falmouth, both of whom carried a 7 lb. penalty, drew away by themselves and raced home together, the former securing a half-length verdict. Wheel of Fortune is by Adventurer from the famous Queen Bertha, and is, therefore, half sister to Gertrude, Queen's Messenger, Paladin, and Spinaway, all of whom are high-class performers, and Lord Falmouth seems to have a very rosy chance of the Oaks of 1879, especially as Leap Year is little inferior to the daughter of Queen Bertha.

In the present extraordinary weather, we cannot help thinking that cricket "lags superfluous on the stage;" for, owing to constant rain, a match can seldom be finished, besides which, the ground is far too heavy to furnish anything like a good wicket. Glancing hastily over the chief matches of the

past few days, we note that an Eighteen of Yeadon and District have beaten the Australians by 24 runs, the scoring being miserably low on each side. Journeying on to Scarborough, the Colonials took full revenge on an Eighteen of that district, whom they defeated in a single innings, with 46 runs to spare, their batting being so good that we append the innings:—

A. Bannerman b Dewes ...	...	42	T. Garrett c Watmough b Freeman 6
W. L. Murdoch hit Dodds b Firth		5	W. Tobin b Watmough 1
T. Horan c Watmough b Freeman		47	W. Butler not out 2
F. E. Allen c and b Eastwood ...		35	F. H. Boyle c Eastwood b Watmough 0
F. R. Spofforth st Boden b Eastwood		64	B 3, l b 1, n b 2 6
J. M. Blackham run out ...		55	Total 295
G. H. Bailey thrown out by Hildyard		32	

The Cheltenham Week was somewhat spoilt by the heavy rain and only one match could be finished. This was between Gloucestershire and Sussex; and, as might have been expected, the former won anyhow. In the first innings of Sussex the whole team were disposed of for 29; and though, at their second attempt, J. Phillips (not out, 77) and H. Charlwood (43) batted exceedingly well, they succumbed by an innings and 24 runs. The Rev. P. Hattersley-Smith (not out, 51) did best for Gloucestershire. Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ended in a draw; as did Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex, which was hard on the northern county, Selby (96) and Shrewsbury (not out, 74 having scored so freely that defeat was almost impossible. In the same way Kent, for which Lord Harris (88), Hearne (32 and 53), Mr. F. Penn (67), and the Hon. Ivo Bligh (60) all did great things, were deprived of a well-earned victory over Surrey, Jupp (not out, 52; and not out, 43) showing some of his best form on the other side. Middlesex beat Yorkshire by an innings and 94 runs, thanks mainly to Messrs. A. J. Webbe (94), I. D. Walker (59), and T. S. Pearson (41). This week, Notts has beaten Surrey by 139 runs, Selby (56) and Mr. J. Shuter (not out, 45) being the only ones to distinguish themselves with the bat, but the bowling of Shaw and Morley was magnificent. Gloucestershire has proved too good for Lancashire, Messrs. W. G. Grace (49) and G. F. Grace (not out, 73) doing the most towards gaining a victory by eight wickets. Then we must chronicle a splendid performance of the Australians against an Eighteen of Hastings and District, which included such players as Lord Harris, the Hon. Ivo Bligh, Messrs. C. Absolom, F. Penn, &c. Bailey made 106 and Murdoch 73, while Spofforth took twelve wickets for 39 runs, the Eighteen being beaten by an innings and 47 runs.

In aquatics the most important coming event is the Thames International Regatta, in which the finest professional scullers of the Thames and Tyne, including Higgins (the champion), Elliott, Boyd, and Blackman will compete between Putney and Chiswick to-day and on Monday next.

The seaside regattas are being continued. The great meetings in the Solent having been brought to a close, Sandown took up the running yesterday week, and gave the visitors to this pleasant nook of the Isle of Wight a regatta on its own account. The principal race resolved itself into a match between Mr. Little's Florence and the Mosquito of Mr. Wyndham, the Florence gaining first prize and the Mosquito not leaving the prize-list unbitten.

Torbay Regatta took place on Monday and Tuesday, when Devonshire witches were to be admired in numbers. The Arrow, Vol-au-Vent, Neva, and Myosotis started in the leading race, the first prize falling to the Vol-au-Vent, and the second to the Arrow, albeit the latter gained the goal 1 min. 25 sec. before the Vol-au-Vent, which won by time allowance. On Tuesday the chief prize was carried off by the Jullanar in a contest against the Corisande, Ada, and Florinda, which won the second prize. In the match for cutters not over forty-one tons the Glance came to grief, and the Myosotis won with ease, the Niobe being second. Maggie led throughout in the race for smaller cutters, Mable taking the second prize. What with the festivities following the completion of their sanitary improvements, and what with the regatta, the residents and visitors have had a "good time" of it.

A race from Lowestoft to Yarmouth and back on Tuesday was won by the Red Rover, and during the contest the Wanderer, of which Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., is the owner, had her masts broken, and was placed *hors de combat*.

Falmouth held its regatta on Wednesday, when the principal race was won by Mr. H. Bird's Ripple, the second and third yachts being the Spinaway and Butterfly. The yacht-race of next importance was won by Mr. F. Anglesea's Cygnet.

Swimmers have furnished the usual shoals of races, few of which are worth dwelling upon. The fact, too, that on Tuesday last a skilful swimmer, the winner of prizes at swimming-races, Mr. John Dillwyn Llewellyn, was, unhappily, drowned whilst bathing in Caswell Bay, Swansea, suggests that endurance may be sometimes sacrificed to speed at these swimming competitions. Be this as it may, it may be suggested to the committees of swimming clubs that it might be advisable to promote a more practical general knowledge of swimming than they do. Descending to details, we may add that on Saturday last the captaincy of the Norwood Swimming Club was won by Mr. G. S. Goodwyn after a stiff race with Mr. Horton Ledger, the previous captain; and on Tuesday the silver challenge cup of the Jersey Swimming Club was won at St. Helier's by Mr. Charles Stone, the previous holder, F. Luckarift, being defeated.

A town's meeting was held in the Townhall, Liverpool, on Wednesday, in aid of the sufferers by yellow fever in New Orleans. Nearly £1000 was promised in the room.

Mr. T. E. Smith, M.P. for Tynemouth, opened the Aquarium and Winter Garden at that place on Wednesday. The establishment consists of a marine and a fresh-water aquarium, summer and winter gardens, skating-rink, concert-hall, and assembly and reading rooms, and has been erected from the drawings of Messrs. Norton and Macey, of London, at a cost of £100,000.

The Eurydice was successfully moved on Tuesday. To get at the leaks on her starboard side it was necessary to heel her over to port, and to assist in this operation eighty tons of ballast were placed on a platform built on the port side of the wreck. The starboard side of the hull has sustained a good deal of damage through resting on the fluke of an anchor. In moving the vessel twelve more bodies came to the surface and were brought ashore for burial.—Admiral Fanshawe presided on Tuesday, on board the Duke of Wellington, the flag-ship at Portsmouth, over the court-martial on the two survivors of the Eurydice. Both of these stated that they had every confidence in the stability of the ship previous to her foundering on March 24. The Court acquitted the survivors, but adjourned the inquiry in order to take further evidence as to the cause of the capsizing of the ship. The court-martial was resumed on Wednesday, when several witnesses were examined as to the peculiarities of the fatal snow-gale of March 24, and as to the operations connected with the raising of the Eurydice; and the inquiry was again adjourned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Captain Frederick G. Frith has been appointed Deputy-Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison.

Mr. Knox, the senior magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police Court, has retired from the bench, owing to ill-health.

A bicyclist has been fined twenty shillings at Guildhall for riding a bicycle to the common danger in Bishopsgate-street. The defendant, coming noiselessly along at a late hour, knocked down a constable, who was unaware of his approach.

The stud of twenty-eight horses which ran in the London and Windsor coach this season were sold at Tattersall's on Monday. Some clever roadsters brought seventy guineas, and the teamsters, generally, produced good average prices.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in August was 76,569, of whom 38,468 were in workhouses, and 38,101 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 585, 717, and 6300 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 746, of whom 475 were men, 221 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

The report of the Civil Service Supply Association for the half year ended June 30 last, which was presented at the general meeting of the shareholders at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday evening, shows a net balance for the half year available for distribution to the shareholders of £19,460—a larger amount than has ever been available for division. The number of shares is limited to 4500, and of these 4388 are at present held by members of the Civil Service.

The fourteenth annual flower show of the East Tower Hamlets Floricultural Society was held on Monday in the hall attached to the Grecian Theatre, City-road, and drew together a large number of visitors. In addition to the plants exhibited by the members of the society, there was a collection of fine foliage plants from Victoria Park, lent by the First Commissioner of Works. The plants exhibited by the members showed great care and attention in their culture. Prizes were awarded for dinner-table decorations, miniature gardens, and bouquets.

A fire took place on Monday morning in the first floor of a house near Columbia Market, and two young children were burnt to death. The mother of the children had gone out, leaving them in the room in which the fire broke out, and it is supposed that in playing with the matches the elder child set the room on fire. Two firemen (C. Wright and P. Pettitt) entered the blazing premises and were much scorched. A lodger in a front room jumped into the street, and falling twenty-five feet, sustained such injury to the spine that she had to be conveyed to the London Hospital.

For the purpose of asking public aid for such of the recently discharged reserve men as are in need through want of work, a meeting of the Reserve Forces Relief Committee of the British Hospitallers was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury.—Several members of the reserve forces waited last Wednesday upon Mr. Alderman Figgins, in the justice-room at Guildhall, to lay their case before him. According to the statement of their spokesman, more than half of the men recently called out were still without employment, Alderman Figgins said he thought the reserves had acted very well, and gave to each of those present 5s. for his immediate necessities.

For some of the original communications read and discussed during the past session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at the ordinary meetings and at the students' meetings, and for other papers selected for publication without being read and discussed, the council have made the following awards:—Telford Medals and Premiums to Dr. Higgs, Mr. Brittle, and Mr. T. Clarke: Watt Medals and Telford Premiums to Mr. H. Davey, Mr. B. Leslie, and Mr. A. Holt; Telford Premiums to Mr. Longridge, Mr. W. C. Unwin, Mr. Target, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. F. C. Barron, and Mr. Carson, and the Manby Premium to Mr. E. Bazalgette. A Miller Scholarship has been adjudged to Mr. W. B. Dawson, and Miller Prizes to Messrs. Britton, Hurtzig, Moss, and Szlumper, while the Howard Quinquennial Prize, given on this occasion for the first time, goes to Mr. Bessemer.

It has been arranged that the third annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association shall be held in the Agricultural Hall on Oct. 10 and three following days. Prizes are offered for milking cows of the various breeds of shorthorns, crosses, Ayrshires, Channel Island, and Brittany and Kerry breeds, in all, in eight classes, amounting to £245. For heifers best adapted for dairy purposes £90 is to be awarded; and for bulls, £100. Goats find a place in the schedule, there being five classes, in which are distributed prizes to the aggregate value of £36. For cheese of various makes £140 is to be given, and for collections of not less than one ton £50 is offered. In addition to these monetary prizes, there are medals of gold, silver, and bronze, and special medals are offered for foreign cheese and butter. For butter made in the United Kingdom the sum set aside is £63.

The Act passed in the late Session to amend the law relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works has been issued. By this Act the board may raise and advance £2,302,000, of which £50,000 is to be supplemental loans, to public bodies for the present year and the remainder for 1879. The board may raise money by the issue of "Metropolitan Bills," the date of such bills not to be less than three months nor more than twelve months, and the interest payable on such metropolitan bills to be at such a rate and in such a manner as the board, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct. The new money powers conferred by this Act for the year 1879 are:—£100,000 for minor improvements; £20,000 fire brigade; £1,500,000 Street Improvement Act, 1877; street improvements under Act 1872, £60,000; Tooting-common, £12,000; Plumstead-common, £10,000; loans to vestries and district boards, £200,000; loans to guardians, £200,000; loans to public bodies, £100,000; and loans to managers of metropolitan asylum district, £50,000.

The Secretary of State for India has presented to the Crystal Palace Company's library a copy of the great trigonometrical survey of India, on the scale of four miles to the inch. This most valuable and interesting series of maps, which together would cover a superficies of fifty-one square feet, can thus be consulted by inquirers in the company's library reading-room without any charge, and orders to inspect the Indian atlas can be obtained in the Tourist's Court for the asking. The sections are bound in two great volumes, to admit of close examination in detail. The gift was accompanied by a copy of the survey of Turkestan and the countries between the British and the Russian dominions in Asia, compiled by Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., on a scale of thirty-two miles to the inch; and that of Persia, compiled for the Government by Captain O. B. C. St. John, R.E.; as well as the very interesting map of Central Assyria, the iconographic sketch of remains of the ancient Nineveh, with the modern Mosul, and the similar chart of the ancient cities of Nimrud and Selamiyeh, made by command of the Government of India by Captain Felix Jones. There is also the fine map of India on the scale of sixty-four miles to the inch that was compiled from the topographical and revenue surveys.

There were 2491 births and 1433 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 145, whereas the deaths were 75 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had steadily declined from 106 to 60 in the five preceding weeks, rose again to 74 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 38. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, and 268 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 201 last week, and were 64 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 18, 14, and 9 in the three previous weeks, were 10 last week. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 213 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a decline of 23 from the number at the end of the previous week: 22 new cases were admitted during the week, against 21 and 36 in the two preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 9 patients on Saturday last. There were 24 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 from measles, and 16 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 3021 births and 1739 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 61·5 deg., and 0·7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of sunshine during the week was 21·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 99·4 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, only equal to 22 per cent of its possible duration.

EDINBURGH STATUE OF DR. CHALMERS.

The bronze statue of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., the eloquent Scottish preacher, and author of many admired writings upon religious subjects, is erected in George-street, Edinburgh, at the crossing of Castle-street. It was uncovered to public view on Saturday, the 27th ult., with addresses spoken by Sir John M'Neill, Lord Moncrieff (the Lord Justice Clerk), the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Hanna, and Provost Swan, of Kirkcaldy. Dr. Chalmers died so long ago as 1847, and it was then proposed to have a marble statue placed in the library of the Free Church College. But it was felt that this was not enough, and that a monument of Chalmers should not be of a sectarian or provincial but of a national character. This movement was, however, allowed to fall into abeyance till the end of 1869, when it was again taken up by Dean Ramsay, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Guthrie, and others, and the work was intrusted to the veteran Edinburgh sculptor, Sir John Steell. He had executed several busts of Chalmers, one of which occupies a prominent place in a public gallery in New York, and had enjoyed for years his personal acquaintance and familiar friendship. In this statue, of which we give an Illustration, Dr. Chalmers is represented as standing before an assemblage in quiescent attitude. He is attired in a rich Geneva gown, with "buckled shoon" on the feet, being the attire he wore as Moderator of the General Assembly. The left hand supports an open quarto Bible, and the open right hand is brought round over the top of it. The face is an admirable likeness; the grand leonine head, with the broad, manly brow, around which the shaggy locks lie carelessly, yet majestically, at once recalls the presence of Chalmers. The difficulties of the robe have been very successfully treated, and fall in graceful folds around the well-proportioned figure. The statue, which was cast in two pieces, stands 12 ft. high. The pedestal, 15 ft. in height, is the work of Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., Aberdeen. It is of polished Peterhead granite, was designed by Mr. Steell, son of the sculptor, and, while treated somewhat differently, is yet in accord with the other statues in the street.

ASHWORTH MEMORIAL, ROCHDALE.

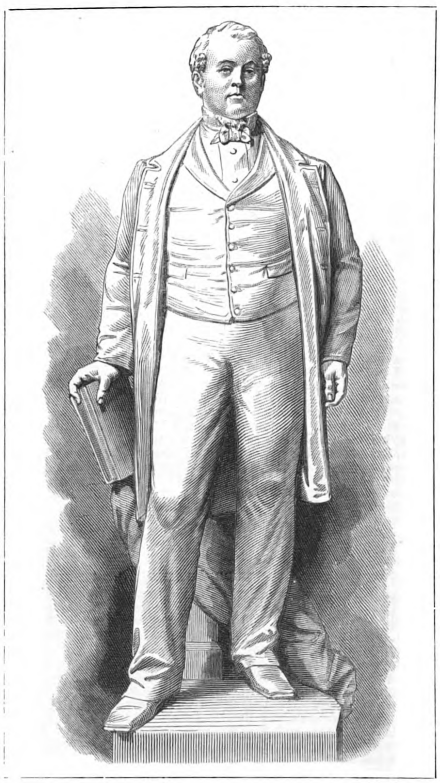
The Memorial statue of the late Mr. G. L. Ashworth was unveiled on June 1 last at Rochdale, about 15,000 persons being present. It stands in the centre of the large ornamental garden of the public park of Rochdale. The ceremony was performed by Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. for the borough. There was a procession, starting from the Townhall, joined by the Mayor, Mr. James Tweedale, and by many gentlemen of the Town Council, followed by the Liberal associations of the town, the Order of Good Templars, and representatives of the Sunday schools. Flags and garlands were displayed throughout the town, and the event was made the occasion of a general holiday. On reaching the park, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Councillor Harley, made the formal presentation of the statue to the Mayor on behalf of the town, and Mr. Potter then unveiled the statue, proceeding to review the life and labours of the late Alderman Ashworth, whose whole time was devoted to the welfare of all classes of his native town, and who twice held the office of Mayor. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal, ten feet high; the figure itself is eight feet high, and is cut out of a solid block of hard Sicilian marble, which weighed four tons. It is of a light grey colour, harmonising well with the tone of the pedestal, and weighs one ton fifteen cwt. The attitude of the figure is spirited and dignified, and full of energy; the likeness is pronounced a most faithful one. The sculptors are Messrs. W. and T. Wills, of Euston-road, London, who have executed statues of Sir Humphrey Davy, Earl Mayo, and Richard Cobden, the last named in the High-street of Camden Town.

LEEDS MEMORIAL OF DR. HOOK.

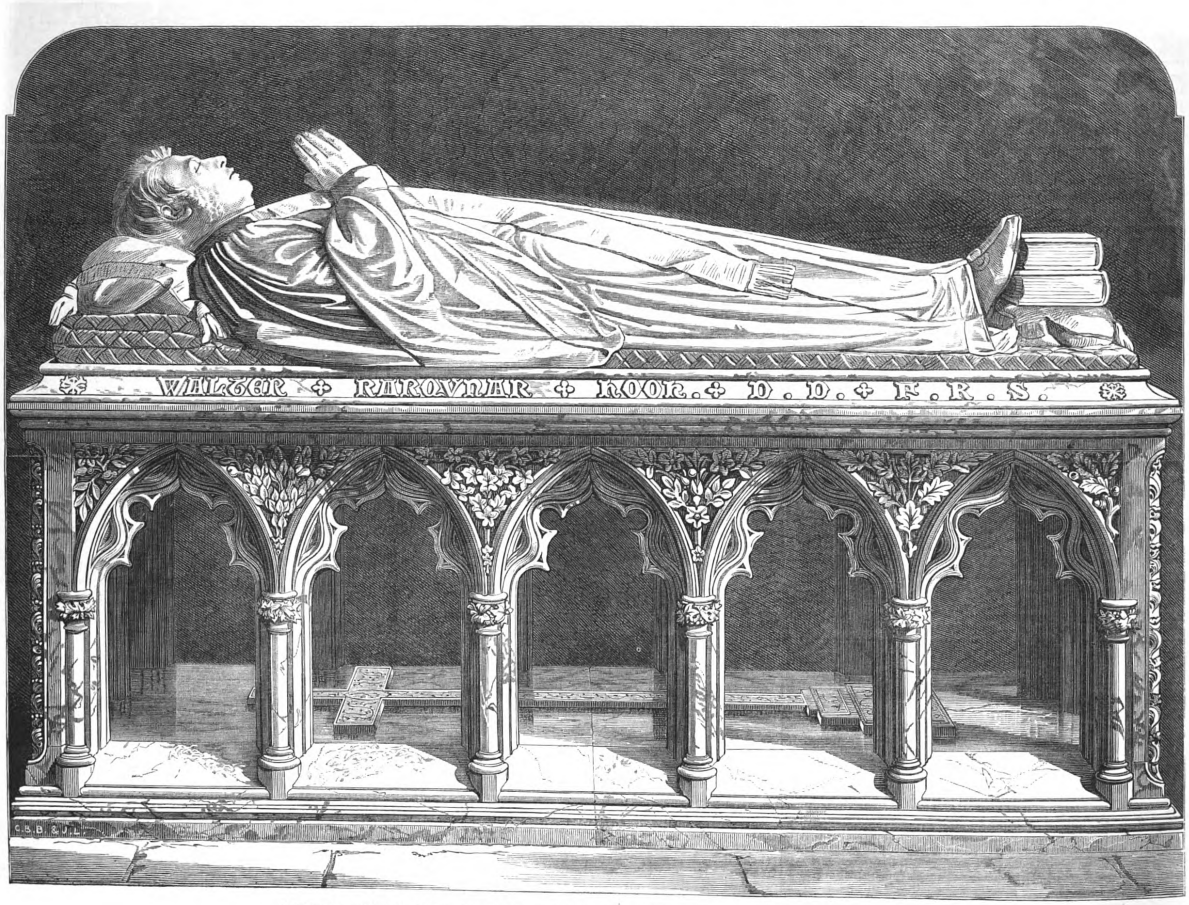
The late Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., author of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," was Vicar of the parish church of Leeds from 1837 till his promotion, in 1859, to the Deanery of Chichester. On St. Peter's Day this year (June 29) the dedication festival of the Leeds parish church was held, and advantage was taken of the occasion to uncover the beautiful monument which has been erected to the memory of "the great Vicar of Leeds." Sermons were preached, morning and evening, by Archdeacon Anson and by the Rev. Dr. Alfred Gatty, Sub-Dean of York. The memorial consists of a recumbent figure in white marble, representing Dean Hook in his ecclesiastical vestments. The head rests on a cushion, and at the feet is another cushion, upon which are two volumes. The hands are closed as in prayer. The sculptor is Mr. W. D. Keyworth, jun., Buckingham Palace-road, London. His work does him great credit, for he has with remarkable fidelity reproduced the well-known features of the late Dr. Hook. The late Sir Gilbert Scott designed the tomb on which the figure rests. It is of alabaster, and of Gothic design, and has been executed by Mr. Anthony Welsh, of Woodhouse-lane, Leeds. It is a beautiful work of art, and forms a fitting accompaniment to the noble piece of sculpture which rests upon it. The memorial is placed in the second bay at the north-east end of the church, between the ante-chapel and the altar steps. It has cost nearly £1000. The late Dr. Hook died in October, 1875, at the Deanery at Chichester. A memorial pulpit has been erected in Chichester Cathedral.



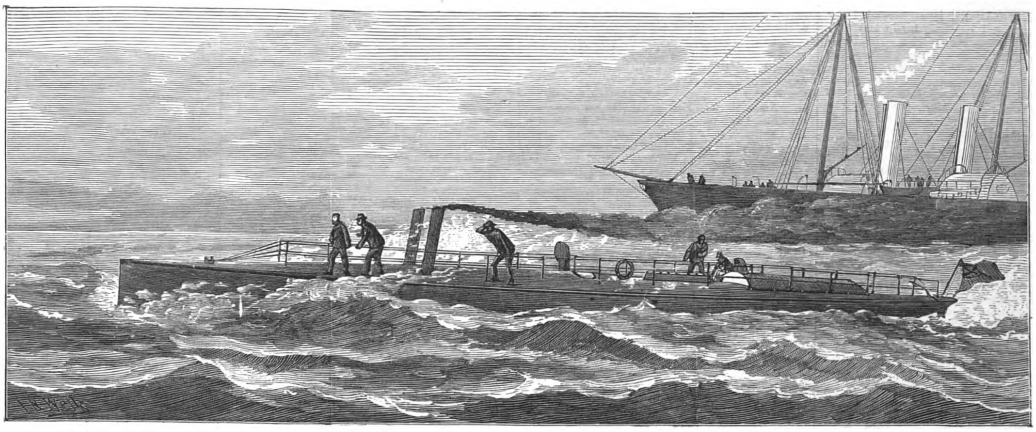
STATUE OF THE REV. DR. CHALMERS, AT EDINBURGH.



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. G. L. ASHWORTH, MAYOR OF ROCHDALE.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. HOOK, DEAN OF CHICHESTER, IN THE LEEDS PARISH CHURCH.



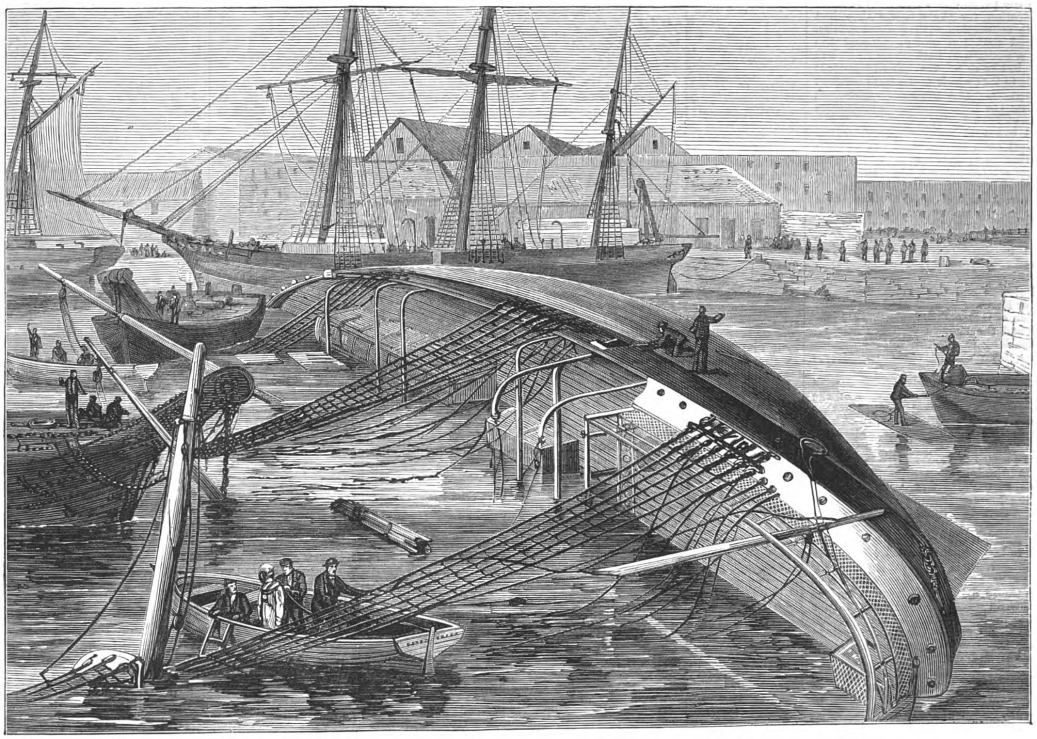
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A TORPEDO-BOAT.

THE NEW TORPEDO-BOATS.

At the Naval Review on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Spithead, before her Majesty and the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Queen and all the spectators were very much pleased with the performance of two torpedo-boats, which have been purchased by the Admiralty from their builders, Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar. Upon another occasion his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales inspected one of the nimble little vessels, and went on board of her for a brief experience of their wonderful swiftness. These boats in their trial-trips at Long Reach about six weeks ago attained a mean speed exceeding twenty-one knots, or twenty-four statute miles an hour. They are each 85 ft. long, with 11 ft. beam, and draw, when fully equipped for service, an average of 3 ft. of water. They are strongly constructed of steel, and are fitted with compound surface condensing engines, capable of indicating 420-horse power. The high-pressure steam cylinder of these engines is 12½ in. in diameter, and the low-pressure 21½ in., both having a 12 in. stroke. These boats are at present known by their builders' numbers, one being No. 419 and the other No. 420. The former is propelled by a three-bladed screw, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter and 5 ft. pitch; and the latter by a two-bladed screw of similar proportions. Messrs. Yarrow adopt supplementary engines for driving the air-pump, circulating-pump, and feed-pumps; they consider this plan preferable to that of working these pumps direct off the main engine, as is sometimes done. One advantage in having separate pumping engines is that, whether the vessel is in motion or stationary, a powerful means is available for pumping her out, should the necessity arise. It is estimated by her builders that if the air pump and circulating pump were both utilised for this purpose the water could be pumped out as fast as it could enter either of these vessels through one hundred holes made in the skin by Martini-Henry rifle bullets. If this be the case, these craft may be deemed safe from sinking so long as their machinery is working efficiently. The boiler is of the locomotive type, is placed in the forward part of each vessel, and has a closed stoke-hole. In connection with the boiler a very important improvement has been introduced by Messrs. Yarrow. This consists in a means of rendering the closed stoke-hole safe for the men in the event of the collapse of a boiler tube—a contingency which cannot be absolutely guarded against. The arrangement appears very simple, while its efficiency was proved beyond all question upon a previous trial of one of these boats. This was No. 419, which was tried on May 24 last under the supervision of the Admiralty officials. Upon that occasion an accidental rupture of one of the boiler tubes occurred nearly at the close of the runs over the measured mile, which so far had been very successful. When the boiler tube gave way the steam rushed out of the foremost hatchway from the compartment in which the smoke-box end of the boiler is situated, and soon after from the two funnels. The men in the stoke-hole, however, being shut off from the boiler, were uninjured, and remained at their post several minutes after the first outburst of steam. The accident, though an untoward event, was considered by the Admiralty officials as affording a highly satisfactory proof of the efficiency of Mr. Yarrow's invention. The engines are placed amidships, and each vessel has spacious cabin accommodation aft, as it is intended that they may be used either as despatch or torpedo-boats. For the latter purpose the cabin framings above deck are removed and replaced by steel-plating. These vessels are, in fact, now fitted one for one purpose and one for the other. They are steered from the cabin, there being a look-out for the steersman just above deck-level. The deck is clear of all obstructions, the two funnels being placed one on each side. They are fitted with balanced rudders, and steer well, answering their helms very quickly. These vessels would probably have now been on their way to Russia but for the Government proclamation which prohibited torpedo-boats leaving this country, and which led to their purchase by our own Government.

ACCIDENT IN LONDON DOCKS.

Our Illustration represents the singular position of the ship Eastminster, when capsized in London Docks, by a curious accident, on Saturday, the 17th inst. This clipper ship, which is the property of Messrs. Berryman and Turnbull, had recently discharged a cargo of rice from Akyab, Bengal, and, after being in the dry dock, was taken into London Docks to load a general cargo for the Cape of Good Hope. She is an iron ship of 1200 tons register, was built at Port Glasgow,



THE IRON CLIPPER-SHIP EASTMINSTER, CAPSIZED IN LONDON DOCKS.

classed A 1 at Lloyd's, is commanded by Captain Moxey, and has only made two voyages. At the time of this accident the Eastminster was lying at the western end of the docks; the wind was fresh from the south-west, and, curling around Hermitage basin, found an outlet with accumulated force at a point close to the Eastminster's position. The ship was blown on her side, and as she fell over she struck three barges, which were loaded, and sank them. On board the ship at the time she heeled were the chief mate, the second mate, and twenty men, but fortunately they all escaped with only a wetting. No one was on board the barges. The Illustration shows the ship lying on her broadside, with half her keel visible. The Thames Conservancy derrick barges, under the superintendence of Mr. Wood, have been at work dismantling the ship and preparing to raise her. The ship has been restored to an erect position, and moored at the quay, where men have since been employed in pumping the water out of the hold, and taking down the masts and rigging, before removing her to the dry dock for the needful repairs.

POLITICAL.

The polling for the election of a member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of Sir Edmund Buckley, took place on the 23rd inst., the candidates being Mr. Rathbone Edge (Liberal) and Mr. Donaldson Hudson (Conservative). The Liberal candidate was elected by a majority of 340, the numbers being—Edge, 1330, and Hudson, 990. The result is that Newcastle-under-Lyme is now represented by two Liberals, instead of, as before, by one Conservative and one Liberal.

The polling for the representation of Argyleshire, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to be Governor-General of Canada, took place on Tuesday, the contest being between a brother of the Marquis, Lord Colin Campbell (Liberal) and Mr. J. W. Malcolm (Conservative). It resulted in the return of the former by a majority of 355; the numbers being—Campbell, 1462, Malcolm, 1107. This leaves the representation of the county as it was.

Mr. Samuel Morley will not seek re-election for Bristol. Mr. Hodgson's resignation, in consequence of ill-health, has been in the hands of the Liberal committee for some months.

It was to be hoped that the floodgates of talk would close for a time with the closing of Parliament, but it is not so. No sooner has Parliament been prorogued than the out-of-session speeches have begun. Several members gave addresses on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, opened a Conservative Working Men's Club at Barrow-in-Furness and in the evening was entertained at a banquet in the Townhall. In acknowledging the toast of "her Majesty's Ministers," Colonel Stanley warmly defended the foreign policy of the Government, and pointed to the peace which had been secured as a justification for the attitude they had observed in connection with Eastern affairs. He admitted that the cost of placing the country in a position to back up its views had been great, but he urged that the expense was a mere trifle to that which would have resulted from a sanguinary and protracted European war. During the Session domestic legislation had no doubt been somewhat neglected, but he pointed out that many important social questions had been settled since the Government first entered upon office.

The Attorney-General, speaking at an agricultural meeting at Clitheroe, said that although the Session had been denounced as barren, one good measure had been passed. The Cattle Bill, so far from increasing the price of meat, would have a tendency to cheapen it by effectually guarding against diseases, and consequently increasing the supply of food.

Mr. J. Puleston and Captain G. Price, the members for Devonport, addressed the Stonehouse portion of their constituents. Mr. Pulestone reviewed the Eastern Question at great length, remarking that in this respect the last Session had been one of the most glorious recorded in ancient or modern times. He claimed that the calling out of the Indian troops was the greatest achievement of the present Government; it showed Russia that England was thoroughly in earnest. The hon. gentleman also defended the financial policy of the Government. Captain Price spoke highly of the action of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in bringing about so satisfactory an arrangement of the Eastern Question.

Addressing his constituents at Nairn, Lord Macduff said that the Liberal party as a whole did not grudge a reasonable extension of Russian territory, while they could not allow any Power to become paramount in the East.

Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, member for Stirlingshire, addressed his constituents at Kilsyth on the 23rd inst. While praising the course followed by Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues in the Eastern Question, he believed that had England shown her power eighteen months ago there would have been no war between Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Mundella gave his annual address to his constituents on Monday night in Paradise-square, Sheffield; the square was crowded. Mr. Mundella, who was received with cheers and groans, spoke for some time amid great interruption, and at last he addressed himself to the reporters. He referred to the miserable harvest of measures to which the Session had given birth, and said that the only thing that had made great progress was the national expenditure. He was compelled by the disorder of the meeting to bring his speech to an abrupt conclusion, but said he would attend every ward meeting and insist upon a hearing.

Mr. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., was on Wednesday one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the West Cumberland Conservative Registration Association at Maryport, and entered into a vigorous defence of the Government against the charge of extravagance.

At a meeting of the Leicester Town Council on Tuesday a resolution was moved that addresses should be presented to Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury congratulating them and the Government on the success which has attended their negotiations at the recent Congress. An amendment was proposed by Alderman Grimsley adverse to the conduct of the Government, which, after a protracted discussion, was carried by a majority of six.

The first meeting of the Town Council for Burslem, which has recently been incorporated, was held on Wednesday. Mr. Thomas Hulme, four times chief bailiff, was elected Mayor. The aldermen were also chosen; with one exception they are Liberals, as is also the Mayor.

THE STORMS.

Great damage was done by the storm which on Saturday last raged over a large portion of the kingdom, and with special severity in London and its neighbourhood. A number of workmen engaged on a block of buildings near the Bishopsgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway ran for shelter beneath some arches of the foundation, when the roof of a subterranean chamber gave way, and several of them were buried beneath the débris. One man was taken out dead, and others were removed to the hospital. At Brixton and Camberwell the basements of many houses were flooded several feet deep, and the fire-engines were employed in pumping out the water. The Masonic Hall at Camberwell was seriously damaged. Two men who were working in a field took refuge in an outhouse, which was struck by the lightning, and one of the men was dreadfully injured. A servant employed in Clifton-road, Peckham, was struck blind while passing in front of a mirror in the drawing-room. In Kennington and Newington great damage was caused by the flooding of houses, and two roofs were struck by lightning. In Walworth part of the front of a beershop near Beresford-street was knocked down, and a house in Sultan-street, Camberwell, had all the windows broken and the fire-grates displaced. At Hackney, Dalston, and Homerton the floods were heavy, and traffic was much impeded. Along the south coast the storm was very violent. A barn near Hastings was set on fire by the lightning and burned to the ground. Brighton, Southampton, and Bournemouth were flooded. At Nottingham a party of four persons in a boat on the river were overtaken by the storm, and in endeavouring to land the boat was upset and three of them were drowned. The damage caused to the wheat is said to be very great.

During a thunderstorm which occurred on Monday afternoon a few miles to the south of St. Andrew's, a waterspout is said to have burst over the residence of Mr. Alexander Cheape, and completely flooded the house.

Parts of West Berks and North Hants were visited on Tuesday night by a terrific storm. Heavy rain poured down continuously for upwards of an hour, deluging the roads, which in many places were more like rivers, and the force of the streaming rain carried away large quantities of soil in the hilly districts. Many houses were flooded.

A tourist, named Mackenzie, was walking over Blackdown to the coast on the 21st inst., when a thunderstorm caused him to take shelter in a shepherd's hut. The lightning struck the hut, and Mr. Mackenzie was killed. His watch was fused into a molten mass, and the clothing on his right side burned off.

On Thursday morning London was visited with another thunderstorm, which appears to have extended over the south of England generally. At Blackheath, Mrs. Sharman was struck by lightning while dressing, and killed.

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LA MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR, Paris, 1867.
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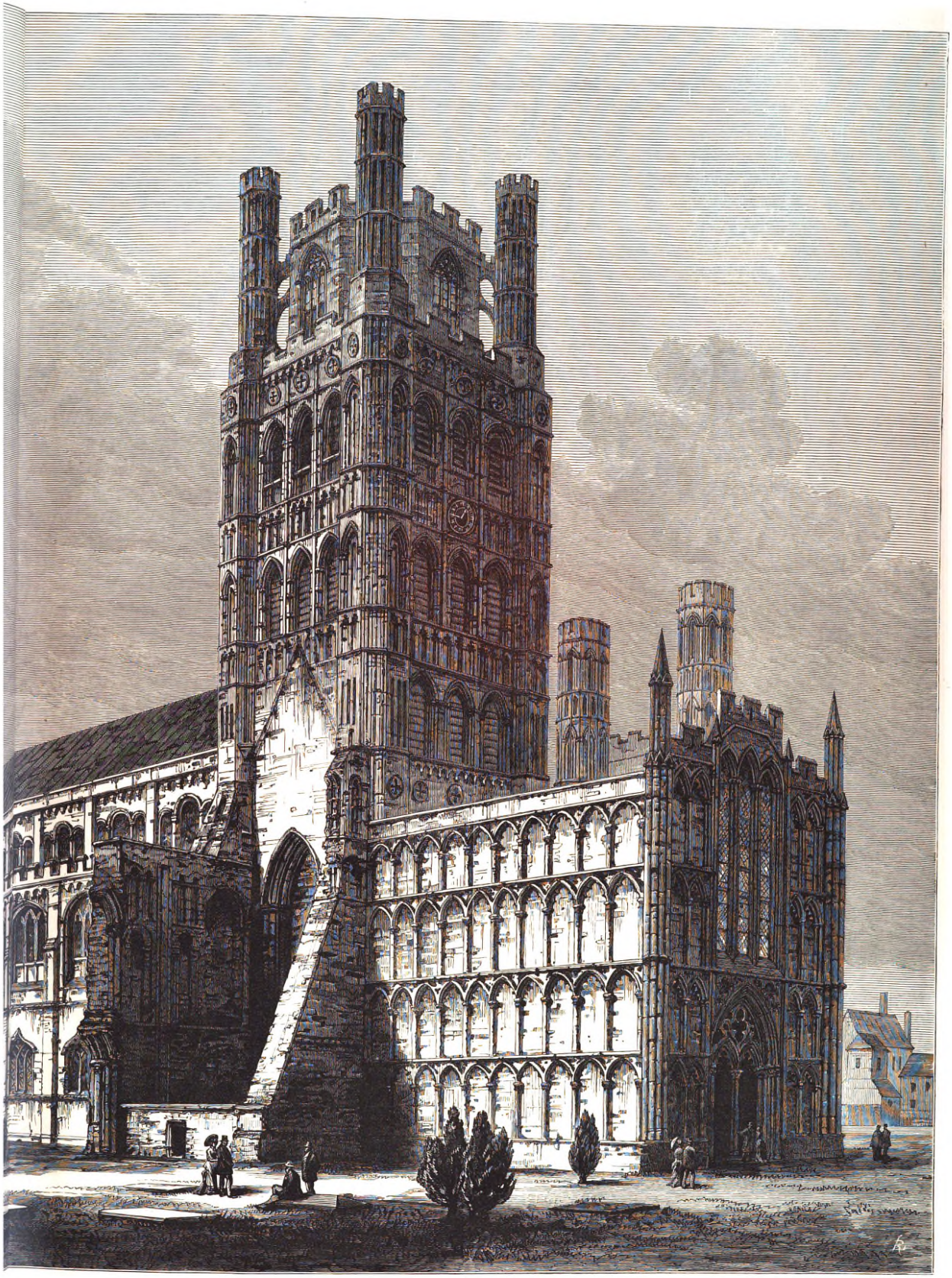
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ELY CA



THEDRAL.



THE SHAKERS' ENCAMPMENT AT HORDLE, NEAR LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE: SCENE IN VAGS LANE.



THE SHAKERS' ENCAMPMENT AT HORDLE, NEAR LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE: DWELLINGS OF THE FAMILIES.

THE SHAKERS IN HAMPSHIRE.

The extraordinary sect of religious enthusiasts, following the prophetic leadership of Mrs. Mary Ann Girling, who have been living together in a strange community near Lymington for several years past, have again got into trouble. These misguided people, whose theological notions may be innocent enough, went into the country from Walworth six or seven years ago. They unhappily make it a point of conscience not to pay rent to unbelievers, but have attempted to "squat," without permission, on land belonging to private owners. They have been evicted by due process of law, and have since been dwelling at the hedge-side in "Vags Lane," in the parish of Hordle, which is a seacoast village between Lymington and Christchurch, and five miles south-west of Lymington. On Saturday last Mrs. Girling, as the acknowledged responsible head of the community, appeared before the magistrates at Lymington, with Mr. Henry Osborne, one of the elders, to answer a complaint made by the local inspector of the Hants Constabulary, who charged her with obstructing the highway in Vags-lane with a quantity of furniture. It seems that the household goods, which the Shakers formerly kept in the huts they had built for themselves in the adjoining field, were removed by the Sheriff's officer not long ago, when they were ejected from the field, a small piece of two or three acres, for not paying rent to the landlord. They were forbidden by their religious persuasion to enter into any legal engagement for the occupation of other ground or houses, so they have since been living in the manner of gipsies, but without any tents or roof of any kind. They will neither buy nor sell, and have subsisted for years on the casual gifts of visitors, in addition to what little food they could produce from the soil by their own labour. It is said, indeed, that Mrs. Girling has been in possession of a sufficient amount of money, from the property given up by several members of her flock, small tradesmen and farmers, in accordance with the rules of their conventual society. No children are with them, and the men and women live in strict celibacy without any scandal. The Lymington magistrates adjourned the case to that day week (this present Saturday), admonishing Mrs. Girling to clear away the things, and to find proper lodgings for her people, under penalties of the Highway Act and the Vagrant Act. Our Artist has visited Hordle to make the two Sketches from which two Illustrations are prepared. The scene in Vag's-lane is wretched, as well as absurdly strange; the roadside margin of grass and ditch, on either hand, for a length of one hundred yards, is covered with chairs and tables, beds, chests of drawers, sofas, and other furniture, arranged as best it can be to form a little shelter for each of these miserable family parties, with blankets, counterpanes, and shawls, to screen them from wind and rain. Mrs. Girling herself contrives to dress neatly, and there is nothing very peculiar in her appearance; but some of the poor women, though hitherto of decent character, have got into a very untidy condition. There are many able-bodied men amongst them; but none will work for wages, which have been offered them in harvest-time, nor will they take parish relief. It is expected, however, that necessity will soon oblige the Shakers to do what other people do, more or less without sin, and this queer delusion will come to an end. The celebrated community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, in America have no such fancies, but simply abstain from marriage, and hold all property in common stock.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

LARNACA, Aug. 8.

The despatch-boat Salamis, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Captain of the Black Prince, on board, sailed yesterday for Brindisi. General Ross, who came to Malta in command of the Indian contingent, also left in the Salamis on a month's leave in England. The absence of his Royal Highness here will be much regretted, as he had made himself very popular both ashore and afloat. The London newspapers which arrived here last contained the speech of Mr. Anderson,


The Spelling of the Austrian Staff.
Map has been retained. C to be sounded
= tz, é = j, č = ch, š = sh, ž = zh,
j = y.
Austrian Lines of March.
Engagements.
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
MONTENEGRO
SERVIA
CROATIA
HUNGARY
SERAJEVO
Banjaluka
Mostar
Trebinje
Ragusa
Old Ragusa
Cattaro
Cetinje
Podgurica
NOVI BAZAR
Metkovic
Gradiska
Brood
Dervent
Doboj
Maglaj
Zepče
Zenica
Travnik
Jaice
Jezero
Skoplje
Kladanj
Tuzla
Zvornik
Ljubovija
Mitrovic
Semlin
Belgrad
Panesova
Ruma
Neusatz
Titel
Karlovic
Petrovaradin
Karlovac
Sisak
Josefstadt
Agram
Fiume
Zara
Sebenico
Spalato
Almissa
Brazza
Lissa
Curzola
Sabbioncello
Ragusa
Gravosa
Stolac
Nevesinje
Gacko
Foca
Visegrad
Rogatica
Olovo
Vlasenica
Srbrenica
Milanovac
Uzice
Pozega
Cacak
Ivanjica
Novi Varos
Prepolje
Sjenica
Bjelopolje
Berane
Kolasin
Kozaj
Pec
Plava
Gusinje
Spuz
Podgorica
Niksic
Piva
Krstac
Bilek
Trebinje
Ljubinje
Stolac
Mostar
Metkovic
Opuzen
Narenta
Klek
Stagno
Melada
Sutorina
Castelnuovo
Cattaro
Cetinje
Budua
Antivari
Dulcigno
Scutari
Spalato
Sinj
Livno
Prozor
Kreševo
Fojnica
Visoka
Busovaca
Han Bila
Vitez
Travnik
Jaice
Jezero
Varcar Vakuf
Skender Vakuf
Kotor
Teslic
Doboj
Dervent
Brood
Gradiska
Dubica
Kozarac
Prijedor
Prnjavor
Kotorsko
Gracanica
Tuzla
Brcka
Bjelina
Janja
Sabac
Loznica
Krupanj
Valjevo
Mijonica
Dadovica
Obrenovac
Grocka
Semlin
Racha
Mitrovic
Ruma
Neusatz
Titel
Karlovic
Petrovaradin
Vukovar
Brod
Virovitica
Djakovo
Josefstadt
Agram
Karlovac
Sisak
Petrinja
Glina
Dvor
Hrustjanica
Grgurevac
Kostajnica
Novi
Kozara Mts.
Berbir
Kobas
Mladic
Gradacac
Orasje
Samac
Bosut
Danube
Save
Una
Sana
Unac
Vrbas
Ukrina
Bosna
Drina
Lim
Ibar
Morava
Karanovac
Ovcar
Kablar
Rasina
Rzava
Ljubovija
Zvornik
Krupanj
Valjevo
Mijonica
Dadovica
Obrenovac
Grocka
Semlin
Belgrad
Panesova

mountains near Paphos (Baffo), as soon as a site has been selected for the wooden huts which have been ordered from England, and which, indeed, ought to be on their way out here by this time. Here, in these elevated regions, about 2000 ft. above sea-level, the main body of European troops might be quartered, at all events during the summer months and during the season when fever is prevalent on the lower plains, on the same plan as the troops in Jamaica are mostly kept up at Newcastle, on the high ground. The intended station, in all probability, will be formed in the direction of Melia, Phyti, and Panaia, in the neighbourhood of the large monastery of Grisovoghiatissa. It will form an excellent sanatorium, both for soldiers and for the sailors of the Mediterranean squadron, as well as for our garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar, where the troops suffer from the insupportable heat from July to September. The change of quarters will be most beneficial after the monotonous routine of garrison duty; and Cyprus will doubtless soon be looked upon as a favourite quarter, as Corfu was once similarly regarded. Game laws are at once to be instituted; the hunting will be first rate across the wide Messarian plains, and we shall see the wooded slopes of west and north Cyprus dotted with villas, and resorted to by invalids during the winter months, in preference to Nice, Monaco, Mentone, or even Algiers. A fashionable watering-place will soon spring up, and with a garrison of three crack regiments, and a numerous English official staff of civilians as well as military, prosperity of a certain description may certainly be predicted for Cyprus.

To the soft Cyprian shores the goddess moves
To visit Paphos and her blooming groves,
Where to the Power a hundred altars rise
And breathing odours scent the balmy skies;
Concealed she bathes in consecrated bowers,
The Graces unguents shed, ambrosial showers,
Unguents that charm the gods! She last assumes
Her wondrous robes; and full the goddess blooms.

The mail from this place closes almost directly, and therefore we must send off at once, not to lose an opportunity.

S. P. O.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 6th and 7th, being situated to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 12th and morning hours of the 13th; the nearest approach will be about 9h. p.m. on the 12th, when the planet will be a little below the Moon. She is near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 25th, and near Mars on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the	3rd	at 26 minutes after	8h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	„	11th	„ 49 „	3	„ afternoon.
Last Quarter	„	19th	„ 30 „	6	„ afternoon.
New Moon	„	26th	„ 10 „	2	„ afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 13th.

Mercury rises at about the time of sunrise on the 11th; on the 13th he rises at 5h. 5m. a.m., or 27 minutes before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h. 26m. a.m., or 1h. 14m. before the Sun; on the 23rd at 4h. 9m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before sunrise; on the 28th at 4h. 14m. a.m., or 1h. 42m. before the Sun. He is near Mars on the 7th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, stationary among the stars on the 18th, in his ascending node on the 21st, near Venus on the 25th, and again on the last day; near the Moon on the 25th, at his greatest western elongation (17 deg. 50 min.) on the 26th, and (the fourth time this year) at his least distance from the Sun on the same day.

Venus is still a morning star, rising 2h. 12m. before sunrise on the 8th, 1h. 55m. before the Sun on the 18th, and 1h. 40m. before sunrise on the 28th; the planet rising on these days at 3h. 13m. a.m., 3h. 45m. a.m., and 4h. 16m. a.m. respectively. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 28m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 40m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 51m. a.m. She is at her least distance from the Sun on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Mars sets on the 8th at 6h. 42m. p.m., or 13 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 6h. 14m. p.m., or 7 minutes after sunset; on the 28th he sets at sunset, and sets in daylight from this day till the end of the year. He rises with the Sun on the 17th, and 20 minutes before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 22m. p.m., on the 15th at noon, and on the last day at 11h. 37m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 1h. 29m. a.m., on the 9th at 0h. 56m. a.m., on the 19th at 0h. 15m. a.m., on the 28th at 11h. 36m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 24m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 18m. p.m., on the 11th at 8h. 36m. p.m., on the 21st at 7h. 56m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and stationary among the stars on the 23rd.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 7h. 5m. p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 25m. p.m., or 15 minutes after sunset; on the 25th the planet rises at sunset, and from this day till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets on the 23rd at sunrise, and at 5h. 20m. a.m., or 38 minutes before sunrise, on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 28m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 46m. a.m., on the 21st at 0h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 22nd.

A fire which broke out at the house of Mr. Dennison, a confectioner, near St. Martin's-lane, Birmingham, on Monday night, resulted in the death of Mrs. Dennison, her child, her sister, and a servant. The fire-escape caught fire when attempts were being made to rescue Mrs. Dennison, and she remained shrieking at the window for assistance, ultimately falling head-foremost on the pavement. Her child, which was accidentally let fall as it was being brought down the escape, died shortly afterwards. The bodies of Mrs. Dennison's sister and the servant were found after the fire was extinguished. Mr. Dennison was the only person saved in the house; he jumped on to a high ladder which was placed against the house before the escape arrived.

About two months ago a youth named William Hughes, while bathing in the canal at Winson-green, near Birmingham, got out of his depth and sank into the mud. None of the spectators of his struggles had the courage to go to his assistance, till a youth named Reuben Saunders came up, plunged into the water, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing the drowning lad, who was then in an unconscious state. Lieutenant Carter, master of the Birmingham Workhouse, to which the rescued lad was removed, having communicated the circumstances to the Royal Humane Society, had the satisfaction of receiving for presentation to Saunders the society's certificate for bravery. The presentation, which was made on Monday with unusual honours, in presence of the schoolboys of the workhouse, was accompanied by a gift of money subscribed on the ground.

THEATRES.

STRAND.

This theatre has become very miscellaneous in character, and showed distinguishable signs of a period of transition previous to the commencement of a new season, under the temporary management of Messrs. Walter Joyce and Arthur Swanborough, which began on Monday. The previous week had witnessed the production of two pieces, one of them new, both successful, but not yet repeated — "Our Accomplished Domestic" and "Love Wins." These pieces are clever. The first has been arranged for the stage by E. Dale, Esq., and exhibits the versatility of two sisters, of the age of twelve and nine, named Miss Jessie Sinclair and Miss Sallie Sinclair (the daughters of Mr. Henry Sinclair, the actor)—the latter a danseuse of considerable ability, who simulates different characters, and performs a variety of Terpsichorean feats in illustration of the dialogue. The second piece is a revived comedy-drama, in three acts, by Messrs. Savile Clarke and the late Du Terreaux, in which Mr. Charles Collette appears as Professor Lobelia, an ex-circus proprietor. A confirmed drunkard, this worthy has sold his daughter for a certain annuity to a rich man, who has her educated with a view of making her his wife. His son, however, Arthur Dalton (Mr. Caen), falls in love with the damsel, and incurs thereby his father's resentment. Compelled to work at his art for a living, he paints a picture of the young lady careering on a bare-backed steed round a crowded circus. Mr. Dalton, sen., becomes the purchaser of the painting, a circumstance that leads to a general reconciliation. The professor, too, becomes a total abstainer; and thus the curtain falls on the probable happiness of all parties. There is, also, a fantastic part, the Hon. Tom Leverton, well acted by Mr. A. M. Denison, which deserves commendation. On Monday the new season was inaugurated by two revivals of dramas almost forgotten from lapse of time, but worthy to be remembered. "An Ambassador from Below," by the late Robert Brough and Sutherland Edwardes, and the three-act comedy of "Love or Money," by the late Mr. Andrew Halliday. These were preceded by Mr. T. J. Williams's farce of "Peace and Quiet." This clever, but noisy farce was vigorously enacted, by Mr. Cecil Murray as Mr. Smashington Goit, Mr. J. Day as Mr. Twitterly Fluttersome, and Mr. J. G. Bauer as Mr. Jonas Closefist. The ladies, also, were well represented, Mrs. Fluttersome by Miss C. Harvey, Clara by Miss Helen Stuart, and Helen by Miss Verner. The Brough-Edwardes Musical extravaganza then followed. In this Mephistophiles is a leading part, and was satisfactorily represented by Miss Hetty Tracey. But the burden of the most important rôle rested on Mr. George Honey, that of the Marquis de Brancador (his original character), and this he supported with his usual nonchalance and irresistible humour. The scene between him and Honesta, the Marchioness (Miss L. Gourlay), was capitally acted. The gardener's wife, Fiametta, and her husband, Pepito, were admirably represented by Miss L. Telbin and Miss Verner. The incidental music was effectively rendered. So much well done was sufficient to predispose the audience to appreciate the three-act drama that followed. "Love or Money" is indeed powerfully sustained. First and foremost is Mr. George Honey again, as Major Buncombe, a part full of opportunities for the special kind of fun in which the artist naturally delights. Mrs. Buncombe likewise is characteristically interpreted by Miss Caroline Harvey. This impecunious couple are of that astute order of parents who build their hopes on marriageable daughters, and succeed in obtaining suitable husbands. One of the latter is apparently rich, but really a needy speculator, and the other a worthy individual in the situation of clerk to a firm in which he subsequently becomes a partner. The contrast of the two households is strikingly delineated—the false splendour of the one and the substantial comfort of the other. The two daughters were skilfully discriminated by Miss L. Telbin as Clarissa and Miss Louisa Gourlay as Jemima. Miss Hetty Tracey did the brilliant as Mrs. Darlington, and really shed a lustre on the scenes in which she so prominently assisted. In these revivals the scenery has been well cared for; and the ostensible wealth of Alfred Skimmington's mansion is elaborately indicated in the stage arrangements and accessories. It may be mentioned that the acting manager for Mr. Honey is Mr. George Keogh. Probably it is intended, after this intercallary season is over, to give another chance to Mr. Dale and the Sinclairs, as also to Messrs. Clarke and De Terreaux, in connection with Mr. Charles Collette and his talented associates. We shall be glad to make Mrs. Leigh Murray's acquaintance again as Mrs. Hirst. Altogether, we do not see that a period of transition could have been better occupied.

GAIETY.

At length the famous "Jeames" of Mr. Thackeray has obtained a stage representative. Mr. Burnand has written a four-act comedy on the subject of "the diary;" and Mr. Terry has impersonated the fortunate footman to the very life. We have here the conceited James Blodder in all phases of his character and history. He is first located (that is, in the play) in Mayfair, where he is tempted to dabble in shares connected, according to the same authority, with the "Ellen Mine," and succeeds so far that he begins to forget his family relations and early love, and aspires to an aristocratic union with the Lady Angelina. The change, however, at last comes; and, lo! the upstart parvenu is reduced to his original level. The dramatist represents this catastrophe as a moral benefit to the man. Mr. Terry fully enters into the spirit of the portraiture, and gives an actual individual, readily to be identified, whether on or off the stage. Miss E. Farren also comes in for her share of commendation as Mary Ann, the maid-servant. In other respects the play is very efficiently cast, and its performance will probably long continue to be gratifying to the players and the public. The burlesque of "Little Doctor Faust" continues its triumphant career, which has now lasted more than 170 nights.

Miss Glyn has been reading at Margate, assisted by her pupil, Miss Annie Baldwin (Mrs. Raisbeck Robinson), we hope with success. On Wednesday Miss Baldwin gave the principal scenes of Rosalind in "As You Like It;" and Miss Glyn read from "The Merchant of Venice," and also from Ophelia's mad scenes and the Gravedigger's scene in "Hamlet." On Friday Miss Baldwin recited "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Miss Glyn reading "Macbeth." On Tuesday next they will appear together at Ramsgate. We may here record that Miss Glyn prepares pupils for the stage.

In the new Metropolis Management and Building Act there are some regulations as to theatres and music-halls of an important character, both in reference to existing and new establishments. It is recited in the preamble that, with a view to protect the public frequenting theatres and music-halls within the metropolis from danger by fire, it is expedient that provisions should be made to empower the Metropolitan Board of Works to cause alterations in existing theatres and music-halls, and to make regulations with respect to the position and structure of new theatres and music-halls. The Act provides that, whenever it appears to the board that theatres and music-halls containing a superficial area of not less than 500 square feet, which at the time of the passing of the Act are so defective in their structure that special danger from fire may result to the public frequenting the same, then and in every such case the board may, with the consent of the Lord Chamberlain in the case of theatres under his jurisdiction, or of the Secretary of State in all other cases, if, in the opinion of the Board, such structural defects can be remedied at a moderate expenditure, by notice in writing, require the owners to make such alterations as may be necessary in a reasonable time, and, if the owner fails, to impose a penalty not exceeding £50, and £5 a day while the default continues. The owner, within fourteen days, may give notice of appeal, and the First Commissioner of Works is to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision is to be final. With regard to new theatres and other public establishments for entertainments, the places are to be constructed to protect the public from the danger of fire, and also the neighbourhood, with heavy penalties for non-compliance. Such places are not to be open until a certificate is obtained, and all such buildings are to be inspected by the officers of the board.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations this week represent the exterior of the Tunisian, Egyptian, and Swedish pavilions, adjacent to each other, in the Trocadéro Park; the outside and inside of the Monaco pavilion, likewise in the Trocadéro Park; the façade of the Austrian Section, in the Avenue of Nations, which is the central avenue of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars; and the entrances to the Persian and Siamese Sections, that of Annam, in Cochin China, and those of the petty Principality of Monaco and the petty Italian Republic of San Marino, in the same avenue of the Exhibition Palace. The Tunisian and Swedish buildings have been described upon former occasions. The Egyptian, on the west side of the Trocadéro, is a structure of two huge pyramidal blocks, with truncated summits, connected by a gallery, beneath which is the ponderous-looking doorway; the side walls have no windows, but the back wall, in its upper part, has a wide bay, opening to the south, and overlooking the Seine and the Champ de Mars. The only decoration is that of coloured bands and miniature colonnades on the massive piers to the right and left of the entrance. Passing over to the Champ de Mars, and entering the Exhibition Palace, as we proceed up the Central Avenue, where the entrance to each nation's particular location is adorned with a façade, often exemplifying its peculiar style or fashion of architecture, the Austro-Hungarian façade commands our attention. It has no pretensions, indeed, to be especially characteristic of the architecture of Austria or Hungary, but it is an elegant, graceful, and appropriate front, consisting of two equal square blocks, one for each division of the two-fold Monarchy, built of stone, having two storeys with a balustrade on the top, connected together by an arcade or portico of nine arches, supported on coupled pillars of white stone; and the arcade is surmounted by allegorical statues of the Fine Arts. The Austrian Imperial standard is displayed at one end and that of the Hungarian Kingdom at the other, which has a certain political significance. The group of buildings, with very narrow frontage to each, shown in another of our Engravings, requires a few words to distinguish one part from the other. Beginning at the left-hand side of the Engraving, the reader is to observe that here are the three smallest of the European States, apparently under one roof; the arched door, with an heraldic escutcheon above it, is the entrance to the Monaco section of the Exhibition; the window of the first-floor room overhead belongs to San Marino, a little city in the Apennines, whose civic commonwealth, existing since the Middle Ages, has not yet been absorbed by the kingdom of Italy; and the still independent Republic of Andorre, on the south side of the Pyrenees, has likewise a place in the upper storey. Next to this comes the Tunisian portal, with its narrow Saracenic arches, its first-floor window protected by a screened balcony of carved woodwork, a decorated frieze at the top, and a circular turret above all; the whole coloured in alternate wide horizontal bands of red and black. The Siamese front may be recognised by its heart-shaped escutcheon, displaying a white elephant, over the door, and by the triple pagoda roof. The Persian slip of building at the corner, with its pointed angular arch, above and below, and its delicate arabesque ornamentation, is next observed. The wide and lofty triumphal arch to the right hand, with its winged dragons and the flag above, appertains to the Eastern Asiatic kingdom of Annam, which borders on the French colony in Cochin China.

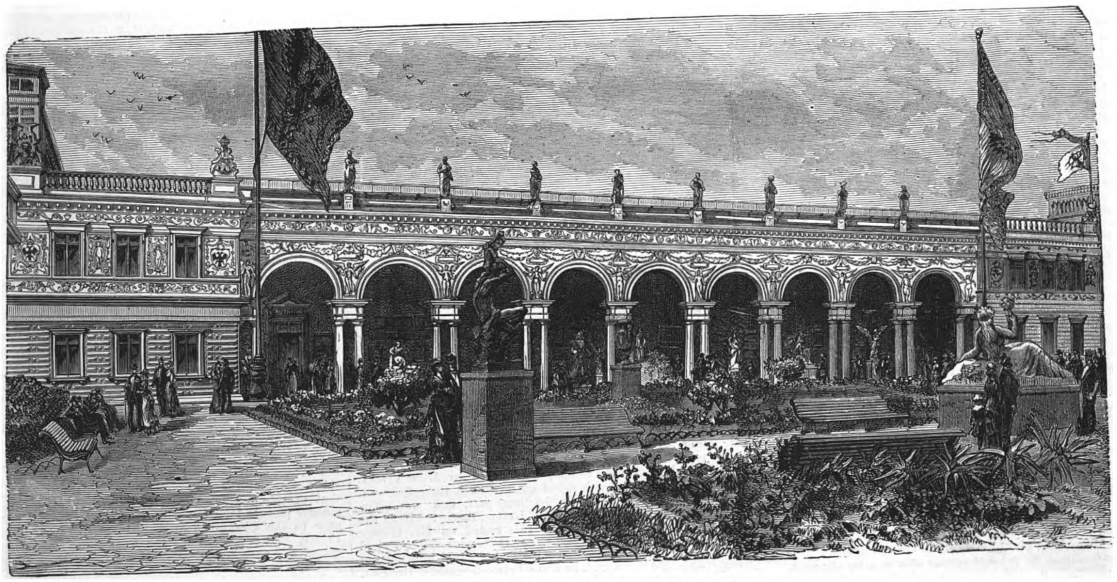
The longest Act passed in the recent Session was to consolidate and amend the law relating to public health in Ireland. There are 294 clauses in the statute, and several schedules extending to thirty-four sheets. The Act is divided into several parts, and treats on sanitary matters and infectious diseases. Among the penalties is one of £10 for any person having a "wake" over a person dying of an infectious disorder.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Worcester on Monday a resolution was discussed for opposing the project of the Liverpool Corporation to supply their town with water from the Vernier, a tributary of the Severn, on the ground that the diversion of the stream would jeopardise the navigation of the river. After long argument, an amendment was carried adjourning the further consideration of the question to enable the Corporation to obtain the opinion of the engineer of the Severn Navigation Commission on the matter.

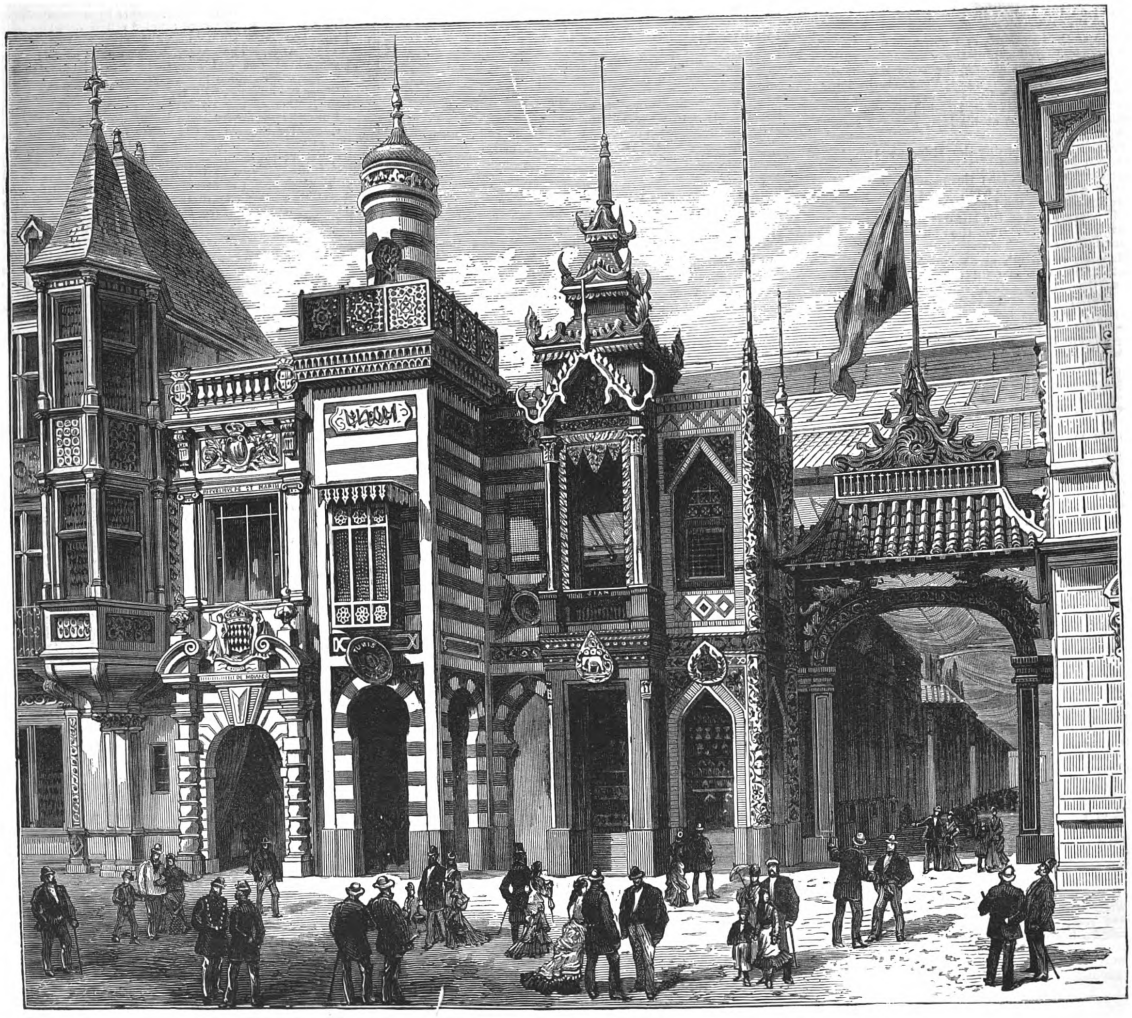
An extraordinary general meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Birmingham on Tuesday. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, the president of the association, occupied the chair, and there were, besides many local medical gentlemen, representatives from Sheffield, Warwick, Croydon, and other parts. The object of the meeting was to confirm a resolution passed at a general meeting of the association held at Bath on the 8th inst., to the effect that no female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association. The resolution was unanimously confirmed, on the motion of Dr. Wade, seconded by Dr. De Bartolomé.

Within this year the Missions to Seamen Society, Buckingham-street, Strand, have distributed 80,977 secondhand books, magazines, and pictorial periodicals amongst merchant-ships, for the use of their crews when going to sea. This large number of disused books was sent to the secretary's offices by benevolent ladies and gentlemen, and it included many thousand numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, 2801 bibles and prayer-books, and 9003 hymn-books, very useful for services at sea. The supply is now exhausted, and fifty-eight hon. chaplains and fifty-five chaplains and readers, working afloat in forty-three harbours and roadsteads, solicit a further supply through the medium of the institution.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

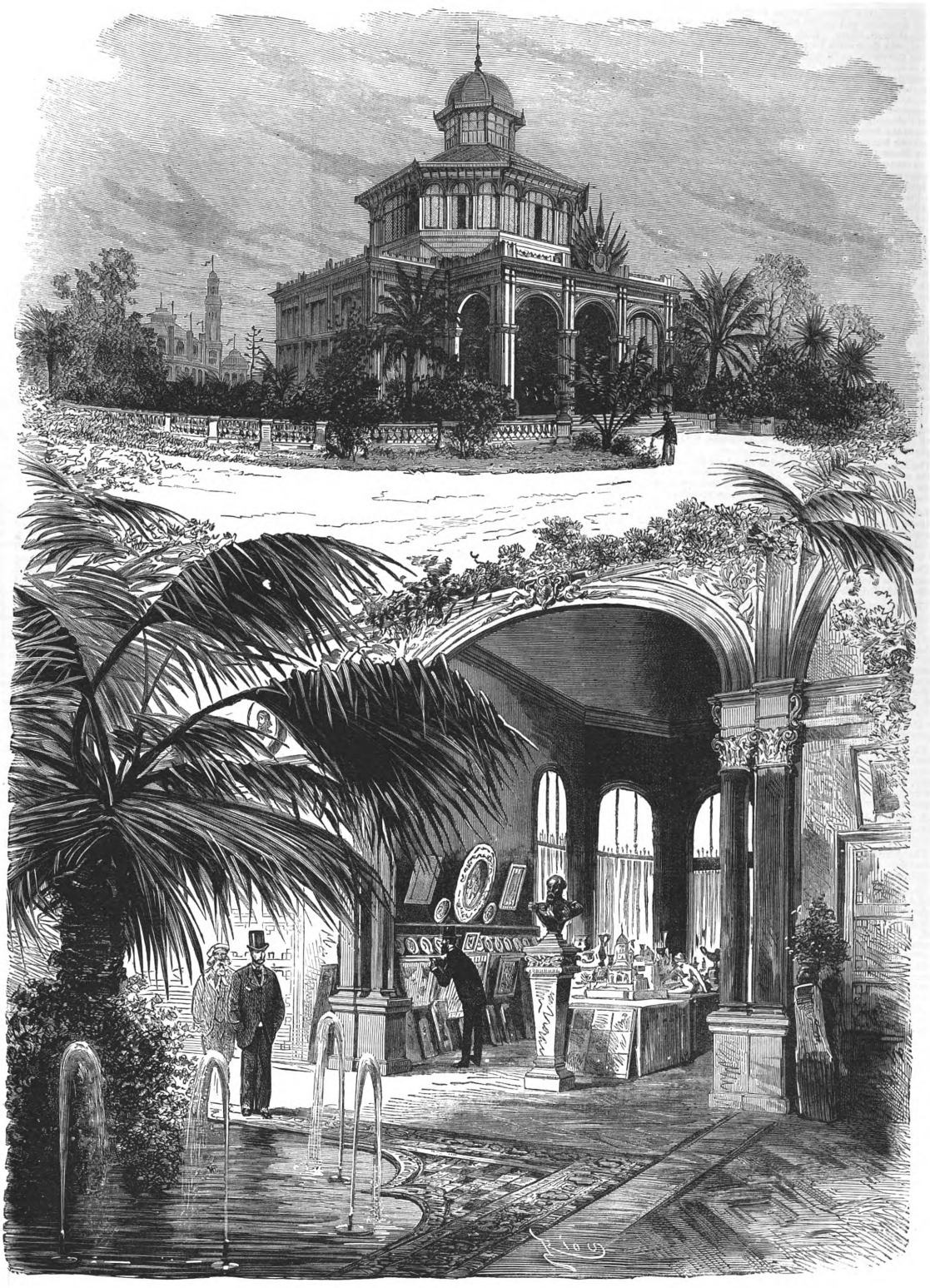


FAÇADE OF THE AUSTRIAN SECTION, AVENUE OF NATIONS.



THE PERSIAN, SIAMESE, ANNAM, MONACO, AND SAN MARINO SECTIONS, AVENUE OF NATIONS.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



THE MONACO PAVILION, IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK: EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle-match which annually creates a large amount of interest among the metropolitan volunteers, for the handsome trophy, value fifty guineas, presented by Mr. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, to the battalions in the borough which the hon. gentleman represents in Parliament, came off last Saturday at the Rainham ranges, in Essex. The representative teams of the battalions entitled to compete were the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, commanded by Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., the Tower Hamlets Brigade, commanded by Colonel Mapleson, and the 9th Essex (Silvertown), commanded by Colonel W. S. Silver. Each battalion was represented by ten men, who fired seven rounds at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, at Wimbledon 1878 targets. The match began at eleven o'clock at the 200 yards' range, under most depressing circumstances, the targets, owing to the heavy rain, being, instead of white and showing the rings clearly, almost obscured. Here, however, the Brigade was credited with the total score of 263 at this range, where they led the 1st Administrative Battalion by 26 points, and the 9th Essex by 53. At 500 yards the Brigade still further increased their lead, adding 237 to their fine score, as against 206 by the Battalion and 214 by the Essex men. At the final range the Essex men tried hard to retrieve the loss they had incurred at the two previous distances and retain the custody of the trophy, which they had held since last year; and the result was that the Essex battalion outdistanced the Brigade by 30 points, and the 1st Administrative Battalion by 40 points, the respective totals being 189, 159, and 149. Notwithstanding this effort, however, of the Essex team, the good average shooting at the first two ranges of the Brigade stood them the best, and they came in the winners by 19 points, scoring 659 to 640 points by the Silvertown corps, and 565 by the Administrative Battalion.

At the prize-meeting of the Tower Hamlets Brigade, at Ilford last week, the chief winners were:—£10, Private Adams; £8, Sergeant G. Sage; £6, Private Tempest; £5, Private Curnon; £4 10s., Corporal Foley; £4, Corporal Arle and Private Bullimore; £3 10s., Sergeant Moore and Private Shaw; £3, Corporal Werner and Corporal Arle.

The battalion prize-meeting of the 2nd London was concluded last week at Rainham; Sergeant Brown was the winner of the Merchant Taylors' Challenge Prize, Corporal White took the Joiners' Challenge Cup, and Sergeant Brown was again successful in the contest for the Salters' Challenge Cup. Sergeant Lowden won Mrs. Rimington's Challenge Cup.—At the H company meeting of the same regiment Colour-Sergeant Green won the Company Badge and first prize, the next places being taken by Sergeant Spooner, Sergeant Swyer, and Corporal Sears.

The B company of the 3rd London also held their meeting at the same time as the latter. Corporal Turpin took the badge and first prize, next in order coming Privates Dewar, Bramsgrove, Denmore, Remaine, and Sergeant Nicholas.

Yesterday week No. 2 Company of the Honourable Artillery Company fired a match against No. 6 Company for the championship of the regiment, which they won by 49 points. The highest scorers of the winning team were Privates Munn and Chandler.

The third and last silver cup competition of the South London Rifle Club resulted in a victory for Sergeant Fraser, London Rifle Brigade.

The prize-meeting of the 7th Surrey at Wimbledon was brought to a close last week, the following being the chief winners:—Series A: £5 5s., Corporal Eccles; £4 4s., Private Hart; £3 3s. each, Private Suttill, Private Lee, and Private Richards. Series B: £7 7s., Private Hart; £5 5s., Private Lee; £4 4s., Corporal Holland; £3 10s., Colour-Sergeant Mansell; £3 3s. each, Corporal Francis, Private Martin, and Lieutenant Chubb. Series C: £5 5s., Private Suttill; £3 3s., Corporal Holland. Series D: £3 3s., Corporal Eccles; £2 2s. each, Colour-Sergeant Mansell, Corporal Holland, and Sergeant Smith. Private Hart won the Colonels and Corporal Broughton the Majors' Challenge Cups; the first places in the grand aggregate series were taken by Privates Suttill and Hart.

The annual prize-meeting of the 19th Surrey began last Saturday, the following being the winners:—£7, Private C. Brown; £5 each, Sergeant Fruen, Private Foster, Lieutenant Sexby, and Lieutenant Richards; £4, Sergeant Hattersley and Sergeant Meredith; £3 3s., Lieutenant Willington and Sergeant-Major Laverock.

A match was fired last Saturday at the Great Marlow range between the 1st Bucks and the H company of the London Brigade, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 38 points.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Oxfordshire was won last week at the Oxon County Meeting by Sergeant Thomas of Banbury.

The annual County and All Comers' Meeting of the Yorkshire Association was held on Wednesday and Thursday last week at Strensall-common, and was a great success. The N.R.A. bronze medals were won by Sergeant Bogg, of Bradford, 1st West Riding medal; Sergeant John Depledge, Doncaster, 2nd West Riding medal; Private Holmes, Northallerton, North Riding medal; and Sergeant Kirk, Hull, East Riding medal. The principal winners in the various all-comers' competitions were as follows: Class E.—To all members of the association: £10, Colour-Sergeant Love, Scarborough; £8, Colour-Sergeant Goddard, Rotherham; £6, Sergeant Gilder, Harrow; £5, Sergeant Bogg, Bradford, Private Kelsey, Leeds; £4, Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruxton, Doncaster, Sergeant-Major Hodgson, Hull; £3, Sergeant Woolley, Chester, Lieutenant Mitchelson, Pickering, and Lieutenant Batley, Huddersfield. Class G.—All Comers, Military Breechloaders: £5, Mr. Eddison, Leeds; £3, Private Johnson, Carlisle, Sergeant-Major Gilder, Harrow; and £2, Sergeant Harrison, Ripon. Class F.—All Comers: £15, Lieutenant Redman, Stockton; £12, Private Holmes, Northallerton; £10, Private Chapman, Wensleydale; £7, Quartermaster Cortis, Worthing; and Major Burt, Birmingham; £5, Lance-Corporal Allinson, Middleton; Private Kelsey, Leeds; Private Wilson, Ossett; and Private Smith, London Rifle Brigade; £4, Sergeant Smith, Rotherham; Sergeant Falconer, Middlesborough; and Sergeant Allen, Doncaster; Colour-Sergeant Slater, Oldham; Sergeant Metcalf, Richmond; Sergeant Woolley, Chester; Lance-Corporal Ellison, Barnsley; £3, Mr. Eddison, Leeds; Private Jenner, Manchester; and Private C. F. Lowe (S. M.) Class I.—All Comers: £4 10s., Lieutenant Allison, Middlesex, and Private Bonner, Sleaford; £3, Private Kelsey, Leeds; Lieutenant Livesey, Worthing; Corporal Short, Harrow; and Corporal Taylor, Ripon. Class H.—All Comers—Military Breechloaders: £5, Quartermaster Cortis, Worthing; £3, Captain Crowther, Huddersfield; Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, Harrow; £2, Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Livesey, Worthing. Class K.—All Comers, "The Wilton," £20 for Snipers: £5, Major Shepherd, Bradford; £3, Captain Mayman, Dewsbury, and Captain Ellis, Batley.

At an inspection on Monday of the 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, encamped by the sea at Hayling Island, General M'Murdo, who came in a non-official capacity, said that he was pleased to inspect the battalion to see what progress had been made since its origin, eighteen years ago. The drill reflected great credit both on the men and their excellent Colonel (Sir W. Humphrey). The advance in line was excellently performed, and it was by such a steady advance that an advantage would be gained over an enemy. Referring to the rapidity of some movements, he suggested that small flags should be carried by the pivot men in their muskets, in order that the men should know their leaders without confusion. Looking at the work done that day, he had never seen some of the movements surpassed by any of the forces, either regular or irregular. The battalion is comprised of companies from the towns of Winchester, Botley, Romsey, Andover, Hartley-Witney, Alresford, Alton, and Basingstoke, and numbers 615 on parade.

The twelfth annual prize-meeting of the 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex Rifle Volunteers took place recently at the Park range, Tottenham. The proceedings began with a competition for the battalion drill prizes, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, one for the best shot at 200 yards (five rounds) and the other for 500 yards (five rounds). The first was secured by Bugler Williams, of the 13th, and the second by Corporal Minns, of the same corps. Then followed the officers' prizes. The winners were Private Denyar, 33rd; Lieutenant Williams, 41st; Sergeant O'Brien, 41st; Corporal Horwood, 33rd. The competition for the challenge cup, battalion badge, and prizes came next, with the following results:—Cup and badge, and a prize value £3, Corporal Alexander, 13th; second prize, Sergeant Gilbert, 41st; best at 200 yards, Private Crocker, 41st; best at 500, Private Greenway, 12th; best at 600, Sergeant Dobbs, 33rd. The other prizes in this competition fell to Sergeant Seaward, 33rd; Private Smith, 41st; Private Stringer, 12th; Captain Harrison, 12th; Private Lingard, 41st; Private Luff, 41st; Colour-Sergeant Blake, 14th; Corporal Conn, 33rd; Sergeant Janes, 14th; Corporal Warr, 13th. The Marksman Prize, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, was won by Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st; and the Consolation Prizes were taken by Private Norman, 13th; Sergeant Giles, 33rd; and Corporal Palmer, 41st

Yesterday week the meeting which had been in progress since Tuesday, the 20th inst., among nearly 2500 competitors of the Army, Navy, and auxiliary forces for prizes of the aggregate value of between £400 and £500, was brought to a close at the Browndown ranges, and has been productive of some splendid practice with military rifles—the Martini-Henry, with which the regular troops are armed, and the weapon still in use among the volunteers, the Snider. In the first match for the rank and file of the Army and auxiliary forces, and to seamen below the grade of first-class petty officers, thirty-five prizes, of the total value of £35, were offered. Lance-Corporal Kemp, second battalion 12th Regiment, won the first prize; and a representative of the Navy, Seaman Coleman, of her Majesty's ship Excellent, took the second honour. Sergeant-Major Tuck gained the first prize open to naval petty officers and sergeants, and Colour-Sergeant Strachan and Sergeant-Instructor Bonner second and third. Major Nixon, Royal Marine Artillery, carried off the Browndown Cup. In the Officers' Match, Captain Moore, second battalion 4th Regiment, won the first prize, and Lieutenant Furner, first battalion 60th Rifles, took the second. In the match of "Soldiers versus Seamen," Private Callaghan, 56th Regiment, won the first prize, a silver watch; and the second prize of £5 went to Corporal Salter, also of the 56th. In the Sergeants' and Petty Officers' Match, Sergeant Legg, Royal Marines, took the first prize, and Colour-Sergeant Newman, of the Hants Rifle Volunteers, the second, of £4; Sergeant-Instructor Moulton, 56th Regiment, took the first prize, a silver tankard, in the Browndown Cup contest; and Barrack-Sergeant Patterson, Royal Marine Artillery, the second, £5; and Lieutenant Atkinson, 56th Regiment, the third. The Ladies' Champion Belts, value £5 each, were won by Captain Gosling, 37th Regiment, and Lieutenant Evans, 30th Regiment. The "Army and Navy" contest produced some fine shooting, and again the first honour went to a representative of the first line of defence—Seaman Rewell, of her Majesty's ship Excellent; Rowley, of the same ship, being second, and Sergeant Deane, 64th Regiment, third. For the Army Skirmishing Competition, the 55th Regiment had a close struggle with the 109th, but eventually were declared the winners, beating the 109th, who took second place. The second battalion of the 60th Rifles was third. The prize which the 55th have won is a handsome carriage clock, mounted and inscribed. The match for the Ladies' Silver Belts, five rounds, resulted in some splendid shooting, two of the officers making only one off the highest possible score, Lieutenant Brooke, of the 94th Regiment, and Major Tuson, Royal Marine Artillery, the prize eventually being awarded to the former. The third contest for the Browndon Cup brought thirty-eight competitors to the lists, and the silver tankard was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, of the 55th Regiment, Sergeant Collins, Royal Marines, taking second place and winning £5. Lieutenant Godsel, 52nd Regiment, took the first prize (a silver pocket flask) in the officers' competition, and Captain Moore, second battalion 4th Regiment, took the second prize, a field-glass.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, M.P. for Stirlingshire, gave his customary annual dinner yesterday week to the tenantry on his estate in the Dunreath Arms Inn, Kilsyth. Sir William occupied the chair.

The important Act to consolidate the law relating to weights and measures has been issued. On the Act coming into force on Jan. 1 there is to be a uniformity of weights and measures in the United Kingdom. The statute extends to eighty-six sections and several schedules, and repeals a number of Acts and portions of other statutes. The Act is divided into five parts, and the latter two relate to Scotland and Ireland. The imperial standards of weights and measures deposited in the Standards Department of the Board of Trade are to continue to be the standards, and all articles, with special exceptions, to be sold according to the same; offenders as to unjust weights and measures to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence and £10 for a second offence. "Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters." The Board of trade are to have all powers and perform all duties as to weights and measures, the "local authorities" in every county and borough to provide local standards, and each "local authority" to appoint inspectors of weights and measures, and all expenses to be paid out of the local rates. Orders in Council may be made to carry out the Act. In a table the metric equivalents of imperial weights and measures are given. Penalties are set forth for infringements of the provisions, and the Act with the schedules will require consideration before the time of its operation. As it is a consolidation of the law the other Acts specified will be repealed.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Secretary of State has issued an order, founded on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into the pay and organisation of the metropolitan police force, authorising the following changes, to date from the 19th inst.:—

Station Sergeants: 1. The class of station sergeants is abolished, and the rank of third-class inspectors substituted, with weekly pay of £2 5s. 2. Station sergeants at present permanently appointed to that duty are to be promoted to the rank of third-class inspector without examination, but they must pass the usual Civil Service examination before they are promoted to second-class inspectors. 3. In future promotions from the ranks of sergeant to third-class inspector candidates must pass the examination laid down for the rank of inspector. 4. Promotions to the rank of third-class inspector will not be confined to sergeants serving in divisions where vacancies may occur, but be thrown open to all divisions in the service. 5. Third-class inspectors are to wear inspectors' uniforms.

Sergeants: The weekly pay of sergeants will be as follows:—After five years' service complete, 38s. per week; after two years' and under five years', 36s.; less than two years', 34s.

Constables: 1. The advancement of constables to second class will take place in future on the completion of three years' service, provided their conduct has been such as to merit the Commissioners' favourable consideration. 2. The strength of the first class constable is augmented to 3500 (a very large augmentation), and advancements to that class will, as heretofore, be made as vacancies occur.

Acting Sergeants: 1. Constables hereafter appointed acting sergeants will receive 1s. per week in addition to the ordinary pay of their class for the first three years' service in that capacity, and an additional sum of 1s. per week after that period. 2. Appointments as acting sergeants to be limited to first and second class constables, to be selected, as occasion arises for their services, by divisional superintendents, and approved by district superintendents. Special attention to be given to the claims of first-class constables who are qualified to act as sergeants in all respects except passing the educational test. Number for the present limited to 100, to be allotted to the exterior district in the proportion of about 2 per cent on the present strength of constables, in addition to the authorised strength of 10 per cent of section sergeants. (Here follows a list of divisions affected by this regulation.) 3. Acting sergeants are to wear two-bar chevrons.

Third-class Inspectors: Returns are to be sent to this office, 24th inst., giving particulars in the following form of the third-class inspectors. (Particulars as to warrants, number, name, date of joining, promotion to sergeant, and permanent appointment to station duty, with any remarks necessary.) Then follows a long list of the officers advanced by this order.

In the case of promotion of station sergeants to the rank of third-class inspectors, the increase in pay is 5s. per week; in the other classes, 4s., 2s., &c. Besides this, the saving of several years' service in waiting for promotion is effected by the new order.

The *Times* says that the changes and promotions thus begun have come as a surprise upon the force; but, notwithstanding the considerable advantages which the order confers upon several branches of the service, it is only regarded as an earnest of the Government to give early consideration to all the classes embraced in the force.

Another new department is to be formed at Scotland-yard —"The Public-house Register Department"—in connection with which Mr. J. E. Davis, the legal adviser to the Chief Commissioner, has issued an order to the whole of the divisions within the metropolitan district calling for returns regarding public-houses. A report is to be furnished by the various superintendents of every public-house in their divisions, and all particulars connected therewith. The value (approximate), the rental, and the rateable value of each house is to be given; also, whether it was licensed under the old Act or new; the number of tenants it has had since the passing of the Act of 1872, what they were before they entered the business, and (in the case of those that have left the house) what are they doing now, whether the house bears a good name, or whether there have been any convictions against it or the holder of the license.

THE WINTER ASSIZES.

By an Order in Council, dated Osborne, Aug. 14, 1878, the Winter Assizes are directed to be held as follows:—

The northern and Salford divisions of the county of Lancaster will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No 1, and the assizes held at Manchester.

The counties of Cumberland and Westmorland will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 2, and the assizes held at Carlisle.

The county and city of York will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 3, and the assizes held at Leeds.

The county and city of Lincoln and the county of Nottingham will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 4, and the assizes held at Nottingham.

The counties of Derby, Leicester, and Rutland will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 5, and the assizes held at Leicester.

The counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 6, and the assizes held at Bedford.

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 7, and the assizes held at Norwich.

The counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 8, and the assizes held at the Shirehall at Chesterton.

The counties of Oxford and Berks will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 9, and the assizes held at Oxford.

The county and city of Worcester and the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 10, and the assizes held at Gloucester.

The counties of Salop and Stafford will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 11, and the assizes held at Stafford.

The county of Southampton and the counties of Wilts and Dorset will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 12, and the assizes held at Winchester.

The counties of Devon and Cornwall will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 13, and the assizes held at Exeter.

The counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Denbigh, and Flint will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 14, and the assizes held at Ruthin.

The county of Glamorgan, the county and borough of Carmarthen, the county of Pembroke, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the counties of Cardigan, Brecknock, and Radnor will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 15, and the assizes held at Swansea.

The county of Sussex, the county of the city of Canterbury, and so much of the county of Kent as is not within the Central Criminal Court District will be united together under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 16, and the assizes held at Maidstone.

The county of Herts and so much of the county of Essex as is not within the Central Criminal Court District, will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 17, and the assizes held at Chelmsford.

The Most Rev. Dr. Macarthy, vice-president of Maynooth College, was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry on Sunday in the cathedral, Killarney. The consecrating Bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Crooke. Lord Kenmare read an address of welcome to the new Bishop.

A banquet was given at Torquay last Saturday night to celebrate the completion of an important sanitary work, a new intercepting sewer having been constructed, by which the sewage of the town is conveyed to a headland two miles distant and there discharged into the Channel. The sewer is altogether three miles long, and 6400 ft. have been tunnelled through hard rock. The total cost of the work is £70,000. Sir L. Palk, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and Sir Joseph Bazalgette were present at the banquet; and the last named, under whose advice the work was carried out, stated that there were few, if any, provincial towns which had undertaken more comprehensive, satisfactory, and complete works for the total removal of their sewage.—Another important scheme is the water supply to the town. The water is obtained from a mountain stream on Dartmoor, twenty miles from Torquay; it is brought home by gravitation, and stands next in purity to that of Loch Katrine, used by Glasgow. The authorities are engaged in doubling the area of the storage reservoirs, which will enable them to give a continuous supply.

OBITUARY.

MADAME VAN DE WEYER.

Elizabeth, Madama Van de Weyer, of New Lodge, Windsor Forest, whose death is just announced, was the only child of the late Joshua Bates, Esq., of Sheen House, Surrey, and Winkfield-place, Berks, by Lucretia Augusta, his wife, daughter of Samuel Sturgis, Esq., of Boston, America; and was married, in 1839, to his Excellency Sylvain Van de Weyer, Minister of State and late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians. She was left a widow in 1874. Madame Van de Weyer had the high honour of enjoying the friendship of her Majesty. The Queen paid frequent visits to her at New Lodge. Her eldest son, Major Victor William Bates Van de Weyer, J.P., married, in 1868, Lady Emily Georgina, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Craven.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Captain Edrom Augustus Porcher, R.N., aged fifty-three.

Robert Nicholson, Esq., of Abbotsfield, Chester, J.P., on the 20th inst., aged sixty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Alexander Pasley Dirom, of Mount Annan, late R.H.A., aged forty-seven.

Colonel John Bontein, Retired List, H.M. Bengal Army, on the 17th inst., at Ledbury-road, in his seventieth year.

Major John Godfrey, late 43rd Bengal Native Light Infantry, on the 14th inst., at Leamington, aged sixty-eight.

Lady Lumsden (Eliza), wife of Sir James Lumsden, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, on the 21st inst., at Arden House, Dumbartonshire.

His Excellency Señor Don Pedro Galvez, for the last eight years Minister for Peru at the Court of St. James's, on the 23rd inst., at the Hôtel du Palais Royal, Paris.

The Rev. Arthur Gibson, M.A., some time Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and for fifty years Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucestershire, on the 7th inst., aged ninety-three.

The Rev. Hugh Stewart, Rector of Kilscoran, in the county of Wexford, and Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ossory and Ferns, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. Wilkinson (Annie Margaret), wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Wilkinson, on the 14th inst., at Caerhages, Cornwall, aged thirty-three.

Augustus William Hegman, Esq., formerly Captain 2nd Dragoons, on the 18th inst., at Shangana Castle, Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-two.

Favell Lee, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Mortimer (Authoress of "The Peep of Day," and other works for children), aged seventy-six, on the 22nd inst., at Runton, near Cromer.

Mr. Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton Park. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1806, married Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, sister of the present Earl. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Mr. E. Percy Thompson.

Lady Limond (Jessie), widow of Major-General Sir James Limond, C.B., late Madras Artillery, and daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Ormidale, Argyllshire, on the 16th inst., at 15, Eaton-terrace, aged eighty-five.

Mr. Benjamin Colls, chairman of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of London and a member of the Irish Society, somewhat suddenly, at Bray, North Wicklow. He was on his way home to London after an official visit to Londonderry and Coleraine on the society's business.

Mr. S. S. Dickinson, Chairman of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions, on the 24th inst., at his residence, Brownshill, Stroud. He represented Stroud in the last Parliament, was chairman of the local board of guardians and of the magisterial bench, and held a number of public offices.

The Hon. Thomas John Wynn, eldest son and heir apparent of Lord Newborough, on the 25th inst., at Glyn, Carnarvonshire. He was born in 1840; married, in 1871, Sibyl Anna Katherine, eldest daughter of Edwin Corbett, Esq., her Majesty's Minister resident at Guatemala, and leaves one infant daughter and a son, William Charles, born in 1873, now heir to the title of Newborough.

Penelope Elizabeth Marie, Miss Lenigan, of Castle Ffogerty, a considerable Irish heiress, and the representative of the old Celtic family of O'Ffogerty of the county of Tipperary, on the 3rd inst., at Bad-Gastein, Austria. She was the last surviving child of the late James Lenigan, Esq., of Castle Ffogerty, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1864, by Eleanor Frances, his wife, sister of William Evans, Esq., M.P. for Leominster. The representation of the family appears to be now in the issue of Miss Lenigan's aunt, Anna Elizabeth, wife of John Denis Ryan, Esq.

General Henry Cooper, on the 24th inst., after a few hours' illness. The deceased officer entered the Army in 1829, and commanded the reserve battalion of the 45th Regiment in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, and one wing of the same regiment throughout the Kaffir War of 1850-3. He was appointed Commandant of the Natal Colony at the close of the war. General Cooper was appointed Colonel of the 79th Regiment (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) in 1870, and was transferred to the 45th in 1876. His commission as General dates from Oct. 1, 1877.

Major-General Oakes, C.B., at Farnham, Surrey, on the 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness. The General, with his family, had resided at Farnham for some years. He returned to England but a few weeks ago, having passed the winter in the south of France. General Oakes, who had seen much active service, entered the Army in 1846, served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War, 1850 and 1853 (medal); also in the Crimea from May 2, 1855 (medal, with clasps for Sebastopol, Sardinian, and Turkish medal, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidié). The General was also Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry.

Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Barry, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir James Stephen, Q.C., are the Commissioners who are to consider the draught penal code during the recess; Mr. Hugh Cowie, barrister-at-law, is secretary to the Commission.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., distributed the prizes at the annual flower show in connection with the St. Paul's Working Men's Club, Hastings, on the 22nd inst. The hon. gentleman said that in his opinion there was no effort which had been set on foot amongst the working classes which so much deserved their sympathy and good wishes as shows of that description.

The decrease in the extent of land under crops in Ireland in 1878 is, as the Registrar-General's returns show, 62,198 acres. The chief decrease in cereals is in oats, and in green crops is in potatoes. Flax also shows a decreased acreage of 11,572. There is an increase in the number of horses in Ireland, but a decrease in cattle, the latter entirely in the province of Ulster. The general result is to indicate a decline in agricultural prosperity, though a slight one, in consequence of the bad harvest of last year. The yield from all crops this year will be large.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

M P (Shrewsbury).—Difficulty of solution is not an essential quality; but, apart from the question of difficulty, we disapprove of castling in a chess problem. How is the solver to know that the King and Rook have not been moved?

H F M (Mansfield, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1796 is correct.

B L (Berlin).—We are obliged to M. Wladimiroff for the problems, and to yourself for the courteous letter which accompanied them.

L S (Temple).—Mate cannot be forced by two Knights and a King against the solitary King. There is no good work upon end games readily obtainable. The book by Kling and Horwitz has been out of print many years.

W S B.—Problem No. 1800 is not so easy as you think. You have failed to observe that Black's first move is your proposed solution discovers check to the White King. You are not alone in this error, however, as some thirty or forty other correspondents have fallen into the same trap.

W N (Strabane).—You are wrong as regards Nos. 1795 and 1797. In the former, after the moves, 1. Q takes Kt (ch), K to Q 4th; 2. R to R 4th, Black plays, 2. P to Q 4th; and in the latter, Black's answer to 1. B to K 7th is 1. P to K 4th.

J B (Paris).—If you will send the problems transcribed upon diagrams we shall have pleasure in examining them.

EAST MARDEN.—A curiosity no doubt, but the construction is exceedingly clever.

J C (Glasgow).—Very neat indeed; it shall have early publication.

MARIANA (Bruges).—We hope you are satisfied about No. 1798. Please look at No. 1800 again, the checks and counter-checks have puzzled many of our correspondents.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1798 received from Pretextat, D Hazlewood, and P S Shenele.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1799 received from M and G M B W, Emile Frau, Clarina, Pulchinelle, J K, Portous-road, Œdipus, J Bordas, Franklin Institute, W Nicholls, B Lowy, and P S Shenele.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1800 received from Alfred, J F Spiers, Leonora and Leon, F W H, R GPSY, J Wontone, R Roughead, W Alston, N Powell, Americaine, S Threlfall, W Lee, st. J E H T King, A Mackenzie, J S W, P Hampton, C Elmore, A Rock, D Leslie, Long Stop, Black Knight, M Whiteley, Simplex, M Rees, S Western, F W Hope, T Edgar, A R G, Triton, Ltc, S R of Leeds, E Worsley, I of Titus, G J G, T Greenlaus, S D Tessellated, P le Page, E L G, Pretextat, T P F, Dr F St, R H Brooks, S Peniston, Alpha, J de Honstayn, Lotis, Dalbahill, Portous-road, D C Maxwell, J Hunter, Copiapino, W Lemon, East Marden, B Phelan, J K, Waldenburg (Lindau), M T Check, G H V, E H H V, Sensa, H M Prideaux, Hereward, S D G, B Lowy, and P S Shenele.

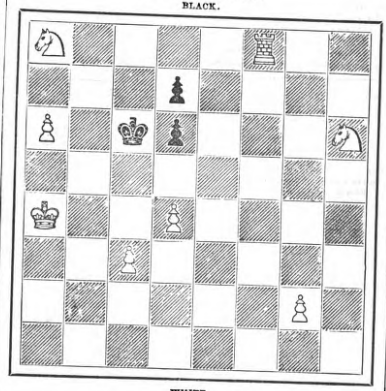
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1799.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 3rd	
2. B to Q 2nd	P takes R*
3. B to B 6th. Mate.	K takes Kt

*If 1. K takes Kt, then 2. B to B 5th (ch), &c.; and if 1. P to Q B 6th, then 2. Kt to Q 6th, mating next move. White may, however, play 1. Kt to Q 6th without affecting the result.

PROBLEM No. 1802.
By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

The following interesting Game occurred in the International Match by Correspondence now pending. It was played between Mr. H. BREWER, on the side of England, and Mr. EUGENE DELMAR, of Brooklyn.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	The two last moves of Black appear to us to be very ill-judged. The Knight now blocks up the Queen and renders her a very conspicuous object for White's attack.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th		
4. B takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)		
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	14. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th
6. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	15. Kt to Kt 3rd	P takes P (ch)
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	16. K takes P	Kt takes P (ch)
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th	His only resource to save the Queen.	
9. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd	17. K to B 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
10. P to K 5th		18. R takes Kt	B to K 3rd
		19. Kt to B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
It was, of course, desirable to avoid the attack springing from 10. K to Kt sq, which leads to a well-known draw by perpetual check.		20. R to R 5th	Q to K 2nd
		21. B takes B	P takes B
10.	P to Q B 3rd	22. Q takes P	
Black would have done better by playing 10. Kt to Q B 3rd, afterwards moving out the Bishop, and castling on the Queen's side.		White has it all his own way now, and conducts the termination with commendable precision.	
		22.	Kt to Q R 3rd
11. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	23. K to Kt 2nd	K R to K sq
12. Kt to K sq	Kt to Kt 3rd	24. R takes P	Kt to B 2nd
13. Kt to K 4th	Castles	25. Kt (from Kt 3rd) to R 5th	Q R to Q sq
		26. Kt to B 6th (ch),	

and wins, for Black must now either sacrifice his Queen for Knight, or submit to be mated in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Game played in the first-class Tourney between Mr. THOROLD, the winner of the first prize, and Mr. F. S. ENSOR.—*(Irregular Opening.)*

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	12. Q to K 2nd	R to K B sq
3. P takes P	B takes P	13. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd	14. B to Kt 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
This eccentric defence is known on the continent of Europe as the "From Gambit," but it was played in England by English amateurs many years before the appearance of Herr From's analysis. The correct line of play for Black at this point is either 4. P to Kt 4th or 4. Kt to K R 3rd.		15. P to B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
		16. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
		17. P to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
		18. B takes P	Q to Kt 3rd
		19. Q to Kt 4th	K to Q sq
5. P to K 4th	P to Q B 3rd	20. Q to K 6th	P to R 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	21. B to Kt 4th	K to B 2nd
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	22. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
8. Castles	P to K R 4th	23. B to R 3rd	Q R to K sq
From a player of Mr. Ensor's force this move is altogether inexcusable, more especially in an important tourney.		24. Q to B 5th	Q to Kt 5th
		25. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Kt P
9. P to K 5th	P takes P	The immediate effect of Black's last move is the loss of the Queen.	
10. B to Kt 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd	26. Q R to Kt sq	Q to R 6th
		27. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The lists of the problem tourney in connection with the *Huddersfield College Magazine* will be closed for British amateurs on the 1st proximo. The prizes in this competition are—First, a silver cup, value £5, given by Mr. Medley from the Löwenthal fund; second, three guineas in cash; third, a set of Staunton chessmen and leather board, value two guineas: and special rewards will be given for the best single problems in two, three, and four moves. From composers residing abroad problems will be received up to December 1 next.

A Sydney correspondent writes that an interesting tourney is now progressing at the Sydney Chess Club. Mr. C. M. Fisher stands alone in the first class, and is handicapped to yield nearly every description of odds to five other classes of lower grades. The usual intercolonial match with Victoria was not played this year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1878) of Mr. John Pearson, late of No. 10, St. James's-place, Westminster, who died on May 8 last, has been proved by Patrick Marcellinus Leonard, the Rev. Edmund Henry Fisher, and Charles Walter Holdich, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000.

The testator leaves legacies to his executors, his three sisters, and his nephews and nieces; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his sisters, Elizabeth Connell, Mary Leonard, and Frances Pearson, and their children.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Hyslop, late of No. 11, Cavendish-place, Bath, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Mary Hyslop, the widow, and Robert Maxwell Hyslop, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and household effects, and makes up her income to £1000 per annum. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1872) with a codicil (dated April 11, 1874) of the Very Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, formerly Head Master of Charterhouse School, who died on the 21st ult. at the Deanery, Peterborough, was proved in London on the 10th inst. by Oliver Augustus Saunders and Alfred Robert Henry Saunders, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture and an immediate legacy of £1000; to his said two sons, £4000 each; the remainder of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death the portions of his six daughters are made up to £4000 each; and the ultimate residue is to be divided among his children, as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1877) of Thomas Clifford Davies, M.D., late of Plinolas, near Bury, Lancashire, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Alice Eliza Davies, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator's wife being already provided for, he leaves her all his furniture and effects for life; among the bequests to take effect on the death of the wife may be mentioned £1000 to the University of Edinburgh and considerable legacies to relatives. The residuary legatee is testator's nephew, Edward Mucklow, jun.

The will (dated Oct. 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 5, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clay, Bart., formerly of Grantlands Uffculme, Devon, and late of Castle Hill, Dorset, who died on June 30 last, at No. 17, Cavendish-square, was proved on the 9th inst. by Dame Mary Caroline Clay, the widow, and Sir Arthur Temple Felix Clay, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1878) of Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., who died on the 24th ult., at Bath, was proved on the 10th inst. by Gowran William Barnabyde Robeck, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The London and North-Western Railway directors are, according to a statement made by Mr. Moon, the chairman of the company, at the half-yearly meeting, ambitious that the line should be worked without an accident; and they were able to boast that during the past half-year no person had been fatally injured.

Lord Sandon opened a new branch Sailors' Home at Liverpool on the 22nd inst. Speaking of the commercial greatness of the country, he said he thought the less the enterprise of our merchants was interfered with by Governmental action the more prosperous it would become. The right hon. gentleman afterwards presented the prizes to the boys being educated on board the training-ship Indefatigable, in the Mersey, and addressed them in suitable terms as to their prospects and career in life.

At Newbury on the 22nd inst. the Earl of Carnarvon presided at a meeting of the District Field Club, at which it was stated that the arrangements for the erection of a memorial to Viscount Falkland on the battle-field of Newbury, where he fell, were being rapidly carried out. The noble Earl, in a subsequent speech, congratulated the club on its archæological researches, and urged upon the members the great value of minute investigations near home. At the close of the meeting a block of granite weighing eleven tons was placed in position as a base for the Falkland Memorial by Alderman Absalom, ex-Mayor of Newbury.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Guzman the Good: A Tragedy. The Secretary: A Play. And Miscellaneous Poems. By R. G. Gilman. (Emily Faithful, Victoria Press.)
Light: A Series of Experiments for Students. By A. Mayer and C. Barnard. Illustrated. Nature Series. (Macmillan.)
Mary with Many Friends. By Georgina M. Moore. (E. Marlborough and Co.)
The Apiary; or, Bees, Beehives, and Bee Culture. By Alfred Neighbour. Third Edition. (Kent and Co.)
Brownie. By C. W. Bardsley. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Newport and Cardiff as Shipping Ports. (Newport, Bullock and Son.)
Brave Men in Action. Thrilling Stories of the British Flag. By Stephen J. MacKenna. (Sampson Low and Co.)
English Men of Letters: Gibbon. By J. C. Morison, M.A. (Macmillan.)
Hollybush Hall: "Open House" in an "Open Country." By O. Bowers. Hunting Illustrations. New Edition. (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.)
Ancient Classics: Lucretius. By W. H. Mallock. (Blackwood and Sons.)
Fashion Then and Now. Illustrated by Anecdotes, Social, Political, Military, Dramatic, and Sporting. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Hazard of the Die. By Mrs. A. W. Hunt. 3 vols. (Hurst and Co.)
The Cossacks: A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852. By Count Leo Tolstoy. (Scribner and Co.)
Poganuc People: their Loves and Lives. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Sampson Low and Co.)
A Practical Guide to the Law of Landlord and Tenant. By George Larmuth. (John Heywood, Manchester.)
The Illustrated Waverley Novels. Old Mortality. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Seven Days in London. Second Edition. (Richardson and Best.)
Monetary Frauds and Extortions; Safe Investments; Value of Property, &c. By Axford Packer. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)
The Organ: Its History and Construction. By Edward J. Hopkins and Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D. Third Edition. (Robert Cocks and Co.)
On Going to Sleep. By C. H. Moore. (Hardwicke, Piccadilly.)
Sanitary Engineering: A Guide to the Construction of Works of Sewerage and House Drainage. By Baldwin Latham, C.E. Second Edition. (E. and F. N. Spon, Charing-cross.)
A Memoir of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley. By Charles Rathbone Low. 2 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Chambers' Index to Next of Kin, Owners of Unclaimed Money, &c. By Edward Preston. Fourth Edition. (Allen.)
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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GIVES OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
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For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
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Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
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A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly suited to the delicate skin of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes (Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., &c., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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ESPECIALLY TO CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND EUROPEANS GENERALLY, who are visiting or residing in
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES.
As a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, use
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
(PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT).

THE TOPIC OF TO-DAY.
THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.
INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

JEOPARDY OF LIFE.—GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.
After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great danger, three of them out of the four having been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disorganised state of the liver. This, if left to itself, poisons the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the system receive germs of fever, absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to contagious influence and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE STATE OF EFFICIENCY UNDER CONTROL BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of WARDING OFF FEVERS and MALARIOUS DISEASES, but as a REMEDY FOR and PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS of EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in these and like troubles were UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many fevers, AT THE COMMENCEMENT of ANY FEVER, at the COMMENCEMENT of any ILLNESS, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.
J. C. ESO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.
HOW IMPORTANT IT IS to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will then be all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally who are visiting or residing in any hot or Foreign Climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, or unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the stomach, and shivering, or, then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has already begun, but you do not know it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand, that will always answer to the call in such a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The Fruit Salt can steer and direct so as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is—I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What sickness to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises as untimely death? It is not exaggeration, but simple fact, when I state that any little pecuniary benefit I may derive from the sale of this preparation is absolutely nothing as compared with the immense benefit by those who use it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
is particularly valuable. No traveller should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of Fevers, Blood Poisons, &c., are Prevented and Cured. It is, in truth, a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest and most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is most striking.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of promoting and restoring health it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and close observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it nor a single travelling ship or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—IMPORTANT to ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, An Engineer, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."

A BLESSING IN EVERY HOUSE.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it. The little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, sauces, and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid strong, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by such application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable beverage in our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose adjunct to our breakfast-table has been, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been upheld and maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa from a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce, almost unaided, millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their duce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the Homœopathic cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public need, and was patronised from the first, and has increased in want, specially became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—"If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The labours of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The most important of these is the 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the manufacture of cocoa. The consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied, is 1,830 times increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw then, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw then, and being interested in manufactures, I thought a brief account during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

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H.M.S. LIFFEY RESCUING THE CREW OF THE BURNING BARQUE ANITA.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Oriel Temple, Collon, Drogheda, Ireland, the Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Encombe, the Countess of Eldon, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 29, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Lady Belhaven, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at 11, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, Countess Percy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 10, at Wellington, New Zealand, John Sawers, Esq., manager of the Bank of Australasia in New Zealand, to Elizabeth Hannah, eldest daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., of Elsthorpe and Napier, N.Z.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church, West Ham, by the Rev. Thomas Pratt, James, fourth son of the late William Kitson, of Stratford, Essex, to Elizabeth Celia, eldest daughter of William John Clarke, of Milton House, Stratford, Essex.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church, Horsley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Percy Waller, Curate of the parish church, Clifton, to Emily, daughter of the late Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, C.B., Colonel Bengal Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

On July 23, at his residence, The Hermitage, Westmoreland, Jamaica, the Hon. William Hilton Cooke, Custos for the parish of Hanover, in that island, and formerly of Worlaston Rookery, Nantwich, Cheshire, in his 64th year.

On the 1st inst., at the Lower Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire, Archibald Kempt, Lieutenant R.N., second son of the late Rev. Edward Alexander Frederick Harenc, aged 29.

On July 6, at Sydney, Frederic Herbert, fourth and dearly loved son of William and Elizabeth E. Bray, of Darlinghurst, Bognor, Sussex, from a gun accident, in his 20th year.

On the 1st inst., at Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, N.B., the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, aged 75.

On the 1st inst., at The Firs, Esher, John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, aged 57, only son of the late General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B.

On the 31st ult., at Cheltenham, Eleanor Judith, widow of Burman Langa, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart., of Halnaby Hall, Yorkshire.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. to 2 Kings ii. to 16 or iv. 8—38; Mark ix. 2—30. Evening Lessons: 1 Cor. xvi. 2 Kings ii. to 16 or iv. 8—38; Mark ix. 2—30. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Calvert, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Montreal; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. R. H. Luard, Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. E. A. Hardy, Chaplain to the Government and the Collegiate Church, Malta; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Montreal.

MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Opening of Eleventh Annual Trades-Union Congress, Bristol. Wakefield Dog Show.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum," &c.; sermon by the Bishop of Worcester. Evening, Haydn's "Creation," Part I.; Mozart's "Requiem;" Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." Doncaster Races. Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Coventry (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

Full Moon, 3.49 p.m. Worcester Musical Festival: Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Evening, miscellaneous concert in the College Hall. Doncaster Races: the St. Leger. High Wycombe Show of Poultry, &c. Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society's Show, Birkenhead (two days).

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837. Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Dr. Armes's "Hezekiah" (new oratorio), Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." Evening, miscellaneous concert in the College Hall. Middleton Agricultural Show. Northampton Horse Show, &c. (two days).

FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Handel's "Messiah." Evening, grand choral service, parts by Sir F. Ousely and Dr. Stainer.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

Holy Cross. Buck-hunting begins. Gaiety Matinée: performance for the Hospital for Sick Children. Ripon and Middleton Athletic Sports. Wakefield Agricultural Society Annual Horse and Dog Show. West London Rowing Club. Yachting: Hammersmith Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug. 26	29·739	61·6	56·8	·85	8	68·5	57·6	SW.	309	0·045
27	29·518	62·1	60·1	·94	9	70·3	56·3	SW. E. SSW.	226	0·170
28	29·440	60·7	56·3	·85	7	67·2	56·8	S. SW.	386	0·375
31	29·685	60·5	54·8	·82	8	66·4	57·5	SW. WSW. W.	263	0·050
Sept. 1	30·054	58·7	51·9	·79	—	62·3	57·1	W. WNW.	161	0·000
2	30·259	58·2	47·3	·69	6	66·5	53·7	WNW. W.	87	0·000
3	30·206	58·9	53·2	·83	4	70·6	48·9	W. SW.	135	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·783	29·589	29·374	29·613	30·004	30·267	30·256
Temperature of Air	64·5°	63·8°	62·7°	59·8°	59·3°	61·3°	62·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	59·3°	61·9°	58·8°	56·9°	55·3°	55·7°	57·8°
Direction of Wind	sw.	E.	W.	WSW.	WNW.	WNW.	sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 26	—	0 27	0 50	1 13	1 30	1 50	2 5	2 20	2 35	2 50	3 3	3 17	3 30

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

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"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

In answer to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, containing the COLOURED PICTURE "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," from a painting by T. K. Pelham, has been reprinted, and that a few copies are still on sale.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

There has been no unusual dearth of political events during the week—at any rate, of those which are connected with foreign affairs. The commemoration of M. Thiers's death in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris; the advance, difficult and slow, but nevertheless sure, of Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the cession of the port of Batoum to Russia; the reluctance of the Porte to give effect to the Treaty of Berlin in as far as it affects the rectification of the frontiers of Greece; and several minor incidents thereto relating, offer subjects of reflection both inviting and instructive. But, for the moment, all such topics are effaced from the mind by the appalling catastrophe which occurred on the river Thames last Tuesday evening. The magnitude of this disaster exceeds anything of the kind which has been recorded for many years past. The details of the accident, so far as it has been possible to collect them, will be found elsewhere. It will suffice for our present purpose to state that the Princess Alice, one of the largest saloon-steamers of the London Steam-Boat Company, which had started in the morning with between six and seven hundred excursionists on board, came into collision, on her return passage, with a screw collier steamer, the Bywell Castle, near the middle of the stream, just off the City of London Gasworks at Beckton, a little below North Woolwich Gardens. Within about five minutes the Princess Alice, with her crowded freight of holiday passengers, went down in deep water. A few saved themselves by clambering on to the other vessel; some were picked up by the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on her passage up with a party of excursionists; but we are told that "the river, for a hundred yards, was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help."

In the presence of so awful a calamity one can only stand aghast, paralysed, heart-stricken. The first thought that starts up within one relates to the dead. Within an hour or two of their respective places of abode, buoyant with the excitement of the pleasurable trip they had enjoyed, mingling with grateful retrospection of the day, pleasing anticipations of the homes to which they were drawing nigh, with little thought of danger, and therefore with no preparation for their swift-approaching fate, it is impossible to realise what must have been the agony of emotion which convulsed that assemblage of gay-hearted people during the few minutes in which death stared them in the face. A considerable proportion of them would, on such an occasion, be made up of women and children, many of them, of course, consisting of family parties—few of them, perhaps, without relations on board, or without intimate associates. It is matter of question whether those who finally escaped, or those who were engulfed in the stream, were most to be commiserated. Short and sharp was the summons which called hundreds away from their earthly lot, just when their cup of enjoyment was as full as it was sweet. What passed within those few minutes the most active imagination scarcely dares to conjecture. Perhaps it were unwise even to make the attempt. The dead cannot be recalled to life by the most earnest outcries of sympathetic feeling from the living. They have passed beyond human aid. There is nothing that can be done for them but to collect their remains as soon and as far as may be possible, and to commit them to the tomb in hushed resignation and in hope of a happier future.

But the living are still among us. If sympathy can mitigate their grief, sympathy they certainly will have in no scant measure. All London mourns with the bereaved, and the country shares its sorrow. There must have been in hundreds of homes on Tuesday night terrible suspense, perhaps anxious inquiries, and, eventually, apprehensions amounting to moral certainty, with regard to some member, perhaps members, of the household to whom *the worst had happened*. Even now, it may be, some days after the event, there are people scattered over both the metropolis and the provinces who know not the calamity that has befallen them or what evil tidings are in store for them. No list of the passengers could be taken beforehand, and the names of the few survivors only are likely, for some time, to be given to the public. The consequences, direct and remote, of the event resemble those of a great battle, save only that women and children make up so large a proportion of the victims. It is saddening to think upon; it casts a shade of gloom far and wide over the country; and in this sense, if in no other, must be regarded as a national disaster.

As yet, of course, the exact conditions under which the catastrophe occurred cannot be generally known. To the inquiry, "Who is accountable for this awful waste of life?" no definite or well-assured answer can be given. The wonder is, perhaps, all things considered, that such accidents are not more frequent than they have been. A comparatively narrow stream like that of the Thames in the vicinity of London, crowded with shipping seeking ingress and egress day and night, must make it a delicate and anxious task to steer a pleasure-steamer full of passengers clear of dangerous collision with other craft, and yet the infrequency of catastrophes similar to that of the Princess Alice is evidence that, in proper hands, the feat may be usually accomplished with safety. We do not see what measures of precaution can be taken calculated to obviate with certainty occasional disasters. The risks attendant upon these pleasure trips, whether visible or concealed from the eye, are many, but experience shows that they are ordinarily escaped, and that, under proper management, they are scarcely more to be feared than those of a railway excursion-train. The recreation which they offer throughout the summer season to pent-up citizens is ordinarily as enjoyable as it is beneficial to health, and may be looked upon by myriads as indispensable to the maintenance of both physical and moral tone under the pressure of business. It would be useless, nay, we cannot but think it would be cruel, to take advantage of such a misfortune as that to which we are adverting for the purpose of discountenancing excursions of the kind. It may be a question whether all the arrangements which affect them are as adequate as they might be for the prevention of accident. But it is by no means to be taken as a matter of course that the most perfect arrangements within the possibilities of the case would ensure to those needing a day's recreation now and then a complete immunity from unforeseen disaster.

There will, perhaps, be some clamour for legislative regulations with a view to lessen the dangers attendant upon steam-boat excursions from the metropolis. It is to be hoped that the question, if broached at all, will be treated with sufficient caution and under the light of all the information bearing upon either side of the subject. It would be quite possible to destroy the sources of a vast number of healthy recreations by a multiplicity of precautionary enactments. But, perhaps, absolute safety of life or limb could not be obtained thereby, nor be worth having at so enormous a cost. The gain on the one hand would be probably more than balanced by the loss on the other. So long as society exists it will be exposed, more or less, to mischances of a deplorable nature; and it is only within extremely narrow limits that legal regulations can be devised to eliminate them altogether.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present at the Braemar games and gathering of the Braemar Royal Highland Society at Mar Castle on Thursday week, and witnessed the competition for the different prizes. Her Majesty was received by the Earl of Fife and Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld; and a guard of honour, composed of the respective clans, saluted the Queen, both on her arrival and departure. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Queen received the gratifying intelligence of the birth of the Queen's twenty-sixth grandchild on Sunday, her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh having given birth at Coburg to a daughter. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions on Deeside. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Princess drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who is staying at Birchwood Cottage, Braemar, has paid various visits to Balmoral and lunched with the Queen; and his tutor, Mr. Burnside, has been presented to her Majesty. Prince Leopold takes daily walks and drives.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Rev. Archibald Campbell have dined with the Queen. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross dines generally with her Majesty.

The Queen has telegraphed to the President of the Board of Trade to express her deep sympathy with the sufferers in the recent railway accident at Sittingbourne; and on Wednesday her Majesty again telegraphed expressing her deepest sorrow and sympathy for the relatives and friends of the poor creatures who perished by the sinking of the steamer Princess Alice in the Thames, which message was immediately forwarded to Woolwich.

The Queen has received, through Sir A. H. Layard, a mag-

nificent album from the Sultan, containing his own portrait and those of the Imperial family.

Her Majesty has appointed Safvet Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan of Turkey, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The Queen has appointed Captain Arthur John Loftus to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of General H. S. Stephens.

Upon the anniversary of the lamented Prince Consort's birthday, the gentlemen in waiting, together with the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the obelisk at twelve o'clock, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday last for the late Queen Dowager Christina of Spain, grandmother of the reigning King—viz., The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on the 15th, and to go out of mourning on the 22nd inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg, drove from Cowes to Newport on Saturday last, and thence took the ordinary train for Ventnor viâ Sandown, arriving at Ventnor Station at two o'clock, where carriages were in waiting to take the distinguished visitors to the Royal Hotel, Undercliffe. After luncheon the Royal party walked in the grounds of the hotel, ascending the mound forming part of them, whence they obtained a bird's-eye view of Ventnor, with its bay and the pier. The King and Queen were to have inspected the grounds of Steephill Castle, but the time was too short, and the Princess sent a message to Mr. Hambrough, the owner, thanking him for his courtesy, and regretting that there was not time to see his place properly on that occasion. The Royal visitors drove through Ventnor and Bonchurch to Shanklin, where they viewed the Chine, and afterwards drove to Sandown, where they re-entered the train and returned to Cowes. The Prince and Princess, with their children, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Thyra, and Prince William of Glücksburg, left Cowes on Wednesday for town. The Royal party crossed in the Prince's yacht Osborne to Portsmouth, whence they travelled by special train to Victoria station, where they were received by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Danish Minister and Madame Bülow, and Mr. J. P. Knight. Mrs. J. P. Knight, who was also on the platform, had the honour of being presented to the Princess, who presented her to the Queen of Denmark. The Royal party drove to Marlborough House.

The Prince has subscribed one hundred guineas to the fund for rebuilding the Marbœuf Chapel, Paris.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter at seven o'clock on Sunday morning last at the Duke's palace at Coburg. Dr. W. S. Playfair and Dr. C. Florschustz were in attendance. Latest telegrams announce that the Duchess and her infant are doing well.

THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Mary of Hesse, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday from Eastbourne. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to the Victoria station, where Colonel Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, was in attendance to receive them.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have arrived in Germany.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Coburg on Sunday on a visit to the Ducal Court and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived at St. James's Palace from Strelitz on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge.

Prince Wilhelm of Prussia arrived in town on Wednesday from Potsdam.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has left London for Constantinople. Etienne Musurus Bey, Councillor of the Ottoman Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States and Miss Welch left town on Monday for the Continent. During Mr. Welch's absence the Legation will be in the hands of Mr. W. J. Hopkin, the first secretary, as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has returned to Gordon Castle from Glenfiddich.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Alban's has arrived at Ardarroch on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. White.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Huntly and Lady Margaret Gordon have arrived at Mount Auville on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roe.

Earl and Countess Sydney have returned to Frognal, their seat in Kent, from the Continent.

The Earl of Countess of Clarendon have arrived at The Grove, Watford, from visiting Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. and Lady Constance Stanley at Witherslack Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have gone to Sir Dudley and Lady Coutts Marjoribanks, at Guisachan, Beauly.

Viscountess Combermere has left Tunbridge Wells for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have arrived at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

The Dowager Lady Carington has arrived at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Lady Willoughby de Eresby.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote and Miss Northcote have arrived on a visit to Macleod of Macleod at his seat in the North of Scotland.

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke has left town on his return to Denmark.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Granville Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and Miss Roe, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Roe, D.L., the restorer of Christ Church Cathedral, took place in the cathedral on Wednesday. The bridesmaids were Miss Hall, Miss E. Roe, Miss M. Roe, Miss F. Roe, Lady Margaret Gordon, the Hon. Nora Gough, Miss Napier, and Miss Jameson. Their dresses were of white Indian muslin and lace over white silk. They also wore jasmine wreaths and long tulle veils, and in their hair each bridesmaid had a myrtle spray in diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with a magnificent flounce of Brussels point lace and orange-blossoms and myrtle. She also wore a row of Orient pearls, a diamond heart, diamond and pearl earrings, and diamond bracelet. Her veil was fastened with pearl and diamond stars. The marriage service was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Robert J. Roe, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Canon Seymour, Precentor of the cathedral. The wedding breakfast took place at Mount Annville, the residence of the parents of the bride. Lord and Lady Granville Gordon left Dublin by special train for Killarney.

Lord Lyttelton is engaged to the daughter of Lord Chesham, and younger sister of the Countess of Leicester. The marriage will take place early in December.

The marriage of Captain J. Strachan Bridges and Lady Grace Stopford will take place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Thursday, the 19th inst.

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.

We give an Illustration of the burning of the German barque Anita, and the rescue of her crew by H.M.S. Liffey, in the Atlantic Ocean. It was on June 19 that the Liffey, commanded by Captain W. R. Kennedy, outward bound to the Pacific, was running down before the north-east trade wind, to the westward of the Canary Islands, some of which were visible from the deck, when a smart sailing-barque appeared in sight astern. After a few hours she was sufficiently close to make out her name—the Anita, of Hamburg. Colours were exchanged, and the barque passed on; but about nine o'clock the same evening the officer of the watch in the Liffey reported a light, and afterwards a rocket, from a ship on the starboard side. The Liffey's course was at once altered, to close with the stranger, which proved to be the Anita. In answer to the question, "What is the matter?" the barque replied, "Ship on fire." The Liffey was at once brought to the wind, her sail shortened, and her boats were sent away with fire engines, buckets, and other apparatus. The barque proved to be laden with spirits for the West African negroes, also some paraffin and gunpowder—a goodly mixture. The flames had already got hold of the cargo, and spread so rapidly that it was soon apparent that there was no hope of saving the ship. The captain and crew were therefore transferred to the Liffey, and the barque was left to her fate. In a very short time the flames mounted on high, illuminating the sea and sky, and presenting a magnificent spectacle. About midnight the mizenmast fell over the side, and soon after the gunpowder exploded; this was followed by the fall of the mainmast, which, after rocking for some time, fell over to leeward. The Liffey stood by the burning ship till she was burnt to the water's edge, and then passed on her course to St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Isles, where the crew of the Anita were landed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

One of the subjects chosen this week for our Illustrations of the Great Exhibition in the Champ de Mars at Paris will be interesting to mechanical engineers and to iron and steel manufacturers. It is the model of an enormous steam-hammer constructed for the forge of M. Schneider's great ironworks at Creusot, in Burgundy, some account of which has been given in our Journal. This most powerful implement consists of a piston moving up and down in a steam-cylinder which is upheld by a horizontal slab of iron resting upon two oblique converging side-pieces, 34 ft. high, the length of the cylinder being 16 ft. The piston is armed, at the lower end, with a huge hammer-head of the hardest steel, the combined weight of piston and hammer-head being more than seventy tons; and its perpendicular fall being 16 ft., the force of its blow, multiplying the weight by the effect of momentum in such a descent, may easily be calculated. The anvil at Creusot is a mass of iron, timber, and brickwork founded on solid rock, the base of which is fixed thirty feet below the surface of the ground. This tremendous forge-hammer is placed to work at Creusot in a vast hall built of iron, with four steam cranes attending upon it, to hand it the ponderous morsels of iron and steel, often weighing more than a hundred tons, with which it has to deal. The total cost of the forge, with all its machinery, is estimated at £120,000. It is destined especially for manufacturing the shafts of screw-propellers for large steam-ships, also the heaviest pieces of armour-plate for iron-clad ships-of-war and the monster ordnance lately introduced for naval warfare. The model shown in the Paris Exhibition, of the same dimensions, is placed at the north-east corner of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, but, of course, it is not a working model. Another of our Illustrations represents the clock-tower, of pinewood, which stands in the centre of the space occupied by three Swedish and Norwegian model cottages in the Trocadéro Park. Such a tower is often to be found in a small country town or village of Sweden. The sides of the tower are plated with wooden shingles, laid so as to overlap each other like slates on a roof; the doorways and windows are of artistic design, and decorated with carving.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Mr. George Payne, which occurred on Monday morning last, breaks almost the last link between the present and a bygone era in the history of the turf. It cannot be said that the sad event was unexpected; indeed, nothing but the most marvellous constitution could have enabled a man who was nearly seventy-five years of age to survive a severe paralytic attack for so long. Mr. Payne was born in 1804, and after being educated at Eton and Oxford succeeded to his father's estates, which, owing to a long minority, had increased immensely in value; and the almost regal style in which he dispensed hospitality on all sides is still well remembered in Northamptonshire. In 1826 he accepted the office of High Sheriff, and was twice Master of the Fytchley, the occasion of his final retirement being marked by the presentation of a magnificent testimonial from members of the Hunt. In spite of a connection with the turf which extended over fifty years, Mr. Payne never possessed a really good horse, perhaps the best that ever ran in his name being that fine stayer, Musket, and he always carried the colours of Lord Glasgow, by whom he was bequeathed to Mr. Payne. When he first became an owner of racehorses he was in confederation with the Marquis of Ailesbury and Mr. Greville; but after one or two changes of stables he sent his horses to Alec Taylor, at Fyfield, and for many years past has been closely identified with the successes of Mr. Stirling Craufurd and other patrons of the Manton establishment. But there were other branches of sport in which Mr. George Payne distinguished himself far more highly than in racing. Few have ever gone straighter or better in the hunting-field; he could well hold his own among the grouse and partridges, while his reputation as a whist-player was European. Still we cannot help feeling rather sad that a man of such unequalled charm of manner and great natural gifts did not achieve, as he might readily have done, a great reputation in widely different pursuits; but he steadily declined to represent a constituency in Parliament, feeling that his time and thoughts were fully taken up with other occupations. Still a man has not lived in vain who has shown that it is possible to be actively mixed up with turf pursuits for half a century and yet to preserve his honour bright and free from blemish, and to die honoured and lamented by, perhaps, the largest and most distinguished circle of friends of which any man could ever boast.

The result of the Great Yorkshire Stakes, which was run on the last day at York, fairly extinguished the St. Leger chances of the three outsiders that were engaged in it. Certainly Glengarry ran a little better than he did against Bonnie Dundee; but Castlereagh managed to catch him about fifty yards from the judge's box and beat him by a neck, while Eau de Vie collapsed altogether inside the distance, and is clearly a non-stayer. On the spur of the moment, so little as 20 to 1 was accepted about Castlereagh; but, in the race, there was little to choose between him and the second, while all three were so close together that we may as safely write them down as very moderate. Amice had some little trouble in getting rid of Coromandel II., and it was very pleasant to see Mr. Savile's luckless colours in front for once in a way. The Queen's Plate was naturally a gift for Hampton; but Lady Golightly had all her work to do to beat the moderate Adamite in the York Cup, and it is clear that Lord Falmouth's filly retains little of the form that enabled her to win so many good stakes about this time last year. The much-talked-of Sans Pareil made his first appearance in the Colt Sapling Stakes, and had so much trouble in defeating the Woodbine colt, that the reports of his capabilities appear to be exaggerated, though it is never wise to attach too much importance to a two-year-old's first essay, as inexperience, and the complete novelty of the situation, often prevent him from displaying his real powers.

Heavy rain quite spoilt what might have been two pleasant days' racing at Scarborough at the end of last week; and the sport does not require comment. During the present week meetings have been held at Warwick, Richmond, Croydon, &c., but, with one or two exceptions, the events decided were only of passing interest. At Warwick Sword Knot carried home her 8 st. 12 lb. in gallant style in the first juvenile handicap of the season; and the double victory of White Rose at Richmond makes Cæsar's performance in the Ebor a very fair one indeed, as she could not get near him, in spite of having about 16 lb. the best of the weights. Still, these minor meetings evoked little interest, general attention being concentrated upon the St. Leger, which will be decided on Wednesday next, and the field for which seems likely to comprise the following:—Insulaire (Goater), Jannette (Archer), Childeric (Morris), Red Archer (Cannon), Beauclerc (Snowden), Attalus (Fordham), Glengarry (Custance), Castlereagh (J. Osborne), Clocher (Heslop), Bonnie Scotland (Constable), and Boniface. To this dozen may be added the names of Cyprus, Topaz, Eau de Vie, Inval, Master Kildare, Matador, Oasis, the Wild Deer colt, Potentate, and Ridotto, the starting of each of whom is more or less doubtful, though it may be taken for granted that some of them will help to swell the field. Since Beauclerc hit his leg again last week there have been a good many changes in the betting; but, at present, Insulaire is firmly established at the head of affairs, and seems likely to hold his position until the fall of the flag. Red Archer gains fresh adherents every day, and, of Lord Falmouth's pair, the colt, at the time of writing, is in better odour than the filly, though her credentials are superior to his in every way. Of course, after Beauclerc's enforced absence from exercise, the hopes of a northern victory are greatly damped; still the claims of four others seem so evenly balanced that the contest will create as much excitement as ever.

The two last county cricket matches of the season ended in draws, as the incessant and heavy rain made continuous play quite impossible. In all probability, Surrey would have wound up the season with a glorious victory over Gloucestershire, as, thanks mainly to Mr. J. Shuter (59) and Jupp (not out, 60), and the good bowling of Barratt, the game was all in their favour. Notts, for which Shaw and Morley bowled as grandly as ever, must have beaten Kent, as the northern county only required two more wickets to gain a single-innings victory. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Australians and the leading professionals on the subject of remuneration, "the Australians v. the Players of England" became a mere farce, as, with two or three exceptions, England was represented by a second-class team. Still they made a splendid fight, being only beaten by eight runs. C. Bannerman (51) batted splendidly; but it was essentially a bowlers' match, and in the first innings of the Australians Barratt performed the great feat of taking all ten wickets for only 43 runs, though, oddly enough, not one of them was bowled. Spofforth took twelve wickets for only 75.

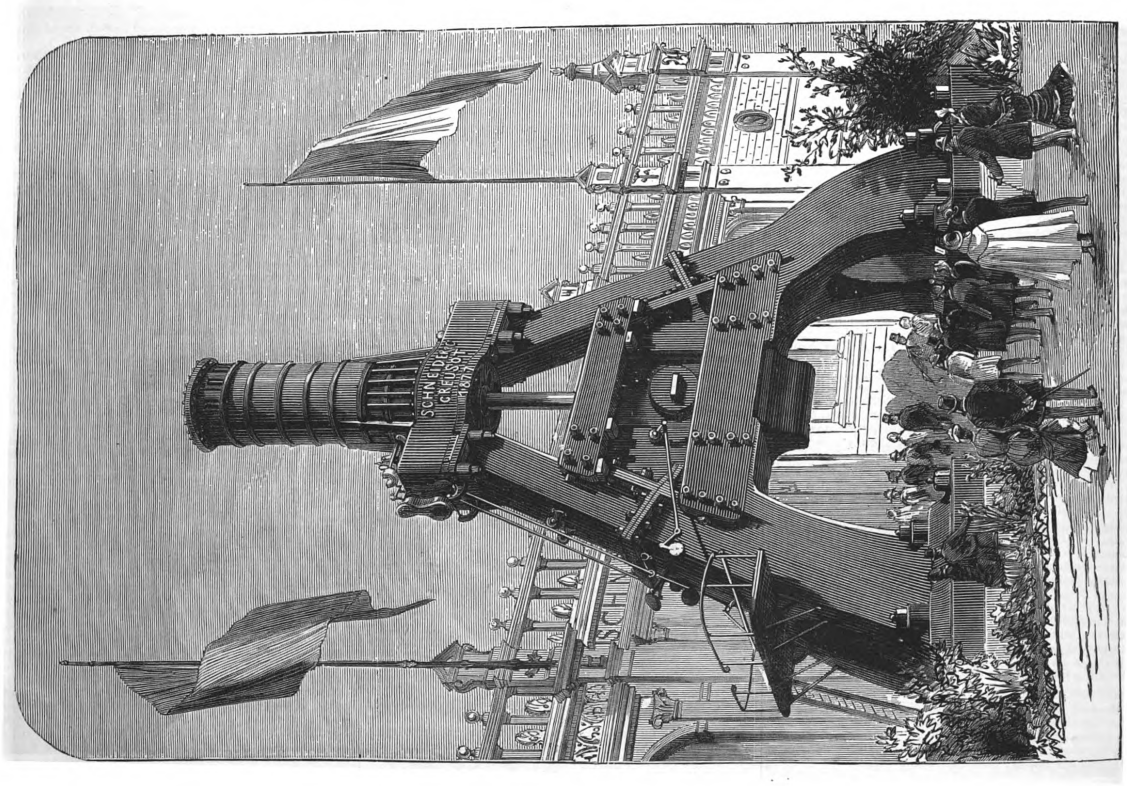
Partridge shooting this year began on Monday under very favourable circumstances. There seems to be an average number of birds, and they are reported to be in good condition.

Profiting by the experience of former years, the committee of management of the Thames International Regatta have made it a great success, and an immense crowd of spectators assembled at Putney last Monday to see the final heats. The North-countrymen took full revenge for their defeats of last season, and literally swept off every first prize that was open to them. Boyd, Lumsden, Nicholson, and Elliott made a grand Four; while, in the Pairs, Lumsden and Boyd completely turned the tables upon Thomas and Higgins, who beat them so easily twelve months ago. Of course the most interesting event upon the card was the meeting of Higgins and Elliott for the final heat of the Sculls; but bad luck still followed the south, as, after getting well away, Higgins caught such a bad crab that he lost four lengths, and was never afterwards on terms with Elliott. The amateur element has been wisely eliminated from the regatta; but the tradesmen's races attracted numerous entries, and furnished some very closely-contested finishes.

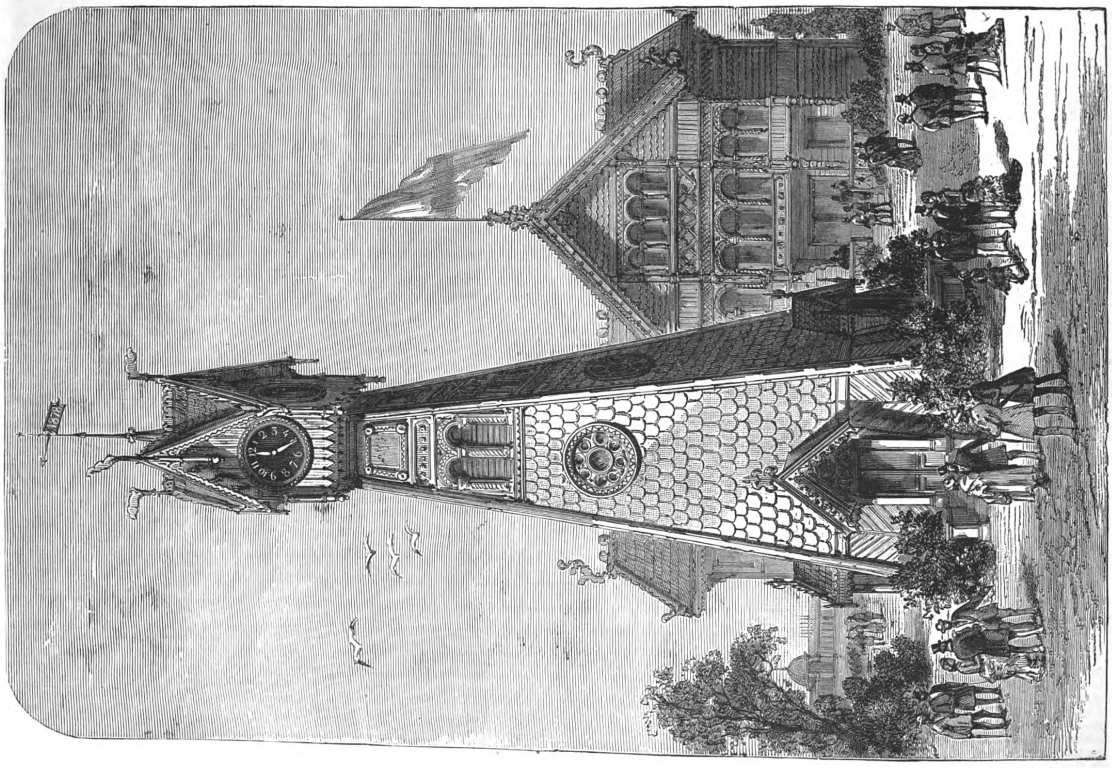
The Attorney-General for Ireland has appointed Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor for the County Down, in the room of Mr. Thomas M'Dounell, Q.C., who has retired.

The quinquennial festival of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots at Lancaster took place on Wednesday in the hall of the institution—Lord Winmarleigh, the president, occupying the chair. Lord Hartington presided at a banquet which was held in the evening in connection with the event; and a distinguished company, including several members of the Government and Parliament, attended. Political subjects were avoided in the speeches, which dealt principally with the objects of the institution.

The new Exchange, built in memory of the late Lord Tredegar at Newport, Monmouthshire, was opened on Wednesday by the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Among those present were Lord Tredegar, Lord Henry Somerset, and Sir George Walker. Addresses were presented by the Newport Town Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture. The Exchange will be used not only for corn, but as a metal market. In the afternoon there was a luncheon—the Duke of Beaufort presiding—at which about 200 guests were present.



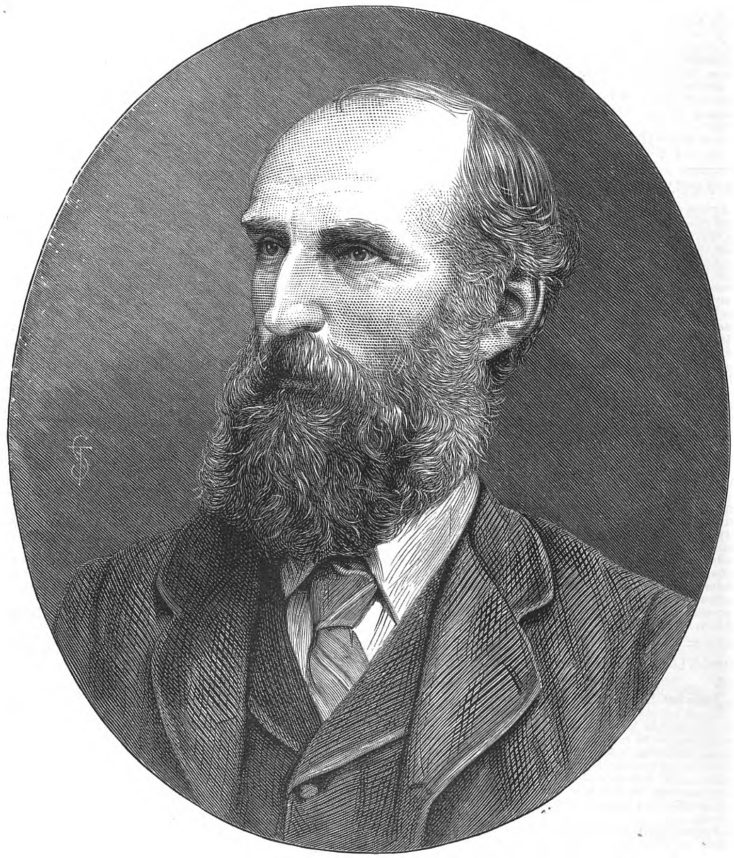
MODEL OF THE GREAT STEAM-HAMMER AT THE CREUSOT IRONWORKS.



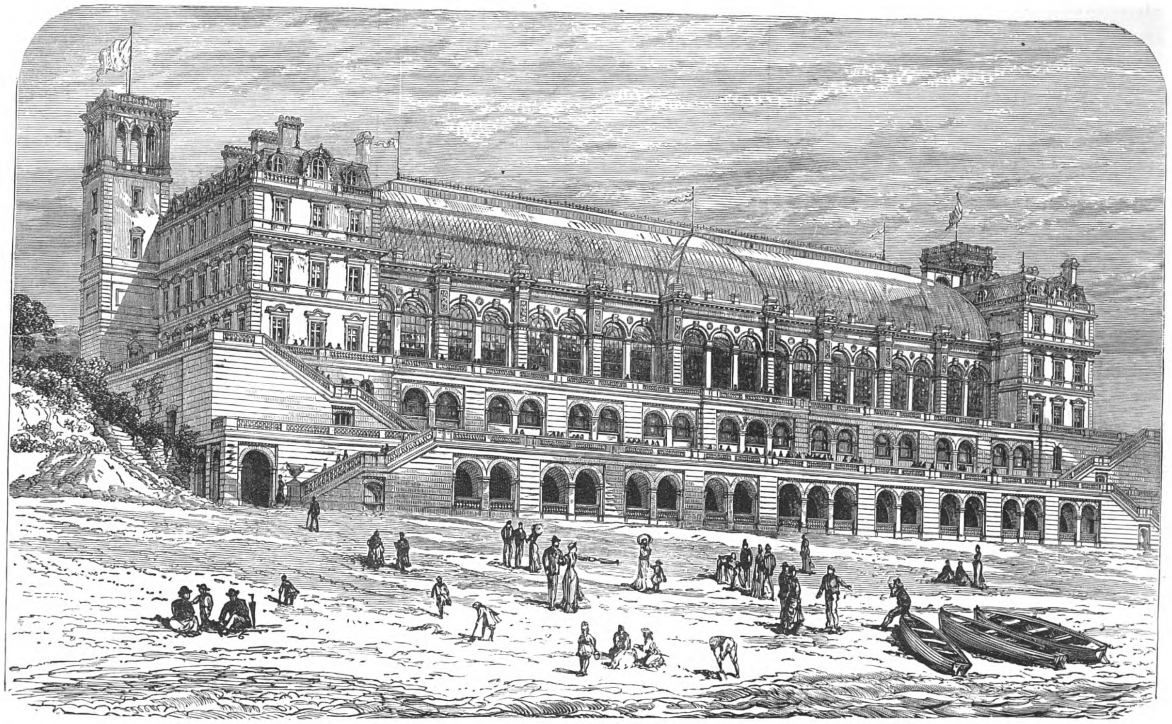
THE PARIS EXHIBITION: SWEDISH CLOCK-TOWER, TROCADÉRO PARK.

MR. WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.

Mr. Spottiswoode, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Tr. R.S., the President of the British Association this year at Dublin, was born on Jan. 11, 1825, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, for some time M.P. for Saltash, who was the printer to the Crown and the House of Lords, and the energetic promoter of many of those improvements in the art of printing of which we now witness the fruits. After due preparation, the son proceeded to the University of Oxford, where he became specially eminent for proficiency in his mathematical studies, the results of which are apparent in many profound papers in the principal scientific journals. His "Meditationes Analyticæ" were privately printed in 1837 and following years; and he has long been an earnest member of the London Mathematical Society. General literature also was not neglected, and he gave much attention to that of the East, especially Sanskrit. On leaving college and assuming the active superintendence of a large printing establishment, in succession to his father, he devoted his leisure to the study of physics; and by his long-continued experimental researches in the polarisation of light has attained special eminence in that department of optical science. The results of these labours have been, from time to time, laid before the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, with brilliant chromatic illustrations, in Friday evening discourses, and in a course of four lectures in 1876, notices of which have been duly given in the *Illustrated London News*, the two last ("Quartz, an Old Chapter re-written," and "A Nocturne in Black and Yellow") during the present year. In 1874 Mr. Spottiswoode complied with a general request by publishing, in "Nature Series," a little treatise on the "Polarisation of Light," of which a new edition, embracing his recent discoveries, is much desired. The practical application of his arithmetical powers has appeared in his conduct as treasurer of the British Association from 1861 to 1874, of the Royal Institution from 1865 to 1873, and of the Royal Society from 1871 to 1878 and all these bodies have flourished under the combination of wise liberality and judicious economy. In 1871 Mr. Spottiswoode succeeded the late Dr. H. Bence Jones, F.R.S., as honorary secretary of the Royal Institution, one of the more important duties of which is providing the lecture and Friday arrangements, in which, aided by the co-operation of Dr. Tyndall and the other professors, he has caused not only pure and applied science, but history, literature, music, and the fine arts to be honourably represented. The Royal Institution, being cosmopolitan in its character, a meeting-place for the scientific men of all countries, has given Mr. Spottiswoode the opportunity of showing much generous hospitality, in which he has been warmly supported by his wife. All these facts prove that his election as President of the British Association in 1877, and his nomination as future President of the Royal Society, in succession to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, is no more than a just recognition of his merits both as a worker in science and as a patron, since our more skilful philosophical instrument makers have always found him a liberal supporter of their ingenious inventions. Among these may



MR. W. SPOTTISWOODE, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.



THE NEW AQUARIUM, TYNEMOUTH.

be mentioned an exceedingly powerful electric induction machine, with which some remarkable effects in vacuum tubes have been produced. In 1876 Mr. Spottiswoode was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences at Paris; in June last he was made D.C.L. at Oxford, and he received the degree of LL.D. at Dublin on the 22nd of last month. An abstract of his recent address to the British Association is given in our number for Aug. 17, page 151. In 1856 he made a brief visit to Eastern Russia, and described his experiences in a "Tarantasse Journey," published in 1857, with fourteen engravings, containing much information respecting the country and native tribes.

The Portrait of Mr. Spottiswoode is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE TYNEMOUTH AQUARIUM.

The advantages of Tynemouth, as a place of seaside recreation for the inhabitants of Newcastle and other busy towns of the North, seem likely to be more fully appreciated than they have been in time past. Our Illustration shows the group of new buildings on Tynemouth Links, consisting of an aquarium and winter garden, baths, club establishment, skating-rink, and pleasure-grounds. They were opened on Wednesday week by Mr. T. Eustace Smith, M.P. The style of architecture adopted is the Italian Renaissance, and the buildings extend from the upper level of the Cullercoats-road to the sea-shore. The length of the main façade is 336 ft. On either side the grounds will be planted with pines, tamarisks, and other hardy trees and shrubs, and meandering paths traversing the slope will communicate between the different levels. There is an entrance from the road between Tynemouth and Cullercoats to the winter garden or floral hall. This edifice is 225 ft. long by 60 ft. broad, with a mid-transept, increasing the width in that part to 72 ft. The sides consist of a light and lofty arcade of stone, and are filled in with glass. The roof is vault-shaped, of glass, on wrought-iron ribs and principals. The external appearance of the building will be diversified by groups of statuary and fountains. Outside, facing the sea, is the upper of a series of terraces, the balustrades of which will bear vases of flowers. At each end of the winter garden are the entrance-halls. Above, on the first floor, are the library and reading-rooms, the secretary's and manager's rooms. On the second floor are card, billiard, and smoking rooms. On the third floor, are the bed-rooms of the domestics. The aquarium includes both salt and fresh water tanks, occupying both sides of hall. A row of columns divides the floor into two avenues. The baths, at the bottom, are not yet begun. The sum of £100,000 has been expended. The architects are Messrs. John Norton and P. E. Masey, of London.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great event of the week in Paris has been the funeral service in commemoration of M. Thiers's death. It was held on Tuesday with great pomp and solemnity in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The event, one correspondent remarks, was a truly national demonstration of sympathy towards the memory of the liberator of the French territory and the man who raised France from her ruins. An immense crowd, including all the leading political personages, the members of the diplomatic body, and numerous deputations from the provinces attended the religious ceremony.

The French Committee on the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce entertained at a banquet on Thursday week the American delegates, at the Grand Hotel, Paris, the chief saloon of which was decorated for the occasion with the American and French flags.

The Institute of International Law, which met last year at Zurich, opened its congress at Paris on Monday. M. de Parieu is president, Sir Travers Twiss is one of the two vice-presidents, and M. Jacquemyns, the Belgian Minister of the Interior, is secretary.

The International Association for Obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Weights, Measures, and Coins has held a congress this week at the Trocadéro. Earl Fortescue is president, and D. Leone Levi secretary of the association.

A new English church has been erected at Biarritz. It will be opened by the Bishop of London on Oct. 11.

Mdlle. Marguerite Gidel, the daughter of the Principal of the Henri IV. College, has passed the first part of her examination as Bachelor of Art at the Paris Faculty of Letters. The young lady is only sixteen years of age. M. Louis Audiat, Professor of Rhetoric at Saintes, and laureate of the institution, presented three of his children, one of whom is a girl, to the commission delegated by the Faculty of Poitiers at Limoges, for the examination entitling to the degree of Bachelor of Art, and all three were received on the same day with commendations.

Readers of "Sartor Resartus" interested in the Rue d'Enfer will henceforth have to inquire for the Rue Denfert Rochereau, it having just been rechristened in honour of the late defender of Belfort. There is much criticism on the kind of pun involved in the change; and other alterations on the same principle, such as the Rue de Say for the Rue Desaix, are ironically suggested.

The death, at Paris, at the age of eighty-four, is announced of M. Garcin de Tassy, who was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1838, where he succeeded Talleyrand; and, at Marseilles, of M. Etienne Aimé Tronchet, Body Guard to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., aged ninety-one.

The fêtes organised at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the occasion of laying the first stone of the monument which is to commemorate the voting of the law for the creation of a deep-sea port at that place will be as follows:—On Sunday, Sept. 8, at half-past eleven, assemblage of the local bands from the neighbourhood; at two, regattas; from five to six, musical entertainment at the bathing establishment; eight, ball at the Tintelleries Garden; illuminations, fireworks at eleven. On Monday, at noon, arrival of M. de Freycinet (Public Works) and M. Léon Say (Finance); formation of a procession and laying of the first stone; from half-past two to six, public concerts in various places; gratuitous performance in the Municipal Theatre at two; at half-past six, banquet to the Ministers at the baths; at eight, torchlight processions; at nine, public free ball at the Tintelleries; at ten, subscription ball at the baths; illuminations and fireworks at midnight.

Municipal preparations are being made at Calais for the fêtes of the 10th inst., when M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, and M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, will visit that town to inspect the works of the port.

SPAIN.

The remains of Queen Christina were deposited yesterday week in the Chapel Royal of the Escurial. The body was received by Cardinal Moreno, the members of the Chapter of the Escurial, and the Canons of the Chapel Royal. The King and the members of the Royal family were present in the chapel during the reception.

The King left the Escurial on Sunday for La Granja to stay several weeks before he leaves for his travels in October. They will extend over Castille, Navarre, and Aragon, and the King will visit several garrisons and camps.

The Cortes will assemble in the beginning of October.

SWITZERLAND.

The general elections for the National Council have been fixed for Oct. 27. In the same month the people will vote for the representatives who will have to elect the Federal Council and the President of the Confederation in December.

HOLLAND.

Prince and Princess Henry of the Netherlands arrived on Thursday week at the Summer Palace of the Loo, from Berlin. The telegram says that their Royal Highnesses met with a warm reception from the King, the high dignitaries of State, and the inhabitants. A dense crowd had assembled to welcome their arrival. On Saturday the Prince and Princess Henry entered the Hague city in state, amid enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The streets were decorated with flags, garlands, and triumphal arches. The Burgomaster, accompanied by the members of the municipality, gave an address to the Royal couple, who afterwards proceeded to the palace, where the King and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar were waiting to receive them. Prince Henry and his bride appeared at the balcony of the palace in response to the warm acclamations of the multitude, and thanked the people for their cordial reception. There was a brilliant illumination in the evening.

The Dutch papers speak of a contemplated marriage of the King to Princess Paulina of Waldeck, the eldest daughter of the reigning Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of Helena, daughter of the late Duke of Nassau. She is twenty-two years of age.

The new Dutch education law sanctioned by the King excludes the Bible and religious teaching from primary schools.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians proceeded on Sunday to St. Nicholas, attended by MM. Graux and Sainctelette, Ministers of Finance and of Public Works. Their Majesties were received by the first echevin of the town, and, after inaugurating the new Hôtel de Ville and assisting at the banquet which followed, the King and Queen returned to Laeken at ten p.m. His Majesty went to Ostend on Sunday.

The Chinese lantern and transparencies procession, which was to conclude the Royal silver wedding fêtes, took place last Sunday night, notwithstanding unfavourable weather. More than one hundred societies took part in it, and the effect produced by it, and the detachments of warriors of the fifteenth century accompanying it, was very happy. It was accompanied also by the car of the Amman (an historical souvenir of the old burgomasters of Brussels, who bore the title of Amman), containing the oldest married couple of Brussels.

The battalion of chasseurs-éclaireurs of the Brussels Civic Guards have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the command of the battalion by Major de l'Eau d'Andrimont by a banquet and the presentation to him of his portrait. Major de l'Eau d'Andrimont commanded the Civic Guards during their visit to London, in 1866.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian Ministry is preparing projects of law for completing the electoral legislation by the vote in alphabetical order and other measures, and for the revision of the law of 1842 giving to priests access to public schools. It is considered possible that after the completion of the electoral reform laws the Ministry will proceed to a dissolution of the Chambers and a general election.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince proceeded on Wednesday evening, viâ Stuttgardt, to Ulm, to hold a review of the troops.

Prince William of Prussia started on Tuesday for Scotland.

The German Parliament will be opened on the 9th inst. by Count Stollberg, the Vice-President of the Ministry.

The second ballots for the election to the Reichstag were held on Wednesday in Berlin. In the first district Dr. Löwe, of the Progressist party, was returned; and in the second district Herr Hoffmann, also a Progressist, was elected.

Monday being the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the occasion was celebrated by public festivities at Berlin and at most of the towns of the German empire.

The Crown Prince, after having attentively perused the records of the judicial proceedings, has refused to grant a pardon to Mr. Bishop, the newspaper correspondent, who was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

Some Russian students who are suspected of Nihilism have been arrested at Berlin on the request of the Russian authorities to the police there.

At Duisburg on Monday there was unveiled a memorial of Gernardt Kremer, commonly known as "Mercator," and the author of "Mercator's Projections." Born of German parents in Flanders in 1512, he settled at Duisburg in 1552, and died there in 1594. The first stone of the monument was laid in 1869, but lack of funds delayed its completion.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An Imperial patent has been published convoking the Diets of Galicia, Carniola, Goricia, and Trieste for Sept. 12; and the other Provincial Diets, with the exception of those of Istria and Dalmatia, for the 24th proximo.

Several districts in Hungary were visited by a terrible thunderstorm yesterday week. Miskolcz, a town in Hungary, was completely laid waste. One thousand houses were destroyed. Over 400 dead bodies have been recovered, and 200 persons are missing. At Erlau the storm swept away whole rows of houses, and many persons were killed. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes that words cannot depict the sight that met his eyes on arriving on Miskolcz. The once thrifty commercial town no longer exists. A pile of bricks and mortar now stands in its place. The survivors are, almost without exception, utterly ruined. The mischief was done, not by an ordinary flood, but by the rupture of a colossal waterspout over the very heads of the population. The shock was terrific. Furniture was hurled in every direction. The houses reeled for a moment from their basements, and then came down with one tremendous crash. In the village of Mad the greatest damage seems to have been done by the flood that followed the breaking of the waterspout. Huge masses of water were suddenly seen rushing down the side of the hills behind the village like lava vomited by a volcano. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled in wild disorder, many of them to meet with death a few yards beyond their thresholds. Forty houses were completely destroyed, and the rest all more or less damaged. The total number of victims is not yet known.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at Odessa on Friday morning last week, and, after reviewing the troops, left at noon for Nicolaieff. The Empress left St. Petersburg for Livadia on Thursday week.

Colonel Chepeloff, formerly Governor of Philippopolis, has been appointed Director of the Diplomatic Chancellery of General Dondoukoff. General Huebsch has been appointed Governor of Philippopolis.

The *Official Messenger*, the Government organ at St. Petersburg, publishes an article in which it is declared that the patience of the Government has become entirely exhausted by the series of criminal acts which culminated in the assassination of General Mesentzoff. The Government announces its intention to proceed with inflexible severity against all persons guilty of or accessory to machinations against the laws, the bases of public or family life, and the rights of property.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, with reference to the subscriptions to the new Russian internal loan of 300,000,000 roubles, states that 30,000,000 roubles have been subscribed by the Discount Bank, 45,000,000 by the Volga Kama Bank, 7,000,000 by the Russian Bank, 10,000,000 by the International Bank, 5,000,000 by the Moscow Merchants' Bank, and 2,000,000 by the Poliakoff Mosco Bank. Two other banks have subscribed for 2,500,000 roubles each.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has handed to Sir A. H. Layard for Queen Victoria a magnificent album, richly bound, containing his own portrait and those of the Imperial family.

We learn from Constantinople that, the Sultan having telegraphed a remonstrance to the Czar on the subject of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Russians upon Mussulmans in Roumelia and Bulgaria, the Emperor has replied expressing sorrow at the disturbed state of affairs, but pointing out that the reports referred to are probably exaggerated, as all the Russian Generals have orders to prevent and punish severely any such offences on the part of the troops.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Galata telegraphs that the departure of the Russian troops from before Constantinople is progressing rapidly, 28,000 men having left up to the present. Several transports are in the Bosphorus awaiting orders to embark the troops at San Stefano. The correspondent adds that 70,000 men are to proceed to Russia, and that the rest of the army will retire towards the Balkans.

A Constantinople telegram to the *Times* says:—"The Rhodope Commission, in consequence of diversity of opinion, has abandoned the idea of a collective report. Each member will send in his report independently, but those of the British, French, Italian, and Turkish Commissioners will be identical.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Constantinople telegraphed on Wednesday that "the Commissioners appointed for the purpose have, as it appears, signed at Batoum the arrangement relative to the cession of that town and its dependencies. The evacuation is to take place on the 6th inst."

SERVIA.

Prince Milan, in accordance with the wish expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of Ministers, has accepted the title of Sovereign Highness for himself and the Princess, and the title of Most Serene Highness for the Hereditary Prince.

EGYPT.

The text of the Khedive's letter announcing his acceptance of the proposed Egyptian reforms has been published. His Highness says:—"I am firmly determined to apply European principles to the Egyptian administration, instead of the personal power hitherto prevailing. I desire a power balanced by the Council of Ministers, and am resolved henceforth to govern with and through this Council, the members of which will be jointly and severally responsible. The Council will discuss all important questions, the majority deciding. Thus, by approving its decisions, I shall sanction the prevalent opinion. Each Minister will apply the decisions of the Council in his own department. Every appointment or dismissal of higher officials will be made by the President of the Council and the Minister of the department with my sanction. The officials will only obey the chiefs of their own departments."

A letter of Nubar Pasha to the Khedive announces that he has formed a new Ministry, composed as follows:—Nubar Pasha, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice; Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Ratib Pasha, Minister of War; Aly Moubarek Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction and *ad interim* Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. Nubar Pasha adds:—"I leave the Ministry of Finance vacant for a short time until I can submit to your sanction a personage who I know enjoys your esteem and the public confidence."

AMERICA.

President Hayes had a great popular reception at Chicago, a procession of citizens five miles long being formed to escort him into the town.

The President has gone to St. Paul, meeting with a hearty reception along the route. Replying to an address of welcome, the President declared that prosperity was returning with a sound currency, a reduced public debt, and plentiful crops. He urged the North to share its abundance with the afflicted South.

In the State elections in Arkansas the Democratic candidates have been returned unopposed.

Meetings are being held in the States, at which large sums of money are being subscribed for the relief of the distress existing in the Southern districts in which yellow fever is raging. From New Orleans and other places it is reported that the weather is bad, and that the epidemic is increasing More than 1000 persons fell victims to yellow fever in the Southern States last week—the fourth since the outbreak. There were eighteen deaths at Vicksburg on Monday, and it was estimated that there were 1700 persons then ill, and that the number was rapidly increasing. The Federal authorities of New Orleans have telegraphed to the Secretary of War that the contributions for the relief of the terrible distress prevailing in that city are inadequate, and urging the immediate issue of the rations which have been ordered.

The acting British Consul at New Orleans has telegraphed to the Mayor of Liverpool stating that great distress prevails amongst British subjects, and asking for funds for their relief.

CANADA.

Lady Dufferin was among the passengers on board the Sardinian, which sailed from Quebec on Sunday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has been prorogued.

In consequence of a dispute with a contractor, the Quebec Government has taken military possession of the Montreal and Ottawa Occidental Railway.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape is received to the 13th ult. The Premier (Mr. Gordon Sprigg) has gone to the frontier, accompanied by Mr. W. Ayliff, the Secretary of State for Native Affairs, and Mr. Laing, Minister of Public Works. The position of affairs in the war district remains stationary chiefly from the fact that the Kaffirs are afraid of surrendering unconditionally. The conclusion of peace is shortly expected. The aggressive attitude which has been held in regard to Cetewayo is believed to be unintentional. General Thesiger has arrived at Natal. Secocoeni is openly hostile, but

other chiefs have sent flags of truce to the British lines. Sir Bartle Frere purposes visiting Natal and the Transvaal.

INDIA.

Sir Neville Chamberlain and his staff, constituting the proposed mission to Cabul, remain at Simla, pending the receipt of an answer from the Ameer to the letter of the Governor-General expressing his intention to dispatch an Embassy. Advices from Cabul, dated Aug. 21, state that the Ameer, after much persuasion by the Mustaphi, attended a durbar that day for the first time since the death of his son, Abdullah Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

The second reading of the bill introduced into the Victorian Assembly by Mr. Graham Berry for reforming the Constitution has been carried by 56 to 21. Mr. Berry has already stated that he has no expectation of the measure being approved of by the Upper House, and that the inevitable result must be an appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

A largely attended meeting of Liberals was held at Sydney on Aug. 27, when an address to Mr. Gladstone, expressing confidence in the right hon. gentleman and the leaders of the English Liberal party, was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

Sir Hercules Robinson has accepted a twelvemonth's extension of his appointment as Governor of New South Wales.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports a "rush" for gold in the Dunolly district, Victoria. A Chinaman, working at a place in that district, found, on June 23, a nugget weighing 400 oz. But the reports of the Government mining surveyors and registrars of the colony for the quarter ending March 31 show a continued decline in the quantity of gold raised. The quarter's yield is computed at 168,428 oz., or nearly 14,000 oz. below the corresponding quarter of last year.

JAPAN.

We have news from Yokohama, viâ San Francisco, to July 31. Prince Takenomya, the fourth and only surviving son of the Emperor of Japan, and heir to the Imperial throne, died on July 26. The Emperor starts on Aug. 27 on a progress in the northern provinces. Six of the assassins of the Minister Okumbo have been beheaded, the other fifteen accomplices receiving lighter sentences.

The Government internal loan of 12,500,000 yen for developing the resources of the country has been successful. It is receivable and payable in paper.

Inouye Kaoru, recently returned from Europe, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

A gun-boat, the first built in Japan, has been launched.

Locusts were ravaging the rice-fields in some districts, but are not generally prevalent. The rice crop promises well, and the prospects of the silk and tea crops are still favourable.

Intelligence comes from Yokohama of the launching of a gun-boat, the first built at Japan.

Cremation becomes optional in Gotha on Oct. 1, and a building has been erected for the purpose.

A new Baptist chapel (the third) is about to be built in Rome. Signor Alessandro Petocchi is to be the minister.

In the last number of Peterman's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, the number of inhabitants of the globe is estimated at 1,439,145,300. The number of horses existing (China and Japan not included) is said to be 51,000,000.

A telegram from Sydney states that the native rising which recently broke out in New Caledonia is still unquelled. The insurgents maintain their positions in the mountains, and offer a stubborn resistance to the troops. The military force has been strengthened.

A chair of military science has been founded at the Polytechnic High School of Stuttgart, and a pensioned Prussian engineer officer has been called to it. This is the first chair of the kind established in a German high school. A chair of military science was established some time ago at Zurich in connection with the Polytechnic School there.

Messrs. Money Wigram's sailing-ship Essex, Captain Ticehurst, with a full general cargo and fifty passengers, thirteen of whom were embarked at Plymouth, left Plymouth Sound on the 29th ult. for Melbourne.—The New Zealand Shipping Company's sailing-ship Waitara, Captain M'Kelvie, with emigrants for Bluff Harbour, Otago, New Zealand, sailed from Plymouth Sound on the same day. She has on board 222 emigrants.—The ship Rodell Bay arrived at Brisbane on Aug. 26, the passage occupying seventy-nine days. The passengers were landed all well.

Vice-Consul Moffat, in his report from Sebastopol this year, states that the British cemeteries are in a fair state of preservation, but time and money are both required to ameliorate their present bare and dreary appearance. Besides isolated crosses and obelisks there are thirteen cemeteries, some of them five miles distant from the cottage built for the guardian in charge. Crosses and monuments are not unfrequently wantonly damaged, most probably by Tartars; the walls have been slightly damaged by cattle, thus early after the general restoration; and the destructive effect of the weather both on walls and monuments in such exposed situations must be expected to be serious. The present grant of £30 a year for repairs will, it is feared, prove inadequate for permanently maintaining the cemeteries in a satisfactory state. There are no funds provided for laying-out and gardening beyond the salary of £5 a year to the guardian. The ground round the Cathcart-Hill Cemetery, which has been ceded to the British Government, necessarily remains unenclosed.

There were 2404 births and 1365 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 34, whereas the deaths were 83 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 148 from diarrhœa. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 60 and 74 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 56 last week—a lower number than in any week since the middle of December last, but exceeding the corrected weekly average by 17. The deaths from measles and scarlet fever were again considerably below the average numbers. The 12 fatal cases of diphtheria exceeded by one the number in each of the three preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, 268, and 201 in the four preceding weeks, further declined to 154 last week, and were 57 below the corrected average number. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 194 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a further decline of 19 from the numbers at the end of recent weeks; 18 new cases were admitted during the week, against 36 and 22 in the two preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 6 patients on Saturday last. The mean temperature of the air was 61·8 deg., and 1·7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 27·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon 96·4 hours.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ayre, Leigh Richmond, to be Rural Dean of Ulverston.
Browne, G. W. H.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Cardiff Docks.
Chalmers, W.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Geelong, diocese of Melbourne.
Kingston, Edward; Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.
Livington, Theodore; Curate-in-Charge of Balscote, Banbury, Oxon.
Rotherham, William; Rector of Somerton.
Smith, F. R.; English Community Chaplain at Canton.
Starbuck, Edward Stephenson; Rector of Salcott Virley.
Trinder, Daniel, Vicar of Teddington; Vicar of Highgate.
Wadsworth, J.; Rector of Gosforth, Cumberland.
Walker, T. R., Minor Canon of Bangor; Vicar of Capel Curig.
Webster, R.; Vicar of Haile, Cumberland.
Williams, Thomas, Minor Canon of Bangor; Vicar of Llanidloes.—*Guardian.*

Mr. John Torr, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a church at Great Sutton, in the parish of Eastham, on Wednesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is staying at a quiet hotel on the Lake of Geneva, not far from Montreux.

Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, and Mr. W. E. Hubbard have each given £500 to the Church Missionary Society.

Last Saturday afternoon Lord Winmarleigh laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Barnabas, at Warrington, which he said would be the fifth that had been built in the town since he had been connected with it.

Through the liberality of Mr. Alfred Bell, of Bayford House, Hampstead, who is one of the churchwardens of that parish, and a member of the firm of Bell and Clayton, a handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the north gallery of the parish church of St. John, Hampstead, to the memory of Sir George Gilbert Scott.

On Monday the new Church of St. Lawrence, Morecambe, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The church, which is situated in Chapel-street, consists of a nave four bays in length, with north and south aisles, a south porch, and a tower at the west end of the north aisle, a chancel with an aisle on the south, and an organ transept and vestries on the north. The lower portion only of the tower and spire is at present built, and forms the principal entrance to the church.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Winterborne Monkton, was opened last week after a complete restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield. It was built in the thirteenth century by the monks of Glastonbury, to replace a church of which the only record remaining is some interesting fragments which were found under the walls of the present church, and a grand old Norman font, which has been carefully preserved. The east window is filled with painted glass, by Mr. Gibbs, as a memorial to the Rev. de Saussmarez Middlemas, late Curate of the parish, and was erected by his clerical friends as a tribute of their regard and affection. The restoration cost £2000, and amongst the contributors were the trustees of the Littlecot estates, the Rev. Freeman Wilson, the impropriator of the great tithes, the trustees of Sir H. Meux, and most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

In a previous Number it was announced that a clock and an address of congratulation had been presented, on his golden wedding-day, to Mr. Henry Watts, who has been for thirty-five years chief clerk and record-keeper in the Vicar-General's office at Doctors' Commons for the grant of marriage licenses in and throughout the metropolis and the whole province of Canterbury. We have now to add that he was at the same time presented with a claret-jug mounted in silver by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the following inscription upon it:—"Presented to Mr. Henry Watts, on his golden wedding-day, Aug. 7, 1878." At the same time Mr. Watts received a centre-cup, with the following engraved upon it:—"Presented to Mr. Henry Watts by the Vicar-General (Dr. Deane, Q.C.) and the Principal Registrar (Mr. John Hassard), on his golden wedding-day, Aug. 7, 1878."

The Act which received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation for the foundation of four new bishoprics in England has been issued. The preamble recites that it is expedient to provide increased episcopal supervision in certain parts of England, and the four bishops are to be the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Southwell, and the Bishop of Wakefield. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are empowered to receive public contributions for the endowment of any of the new bishoprics, and whenever they certify to her Majesty that the annual value of the endowment fund, with the sum to be derived from a contributory bishopric, is not less than £3500 a year, or £3000, with contributions to raise it within five years to £3500, then her Majesty, by Order in Council, may "found" the new bishopric. The number of Bishops sitting in Parliament is not to be increased. So long as there is not a Dean and Chapter of any of the four new bishoprics, her Majesty may appoint the Bishop by letters patent. The new Bishops of Liverpool, Newcastle, and Wakefield are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, and that of Southwell to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Derby Memorial Scholarship at Oxford, founded in Lancashire in honour of the late Earl of Derby, has been awarded by the trustees to Mr. A. Milner, B.A., Fellow of New College.

The Rev. Samuel W. Wayte, B.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford, is about to retire from the presidency of that society, which he has held since 1866. Mr. Wayte will, it is understood, go into private life, The Rev. H. G. Woods, the Bursar, and Senior Proctor last year, is spoken of as Mr. Wayte's successor.

Mr. Gladstone has made known to the senate of the Glasgow University his intention to give a prize of £50 for the best essay on a subject to be afterwards announced. The competition for this prize is to be open to matriculated students in any of the three sessions of Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office as Lord Rector. We are informed that there is no foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's installation will take place in November next.

A general meeting of the Liberal electors of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen resident in London has been held, and an association formed for the purposes of consolidating the Liberal party and of promoting all movements calculated to improve the Universities' system.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, president of Belfast Queen's College, has issued his report of the college for the session which ended in June last. He refers to the prosperity of the college and its general condition as presenting continued evidence of its adaptation to the progress of science and literature, and to the educational demands of Ireland. Dr. Henry gives a return of 463 students in the different departments, being an increase on the past year of twenty-six, and on the past two an increase of seventy students. He bears strong testimony to the spirit of harmony that continues to pervade the college and the professors and students belonging to various churches, and no instance of religious dissension has ever come under his notice. He declares that this non-sectarian college is accomplishing the noble designs of its founders and of Parliament.

Several members of the council of the Oxford Military College, which includes amongst its number the Marquis of Lorne and many officers of high rank, have announced their intention of giving special prizes to be competed for annually, the Bishop of Oxford giving one for religious instruction, Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., one for history, Colonel Moncrieff one for German, and other members for French, dictation, and mathematics. Other special prizes will shortly be announced.

The Rev. T. Perkins, M.A., formerly Senior Mathematical Master of Reading School, has been appointed Head Master of Shaftesbury Grammar School.

Miss A. E. Cockayne, daughter of the late Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, for many years a master in King's College School, London, has been elected Lady-Principal of the Grantham Ladies' College.

The Freemasons' Gold Medal, given by "The Bard of Avon Lodge" for the encouragement of the study of Shakspeare, to the College School, Stratford-upon-Avon, has been gained by L. S. Penley, captain of the school. The examiners were Messrs. J. C. Parkinson and Edmund Yates.

The following are, in order of merit, the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—

Edward C. Rawson. George H. Le Maistre, Arthur L. Webb, Archibald T. Mackenzie, George Deuchers, Walter J. Weightman, Charles H. Hutton, Francis H. Fyn, Charles H. D. Marjoribanks, Benjamin K. Finnimore, Walter Giles, Charles S. Rennick, Henry V. R. Kemball, Henry V. M. Phelips, Percy C. Raven, John H. Medlicott, Lionel A. Light, Marmaduke H. Arnott, Richard S. Strachey, Cuthbert J. O'Brien, James K. E. Verschoyle, John J. Whiteley, John C. Mills, Herbert L. Butcher, Charles A. White, Sisley G. Batten, Edward R. Gardiner, Richard D. Buck, Donald H. Scobie, Mountstuart H. Jackson, William Drew, James B. Chernside, Richard H. Tickell, Frederick W. Maunsell, Spencer Cox.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 12, 1878:—

Twenty-one candidates competed for fifteen appointments. Nineteen were reported qualified, two having retired during the examination:—J. H. Sweny, D. F. Barry, G. F. A. Harris, J. Anderson, C. J. Bamber, E. H. Dumbledon, M. O'Dwyer, W. P. Carson, H. B. Briggs, C. G. W. Lowdell, A. S. Faulkner, C. Malins, R. M. Allen, E. M. Dumla, H. St. C. Carruthers.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, payments to the amount of £1100 were made on some of its 268 life-boat establishments, including rewards to the crews of life-boats for going out on service during the past month. The Drogheda, No. 2, life-boat was promptly launched to the assistance of the crew of the brigantine Frances Mary, of that port, on that vessel stranding on Drogheda Bar in a heavy easterly gale and rough sea. One of the crew was brought ashore in the life-boat; the other men decided to stay by their ship, but in the course of a few hours she began to break up, and at low water they had to take to their boat and come ashore through the surf at very great risk to themselves. The receipt of different contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting. A communication was read from Mr. Leopold March, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Santander, Spain, stating that it was proposed to establish a life-boat station at that port and asking the co-operation of the institution. Reports were also read from the four inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

A municipal demonstration was held at Warrington last week, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a hospital for infectious diseases, which is estimated to cost £6000. The stone was laid by Mr. William Beaumont, the antiquary, who forty-one years ago was the first Mayor.

At a crowded meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday, after a lengthened discussion, the Free Libraries Committee were instructed, by a majority of twenty-eight to twenty, to make arrangements for the opening of the reference and branch libraries on Sunday afternoons.

Early on Wednesday morning the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Mackenzie, Campbell, and Co., situated on the banks of the Earn, near Crieff, Perthshire, was destroyed by fire. The flames lighted the valley for miles around. More than one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

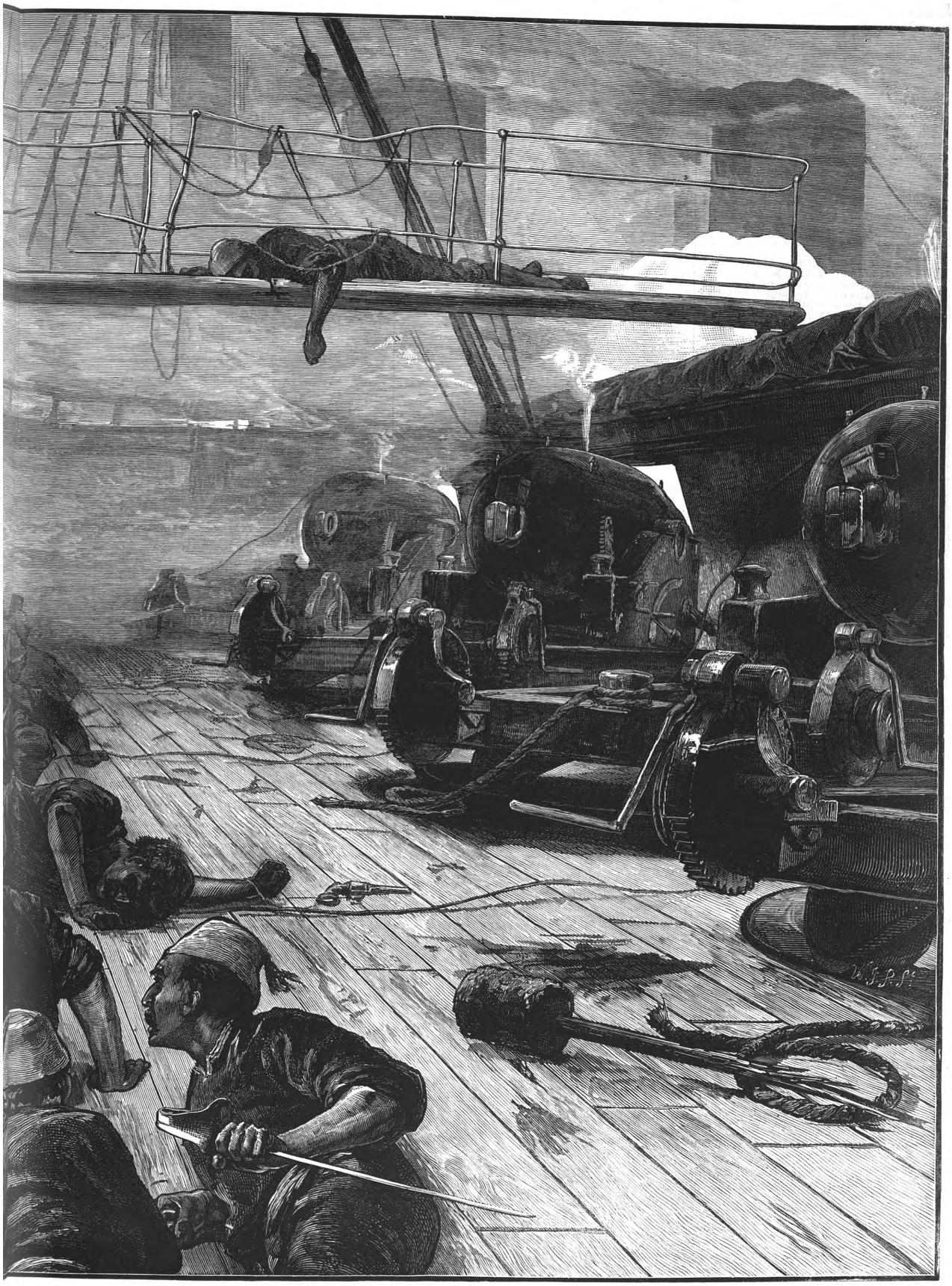
An open competition for the situation of outdoor officer in her Majesty's Customs will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leeds, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick on Wednesday, Oct. 30. Appointments will be given to the first thirty candidates on the list, if duly qualified. Outdoor officers of the Customs receive salaries varying according to the port at which they may be employed. The lowest rate of pay is £55 per annum.

Consequent on the appointment of Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., to the Indian Frontier Commissionership, Colonel C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, will be appointed Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeding Colonel Johnson as Deputy Quartermaster-General.—The appointment of Major-General Robert Bruce Hawley, C.B., as Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, in succession to Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., has been gazetted.—Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was on Tuesday appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, in the place of Major-General George Brydges Rodney, C.B., resigned.—Commander Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., who recently resigned his appointment as second in command of H.M.S. Thunderer, is about to return to active service, and is to accompany Commodore Wilson to the Australian station.

Mr. G. Muller, in his annual report of the working of the Orphan Home on Ashley Down, Bristol, and his Scriptural Knowledge Institution, states that, though the expenses during the year had amounted to £42,000, the managers had been able to close the accounts with a small balance in hand. Since the founding of the institution £784,000 had been received, and 66,600 children or grown-up persons had been taught in the various schools, besides tens of thousands benefited in other schools, assisted by the funds; 10,500 children and others at present frequent the schools; 124,000 Bibles, 315,000 Testaments, 19,000 copies of the Psalms, and 195,000 small portions of the Scriptures in various languages had been circulated. Upon the object of missionaries alone £169,000 had been expended from the beginning. During the year the number of orphans had been 2193, and the mortality amongst them had been less than one per cent. For the orphanage alone, without any one having been appealed to personally, £512,214 had been subscribed by the charitable.



ON BOARD A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR PREPA



ARING TO RAM—FIRING BY ELECTRICITY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son and their "personally conducted" tours are so widely known, and the system which they have organised has gained such universal acceptance, that no public notice of their work can be looked upon in the light of what the French call a *réclame*, and what we term a puff. One cannot puff a Dent's chronometer or a Stanford's map. Everybody knows all about them. So I need not apologise for saying that a few mornings since I paid a visit to Mr. Thomas Cook, sen., in his very pleasant quarters in the Rue de la Faisanderie—one of the fourteen houses which he has fitted up in Paris for boarding and lodging the shoals of tourists who travel under his wing. There is no need to specify the remarkably cheap scale of charges made for bed and board. Those are particulars which intending tourists can ascertain for themselves at Messrs. Cook's offices. I merely went to look at the accommodation, and I found it capital. Exquisite cleanliness, solid and sober comfort, a substantial English breakfast, and a plentiful meat and tea and coffee supper, or "high tea," as the Americans call that substantial meal. I saw the kitchens and the bed-rooms, the parlours and the refectories; and, to my mind, everything was excellently provided and admirably arranged. The fourteen boarding-houses, it is almost needless to say, are constantly thronged.

Mr. Cook, senior, is an old friend of mine. I think that I first met him in Venice in 1866, and since then I have been personally aware of him and his tourists all over the Continent. It used to be the fashion to sneer at and disparage "Cook's Tourists," and the late Charles Lever (as "Cornelius O'Dowd" in *Blackwood*) once went out of his way to libel in a very cruel and uncalled-for way the harmless travellers who were trotted over Europe under the auspices of the "personal conductor." Mr. Cook has got over all that long ago, and can afford to smile at his detractors, and to forgive the shade of Charles Lever, who, abating a few old-fashioned prejudices, was one of the kindest hearted creatures that ever breathed.

I went over two or three of the handsome suburban villas temporarily tenanted by the "Cookists;" and the name of the proprietor of one of these mansions struck me with a pleasant surprise. It was Madame St. Leon, who, as Mademoiselle Cerrito was one of the most fascinating dancers that ever adorned the grand era of the terpsichorean stage. Nearly forty years ago Thomas Ingoldsby, describing the memorable Tamburini and Coletti *emeute* at Her Majesty's Theatre, wrote (I am quoting from memory, mind)—

> Mademoiselle Cherrytoes
> Shook to her very toes:
> She could'nt hop on, so she hopp'd off on her very toes.

The delightful "Cherrytoes"—the only *ballerina* whom the austere consort of the Czar Nicholas of Russia would tolerate—is still extant, hale, prosperous, and vivacious. Very blithely did she come to terms with Mr. Cook. "You are an Englishman," she said, "and I love England and the English." It is good to think of these former *Reines de la Danse* enjoying a green old age. The exquisitely graceful Duvernay, world-famous as the dancer of the "Cachuca," lives still in England, the land of her adoption, a wealthy and most charitable Lady Bountiful, beloved by all her neighbours; and only a few days before I left London I met at a garden party a very sprightly lady, Madame la Comtesse Gilbert des Voisins, whom more than forty years before I had known as Marie Taglioni.

When Mrs. Partington remarked by the side of a scrubby little plant in a Botanical Garden a little wooden ticket with an inscription setting forth that the plant was (say) the "*Tooraloorus Vulgaris* (*Linn.*), introduced 1726," the good dame exclaimed that it was a burning shame that the poor dear foreign gentleman had not had a better tombstone put up to his memory after all these years. A graver injustice has been done to the renowned chartographer known as "Mercator," who has been waiting more than three hundred years for a statue. At length the author of the cosmogony known as "Mercator's Projection" has received a portion of his due, and an effigy in his presumed likeness has been erected in his native town, Duisburg. I am not ashamed to admit that until I read this announcement in the newspapers I was utterly ignorant as to whether "Mercator" was the geographical gentleman's real name or a pseudonym. It turns out that the latter is the case. "Mercator's" name in the flesh was Gerhardt Kremer.

"Mercator's" projection was superseded by Malte-Brun, just as Malte-Brun has been superseded by Keith Johnstone; but the old geographer of the sixteenth century still enjoys considerable prestige in Italy. His "projection," if my memory serves me correctly, forms a conspicuous feature in the Hall of Maps in the Palace of the Vatican.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., in the course of a very entertaining and very sensible speech at a Literary Institute at Lytham, drew attention, I perceive, to a somewhat injudicious rule of the institution, making it obligatory on every reader of a newspaper to deliver it up ten minutes after the journal had been asked for by another frequenter of the reading-room. The regulation (which has probably by this time been rescinded) was probably borrowed from the practice prevailing in the cheap coffee-shops; and that practice was a legacy of the days when newspapers (thanks to the stamp and paper duties) were four, five, six, or seven times dearer than they are now. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck preached a very exhaustive lay sermon on the "ten minutes newspaper reading," but pointing out with much cogency that modern society was, as a rule, in a desperate hurry, and anxious to do everything, comparatively speaking, in ten minutes. Dismissing, however, the metaphorical side of the question, I have always been strongly of opinion that the Committees of Library and Scientific Institutes would act very sensibly if they banished the daily newspapers altogether from their reading-rooms. I would go further; I would exclude all novels save those of Sir Walter Scott. There is no more passionate admirer than I am of the romances of Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot; but youths between sixteen and twenty-six would derive far greater intellectual advantage from reading Gibbon, Robertson, Macintosh, Mrs. Somerville, Froude, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Freeman, than from lingering over the fascinating pages of "Pickwick," "Vanity Fair," and "Jane Eyre."

Mem: If the novels of Captain Marryat were not so cheap I would make an exception in his favour. The wonderful and glorious naval history of the first fifteen years of this century is writ large for all to read who run, in Marryat's sea-stories. But "Peter Simple" and Mr. Midshipman Easy" (I drank bottled stout with him in the spirit at the Vice-Consul's house at Teheran three years ago) can be bought for ninepence; and, besides, I am disposed to think very meanly of an English boy of twelve who has not got those renowned tales—aye, and "Poor Jack," "Newton Forster," and "The King's Own" wellnigh by heart. A young Englishman should have his Marryat at his fingers' ends long before he joins a Literary Institute.

I find that what is known in English journalism as the "silly season" has set in with its accustomed severity. We have outgrown "enormous gooseberries," "showers of frogs," and colossal cucumbers. The "cat discovered in a gas-pipe" has not yet made its appearance; nor have I heard anything of the Great Sea Serpent or the Russian war-steamer (she used to be a French one) discovered by a coastguardsman to be taking soundings off St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Such items as these can at most only furnish a few paragraphs; whereas the "silly season" needs of a modern daily paper extend over at least three columns *per diem*. How are those columns to be filled? Advertisers decline to rush to the rescue; since the present time happens to be precisely the one at which prudent tradespeople care least about advertising. I notice that, apparently in despair at having nothing further to say about the climate of Cyprus and the Rhodope massacre, two great metropolitan dailies have set themselves to the task of ventilating two very stale and thoroughly pumped-out topics—the alleged grievances of commercial clerks, and the subject of physicians' fees.

Were I at home, and on my quotidian treadmill, I should probably be writing leading articles—and very silly ones, too—on both the matters just mentioned. But my name being still Nothing-to-Do, the woes of the clerks and the charges of the medicos do not, I rejoice to say, affect me in the slightest degree. One tiny observation touching both classes in the community I intend, however, to hazard. I note that a vast quantity of nonsense has been published touching the foolishness of middle-class parents in making clerks of their sons instead of apprenticing them to some trade. The authors of these strictures appear to forget that a premium must be paid before a boy is apprenticed; and that vast numbers of young clerks are the sons of clerks who, lacking the premium-paying power, are constrained to turn their lads loose in the first mercantile office into which they can gain admission. How is a luckless quill-driver at thirty shillings a week, or a Government writer at tenpence an hour, to find a hundred pounds, or fifty, or even twenty, wherewith to bind his smart young son 'prentice to an engineer, or a cabinetmaker, or a grocer. I wish with all my heart that I had been apprenticed to a grocer.

Touching the physicians, I hold the outcry against them to be wholly stupid, ungrateful, and unjust. The people who grudge an eminent medical man a two-guinea fee for a first consultation remind me of an enterprising capitalist who—it is not so long ago—offered me the sum of ten pounds sterling for the prospectus of a new periodical which he was about to start. I told him that it had taken me some five-and-twenty years to acquire the art of writing prospectuses for new periodicals, and that I should be happy to oblige him for the sum of fifty pounds; but that, if he thought the honorarium excessive, I would willingly furnish him with the address of a very clever young gentleman at Camberwell who would be glad to write what he wanted for a guinea.

Mem: I don't think that I have delivered a public lecture more than half a dozen times in the course of my life; but I remember going to Glasgow some years ago to talk about the United States, and Mexico, and Algeria. The Glaswegians received me with boundless hospitality, and paid me a great deal more money for my lectures than those discourses were worth. Just before departing I received a telegram from the secretary of an institute in a very distant part of the kingdom inquiring if I would deliver a lecture on a given subject on a given evening. "*If above two guineas*," concluded the message, "state lowest terms." Forthwith I wired back, "With my panorama, a hundred guineas; with my canaries and white-mice, a hundred and twenty." I did not hear anything more of the secretary of that institute.

I shall never, I hope, stand at the reading-desk of a lecturer's platform again; and I never occupied the rostrum in question without an overwhelming sensation of nervous terror, weariness, and general avoision; but I can readily understand the fatal fascination which magnificently paid lecturing exercises over men of letters of real renown. "I went to America a poor man," W. M. Thackeray used to say (he had written "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis" before he went), "and I came back with a pot of money." This was through reading the "English Humourists." He went back again with the "Four Georges," and made another "pot of money." Charles Dickens made some thousands of pounds by his incomparably admirable public readings—and they killed him. Too much express-train. Too much seven forty-five a.m. and nine fifty p.m. on the brain. Too much agent in advance. Too much contrasting of the receipts of last week with those of the present one. Too much hotel breakfast, dinner, and supper. Too much deputation receiving. Too much saying the same thing over and over again, night after night, to the same kind of people. Too much gas-heated atmosphere, black coat, and white cravat. Too much craving for the unhealthy stimulus of applause. This surplusage of everything will surely tell at last. It told with the most illustrious man of letters of the Victorian era.

I hope that my friend Archibald Forbes will read these lines, all ill-conditioned as they may seem to be. Mr. Forbes is, I understand, on his way home from Cyprus, the climate of which delicious isle did not agree with him: and I read in the *World* that he was visited *en route* by a slight touch of fever. He should have gone to Corfu, which is a real sanatorium for fever patients. But the trenchant Captain Pen of the *Daily News* will soon be among us again, I hope, stalwart and strong as ever; and so soon as he sets foot on British shore people will be offering him fifty pounds a night to go about the country lecturing. I very meekly counsel him not to overdo it. A learned Judge once told a prisoner in the dock, whom he was sentencing to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, that such a term of punishment would break down the strongest man. I think that six months' public lecturing would be quite sufficient to break down the strongest Special Correspondent. I should be glad to see Archibald Forbes in Paris, where (in the centre of the Cascade in the Bois de Boulogne) I am still residing. How we would Do nothing, to be sure!

G. A. S.

A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Turkish ironclad fleet in the late war had few opportunities of gaining renown by any brilliant action, but rendered important service to the Ottoman Empire by keeping the Russian naval force, such as it is, confined to port on the north coast of the Black Sea. One of our Special Artists in Turkey, during the war, was permitted to visit a squadron at the time of practising the series of manœuvres, rehearsed at stated periods to instruct the officers and crews in the operations they would have to execute in actual combat. The entire fleet of the Sultan comprises six ironclad frigates, seven ironclad corvettes, and two small gun-boats; this was its strength at the end of the war, two corvettes having been lost, and five gun-boats, on the Danube, surrendered to Russia under the terms of the armistice. The most powerful of the frigates is the Massoudieh, which was built in the Thames and completed in Chatham Dockyard, and has been chiefly employed as guard-ship in the Bosphorus. This ship is of equal dimensions with the Hamidieh, the one lately purchased by our own Government, and now called the Belleisle; her armour is twelve inches thick, and she carries twelve 18-ton guns in a raised central battery amidships, and three 120-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck. The Azizieh, Mahmoudieh, Orkanieh, and Osmanieh frigates were all built in England, and are similar to one another, having armour-plating but 4½ in. thick, and each carrying one 300-pounder Armstrong gun and fifteen 150-pounders. The Assar-i-Tefik is a smaller frigate, but armed with four 12-ton guns and four 6-ton guns. She is of French construction. The corvettes have 7½-in. and 9-in. armour-plating, and carry each four 12-ton guns in a central battery; the Fatih-Bulend, of English build, is the best of this class.

ART.

The Liverpool Corporation Exhibition of Pictures was opened the public on Monday. Some changes have been made in the management this year, and Mr. P. H. Rathbone, M.P., succeeds Mr. Samuelson as chairman of the committee. So far as can be yet judged, the exhibition will be a good and successful one. Taken as a whole, the works contributed appear to range higher in quality than on former occasions.

The Autumn Exhibition of Pictures at Birmingham, which has opened its doors to the general public, is chiefly remarkable for the large proportion of Academicians and Associates among its contributors—most of them represented by works which have passed the ordeal of criticism at the Royal Academy and other London exhibitions. At the private view last week "purchases were made (the *Times* says) on a fairly liberal scale, considering the general depression of trade."

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Stockport artists was opened in that town on Wednesday.

The Brighton fifth annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures in Oil was opened to the public on Thursday at the Pavilion.

Sir T. Acland, M.P., on Saturday last distributed the prizes awarded at an art and industrial exhibition at Bideford. In the course of an address, in which he spoke with gratification of the means which existed for the multiplication of copies of works of art, and of the employment of machinery generally, he said that many persons bewailed that their lot was not cast in the good old times of the past, but that, as one whose recollection enabled him to go back many years, he must confess that he believed in the present and in the future.

The four panels, designed by Boehm, to decorate the pedestal of the equestrian statue presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay were on Monday shipped on board the Avondale. The panels, which weigh more than three tons, have been cast from the original plaster models by Messrs. Elkington, of Mydddleton-street, Clerkenwell, and are as follow:—The first is the reception of the Prince by the native chiefs, the second is a procession of native women bearing offerings in the shape of flowers and fruits, the third the Royal arms, and the fourth a huge square panel bearing the following inscription:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G.C., C.S.I., in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, 1875-6. Sir Albert Sassoon presented this statue to his fellow-townsmen of the loyal city of Bombay." The panels were submitted to the Prince, and received his hearty approval.

The Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society held its thirtieth annual meeting last week, the excursions having been to the principal buildings of archæological interest in the neighbourhood of Bruton. The society has above 500 members, and the Rev. Canon Meade has succeeded Bishop Clifford in the presidency. Among the places visited has been a small and quaint old building at Witham, near Frome, known as the Guest House. The parish church of Bruton was the subject of a paper by Mr. Carpenter, who said the edifice was one of the finest examples in the district of the style of architecture prevalent at the end of the fifteenth century, and for which Somerset and Dorset are famous. The works in connection with the restoration were described, and stated to have so far cost £4500. The fine old Abbey ruins, the Abbot's house, and Hugh Sexey's Hospital were visited, and a very ancient and important cartulary of Bruton Abbey was introduced to the society by Mr. John Batten, of Aldon.

The ecclesiastical art-exhibition during the meeting of the Church Congress in Sheffield will be in two divisions. The first will be devoted to the exhibition of ecclesiastical art in all its branches, at manufacturers' expense; and the loan collection will be displayed in a villa adjoining the main building, and will be open for the reception of works of a purely ecclesiastical character.

The jury of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris met last week to decide upon the sketches furnished by the pupils of the School of Fine Arts in competition for the prizes for historical painting and landscape founded by M. Jauvin d'Attainville. Each prize is of 2500f. The subject in the former class was "The Miser who Lost his Treasure." Out of nineteen competitors, ten were admitted to the final trial. In the second category the subject was "Evening in a Clearing in a Wood." Nine young men were admitted.

The retiring pension of the Marquis de Chennevières, late Director of the Fine Arts in France, has been fixed at 5000f.

Vice-Consul Dupuis, in his report made this year on the trade at Susa, Tunis, in 1877, says:—"Nothing has rewarded research among the antiquities in the country. I have secured the marble statue of one of the Emperors, discovered some years ago, but lost again from being buried up in rubbish, and so baffled the endeavours of the author of 'Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce' when here to discover. It stands 5 ft. 3¼ in. high from the knees, where it is broken off. Two winged figures and the head of Medusa are beautifully sculptured on the breast. This has led some to suppose it to be one of the Christian Emperors; but I am inclined to think they represent the Gloriæ. I have had it fixed up in my office."

Dr. Schliemann is said to have obtained permission from the Greek Government to commence certain excavations at Ithaca.

There have been several deaths by drowning during the past week. A sad accident occurred on a lake adjoining Brymston House, Somerset, the seat of the De Vesci family. Three young ladies were rowing on the lake, when the boat capsized. Two of them were rescued, but the third, Miss Ellen Ponsonby, third daughter of the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby Fane, aged eighteen, was drowned.

TERRIBLE COLLISION ON THE THAMES.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The necessity of adopting effective safeguards to render the navigation of the Lower Thames free from danger was painfully exemplified last Tuesday night, when the large saloon steam-boat Princess Alice was run into below Woolwich by the screw-steamer Bywell Castle, and sank in about five minutes after the collision, with several hundred souls on board.

It was a bright, mellow autumnal day, and the fineness of the weather tempted a great number of persons to spend a holiday in a trip down the river to Sheerness in the Princess Alice, the saloon-boat in which the Shah of Persia visited the docks five years ago. The Princess Alice (a light iron vessel, 219 ft. 4 in. in length, 20 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and with a net tonnage of 158 tons, built by Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, in 1865) left London Bridge in the morning about eleven o'clock, and carried her light-hearted freight of six or seven hundred pleasure-seekers in safety to Sheerness, and some distance past Gravesend on the return voyage. There were whole families enjoying a quiet holiday in this way, the number of children on board being remarkably large. As darkness began to gather over the river, the high spirits of the passengers did not diminish. A band played lively airs, and the popular tune of "Nancy Lee" was struck up as the saloon-boat drew near Woolwich, between seven and eight o'clock. Captain Grinstead, an officer with twenty years' experience on the Thames, was keeping a good look-out ahead from the paddle-box. The lights of the Princess Alice shone over the darkening waters; but there came an ugly bend in the river; and a huge black screw-steamer was seen bearing down on the saloon-boat, which was thronged with humanity. "Hi! hi! hi! Where are you coming to?" shouted out Captain Grinstead at the top of his voice. But the warning cry was too late. Just off what is known as Tripcock's Point, a bend in the river less than a mile below Woolwich, and almost on the identical spot where the Metis, belonging to the same company, was run down some ten years since, the Princess Alice was "rammed" by an iron screw-collier, named the Bywell Castle, bound in ballast from Millwall Docks to the Tyne, she being at the time in charge of a pilot named Christopher Dicks, of Stepney. The huge iron vessel appears to have come full tilt on to the Princess Alice, striking her on the starboard side, near the sponson, and almost literally cutting her in half, and causing her to sink in about 18 feet of water in something like five minutes. The scene that ensued is stated by those who witnessed it as being simply indescribable. The screw-steamer appears to have at once stopped and thrown over her life buoys and lines, afterwards lowering some boats, in which some of the survivors and a number of dead bodies were picked up. There happened, fortunately, to be a few shore boats in the vicinity, and they rendered all the assistance they could, which was, however, but little comparatively, so many of the unfortunate travellers being imprisoned in a similar manner to the ill-fated mariners of the Eurydice, where they were drowned as in a trap. The steamer Duke of Teck, belonging to the same company, which was running on a similar service to the Princess Alice, was about ten minutes behind her; but when she arrived it was too late to be of much assistance. She, however, took on board the survivors and dead bodies that were on board the Bywell Castle, and conveyed them to the Arsenal Pier, where the bodies were laid out in the board-room of the company's offices; and the wants of the sufferers were attended to at the Townhall and other places, prior to their being dispatched to their homes. Quite 500 are estimated to have been drowned, but the exact number of the dead may not be ascertained for some time—indeed may never be known. As soon as possible after the calamity the police formed patrols along the banks. Mr. Wrench Towse, superintendent of the London Steam-Boat Company, assumed the direction of affairs, although he himself had lost his wife and four of his children.

Some of the survivors saved their lives by swimming. Two brothers, named Wiele, narrate in vivid terms how they escaped by means of their familiarity with this readily-acquired art. Their accounts being virtually identical, it will suffice to quote the statement of one of the brothers. Mr. Herbert Augustus Wiele says:—"I was on the saloon deck, aft, but looking ahead. I heard a shouting, when I saw the huge hull of a steamer coming upon us, towering high above our saloon. She struck us amidships on the right-hand side, and then we seemed to lie still for a minute. I ran down the companion-ladder and got to the extreme after part of the boat, and I took off my boots ready to dive. The passengers were frantic, and I tried to pacify some of them, for I did not think we should sink, and I think the people got a little quieter; but in three or four minutes our vessel parted in the middle, and she seemed to double up. The part where I was rose so high in the air that I was almost afraid to dive. I shut my eyes and plunged in, taking a long dive to get clear of the people in the water. I had seen them sliding down the decks before I leaped. Our vessel seemed near the north shore just before the accident, and we were not steaming at all, for the captain had stopped to avoid another vessel which had just shaved us, and before she could go ahead this other one came upon us. The captain and officers shouted, 'Where are you coming to!' and she drove into our side. When I came up after diving the Princess Alice was not to be seen, but I wiped the water out of my eyes and saw my brother. We swam together to the screw-ship and got hold of a rope, which some one threw over to us. The screw had stopped, and did what it could to save life; but it did not lower any boats. I saw four or five men on board, and they said they had no boats. The money-taker of the Princess Alice climbed up the chain of the funnel when the accident took place, and got on board the screw as she came crashing in, and I also saw one of the stewards catch hold of the anchor-chain. I believe these two afterwards came ashore. My brother and I got faint clinging to the rope, and let go. We swam about till we got hold of a boat, and dragged on there for awhile, until at last the man in charge of the boat took us in. We were taken on shore at Barking Creek and lodged at the Crooked Billet. We were in the water about twenty minutes. Before there was any apparant danger I saw two clergymen on the saloon-deck singing hymns, and the fellows down aft were singing songs. The captain and crew were all steady."

The Bywell Castle (an iron screw-steamer of 892 tons net tonnage, 254 ft. 3 in. in length, 32 ft. 1 in. in breadth, and built by Palmer, of Newcastle, in 1870) belongs to Messrs. Hall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She returned up the river on Wednesday. The Bywell Castle looked a long, knife-bowed steamer such as could easily cut so frail a pleasure-craft as the Princess Alice in twain with the slightest touch of her sharp prow. Her master, Captain Thomas Harrison, gives the following account of the deplorable collision:—"Immediately I saw the collision was inevitable I stopped the engines, and ran for'ard myself, and, finding the people on the forecastle were doing all they could, hauling people over the bows and saving life, I came aft again, got together the chief engineer, the cook, the donkey-man, and the steward, and sang out to get the boats out, and assisted to get the starboard after-boat out, which was soon done. By this time we were joined by some passengers who had been saved from for'ard, I calling loudly for help all the time, and superintending the getting out of the boats. After getting out the starboard after-boat we got out the port after-boat, and afterwards the port life-boat. I had the ship's duties to attend to, and had to run on to the bridge, and look after other things myself. I kept giving just all the direction I could. Saving life was the main object. I did not care about running on shore, but we saw we did not run into other vessels to do damage. The people were like bees swarming round us. I think the boats took the people on shore. I do not know how many were saved. The three boats I have mentioned would hold seventy people, but they were not full. The life-boat was so long getting out—it was so heavy—that it was of very little use. I anchored just below Barking Reach. My vessel was drifting down with the ebb tide all the time. I anchored there, determined to abandon the voyage, and return to London and make all the report I possibly could. I weighed anchor again at eight o'clock this morning (Wednesday), it having been foggy, and made fast to Deptford buoys a little after nine, and then came on to London. Our ship is perfectly uninjured; a little paint is alone scratched off, that is all. The other vessel was just like an eggshell. She broke right up when touched. She was totally unfit for her business. I had none of her passengers on board during the night. They had all gone, either in boats or in the Duke of Teck. Two or three were much exhausted when they came on to my vessel. One poor fellow had lost his wife and four children. About eleven o'clock Mr. Chapman, the North Sea pilot, suggested taking one of our boats on shore, and seeing if he could be of any further assistance. He went ashore at Beckton and found twenty-two bodies lying in a factory covered with bags. He could not do any good, so he returned. I say most emphatically that, so far from my abandoning the wreck, I gave all the assistance I could. I anchored, abandoned my voyage, and have now come up to London. My own opinion is that the cause of the collision was the Princess Alice improperly starboarding her helm when she ought to have continued her course on the port helm. If she had continued her port-helm course she would have kept clear. The Bywell Castle had no weight in her, only water ballast. She was going to the north to load coal."

The Princess Alice (which was insured for £8000) was on Wednesday morning discovered lying on the north of mid-stream; her upper gear was visible, and she had eight feet of water over her deck at low tide. The Thames Conservancy flag floated above her, and she bade fair to be speedily lifted, for she lay right in the fairway. The divers said she was in three pieces. A sad and anxious crowd of relations and friends of the dead swayed to and fro in Woolwich on Wednesday from the Pier to the Townhall. It was wisely determined by the Coroners of the several districts to collect together the bodies from the outlying places and group them in a large open shed in Woolwich Dockyard. From Rainham, from Erith, from the Lawes chemical works, from the North Woolwich Gardens, and from Beckton gasworks, about sixty bodies were collected. There were on Wednesday twenty-eight at Woolwich Townhall, twenty-one at the Pier, and four in a neighbouring tavern, the Star and Half-Moon. Thus 113 bodies had been recovered, and every hour since has added to the number.

A black museum has been formed at the Townhall, Woolwich, consisting of various articles of male and female apparel. In an adjoining room were the twenty-eight corpses, twelve of which had been covered with white sheeting, to signify that they had been identified. The others lay in various attitudes, but all with the left leg bent at the knee, and nearly all with the left hand thrown forward. The faces were composed, but much discoloured. A fair-haired woman had a gold watch and chain and a locket laid on her breast.

The inquest was opened on Wednesday by Mr. C. J. Carttar, Coroner for West Kent, in the Alexandra Hall, Woolwich. The jury viewed the bodies and the spot where the Princess Alice sank, and heard evidence as to the identification of the dead before adjourning till Thursday.

Her Majesty the Queen no sooner heard of the disaster than she telegraphed for particulars to the Board of Trade, and all the information in the hands of the London Steam-Boat Company was at once forwarded to Balmoral.

The board of the London Steam-Boat Company, which ordinarily meets once a week, had at the time of the accident a fortnight's vacation. Mr. Edwin Hughes, an ex-director, being on the spot, has, however, been exerting himself to the utmost to circulate descriptions of the dead and missing. Mr. J. Orrell Lever, another director, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, in which he states that the Princess Alice was in charge of a captain who had been twenty years in their service. During the last ten years, he adds, the company's steamers had carried 200,000,000 passengers, exclusive of over 300 private excursion parties every year, and not a single life (previous to the catastrophe of Tuesday night) had been lost by neglect on the part of the captains or other servants of the company. In a calamity affecting so many bread-winners, he asks the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting, and to receive subscriptions towards alleviating the sufferings of the survivors and their bereaved families. Captain Pelly, R.N., has subscribed £100; and Mr. Orrell Lever's first subscription is £100; Mr. B. Barrow has subscribed £100; Mr. Murray Aston, £50; Mr. John Mann, 10 guineas; Mr. C. E. M'Kenna, 10 guineas; Mr. B. Nicholson, Mr. E. Walker, and "A. P." have given like amounts.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred last Saturday at the Sittingbourne station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. A cheap fast train leaves Ramsgate for London at half-past eleven every morning: but on Saturday, in consequence of the great number of holiday-makers who were returning home, the train was divided into two portions, the first starting from Margate at twenty minutes before twelve, and the second from Ramsgate at half-past eleven. The first part of the train performed its journey safely; but the second, which consisted of a powerful engine, fourteen carriages, two luggage-vans, and a brake-van, and carried about 300 passengers, came into collision with a goods-train on approaching Sittingbourne station. The goods-train had arrived from London, and had to leave some trucks to be sent on to Queenborough. The shunting operations were being conducted upon the down line entirely, and the signals on the up line signified that all was clear for the second part of the train from Ramsgate. While, however, the vans of the luggage-train were being shunted, a guard engaged in the work pulled the wrong lever, which sent them right across the up line, in front of the approaching train, which at that moment was seen advancing at the rate of forty miles an hour. Seeing what had happened, the signalman put up the danger signals, the senior guard of the goods-train ran forward to stop the Ramsgate train, and the goods engine-whistle was sounded. The driver of the passenger-train immediately reversed his engines, and the brakes, which are said not to have been continuous, were put on. But the notice was too short, and the Ramsgate train dashed full into two goods vans standing across the line. The force of the concussion was so great that the engine and tender were thrown off the line, the tender was bent shapeless, and the three first passenger-carriages—two third-class and one first-class—were completely smashed. Five persons were taken out of the ruins of the carriages dead. They are—Mr. Corbett, of 7, Nutford-place, Edgware-road; Mrs. Brown, of North-terrace, Oxford; Mrs. Over, of 36, Loughborough-road, Brixton; a boy named Frederick Knivett, of Whitfield-street, Fitzroy-square; and a domestic servant named Robinson, of Rugeley, Staffordshire. Between thirty and forty other persons were injured, and were removed to a neighbouring infirmary or to private houses in Sittingbourne.

A Coroner's inquest has been held on the persons killed, and the jury has returned a verdict to the effect that the catastrophe was caused by the culpable negligence of Moden and Clarke, the guards of the goods-train; and they have been committed to Maidstone Gaol to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of manslaughter.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Conservatoire of Music gave on Monday last the first of a series of four quartet concerts at Langham Hall.

The Guildford coach having been taken off the road for the season, the horses are announced to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday. They are nearly all young horses; there are two or three match pairs, and several young hunters.

As one of the river steamers, Citizen M, was drawing near the landing-stage at Westminster on Monday afternoon, a passenger, who was sitting on the rail of the gangway, lost his balance, and fell into the river between the boat and the pier. James Harper, one of the hands on board, plunged in, and saved the man's life at the imminent risk of his own.

Sir J. D. Hooker, in a report on the progress and condition of Kew Gardens during 1877, states that his experience of the management and working of the Royal Gardens, extending over upwards of thirty years, led him unhesitatingly to the belief that neither the collections nor the grounds could be maintained up to their present standard if the public were to be admitted in the mornings.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society held yesterday week at the offices in Hanover-square, it was resolved that prizes shall be offered at the next show for the best breed of goats, and that additional prizes shall be given for the best harvesting machines. Considerable satisfaction was expressed at the steady influx of subscriptions, £425 having been received since the last report.

Next Sunday (to-morrow) the lists of persons liable to serve as jurymen for the year 1879 will be placed on church doors, and continue for some days. Persons who are sixty years of age can claim exemption by giving notice to the parochial officers and attending a petty session to make their claim both as to official position and as to age. Unless the names are removed from the lists the parties will be liable to serve.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in August was 76,733, of whom 38,618 were in workhouses and 38,115 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 296, 337, and 5893 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 764, of whom 496 were men, 207 women, and 61 children.

Some Roman remains have recently been discovered during excavations at No. 9, Walbrook. The *City Press* says that one is a well, about 22 ft. in depth, the upper portion of the circle being constructed with Kentish rubble, and the lower, to the extent of about 10 ft., being lined with chalk, without cement or other material between the courses. A Roman jug, very light and curious; the lower portion of a wine or water cooler (the latter made of Purbeck stone), and some pieces of tesselated pavement were also discovered.

In the City of London Court on Wednesday Mr. Cleghorn, a merchant in the City, sought to recover £1 from the Great Eastern Railway Company, the amount of deposit left with the company as a guarantee of the return of a season ticket at its expiration. The contention of the defendants was that the deposit-money had been sacrificed on account of the ticket not having been returned till a few days after the proper time, the plaintiff being in the country. Mr. Besley found for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, with costs, and refused to allow any appeal.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at Castle Baynard Wharf, in Thames-street, Blackfriars, in the stores of Messrs. Price, oil merchants. From the inflammable nature of the contents of warehouse the fire spread very rapidly, and all efforts to subdue it were unavailing, though a number of steam fire-engines and two steam-floats poured immense quantities of water into the flames. The burning oil flowed alight into the Thames, and the craft upon the river had to be moved. The warehouse, about 45 ft. by 120 ft., was completely burned out and the roof destroyed, and great difficulty was found in saving the adjoining property. The fire was got under about seven o'clock.

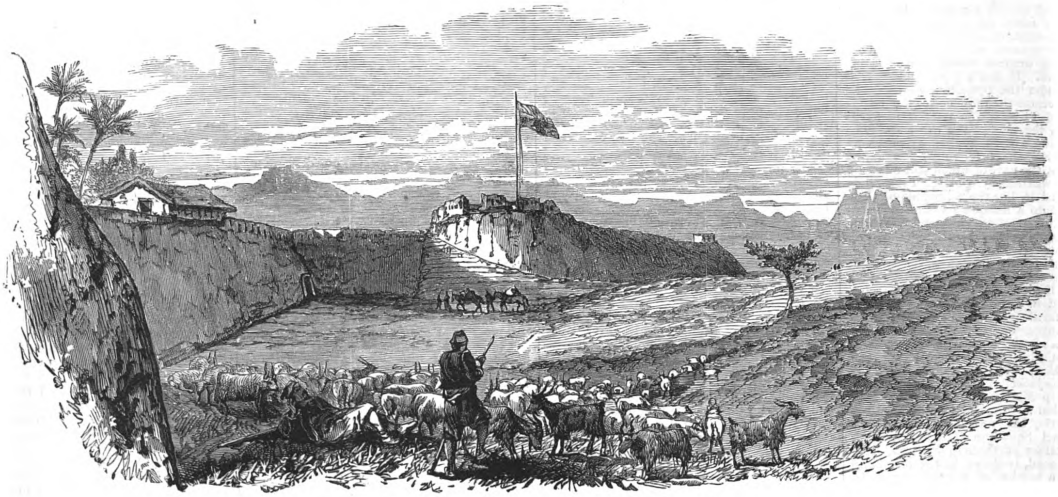
A sentence of eight years' penal servitude was on Tuesday awarded, at the Surrey Sessions, to Frederick Payne, a tailor, for feloniously breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing various articles. On the apartment occupied by the prisoners at Acacia Cottage, Park-street, Camberwell, being searched, Detective Hunt found concealed under a loose board in the flooring of a cupboard 119 keys tied up in bundles, and apparently classified. Of these fifty-nine were skeleton and the remainder ordinary keys. The officers also found several files, a small hand vice, a knuckle-duster, a life-preserver, a thin piece of steel such as was used for pushing back window-catches, and £5 in gold and silver.

During the month of July the fish-meters appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized, at or near Billingsgate and on board boats lying off that place, the enormous quantity of 117 tons 11 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this nearly 107 tons had come by land, and the remainder by water. The fish numbered 76,750, and included 24 bream, 14 brill, 938 cod, 159 crabs, 3200 dabs, 5 dorees, 81 grayling, 4500 gurnets, 4962 haddocks, 10 hake, 11,675 herrings, 6 ling, 2701 lobsters, 460 mackerel, 3601 plaice, 125 shads, 1 shark, 200 smelts, 430 soles, 7015 thornbacks, 190 trout, 53 turbot, and 39,400 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized 1720 bushels of periwinkles, 120 of whelks and 18 of mussels, 426 gallons of shrimps, 7741b. of eels, 256 quarts of whitebait, 5 lb. of prawns, 1 barrel of anchovies, and 3 casks of goldfish. The whole quantity was promptly destroyed.

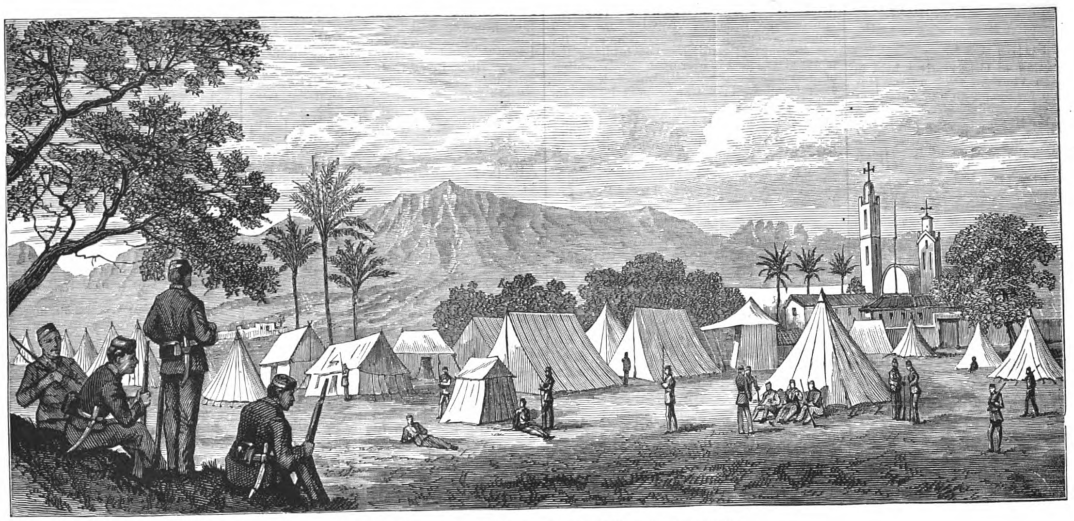


SKETCHES OF CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: ST. SOPHIA, NICOSIA.

SKETCHES FROM CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



WALLS OF NICOSIA, AT THE ENTRANCE FROM LARNACA.



SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, NICOSIA.



EAST GATE, NICOSIA.

SKETCHES OF CYPRUS.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent "S. P. O." furnishes three sketches of Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, and one of Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters' camp, on the ground adjacent to a Greek monastery outside that town. It was formerly named Leucosia (pronounced Lefkosia), the original Greek name having been Leucotra. It was a place of high consideration under the Byzantine Empire, and afterwards became the residence of the Lusignan family of Princes, who reigned as Kings of Cyprus in the time of the Crusades. The Cathedral Church of St. Sophia, as shown by our Artist's Sketch of its ruins, was a fine Gothic edifice, the nave of which still remains; but the choir was destroyed by the Turks when they converted it, like the St. Sophia of Constantinople, into a mosque for Mohammedan worship, in token of which stand the lofty minarets rising high above the ancient Christian face. It contains several tombs of the Lusignans, and of later Venetian governors and nobles. There is little else in the town worthy of remark; the streets are narrow, squalid, and wretched in appearance; but the situation, in a fertile plain sheltered by noble mountain ranges, has some natural attractiveness when viewed from outside the walls. The east gate, which is that by which Admiral Lord John Hay, with his staff, escorted by a party of bluejackets and marines from her Majesty's ship Minotaur, made his entry to take possession of Cyprus for her Majesty Queen Victoria, has received the name of "The Channel Squadron Gate." Another gateway, or rather entrance to the town, from the Larnaca road, is shown in the remaining sketch, with a portion of the old city walls We may here notice that Mr. Stanford has published an excellent coloured map of Cyprus, showing its administrative districts, and the ancient sites which have been identified; with accompanying small maps of the geology and agricultural occupation of the island, and plans of its towns.

POLITICAL.

At a large meeting of Conservatives held in Port-Glasgow on Thursday week a Conservative Association for the burgh was formed, of which Mr. John Reid, shipbuilder, was elected president, and Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart vice-president.

Yesterday week the Marquis of Hartington presided at the annual meeting of the Craven Agricultural Society, held at Skipton, in Yorkshire. He said that it was a matter of pleasure and satisfaction to find himself, after an arduous and protracted Session, once more at Bolton Abbey, among the healthy hills and moors of Craven. In proposing the principal toast, he confined himself chiefly to agricultural matters, but at the same time justified the action of the Liberal party in discussing and ensuring the modification of the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Bill. He said the course which they took was for the interest of the agricultural classes as well as of the whole community. All they desired was to secure that no needless restriction was placed upon the importation of foreign cattle. If there arose a suspicion that the price of meat was raised unnecessarily for the benefit of a single class of the community, there would be an agitation throughout the country that would sweep away all protective restrictions against the spread of disease.

The Conservative Association of Oxford, to the number of about one thousand, dined together yesterday week. The speakers included the Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P. for the city, and several leading Conservatives of the county and city. The meeting was most enthusiastic. Favourable references to the Earl of Beaconsfield and the foreign policy of the Government were received with much applause, and the determination was expressed to bring out Conservative candidates at the next election.

The Oxford North Ward Liberal Association entertained Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C., the future Liberal candidate for the second seat, at dinner last Saturday afternoon, at Cumnington Island, a few miles from Oxford. Mr. Buckwell, president of the Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and was supported by several members of the Corporation, and about three hundred of the various associations. Mr. Chitty met with an enthusiastic reception, and in responding to the toast of his health he censured the policy of the Conservative party and lauded the conduct of Mr. Gladstone.

On the same afternoon the members of the Oxford Working Men's Conservative Association, to the number of about one thousand, dined together in that city. The speakers included the Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Launceston on Saturday evening spoke principally on the Eastern Question. He denounced Russia as an unscrupulous Power bent on a career of aggrandisement, and condemned the conduct of Mr. Gladstone, which he said, he had reason to believe was disapproved of by the great bulk of the Liberal party.

Mr. Mundella made another attempt at addressing his constituents on Monday evening, and succeeded. In consequence of the opposition a week ago, the Liberal Association of Sheffield arranged that the address should be delivered at the Albert Hall, and that admission should be by ticket. This course was pursued, and the hon. gentleman was thereby secured an uninterrupted hearing. After disposing of various personal matters in connection with the unsuccessful meeting of last week, Mr. Mundella reviewed the work of the past Session, dwelling particularly upon the results of the Berlin Congress. He expressed the hope that the treaty would put an end to all the turmoil and political disturbance which had taken place during the last two years. It had been claimed for the English Plenipotentiaries that they had obtained peace with honour; but, judging from what was now going on in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Greece, Crete, and the Rhodope Mountains, it did not look very much like it.

The annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday at Lancaster, under the presidency of Lord Winmarleigh. Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, replied to the toast of the Houses of Parliament. He avoided any reference to party politics, and expressed his satisfaction with the present attitude of the country, which, he believed, in this hour of repose gave full credit to the Government for the good efforts they had made for the preservation of the peace of Europe. Lord Winmarleigh spoke in approval of the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Cattle Bill, but admitted that it was unwise to array town against country upon a question in which the good of the people was concerned, and he expressed a hope that the modifications which the House of Commons had made in the measure would prove satisfactory and beneficial to all parties.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., speaking at a gathering of Liberals at Romsey on Tuesday evening, referring to the Eastern Question, said that there were two policies before the country, and asked which had been carried into effect. Certainly not that which aimed at the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire—that had been completely abandoned; but the principle, though the details might be different, of the very bag-and-baggage policy of Mr. Gladstone, whom people were taking every opportunity of vilifying and misrepresenting. The bringing the power of England to bear upon the civilisation of Asia was a commendable object, if only it could be attained; but he believed the scheme would turn out to be all moonshine. The ruling races of Turkey in Asia would take care of that. Cyprus would never be worth what we should spend on it, much less the enmity and jealousy which its occupation had created.

Addressing his constituents at Hammersmith on Wednesday night, Sir Charles Dilke exhaustively reviewed the legislation of the past Session of Parliament, and, alluding to the Eastern Question, condemned her Majesty's Government for not having boldly adopted one of two intelligible policies—either supported the Turkish Empire, not for its own sake, but as a bulwark against Russia; or broken with the past, and made the Greeks the protegés of England in the same manner as Russia had the Sclavs.

A statement of the election expenses incurred on behalf of Mr. Albert H. G. Grey, the Liberal candidate at the late election for South Northumberland, has been delivered to the High Sheriff, the returning officer. The total is £8136. The chief items are:—Conveyances and railway passes, £3126; agency, £2114; committee-rooms and expenses incurred therein, including clerks, canvassers, and messengers, £1443; and printing, advertising, and stationery, £977. The remainder includes postage and telegrams, and the share of the Under-Sheriff's fees and expenses. The total is less by £1536 than the amount paid on behalf of the successful Conservative candidate.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the Hon. Artillery Company of London was held at their range at Park, Tottenham, on Thursday and Friday last week, when the following competitions were decided:—The £10 10s. prize presented by the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay was won by Private T. Munn. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., V.C., prize value £15 15s., was won by Private T. Wace. The prize presented by the Prince of Wales, Captain-General and Colonel of the regiment, value £20, was won by Private J. A. M'Kenzie. Major Defries's prize, value £5 5s., for the highest aggregate in the three above competitions, was won by Corporal C. E. Lewis. The long-range prize, value £8, was won by Private W. H. Webb (No. 1 company); and the President's prize, value £5 5s., by Private H. Hawkins.

At the City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex, last Saturday, upwards of one hundred competitors of the 2nd and 3rd London Rifles fired for a long list of prizes. Like the previous Saturday, when the Holms' Challenge Trophy was contested between the three principal East London rifle battalions, the weather was again most unfavourable, rain descending heavily throughout the morning, and being followed in the afternoon, just as the competitors reached the butts, by a severe thunderstorm, accompanied with torrents of rain. In A company of the 2nd London, Private Richardson made the highest score. He takes the silver medal, but was run pretty close by Lieutenant Hodgkin. In D company of the same regiment there were two series of prizes, one being specially arranged for recruits, one of whom made the top score of the company and took the most coveted prize of the meeting, the silver badge. Drill points were added to the shooting score, and in the first match, open to the veterans, Private Henderson and Lance-Corporal E. B. George were equal. In the recruits' series, Private Lawrence took the first prize and the company silver badge, Private S. H. Davies the second prize, and Private W. Letherem the third. Twenty competitors of H (Captain Marrass) company of the 3rd London fired at third-class distances for the company prizes, which were won as follow:—First and company silver badge, Sergeant Knight; and the remainder by Private King, Corporal Sturgess, Lance-Corporal Sharp, Private Pinckney, Private Smith, Corporal Seers, and Private Hills.

On Saturday also a large number of the best shots of the 2nd, or South Middlesex, proceeded to the ranges at Caterham Downs and competed for many valuable prizes, comprising the first series of the regimental, the challenge cup presented by the hon. chaplain of the regiment, and a prize of £20 given by Mr. George Goodwin. As at Rainham, the weather was very unfavourable on the Surrey downs, but some excellent shooting was made. The prize was won by Corporal T. Pullman.

In the monthly jewel competition of the South London Rifle Club, at the Nunhead ranges, some good shooting was made with the Snider. The club is composed of most of the best shots of the metropolis resident in South London. Captain W. Morris, of the 3rd Kent, was the winner of the gold jewel. Private J. Nathan, London Rifle Brigade, was second and won the club silver jewel; and Sergeant W. Tuke, Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, secured the third honour, the bronze jewel.

The annual prize-meeting of the A company (Lieutenant C. A. Thimm's), 2nd London, took place at Rainham last Saturday for a valuable series of prizes, including four cups won by the company for largest musters at special parades of the battalion. Private Richardson won the company silver medal and badge.

The Worcestershire County Association had their annual prize-meeting (the thirteenth) last week on Hurtlebury-common. The shooting occupied two days, seventeen companies entering the lists. The chief prizes were those given by Earl Beauchamp, called Lord Elmley's prizes. The prize-winners were Lance-Corporal W. Noake, fourteenth company, £10; Private J. Smith, thirteenth company, £7; and Corporal T. Whitehouse, seventh company, £4. The following were the winners of the prizes of £5 each for efficient members:—Private G. Dickson, fourth company; Private W. Walters, twenty-first company; and Corporal W. Middleton, second company. The prizes for the best shooting corps in the county, ten men from each corps, were won as follows:—Worcester, thirteenth company, £10; and Wolverley, first company, £5. The leading prize, £5, of the association, prize for members only, was won by Surgeon Parnell, of the fourteenth company. The other leading winners were Sergeant-Instructor C. Hall; Trooper T. B. Hobbes, Yeomanry Cavalry; and Sergeant J. F. Partington, Volunteer Artillery.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Yesterday week London experienced another thunderstorm, and there was a violent downpour of rain, with a high wind. In some parts of the country where the storm raged also people were struck with lightning, and much damage has been done to the crops. A storm passed over the North Riding of Yorkshire. A gentleman named S. S. Pocock, who resided near Windsor, while out in a boat in Scarborough Bay, was struck by the lightning and killed. In the afternoon a severe storm passed over Kendal, Westmorland, and the neighbourhood. A dwelling-house at Hawes Farm was struck, the lightning entering by the roof, and passing into a room occupied by three persons. One of them, a servant-man, was rendered insensible, and a servant-girl sustained serious injury in the right side, so that for a long time she was as one partly paralysed. A daughter of Mr. Lancaster, the occupant of the farm, was burned in various parts of the body. At sea a terrific gale blew, in which a French fishing-boat was capsized and her crew drowned, besides other fatalities.

During a thunderstorm last Saturday afternoon two labourers in the employ of Mr. Bennion, a farmer, near Leek, were killed by lightning while reaping wheat.

A well-dressed man, whose name, from papers found upon him, was discovered to be Lucas, and who is supposed to be a clerk in the Admiralty, was found by a shepherd's dog on Saturday evening in one of the defiles of Woolmer Forest. The deceased, who carried a knapsack, had evidently been killed by lightning. His clothes were nearly burned off, and his watch was melton into a shapeless mass. The contents of his knapsack were burned, and only the cane frame remained.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union formally opened on Monday a "Seaside Home" which it has provided at Margate, to supply members of working men's clubs in London, and their families, with good and cheap lodgings at the seaside.—The Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., performed the ceremony yesterday week of opening at Lytham a handsome new Working Men's Institute, which has been erected by voluntary subscriptions at a cost of £3000. He referred to the great importance of such institutions to the country, and strongly urged on his hearers the necessity of thorough knowledge, and not that superficial knowledge a tendency to which was only too common in these days. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, London, also spoke on the utility of working men's institutions and on the necessity of working men taking a proper position in social, intellectual, and political life.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The annual show of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held near Lancaster on Tuesday. According to the verdict of the judges the show was a great success, the animals and machinery exhibited being quite up to, if not beyond, the average. At the luncheon, which took place in a large marquee erected on the ground, there were more than 400 guests. Lord Winmarleigh, as president of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported right and left by Colonel Stanley (the Secretary for War), and Mr. W. Lowther, M.P.

The eighteenth annual show in connection with the Derbyshire Agricultural Society (under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire) was held in the Cattle Market and Holmes's Ground, at Derby, on Wednesday, and was the most successful exhibition on record. The previous day's show was devoted to a grand display of horticulture and an exhibition of machinery in motion, implements, poultry, roots, &c., while Wednesday was set apart for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, as well as the jumping competition for hunters, which forms so important a feature in exhibitions of a similar character. The schedule of prizes had been prepared on an elaborate and liberal scale, amounting in round numbers to close on £900.

Viscount Valentia presided at the annual dinner of the Bicester Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday. Earl Jersey, Colonel North, M.P., and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., were present.

The finest exhibition of stock that ever took place under the auspices of the Fermanagh Agricultural Society was held in Enniskillen yesterday week, and there was a large attendance of farmers of the county. Lord Crichton, M.P., president of the society, Lord Cole. Mr. Archdale, M.P., Captain Archdale, Mr. J. G. V. Porter, and other gentlemen connected with the society, were present, and the secretary, Mr. Henry M. Richardson, was, as usual, at his post. Horses and horned cattle made an exceptionally fine show.

A new institution, called the St. Margaret's Club, for working men, which has been founded at Tyler's-green, Buckinghamshire, by Sir Philip Rose, Bart., was opened on Wednesday by Lord and Lady Carington.

The "gambling hells" question was again discussed by the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday. The result was a statement by the Town Clerk that the Watch Committee had never had sufficient information to act upon.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday night takes, upon the whole, a favourable review of the harvest prospects. Work in the north has been delayed by rain; but it is questionable whether very much damage has been done in the midland counties, although sprouting is to be feared. A large quantity of wheat has been secured under favourable conditions.

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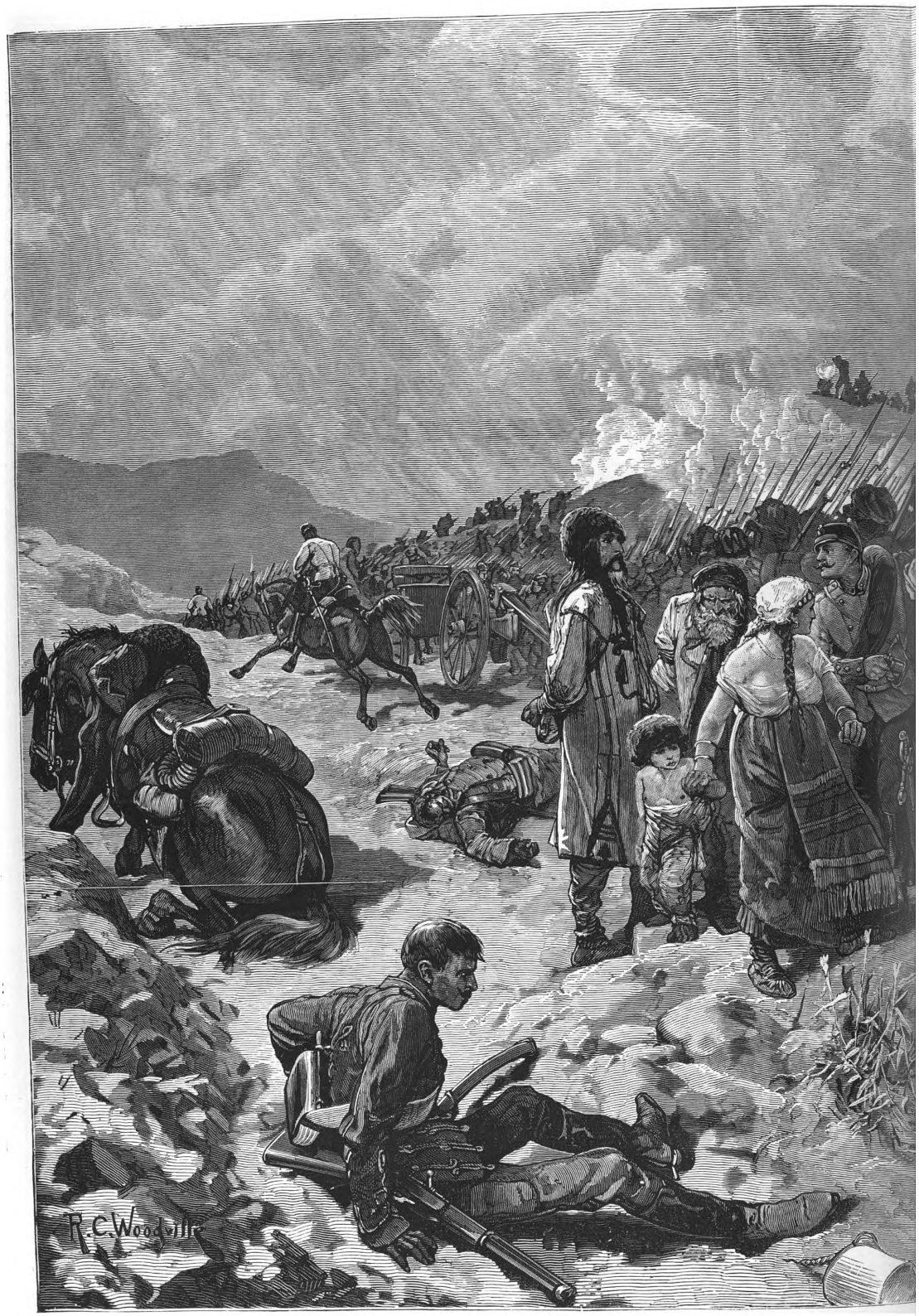
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THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the main army of occupation sent by the Emperor of Austria into the province of Bosnia, under the command of General Philippovich, contributes several sketches, one of which he obtained from an Austrian officer who was present in the fighting at Zepce, on the 8th ult., where the post held by the Bosnian "insurgents," with the aid of some disbanded Turkish soldiery, was stormed by the 27th Jager Regiment and 47th Infantry Reserve. Upon this occasion, we are told, 367 Turkish soldiers, with eight Captains and one Major, were taken prisoners; but we are inclined to believe that they were not all Turks. The battle that day covered a large space, and nearly the whole right wing of the army was engaged, under Colonel Kinnart; the remainder of the forces took possession of the neighbouring town of Maglai. This place, which is in the valley of the Bosna river, had been the scene, three days before, of the sudden and murderous attack on a squadron of Hussars led by Captain Milinkovich, the Austrian Vice-Consul at Serajevo, before the outbreak of active hostilities, to reconnoitre the state of affairs up the country. The Austrians had then been taken quite by surprise, as it was by no means certainly ascertained that there would be any forcible resistance to their entry into Bosnia. After the conflict of the 8th, General Philippovich moved on to Vranduk; and, in halting by the way, examined the insurgent officers who had been taken prisoners at Zepce, questioning them about their intentions, and the forces of the confederacy to which they belonged. This is the scene which our Artist sketched on the spot, and of which he furnishes an Illustration. The events that followed have already been told; the battle of the 16th at Han Belalovac, and the storming of Serajevo on the 19th, with terrible slaughter among the infuriated defenders of that city. At the same time, the insurgents between Livno and Travnik, joined by the Turkish garrison of Livno, fought with an Austrian detachment under General Csikos, but were repulsed with some loss, and both those towns were afterwards taken into Austrian possession.

In the meanwhile, the Austrian left wing, consisting of the 20th Division, commanded by General Szapary, has not been so successful. Its task was to advance from Doboj, on the Bosna, in a south-east direction, by way of Tuzla, to Zvornik, a fortified town on the Servian frontier, which was held by a powerful hostile force. General Szapary has been compelled to fall back from Tuzla to Gracanica, and thence to Doboj, recrossing the river Bosna, and finding some difficulty in securing his retreat. Our large Engraving, which forms the Extra Supplement for this week, represents a scene that occurred during this retrograde movement, which was attended with some confusion. General Szapary's division on the 13th inst. was vigorously attacked. The assailants were repulsed, but on the following day the division nevertheless continued its march to Doboj on account of a lack of ammunition. The troops, who were worn out with fatigue, effected the march in excellent order, though they were constantly harassed by bands of insurgents. All the wounded officers and soldiers and the entire train were safely brought back, though in accomplishing this task the troops, with much labour and self-sacrifice, had themselves to drag or push the waggons along over very bad roads. We learn that on the 23rd ult. the enemy again attacked the position of the 20th Division on the right bank of the Bosna. The fighting lasted nine hours. They first assailed the left flank, and appear to have intended gaining the bridge across the Bosna, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet by two companies of Austrian troops. At the same time, an attack was made on a portion of the Austrian centre, but finally the insurgents were everywhere repulsed.

The conflict between Maglai and Zepce, on the 8th inst., which we have mentioned as the subject of another Illustration, took place at a point where the road cuts across a broad bend in the river and over an extremely wild and mountainous country, which the Turks defended inch by inch with valour and desperation. Their numbers are fixed by the Austrian staff at from 5000 to 6000, among whom was a large force of Turkish regulars, with several officers in full uniform. They also had several pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The first attack was made in the morning, near Maglai, and began with a furious and well-directed artillery fire, which covered the head-quarters, and for a time placed General Philippovich himself in great danger. Under an infantry charge the Turks fell back to their next position. In the meantime two flanking columns had been put in motion, one on the left of the valley of the Bosna; while the other, on the right, skirted along the ridge of hills overlooking the pass. Both were infantry. The second engagement was in the afternoon, and the musketry battle lasted over an hour. Here a detachment of Turkish regulars, nearly 400 strong, was cut off and captured. Two Turkish staff officers were severely wounded, and Adjutant Kurin, of the Hartung Regiment, was killed. The prisoners were escorted back to Maglai by a detachment of the 27th Jager battalion, which captured them. They are an unusually fine-looking body of men and intelligent, and explain that they were forced to fight by the insurrectionary Government of Serajevo. They were led by a Major, but Hadji Loja, the head of the Serajevo revolt, was on the field, and had the chief command. At the third attack, which took place on the heights above Zepce, the enemy were swept round the base of the mountain into the river, which they swam across, and escaped in the direction of Vranduk. Darkness and the nature of the country made pursuit impossible.

According to the *Correspondencia de Espana*, the late Queen Christina has left a fortune of eight millions of francs, which is exclusively inherited by the children born of her marriage with the Duke of Rianzares; her other daughters, Queen Isabella and the Duchess of Montpensier, having already received all that was due to them at her death.

It appears from the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, recently issued, that the total number of registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales on Jan. 1 last was 68,538, being an increase of 1902 on those returned for Jan. 1, 1877. The number of male lunatics was 31,024, and of female lunatics 37,514. The pauper lunatics numbered 60,846, and 7692 are described as "private patients." This last class includes the soldiers, sailors, and criminal and other lunatics maintained at the expense of the State.

The mortality returns for England and Wales in the year 1876 record the death of 183 men and 409 women registered as 95 years old and upwards when they died. Fourteen of the men had reached 100 or upwards, and one, who died at Mountain Ash, was 106. Forty-three of the women had completed a century of life or more, and one, who died at Sedgefield, in Durham, was 108 years old. Their respective ages were:—Four men and twenty-one women, 100 years; two men and seven women, 101; five men and four women, 102; two men and three women, 103; two women, 104; three women, 105; one man and two women, 106; and one woman, 108. Six of the persons, one male and five females, who had reached 100 or upwards, died in the London districts.

FRENCH PICTURES.

Everybody may be felicitated upon a second series of *French Pictures in English Chalk*, by the author of "The Member for Paris" (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—reader, author, publisher, printer, bookbinder, and especially the reader. There is but one volume, and it contains but nine short sketches; in each of those sketches, however, there is so much of actual incident and of pregnant suggestion, so much of originality and freshness, so much of fire and vigour, so much of worldly knowledge and ripe experience, so much of compact description, so much of picturesque possibilities, so much of the essential spirit whether of romance or of satire, of social, political, or historical information, that any one of them would almost suffice by expansion to fill the pages of a novel in three volumes. The first is a very spirited and touching story, ironically illustrative of the results which followed upon the proclamation of the Second Empire, with its lamb-like motto, "L'Empire c'est la paix," entailing long service, wounds, mutilation, a sense of injury and dishonour upon deserving soldiers; and upon their sweethearts, through the general laxity of morals and the general extravagance of living, the worst of all disgraces. Of course, one is not obliged to accept everything which the author insinuates for gospel, though it is impossible not to confess and admire the force of his delineation; and, indeed, there is one point on which the correctness of his drawing may be disputed. The "ferocious thrill" which he supposes to have "shot throughout the land" of France at the date of the Crimean War, the vengeful demon which he supposes to have possessed the whole people as one man, is difficult to reconcile with what we have lately read upon the subject in the "Life of the Prince Consort." From the latter we should rather conclude that the French, as a nation, were somewhat indifferent and languid about it; unless, indeed, which is unusual with the French, we are to believe that their indifference and languor came over them as soon as they had tasted blood and had gathered a few sheaves of glory. Under such circumstances they are wont to go on to the bitter end. However, all this matters little, so far as the story is concerned. The second story is based upon a real or fictitious incident of the Franco-German War: a German officer loves a daughter of France, who shoots him down for her country's sake; but in death they are not divided, she exposes herself to a shower of lead and falls in the arms of victory. The third is a story of a French marriage; and, though it is well told, it will make large demands upon the credulity of the reader, whom it will moreover impress in a manner unfavourable to Mademoiselle Viviane de Barre as regards her sanity and her intuition; and, as regards the same qualities, to women in general, when they happen to be under the influence of love the deluder. A tale of married life naturally follows, a tale of a disobedient wife, of a husband who is a sceptic in religion, of a flirtation, of a duel, of a reconciliation, of an implied conversion: it is of slighter texture and of weaker material than those which the author is accustomed to exhibit. Of the rest it is probable that most favour will be vouchsafed to the story called "Justin Vitali's Client," in which the proceedings connected with a French "cause célèbre" and the character of a French advocate, a Corsican by birth, are portrayed to the life, and an innocent woman is rescued from the jaws of death and from the clutches of so-called justice. The title of the last story is "A Romance by Rumlight," which has an unpleasant, slangy appearance and sound, so that it may be well to remark that it refers simply to the blazing rum around a plum-pudding, which had been prepared by some worthy French folk in honour of an equally worthy Englishman. Howbeit the story is by no means the best of the bunch.

Whether the author of "The Member for Paris" had or had not a hand in the composition of the articles which form the contents of *Round About France*, by E. C. Grenville Murray (Macmillan and Co.), does not much matter, but the author of one might very well be the author of the other, so closely do they resemble one another in point of spirit and style, and of intimate acquaintance with French life and French institutions. "Round About France" consists of a series of papers contributed, for the most part, to the *Daily News* and dealing with subjects upon which English readers should be eager to receive information, especially when it is conveyed in so agreeable and interesting a form, and rests, if there be no mistake, upon unusually trustworthy authority. The topics upon which the author discourses, in his light and airy but instructive fashion, are very many, and they are so treated that the study of his remarks will enable the ordinary English reader of newspapers to peruse the "French intelligence" with double interest and double understanding. Among the most interesting of the articles may be mentioned those relating to the French newspapers, to the prevalence and the customs of the duel in France, to the peculiarities of French legal procedure, and to matters connected with elections. In the course of remarks upon duelling in France it was almost inevitable that the name of the notorious M. Paul de Cassagnac should occur; and that irrepressible duellist's bloodthirsty propensities are traced through the hereditary channel to his maternal grandfather, M. de Beauvallon, a Creole of Guadaloupe, who transmitted his fighting propensities to his son. M. de Cassagnac, of the "Epoque," under the reign of Louis Philippe, and, through that worthy, to his grandson, the redoubtable M. Paul. It appears that M. Paul has fought at least fifteen duels (perhaps more); that he has, nevertheless, "refused more challenges than he has accepted;" that "he has not yet killed anybody;" and that among the well-known persons with whom he has declined to fight are Lieutenant Lullier, now in New Caledonia, who publicly slapped his face; and M. Clemenceau, one of the members for Paris, who is renowned as a swordsman, and is the more dangerous from being left-handed." He challenged M. Gambetta, who disdained even to reply. Such a career is eminently calculated to bring the practice of duelling into contempt, unless it can be explained how a "man of honour" can, without losing caste, pick and choose his antagonists, according, as it is insinuated, to their skill with their weapons, and sit down quietly under the disgrace of having received a public slap on the face and as having been treated as a creature beneath contempt. The case of M. Paul, as represented in the volume under consideration, is paradoxical to the verge of absurdity and grotesqueness. It is curious to find such a man included among the "French Orators;" but there he is, and it is declared of him that he "might from his nerve become a capital speaker, were he less inexperienced, bumptious, and aggressive." How long ago this estimate was written, there is no saying; but M Paul must by this time have had a tolerable amount of experience. There are some very acceptable "Recollections of M. Thiers;" and altogether the volume contains a great deal of excellent reading.

The type and the style fully bear out the description given of a *Summer in Normandy with my Children:* by Mrs. Charles Ellis (George Routledge and Sons), that it is a little work "originally intended for publication in a child's magazine," but illustrations, of which there are two or three scattered among the pages, are less liable to be affected by consideration for the age of those for whose gratification they are intended: whatever is picturesque, whether it be a building, or landscape, or human being or any other animal, or a collection of all these, is as well suited to the eye of the adult as of the child. Be it remembered, moreover, that trips, whether to Normandy or elsewhere, are often, if not generally, undertaken by the adult for the advantage of the child. Having thus vindicated the character of the book, one should lose no time in observing that "it was written soon after the war of 1870," lest misapprehension should lead to disappointment. The contents of the book are soon summed up; it is "the story of six months in the life of four children," whose mother "was especially anxious they should learn French," and who, with that and other ends in view, it may be supposed, left, one fine day, their home by the Thames and started, by way of Southampton, to St. Malo. Thence "to the curious old town of Dol, where they were to commence their *diligence* journey into Normandy." They reached a little Norman town and were soon domiciled in a little Norman house on the outskirts; and there, without any difficulty, they learned more French in a fortnight than they would have acquired in a year at home. They also made the acquaintance of Nanon, an old woman at a neighbouring farmhouse, and Batou, a dog, and other bipeds and quadrupeds; and they had a music-master and a governess, and they saw strange sights, and they played outlandish games; and, on the whole, they had a "good time," if not a very eventful one. However, it was an eventful period; Sedan was looming in the distance; and one François, a humble friend of theirs, found that his "number had been called" one day in August, and that he had to set out on the morrow for Brest. They heard "the man of Sedan" prayed for in the English church as "Napoleon the Third, now a prisoner in the hands of his enemies," but cursed, instead of prayed for, by his own people, inasmuch as "every one, high and low, united in abusing him as having betrayed and sold them;" and soon after this they returned, by way of St. Lo and Cherbourg, to their own country. And so ends the account of a summer in Normandy—an account simple and adventureless, but presenting a pretty picture likely to be appreciated by children and their mothers.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The arrangements for this provincial music meeting are now complete, and the festival will open, as we have previously intimated, on Tuesday next.

The forthcoming occasion derives especial interest from the fact of the suspension of the usual oratorio performances in 1875, when the opposition of the Dean and Chapter and other powerful influences succeeded in bringing about a return to the primitive conditions from which the Three-Choir Festivals arose, more than a century and a half ago; the performances having consisted only of cathedral services and anthems, rendered merely by the choristers, with organ accompaniment. For many years efforts have been made at each of the three cathedral cities, but especially at Worcester, to suppress the oratorios, including the engagement of eminent solo singers and orchestral performers; and, as already intimated, these endeavours succeeded three years ago. Since then, however, a powerful counter-movement has been made by the civic authorities and other influential parties who were in favour of the festivals being given on the extended plan which had prevailed for the greater part of the period of their existence—and the result has been the restoration of the Worcester Festival to its wonted importance. The steps which have led to the acquiescence of the Dean and Chapter and the Bishop have been from time to time reported, and it now only remains for us to detail the arrangements that have been made for the ensuing performances.

The solo singers engaged are Mdlle. Albani, Misses Anna Williams, Mary Davies, and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Signor Foli.

The nucleus of the chorus will be, as usual, supplied by the members of the three choirs, who will be largely reinforced by choristers from London, Birmingham, Oxford, Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield.

The orchestra will consist of about seventy of the most eminent performers, headed by M. Sainton as principal and solo violinist, and including other well-known members of our Opera and Philharmonic bands. In accordance with precedent, the cathedral organist of the city in which the festival is held will conduct the performances, the office in this case being filled, as heretofore, by Mr. Done. Mr. C. H. Lloyd (organist of Gloucester Cathedral) will preside at the organ, except at the early morning services, when Mr. Colborne (organist of Hereford Cathedral) will so officiate, besides acting as pianoforte accompanyist at the evening concerts.

Among the stipulations made by the Dean and Chapter in according to the revived importance of the festival, it was agreed that the celebration should open and close with special services in the cathedral, early morning and evening services being held therein in the intermediate days of the week, as heretofore.

The opening of the festival performances will accordingly be preceded by a grand choral service in the cathedral on Tuesday morning, when a sermon special to the occasion will be preached by the Bishop of Worcester, and the music will include Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum," Purcell's "Jubilate" in D, and an anthem, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks," adapted from one of Bach's motets for double choir. On Tuesday evening the first part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") will be given in the cathedral; where on Wednesday morning, "Elijah" will be performed; on Thursday Dr. Armes's short oratorio, "Hezekiah." Mendelssohn's hymn "Hear my Prayer," and Sphor's oratorio "The Last Judgment;" and on Friday morning Handel's "Messiah;" the Festival closing in the evening with a special service, the musical portion thereof including a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, and an anthem by Dr. Stainer, both composed expressly for the Festival.

On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday miscellaneous concerts will be given in the College Hall. The programme on the former occasion includes Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen" and the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, to be performed by M. Sainton. At the second concert Miss Done is to play Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor. A list of 150 stewards, headed by the Bishop of Worcester (president of the festival), affords ample guarantee that the expenses of the performances will be met should the amount received for tickets fall short thereof—a very improbable result. It will be borne in mind that it is only by the collections made at the cathedral doors and donations that the benevolent object of these festivals is realised—the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses associated therein—Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

The important restorations effected in the cathedral, and the many beautiful additions therein since the festival of 1872, give special interest to the present occasion.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S AND THE AQUARIUM.

Theatrical management in these days has become rather retrospective than progressive, and the past overbears the present. One might have supposed that the change that has taken place in American government since the publication of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had rendered rather inexpedient a revival of the subject, whether in the shape of novel or drama. But what is the actual fact? A new version of the play, by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, as acted at Booth's Theatre, New York, is now placed simultaneously on the stage of two London theatres—at the Princess's and at the Aquarium. The same play and the same actors appear at the two theatres in succession on the same day. At both theatres we have Mr. Charles H. Morton in Uncle Tom, Mr. Charles Warner in George Harris, Mr. Harry Hawk in Lawyer Marks, Mr. J. H. Rowe in Simon Legree, Miss Dolores Drummond in Eliza, Miss Mary Bates in Topsy, Miss Edith Wilson in Cassy, Miss Fanny Denham in Aunt Ophelia, and Miss Carrie Coote in Eva. This altogether is a brilliant cast; nor are the inferior rôles less efficiently interpreted. Besides this, there are first-rate spectacular arrangements and artistic specialities, which, though they increase the length of the performance, also increase its popularity. In addition to a considerable number of European and American artistes, have been imported "a host of genuine freed slaves from the Southern States of America," who appear together in an original plantation festival scene. The plaintive songs of the slaves, to adopt the language of the programme, are "sung by carefully selected bands of Jubilee singers, including the unrivalled Louisiana Troubadour Quartette, the Four Jolly Coons, and the Richmond Camp Meeting Choir." To crown these extra arrangements, "the greatest banjo player in the world, Horace Weston," takes a conspicuous part in the entertainment. Realistic scenery, painted by William Perkins, combine, with other signal stage-illustrations, to augment the general attractions—the last and finest representing the apotheosis of Little Eva. One serious drawback necessarily attends the dialogue—namely, its semi-religious tone, which somehow does not suit well the moral air of the playhouse. One nigger melody, though a genuine example, we believe, is remarkably profane, as burlesquing a sacred topic, and causing indecorous laughter. In all other respects the getting-up at both houses is as effective as it is costly. The speculation is a bold one; but in all probability its success will equal its daring.

GLOBE.

On Saturday this house opened under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, already conductor of the Criterion and Folly Theatres. Planquette's opera of "Les Cloches de Corneville" was revived, with new scenic and spectacular accessories, and was received with great applause. A new two-act play by Mr. Joseph Mackay, entitled "Mayfair and Ragfair," preceded its representation. The signification of the plot or plan of the play is obvious enough, but the structure and treatment suffer from incoherence and incongruity to an extent which puzzles more than usual the mind even of an intelligent audience. There is in it an old Jew usurer, Emanuel Goria, who also passes under the name of Mopus Mo', and does business both in the West and East of London, in the latter as a marine-store dealer and receiver of stolen goods. He has a daughter, secretly married to the expectant Earl of Penmawr; a pretender to the earldom, Mr. Trefusis, being also a candidate for her hand, who contrives to take in the Jew in his character of Goria, and indeed to effect his ruin. But the cunning Hebrew finds compensation as marine-store dealer, as such receiving plate offered for sale by his own thief of a butler, as also £1200 for the support of his daughter's child. Mr. Fernandez ably sustained the burden of the performance in the part of the fraudulent hero; nevertheless, its success must be pronounced as rather equivocal.

Mrs. Bateman announces that her tenancy of the Lyceum terminated last Saturday, and that her lease has been transferred to Mr. Henry Irving, who she hopes may conduct the theatre to still higher distinction and a state of complete prosperity. We trust that Mr. Irving will correct some errors in management which have recently provoked severe remarks in more than one journal.

The proceeds of the first Gaiety matinée this season, on Saturday next, Sept. 14, will be devoted to the benefit of the Hospital for Sick Children. All the company have kindly given their services. The programme will include the Dampier children in "Helen's Babies" (first time in England), and all the Gaiety favourites in a farce and Byron's burlesque, "The Bohemian G'yurl."

The Duke's will be reopened this (Saturday) evening with a dramatic version of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," produced under the title of "The Barricade." The stalls have been abolished, and prices reduced to all parts of the house. Messrs. Charles Wilmot and Clarance Holt are the new lessees.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have increased the value and effect of their extraordinary exhibition by the addition of a new musical automaton, called "Labial." The figure is supported on a solid glass pillar to prove that electricity has nothing to do with its movements; but as to the real agency at work we have no knowledge at all. The fingers govern the keys in quite a natural way; and in this manner the airs Bishop's "Mynheer Van Dunck" and Braham's "Death of Nelson" are played in conjunction with the elder android "Fanfare." The tone and expression are marked with a precision not less wonderful than the invention itself. The public cannot fail to feel the greatest interest in the truly scientific phenomena.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bond has been appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond (the *Academy* remarks) is a meritorious officer of long service. He succeeded Sir F. Madden as keeper of the manuscripts in 1866.

The Marquis of Ripon is inspecting the Catholic educational institutions. Yesterday week he visited the female training-college, whence is supplied most of the Catholic schoolmistresses. Lord Ripon, in addressing the pupils, said no error could be greater than separating religious from secular instruction. The two should go hand in hand; religious instruction should be the foundation of education.

Judgment was given on Monday by the court-martial upon the survivors from the wreck of the Eurydice. The two seamen were acquitted, and the Court found that the loss of the vessel was occasioned by pressure of wind during a sudden and exceptionally dense snowstorm; that no blame is attributable to anyone; that due consideration to stability was given when the Eurydice was built; and that when she was converted into a training-ship her stability was maintained.—Amidst the cheers of the officers and men, the work of the divers was brought to a successful result on Saturday, and next day the Eurydice was towed into Portsmouth harbour.

NEW BOOKS.

The idea of anachronism is suggested by the dedication prefixed to the *History of the War of Frederick I. against the Communes of Lombardy*, by Giovanni Battista Testa (Smith, Elder, and Co.), for the date of that dedication is 1853, it is inscribed to Mr. Gladstone, and it mentions the "great injustice" with which "so many Italians are kept shut up in the wretchedness of the Neapolitan prisons," a state of things which, so far as all Italians, save brigands and their like, are concerned, may be considered to have passed away for a while, if not for ever. The explanation probably is that the original work in the Italian language was dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, and that, when the translation, which has been "revised by the author," was undertaken (in 1877, apparently), the dedication was retained without any alteration. However that may be, the subject of the book is an interesting piece of history, which can never become anachronous or antiquated; and, lest the debt of gratitude be forgotten if its acknowledgment be deferred, let it at once be thankfully stated that the volume is provided with an index, than which nothing is more conducive to the completeness and usefulness of an historical monograph. The author begins with a "preliminary discourse," which occupies rather more than a hundred pages, and in which he hastily reviews various matters connected with the origin and progress of the power attained and the liberty enjoyed by the cities of Lombardy up to the time when they were called upon to defend their privileges against the mighty Barbarossa, for that was the name, in consequence of his red hair and beard, bestowed upon Frederick. Having thus paved the way, the author sets seriously to work upon his history proper at the date of Feb. 15, 1152, when Conrad III., King of Germany, having fallen sick at Bamberg, and being convinced in his own mind that he was poisoned, expired, after recommending for election as his successor his nephew, Frederick, Duke of Swabia, "a Prince who had already given signal proofs of wisdom and valour," and who to the fame of his prowess and the comeliness of his youth added the advantage, as the son of Frederick the Squinter, Duke of Swabia, and Judith, daughter of Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, of uniting in his person "the two leading families of the Guelfs and Ghibellines." The dying words of Conrad were respected, and Frederick was elected King on March 4, 1152. The new King lost no time in proclaiming that "it was his intention, as soon as he had regulated the affairs of Germany, to come down into Italy to receive the Imperial crown, and to compose by his authority all the discords and dissensions by which that beautiful part of the Empire was so much disturbed." It was not until October, 1154, that Frederick had sufficiently settled the affairs of Germany to turn his attention elsewhither; in that month, however, he "led his army through the Vale of Trent into Italy," and so began the first of the five expeditions he was to make against the Lombards. During this expedition he entered Rome, where, at St. Peter's, "he received from the Pope, after the customary prayers, the sacred chrism, the ring and the naked sword; the golden crown was placed upon his head and the imperial sceptre in his hand, and, with loud acclamations, all present hailed him Emperor." In the autumn of 1155 he re-entered Germany, and there he was detained during the years 1156 and 1157, which were chiefly occupied—the former in affairs connected with the marriage he contracted with Beatrice, daughter of the Count of Burgundy, and the latter "in taking possession of the States which she had brought him as her dowry." At Whitsuntide, 1158, he had assembled at Ulm so numerous a host that, "fearing, if he led them altogether, to create a famine by the way," he "divided them into four bodies, and moved them into Italy by different roads, part by Friuli, part by the St. Bernard, part by Chiavenna; whilst he himself," with his personal following, "proceeded by the vale of Trent, and arrived in Italy at the end of May." At the end of this expedition, "all the land from the Adige to Rome is subject to him," and in the summer of 1162 he, "taking with him the Antipope Victor, departed with the army for Besançon, in Burgundy." His third expedition, such as it was, took place in August, 1163, when he returned into Italy "with the Empress and many German barons;" and, having failed to obtain the army he had expected from home, he had to retire, much worsted, in November, 1164, to Germany, where he was detained for two long years by the discord and confusion prevailing among the princes and by the opposition he met with from the Church. In November, 1166, however, he commenced his fourth expedition by a descent "through the Valle Camonica into the territory of Brescia;" and the end of it was that "expelled by the people, exhausted by the climate, disowned by the Church, this Emperor again quitted Italy, leaving behind him the banners of the Empire, a buried army, and, on the Alps, the footprints of an ignominious flight." This was in the spring of 1168. His fifth and last expedition was postponed until the coming of October, 1174, and it resulted, after a narrow escape from death on the Emperor's part, in the conclusion of a truce with the Communes for six years, commencing from August, 1177, which truce, a few weeks before its expiration, took, in June, 1183, the more permanent form of the Peace of Constance, whereby, "after a contest which had lasted, with little intermission, for nine-and-twenty years, the peoples of Lombardy, in right both of victory and of justice, were at last permitted to settle down again in peace; in the possession of that liberty which had raised them, little by little, from the humble franchises of their municipalities to the order, form, and dignity of commonwealths." This strife between Frederick and the Lombards has one point of special interest for Englishmen, inasmuch as it introduces upon the scene the English Pope, Adrian IV., otherwise Nicholas Breakspear, who refused the King the kiss of peace until the ceremony of holding the Pope's stirrup had been performed by the haughty Frederick. Adrian IV., however, was not the only Pope whose stirrup was held by Frederick; for, as Emperor of long standing, in 1177, he both kissed the foot and held the stirrup of Alexander III. The monograph is, of course, deeply interesting and instructive; it shows signs of patient and honest research, it is pervaded by an unmistakably patriotic spirit, and it glows in parts with the fire of a simple but fervent, spontaneous eloquence.

Methuselah would have delighted in a book like *The Life of John Milton*, by David Masson, M.A., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.), a book which would have enabled him to while away a lingering year or two; but mere ephemerals, such as mortals now are, grudge the time required for the study of a work which is not only voluminous in itself, but appears by instalments issued at such wide intervals that the memory cannot sustain the burden imposed upon it. The work, however, is a great one, performed with a research, an industry, a minuteness, a completeness, worthy of the longest-winded German professor. It must be remembered, moreover, that the volumes, when the sixth and last of them has been published, will contain not merely a biography but a history, political, ecclesiastical, and literary, of the momentous time at which Milton lived. The fourth and fifth volumes, which have here to be considered, refer respectively to the years comprised between 1649 and 1654, and between 1654 and 1660. Each volume is divided into three "books;" each book is subdivided into two portions, one historical and the other biographical, and the two portions, thus kept distinct, undergo further subdivisions calculated to prevent confusion and to assist the reader in tracing Milton's own career and appreciating his motives and feelings apart from the hurly-burly of public events. As regards the historical matter, we have "a history of the English Commonwealth, a history of Cromwell's Interim Dictatorship and of his first and second Protectorates, and a history of the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell and of the subsequent Anarchy to the Restoration;" as regards the biographical matter, we have the story of Milton's life during eleven anxious years, "with an account of his secretaryship and other relations to the successive Governments, and an elucidated inventory and abstract of his State Letters." When we commence the fourth volume England is a Republic; when we close the fifth, the English Commonwealth is no more, and Milton has been "conveyed furtively out of his house in Petty France to some obscure but suitable shelter." The volumes have but few, if any, literary graces; few, if any, charms of style, such as render some histories and some biographies more fascinating than the most brilliant romance, whether written in verse or in prose; their merit lies in their solidity, in their copiousness, in their exhaustiveness. They are a very storehouse of information, a source of permanent instruction, not of transitory delight.

Anybody who should be requested to mention a pleasant, vivacious, unpretentious book, calculated to recall agreeable recollections of past wanderings or to suggest a line of proceeding for a projected trip, might safely recommend a volume entitled *Holiday Rambles in Ordinary Places by a Wife with her Husband* (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.)—a collection of letters which originally appeared in the *Spectator*, commencing about ten years ago, and which, though they contain nothing very substantial, nothing very novel, nothing very interesting, nothing very exciting, are redeemed from the commonplace by a pervading spirit of cultivation, and by a lively, piquant style of composition. And there is just that interspersing of domestic chat which English people of the middle class seem to consider refreshing. One thing is necessary for perfect enjoyment of the letters: the reader must be familiar with Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels, to which frequent, not to say constant, reference is made by way of illustration, whether as regards personal characteristics or particular incidents. Wordsworth's poems also are largely drawn upon for a similar purpose; but as, in this case, the poet's own words are generally quoted, there is less need to have the memory stored with his multitudinous effusions. Howbeit, neither is Trollope the only novelist, nor is Wordsworth the only poet, whose works are subjected to a process of illustrative allusion and extraction; the pages are peppered liberally with such condiments, from German and from English cruets, and the flavour produced is far from disagreeable. The letters appear to have been a joint production; and neither the husband nor the wife, when they began their rambles in the year 1867, had apparently much experience of travelling either abroad or at home. They had never been even in Paris. Their letters, accordingly, record the effect produced upon them by what they saw, did, and suffered in a trip to the Engadin, to the Grand Chartreuse, to Ammergau, with its now hackneyed "passion play," during a holiday in Yorkshire, upon a driving-tour to Winchester, the New Forest, and Stonehenge, and on a drive in Devonshire, chiefly to Lyme Regis and Dartmoor. It is evident, therefore, that they can have little to relate which will come upon the reader as the revelation of a new world; the charm of their letters lies simply in the manner of relation.

Important subjects are generally, according to the law of compensation which seems to govern most affairs of life, proportionately dry, so that *The Conflicts of Capital and Labour*, by George Howell (Chatto and Windus), cannot be recommended to readers in search of amusement; but to those readers, a minority no doubt, but a numerous and a worshipful minority, who are earnestly desirous of understanding the most human, the most difficult, the most momentous question of the day, it is commended with a fervent hope that its contents may be carefully read and soberly, impartially, attentively considered. The very title of the book, a title perfectly justified by the condition of regretable but undeniable facts, is of itself enough to make a Democritus laugh and a Heraclitus weep. That there should be a conflict, as there undoubtedly is, between capital and labour; that there should be, as it were, a war to the knife between them, is no less unreasonable and absurd at bottom than if the members and faculties of a man should fight together, one saying to another: I have no need of thee. For what is capital but fructified labour, and what is labour but inchoate capital? However, it were idle to dilate upon this threadbare theme. The state of conflict unhappily exists; and the author, or compiler, of the book under consideration quietly accepts the position. He is human, and he is, therefore, pretty sure to be affected by some natural bias; but he has evidently endeavoured to be strictly impartial, he assumes the character rather of an expounder than of an advocate, he appears rather as "amicus curiæ" than as the champion of a cause. Let him set forth in his own words the main purpose of his book: it is, in the first place, "to supply the fullest information with regard to the history, organisation, constitution, and working of trade unions in all their multifarious details;" in the second, "to furnish an authoritative exposition of the leading features of those unions, their chief characteristics, their aims and ends, and also the methods or means by which they seek to attain them;" in the third and last, "to give a trustworthy explanation of some of the alleged restrictive rules by which they are said to be governed, together with a refutation of many of the utterly wild theories and reckless statements regarding them, which too often find a place even in the writings of those who are more or less friendly to their general objects, but whose opinions are founded on inadequate information, supplied often by one side only, with regard to the nature of those unions, the rules by which they are governed, their management, and the scope of their action." The most interesting chapters, so far as the ordinary reader is concerned, are probably the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth—the chapters in which the author deals with the questions of piece-work, hours of labour, overtime, coercion, intimidation, rattening, picketing, restrictive rules, strikes, and foreign competition, and labours to remove certain misconceptions which prevail concerning them. It were proof of a very sanguine temperament to express a belief that the book will do much towards improving the relations between labour and capital; but the author's pains will not be thrown away if he should succeed, as he may fairly hope to do, in helping the public to a clearer understanding of matters intimately connected with the general prosperity of the nation and, it is not too much to say, with the solidity and safety of the empire itself.

The electric light is about to be tried on the Copenhagen forts, and will light up a large expanse of the Sound.

THE CHAMPION CHESS-PLAYER.

Herr J. H. Zukertort, the winner of the first prize in the International Chess Tournament held in Paris during the months of June and July last, was born at Riga, on Sept. 7, 1842. He made his first public appearance in the chess arena in the year 1862, while a student at the University of Breslau, receiving the odds of a knight from Herr Anderssen, in which encounter he scored a large majority of the games. In 1867, having in the interval had the advantage of constant practice with the best players of North Germany, he was appointed editor of the *Neue Berliner Schachzeitung*, and during the next four years he published the "Leitfaden des Schachspiels," "A Collection of Chess Problems," "Studies and Endings," "A Short Synopsis of the Openings," and, jointly with Herr Dufresne, the "Grosses Handbuch des Schachspiels."

In the spring of 1871 he defeated Herr Anderssen in a match played at Berlin, and in 1872 he came to London to take part in the British Chess Association tournament of that year. In that joust he gained only the third prize; he was soon afterwards defeated in a short match with Herr Steinitz, won the second prize in the handicap tourney at the City Club, and in the Divan tourney of 1876 he was second to Mr. Blackburne. In the year 1875, however, he won a well-fought match against Mr. Potter, scoring four to two and eight drawn games. In a tourney held at Leipsic last year, under the auspices of the West German Chess Association, he gained the third prize, after a tie with Herr Anderssen for the second.

During his residence in this country Herr Zukertort has frequently performed the marvellous feat of conducting a large number of games simultaneously without seeing the boards and pieces, and he has contributed to several chess periodicals articles upon the openings as well as learned annotations upon the games of contemporary players.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. E. Fradelle, of Regent-street.



HERR ZUKERTORT, THE CHAMPION CHESS-PLAYER.

THE SHIRÉ AND LAKE NYASSA.

We present another of the sketches, by Mr. H. Thelwall, illustrating the scenery and appearance of the native tribes on the Shiré river, which is the outlet from Lake Nyassa to the Delta of the Zambesi, on the Mozambique coast of East Africa. It will be remembered that, three or four years ago, the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland resolved to establish a missionary station on Lake Nyassa, to be named "Livingstonia," after the discoverer and explorer of the lake. The appointed leader of the expedition for this purpose was Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., who commanded the "Livingstone Search Expedition" in that region. The Scottish Free Church Mission first party, under Mr. Young's leadership, went out in May, 1875, taking with them a small steamer, in portable pieces, to be called the Ilala, after the place where Livingstone died. At the Kongoni mouth of the Zambesi these pieces, with the cheerfully proffered assistance of the natives, were put together, and the mission party steamed up through the malarious regions of the Lower Zambesi and Shiré to the Murchison cataracts. There the steamer had again to be taken in pieces and carried up the rugged heights, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, by 700 natives, to a point beyond the cataracts, about 1800 ft. above the sea. The pieces having been again put together, the mission party steamed up the river for upwards of a hundred miles, and thus entered the great lake, with the British flag gaily streaming in the breeze, about the middle of October, to the amazement and delight of the natives. Since then the mission settlement of "Livingstonia" has been established on the promontory of Cape Maclear, at the southern extremity of the lake; while the lake itself has been circumnavigated, the principal localities along its magnificent mountainous shores minutely surveyed, and friendly relationships formed with some of the leading native chiefs. In May, 1876, a second Free Church party, under the Rev. Dr. Black, was organised and sent out, accompanied by Mr. Thelwall, in the interests of art and natural science. At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, these were joined by Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, South Africa, who by pre-arrangement assumed the headship of the different parties combined, with the view of conducting them, under his experienced leadership, to their destination. This, after encountering and overcoming many difficulties by the way, he was enabled successfully to accomplish before the end of October that year. After all matters were adjusted and needful arrangements completed between Dr. Stewart and Mr. Young, the latter resigned his arduous and responsible charge into the hands of the former, and returned home. In the same year Livingstonia was visited by Mr. H. B. Cotterill, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, whose special object was to check the internal slave trade by opening up legitimate and useful commerce with the natives. He was joined by the late Captain Elton, British Vice-Consul at Mozambique, who accompanied him in a journey overland from the north end of Lake Nyassa to reach the seacoast opposite Zanzibar; but Captain Elton was unfortunately taken ill, from exposure to wet and extreme fatigue, and died on the way. Mr. Cotterill succeeded in reaching Zanzibar after a most arduous journey of four months and a half. He gave an interesting account of his travels in a lecture to the Royal Geographical Society about six months ago. Mr. E. D. Young's narrative, entitled "The Nyassa Mission," was published last year.

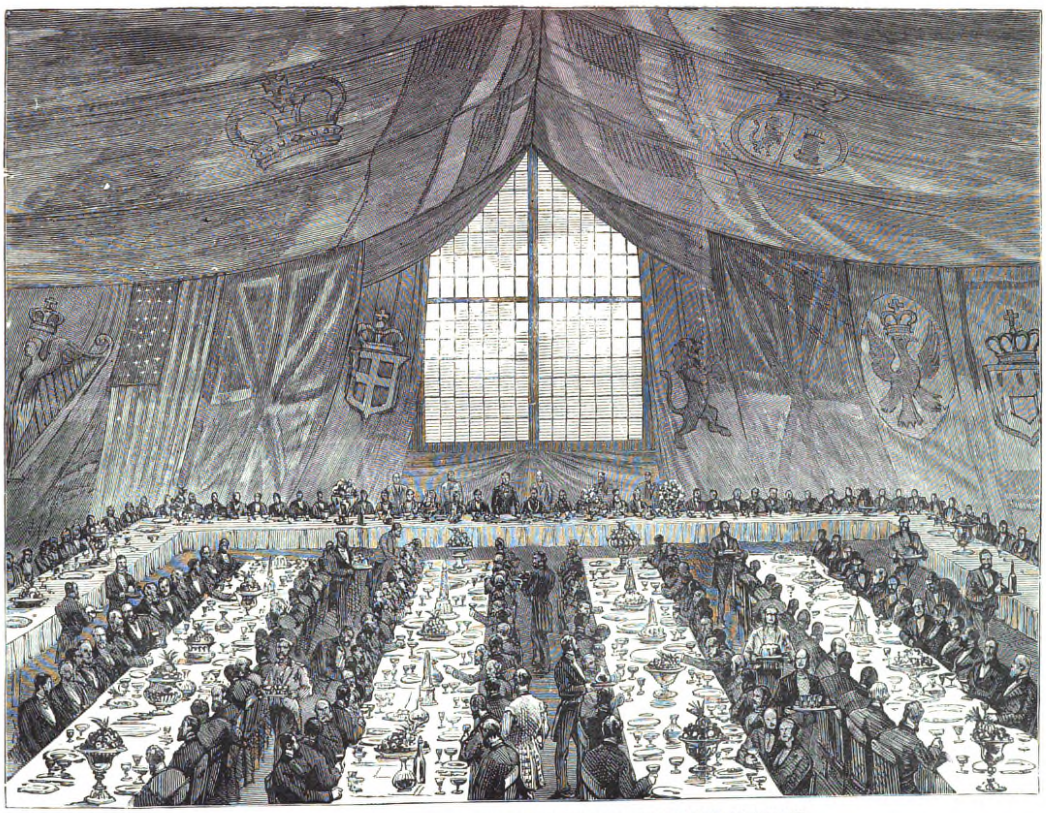
A letter from Dr. Stewart conveys some interesting information. He describes a visit paid to Mapunda, the most powerful chief on the Upper Shiré. Dr. Stewart says:—"I found Mapunda a younger man than I expected, perhaps about forty. He was exceedingly friendly, but not quite sober, though it was only the third hour of the afternoon. He is, like many other African chiefs, a great beer-drinker. What disappointed me most in my visit to him was the many traces of Arab influence and Arab civilisation, such as it is. We cannot wonder that he has taken what they have brought, as it was better than anything he had. They have been his teachers; and so much the greater pity. He might ask why we have been so long in coming. There were several good, large, square houses in the village. His own house had high doors, the posts and lintels of which were carved with that debased style of ornament common everywhere among the Arabs. Degraded and very ugly negroes from the coast, with small straw fezes stuck on the crowns of their badly-shapen heads, and wearing greasy Arab dresses, were lounging about the entrance to Mapunda's house. They carried old flint muskets, the barrels of which were polished as bright as abundance of grease and much rubbing could make them; and they comported themselves with the air of armed men of a higher caste than those about them. There were many good faces in the crowd of villagers who stood and squatted round about us that they might stare to the



MANGANJA VILLAGE ON THE SHIRÉ, AFRICA.



H.M.S. REVENGE AT QUEENSTOWN, FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE FOR THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



BREAKFAST GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF CORK TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

full at their new visitors. I noticed also that the nose-ring or button peculiar to the Hindoo women was beginning to be worn, too, by the women here. This is new on the Shiré, and our Arab friends must have introduced it also. I was not much gratified with the result of our visit; but it would be wrong to represent Mapunda as otherwise than very friendly to us at present, despite, no doubt, of much which the dealers in flesh and blood must say to prejudice him against us. He is said to have been a heavy loser by the sort of half treaty or understanding between him and us that he will not sell slaves or allow them to pass the ferry close below his village."

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT CORK.

The visit of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, to Cork and Queenstown, affords subjects for two Illustrations. His Excellency and her Grace arrived on Monday week, and were received by the Mayor of Cork, Mr. V. Gregg, and the other members and officers of the Corporation, with the customary honours due to the representative of Royalty. They went on to Bandon, where they were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Bandon, with a large party of distinguished friends. Next day they returned to inspect the public schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of Cork, and in the afternoon went down the river, in a steam-boat named the City of Cork, accompanied by the Mayor, and by Lord Bandon, Lord Doneraile, and others, to the harbour and seaport town of Queenstown, formerly called Cove. At Haulbowline they were met by the Queenstown Commissioners, on board a steam-tug, and Mr. J. W. Scott, the chairman of that body, presented an address of welcome, after which they proceeded down the harbour. At Passage and on passing the guardship, H.M.S. Revenge, the Lord Lieutenant received the Royal salute. The steamer then passed up the Carrigaline river, a district which for its beautiful scenery deserves to be more widely known than it is. Returning to Haulbowline, the Viceregal party and excursionists were met by a guard of honour formed of military and police. Shortly after the company, with appetites sharpened by the fresh air, sat down to a sumptuous déjeûner, which was laid out in a large temporary pavilion on the island. The interior of the structure was decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a very pleasing appearance. The Mayor of Cork, who was the host upon this occasion, presided at table, having at his right and left hand the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with the Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Earl and Countess of Bandon, Lord and Lady Carysfort, Lady Doneraile, and others of the Irish aristocracy: there were two or three hundred gentlemen besides. The health of the Lord Lieutenant, after that of the Queen and Royal family, was cordially responded to, and his Excellency returned thanks in a speech expressing his warm interest in the prosperity of Cork and of all Ireland. The Viceregal party returned to Queenstown in a steam-launch, on their way to Bandon. They have since visited Limerick and other places in the South of Ireland, and everywhere had a friendly reception.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The very useful series of volumes published by Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross, entitled the "Compendium of Geography and Travel," was noticed by us on a former occasion. It is based on a German work of standard repute, "Die Erde und Ihre Völker," by Von Hellwald, each portion of which, corresponding to one of the main divisions of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Central and South America, and Australasia, is revised and completed by an English editor specially conversant with its subject. These editors are Professor Ramsay, the eminent official geologist, Colonel Henry Yule, Mr. Keith Johnston, Professor F. V. Hayden, of the United States' Survey, and two distinguished travellers and naturalists, Mr. H. W. Bates and Mr. Alfred Wallace. We have already commended the volume relating to Africa, edited by Mr. Keith Johnston; and in the present instance, having before us *Central America, the West Indies, and South America*, we must renew our testimony in favour of the series. This volume is adapted to the most recent and accurate knowledge by Mr. H. W. Bates, author of "The Naturalist on the River Amazons;" but the portion taken from Von Hellwald is translated by Mr. A. H. Keane, who has also supplied an ethnological appendix, with copious details of the native races and languages. The sections relating to natural history, and the distribution of the fauna and flora of every region, have been entirely recast by Mr. Bates; and he has introduced much new matter into the description of those parts of South America which were explored by himself. As for the general plan of this treatise, it falls into the threefold division of Central America, the West India Islands, and South America. The first-named part, including Mexico, the peninsula of Yucatan and Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, occupies 140 pages of concise description. In each case it sets forth with methodical clearness and exactness all that the general reader, using the book for reference in the manner of a geographical encyclopædia, is likely to want to know. The same convenience and completeness of arrangement prevails in the second part, comprising "the Great Antilles"—namely, Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto Rico; and the Lesser Antilles, being the Leeward and the Windward Isles, with Barbadoes and Trinidad. The third part, occupying nearly 250 pages, is a very thorough and systematic account of South America, nearly one hundred pages being devoted to the main physical features of that vast continental peninsula, as a whole, delineating each of its grand natural regions, with their vegetation and animal races; the remaining space being filled with special descriptions of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chilé, the River Plate, Paraguay and Uruguay, the Empire of Brazil, and the British, French, and Dutch provinces of Guiana. The compact disposal of the matter, and a concise descriptive style, with the suppression of abstract discussions, allow the editor to set forth all that is useful or helpful towards correct views of the several countries and their inhabitants, and of their relations to each other. The judgment and memory are greatly assisted by this strict observance of due proportion in the amount of details permitted to respective sections of the work. A dozen coloured maps, designed precisely to show what is mentioned in the text, and placed exactly where they are wanted, are furnished to each volume, besides a couple of hundred wood engravings, views of scenery, of towns or buildings, costume figures of people, or illustrations of their manners and habits. We have great satisfaction in heartily recommending this excellent work to public favour.

At the opening ceremony of the Silverhill Church Schools, Hastings, yesterday week, Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., spoke upon the advantages of education, in the course of which he said that he was rejoiced to see in Hastings that the voluntary system and the school-board education principle went hand in hand, for he felt that each in its way fulfilled its own mission.

TOURISTS' GUIDE BOOKS.

The series of *Practical Guides*, by Mr. Henry Irwin Jenkinson, to the most interesting districts of Great Britain, which have been published by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, are very superior to any previous works of this kind. Those hitherto produced are the Guides to the English Lake District, to the Isle of Man, to the Isle of Wight, to Carlisle, Gilsland, and the Roman Wall across Northumberland; and to these is now added the *Practical Guide to North Wales*. Mr. Jenkinson, who is an ardent and experienced tourist, residing at Keswick, personally visits every place to be mentioned in his books, and notes down his memoranda on the spot. He afterwards submits for revision, whenever he can, every passage of local description and history to the most competent authorities in each district; and he frankly invites his readers to correct, for the future editions, any errors or omissions they may perceive. A literary work of topographical research, it may almost be said, of exploration, has seldom been performed with more conscientious diligence. We have had occasion, in certain rambles of our own, carrying one of these "Practical Guides" in our pocket, to rejoice in the accuracy and completeness of Mr. Jenkinson's labours; and this Guide to North Wales, tested by our recollection of the localities we have visited, is as good as any of the preceding volumes. There is an entire absence of the tedious declamatory eulogies of scenery, and vague panegyric of romantic historical traditions, which are met with in the class of Guide-books compiled some twenty years ago. Exactness and minuteness of detail, with regard to all the features of each place, noticing every object, either close by or in the distant views, that would strike the observant eye in a walk or ride along the prescribed road, makes this book a most useful companion. If we take, for example, the walk from Dolgelley by the Foxes' Path to the ascent of Cader Idris, where we once happened to lose our way, Mr. Jenkinson is now ready to give us the most precise directions. "The path," says he, "descends a few feet and crosses a wall and rill. Avoiding a bridge which spans a streamlet and leads to a slate quarry, wind to the left and pass through a gate close by some sheepcotes and the remains of an outbuilding. The open fell is now entered, with rocky hillocks close by on the left. A strip of the sea appears in the direction of Barmouth, and the distant summit of Snowdon is seen. When over a little heath-clad ground, the last wall is passed through at a gate, and a few yards farther a rivulet is crossed, and then a second stream, just where it issues from Llyn Gafr, a small, uninteresting tarn, half covered with weeds. A steep climb has now to be made up a grassy slope to Llyn-y-Gader." We perfectly well remember, a few summers ago, visiting this spot and observing all these details. At that time we had with us Cathrall's "Guide through North Wales," published in 1860, which contains three pages of general description of Cader Idris, with the adjacent heights of Mynydd Moel and Mynydd Gader, the Foxes' Path between them, and Llyn Gwernan below them, on the road from Dolgelley. But all it tells us of the path we then sought is this:—"The ascent from Dolgelley follows the high road to Towyn for two miles, where it reaches Llyn Gwernan, and a course is then taken across the lower part of Mynydd Gader, direct to Llyn Gafr, and from thence to Llyn-y-Gader, above which the track to the summit slopes upwards over a bank of broken rubble." These directions, in the excursion to which we refer, proved quite unavailing, and so much time was lost in getting to the foot of the Foxes' Path, which was only done, after all, through finding the precise course now indicated by Mr. Jenkinson, that it became too late for the ascent of the mountain that day. So much by way of personal testimony; but the merits of his work, in respect to fulness and correctness of information, and clearness of arrangement, will be readily acknowledged. He divides the perambulation of North Wales into eight sections, named from the headquarters of each, Chester, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Snowdon, Dolgelley, Bala, Llangollen, and Aberystwyth, each complete in itself. Brief essays on the history, geology, botany, and mineralogy of North Wales, with a list and interpretation of the Welsh names of places, a catalogue of the mountains, lakes, and tarns, and instructions for angling, form part of the volume. It is furnished with a very good map, on the scale of four miles to the inch, and with an outline railway map, which serves for an index to the Ordnance Survey.

The small books, in flexible but durable binding, likewise published by Mr. Stanford, entitled the *Tourist's Guide* to each county of England, or division of a larger county, deserve not less commendation. Every one of these neat little volumes bears on its cover and titlepage the name of a trustworthy author. *South Devon* is described by Mr. R. N. Worth, who has written guide-books and histories of Plymouth, Devonport, and Falmouth. Its plan is to give, first, a general description; next, a variety of excursions, by railway, from Exeter, Newton Abbot, and Totnes; thirdly, river trips up the Tamar and the Dart; lastly, several road rambles over Dartmoor, also from Plymouth to Dartmouth, to Modbury, Kingsbridge, and other places in the southerly peninsula of "sunny Devon moist with rills." A map, of course, is inserted in this and every other volume. The *Tourist's Guide to Cornwall*, by Mr. Walter H. Tregellas, chief draughtsman of the War Office, also recognised as an archæologist and writer on geography, differs from and somewhat excels the other handbooks of this convenient series. It contains, besides the "Itinerary," concise and distinct reports upon the geology and physical geography, the climate, the people, the history, the ancient language, the local antiquities, the mines, the fisheries, and all the statistics of Cornwall. The name of Tregellas is a sufficient token that the writer is thoroughly familiar with his subject; it is, indeed, a name already known to literary students of Cornish legendary lore. The Itinerary, constituting two thirds of the thin volume, proceeds westward from the Tamar at Saltash to Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, and the Land's End, with a separate trip to the Scilly Isles; after which it returns along the north coast by St. Ives, Camborne, and Redruth, St. Columb, Padstow, Camelford and Tintagel (lingering awhile about the grand cliffs and Castle ruins there), to Bude and Stratton, finishing at Launceston. This is a most interesting tour for one week, and it may be undertaken much later in the autumn than a tour in any other part of England. Even the first week in November, if one's holiday comes so late, will be found very enjoyable in Cornwall, allowing for the shortness of the days. We next take up Stanford's Tourist's Guide to the *North and East Ridings of Yorkshire*, which is compiled by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, following one of the *West Riding*, already published. The noble features of North Yorkshire scenery, the bold hills and dales of its gradual slope from the lofty region of Westmoreland, such as Teesdale, Swaledale, and Uredale, not to mention Wharfedale, in the West Riding, the fine country about Knaresborough, Harrogate, and Ripon, Fountains Abbey and Rievaulx, and other places of interest, are most refreshing to the visitor from town. Mr. Bevan's assistance will be acceptable to many such tourists. Equal merit belongs to the *Guide to Derbyshire*, by Mr. J. Charles Cox, another of Stanford's new series, in which is to be found all needful detail of the towns and villages, the halls and palatial mansions, the rivers, streams, rocks, and tors of that midland county, with its romantic Dovedale, its Peak, its Chatsworth, and Haddon Hall.

But, leaving here the examination of ordinary guide-books, we take occasion to notice a book of more original character, *On Foot Through the Peak*; or, "A Summer Saunter among the Hills and Dales of Derbyshire," by Mr. James Croston (published by John Heywood, Manchester, and by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). It may be read with advantage before or after an excursion to the highland northern part of that county, which is as good as any place in the United Kingdom for one seeking to get rid of those city nuisances called business, society, and entertainment, that wear out our lives in the slavery of civilisation. The attractions of Buxton and Matlock for invalids who would keep in the fashion have long been practically acknowledged; and it has been considered well worth while to see the natural curiosities of the limestone caverns, not only there but in the neighbourhood of Castleton, where they are far more wonderfully revealed. All these objects of interest and a great deal besides will be found amply described in Mr. James Croston's pleasant work; but the account of his sensations at escaping from Manchester to the moorland road beyond Chapel-en-le-Frith, leading by Bowden Edge, Mam Tor, and the Winnats into the heart of the High Peak district, has our most cordial sympathy. We are beginning to dread the picturesque as a sort of Great Exhibition, which means a vulgar fuss and bustle; it is some consolation to hear of quiet walks in the north of Derbyshire.

For the benefit of Londoners who cannot leave home a few days we would suggest that the Home Counties, within an hours' railway journey, afford much delightful rurality; and whichever line be chosen, north or south, east or west, at a distance of twelve or twenty miles from St. Paul's, there is some piece of really beautiful country, to be enjoyed and admired. Hertfordshire on the one hand, West Kent on the other, have such charms as cannot be excelled by anything within a rather long journey. Mr. Standford has provided a corresponding handbook, called *Round About London*, by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, which is just the help required. It comprises "every place of interest within a circuit of twelve miles from the General Post Office, exclusive of those which are within a circle of four miles round Charing-cross;" but the map extends from beyond Watford, in one direction, down to near Shoreham, in the other, and from Epping down to Epsom. The places are alphabetically arranged, not as in a guide-book, along the roads. By dint of extreme conciseness of statement, a large quantity of topographical information is packed into this little pocket volume, and the distances and routes are carefully specified. For deliberate study at home, we must again recommend the excellent *Handbook of the Environs of London*, by Mr. James Thorne, F.S.A., which Mr. Murray published, in two volumes, the year before last. This is a more important work, of greater historical and literary merit, and worth its place on library shelves. Its range is twenty miles round London, but excluding, as in the small book just noticed, all within four miles, as properly belonging to town. The names of places are given alphabetically, and include, of course, a great many more than those described in the abridged work, "Round About London," with much fuller accounts of their history and present condition. We may here say another word, also, for Mr. Louis Jennings's interesting volume, *Field Paths and Green Lanes* (Murray), in which he narrates above twenty agreeable walks, chiefly in Surrey and Sussex, with plenty of lively anecdotes, passages of roadside or tap-room talk with natives or fellow-travellers, and good-natured reflections of his own. It takes more than one day, suppose we say, the Saturday and Sunday, to manage these expeditions over the Downs, into the pleasant Weald of southern England; but you return to your work on Monday morning all the better in health and spirits. Before dismissing the review of these books of home travel, we have to notice the series, in four parts, of *British High Roads, Arranged for the Use of Tourists* (Tinsley Brothers). This is a guide-book specially designed for people who travel, either on foot, on horseback, on a bicycle, or by fancy stage-coaches where they exist, or in a private phaeton, like Titania and her husband, wiht her sister Bell and the Prussian Lieutenant, in Mr. W. Black's delightful story, along the old turnpike roads. We have only seen the first part, which comprises the north and north-eastern routes, to Edinburgh, and to Hull, Whitby, and Scarborough; but it seems well calculated to serve its purpose. Some of the pages contain small maps of sections of the road, showing the places close by the roadside.

Having thus endeavoured to do justice to some of the guide-books for our own country, we now observe that Mr. C. B. Black has just brought out a second edition of one of his very complete and serviceable Continental Guides: that to the *South of France, and Part of Italy and Spain* (A. and C. Black, Edinburgh). He divides France beyond the Loire into an eastern and a western half; and he adds to the eastern half the Genoese Riviera, with Spezia, Lucca, Pisa, and Florence; while to the western half he annexes, beyond the Pyrenees, a run across Castile, from Burgos and Valladolid to Madrid and to Malaga. This seems practicable enough, without going too much out of the way, just as a visit to Milan, Verona, and Venice can easily be joined with a tour in Switzerland and the Tyrol. The volume is well furnished with maps and plans. *Baedeker's* Leipsic Handbooks for English travellers, which should have almost beaten Murray's out of the field, do not require any further general commendation. The one for "Switzerland, and the Adjacent Portions of Italy, Savoy, and the Tyrol," published last year, being the seventh edition, and then modelled anew, is still perfectly available, and it is the best Swiss Guide now extant. There is now, moreover, a *Baedeker's Syria and Palestine*, but this is not the time of year for travels in that direction; and *Baedeker's Handbook for London* will likewise do for next season. An excellent German *Guide to the Upper Engadine*, by M. Caviezel, has been translated into our language, and published by Mr. Stanford. It will be very useful to all those of our countrymen and countrywomen who seek repose and health at St. Moritz or Pontresina, places now in great favour during the summer months. The *Visitor's Guide to Cannes and its Vicinity* (Stanford, publisher), written by F. M. S. at Cannes, may be consulted on the approach of winter. So there is an abundance of literary advisers and instructors upon the important question, "Where shall we go?" and we hope nobody will be very much disappointed.

The widow of Mr. Alex. Moore, late Chief Constructor of the Navy at Devonport, has been granted £300 from the special service and Royal bounty funds in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Moore during a long series of years.

A fire brigade display and fête, in which the Brighton and several other corps took part, was held on Monday at the Swiss Gardens, Shoreham. The Brighton Brigade, who were allowed six minutes in consequence of using a large engine, won the whole of the three local competitions.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount of Lauderdale and Maitland, and Baron of Thirlestane and Boltoun, in the Peerage of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, G.C.B., and Knight of King Charles III. of Spain, Admiral of the Fleet, and late Principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, died on the 31st ult., at Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire. His Lordship was a representative peer and Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland. He was born, Feb. 3, 1803, the son of General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Orpen, of Killowen, and widow of John Travers, Esq., of Fir Grove, in the county of Cork, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his cousin, Anthony, tenth Earl, Admiral R.N., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. The nobleman whose death we record entered the Navy in 1816, attained the rank of Admiral in 1868, and that of Admiral of the Fleet very recently. He commanded H.M.S. Tweed on the coast of Spain during the Civil War 1836-7, for a period of thirty years was on active service in various parts of the globe, and from 1860 to 1863 was in command of the Pacific Squadron. His Lordship married, in 1828, Amelia, third daughter of William Young, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, and leaves an only surviving child, Mary Jane, wife of Lord Brabazon, only son of the present Earl of Meath. The succession consequently devolves on the late Earl's kinsman, Charles Barclay Maitland, Esq., now twelfth Earl of Lauderdale.



MR. GEORGE PAYNE.

George Payne, Esq., late of Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire, D.L., so well known on the turf, died, after a long illness, on the 2nd inst. He was born April 3, 1804, the eldest son of the late George Payne, Esq., of Sulby Hall, by Mary Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth House, Northumberland, and was grandson of René Payne, Esq., an eminent banker, of London, of the firm of Smith, Payne, and Co. Mr. Payne served the office of High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1826.

MR. CLIFFE, OF BELLEVUE.

Anthony Cliffe, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wexford, one of the chief landed gentlemen in that county and High Sheriff in 1823, died on the 27th ult. at Montagu-square, aged seventy-eight. He was last surviving son of Major Anthony Cliffe, of New Ross, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Colonel Joseph Deane, of Terenure, in the county of Dublin, and represented a family that was established in Ireland by John Cliffe, of Westminster, Secretary-at-War of the Army sent by the Parliament to that country in 1649, under the command of Cromwell. He married, June 23, 1821, Isabella Frances, daughter of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, M.P., and by her (who died in 1873) had three sons and six daughters. The eldest of the former, Anthony John Cliffe, Esq., J.P. and D.L., is now of Bellevue.

Arthur White, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., barrister-at-law, on the 22nd ult., aged forty-eight.

The Rev. James Bedingfield, J.P., F.L.S., forty-five years Rector of Bedingfield, Suffolk, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-nine.

Andrew Muskett Blomfield, Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, on the 30th ult., at 3, Verulam-buildings, aged forty-seven.

Richard Kepp, Esq., J.P., on the 30th ult., at Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged eighty-nine.

Captain Francis Kellett Hawkins, son of late Major-General Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Army, on the 25th ult., aged forty-five.

Mr. C. H. Frewen, of Cold Overton Hall, Leicestershire, formerly M.P. for East Sussex, at the age of sixty-five.

Edward John Gayer, Surgeon-Major, Indian Army, and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, on the 26th ult., at Calcutta, aged forty-four.

The Rev. William Gill, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, South Pacific, and nearly twelve years minister of Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, on the 14th ult., aged sixty-five.

Henrietta Weeks, Mrs. Wright, widow of the Rev. T. B. Wright, Vicar of Wraugh, Lincolnshire, and sister of the great Arctic navigator, Sir John Franklin and of Sir Willingham Franklin, Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, on the 21st ult., at Wraugh vicarage.

Lieutenant-General Richard King Clavell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 1st inst., at Gosport, aged fifty-eight. On several occasions his name was honourably mentioned in despatches. He had received the medal, with clasps, for his services in the Black Sea; the fifth class of the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. For some years he was Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth.

The Hon. William Powell Powell-Rodney, J.P. and D.L., on the 27th ult., at Llanvihangel Court, Monmouthshire, aged eighty-four. He was the eighth and youngest son of George, second Lord Rodney (son of the great naval commander), by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and was brother of the third, fourth, and fifth Lord Rodney. He served as High Sheriff in the county of Monmouth in 1860.

Jane, relict of the Rev. Cecil Crampton, Rector of Killucan, in the county of Westmeath, at Kingstown, Dublin, on Aug. 31, aged ninety-one. Mrs. Crampton was fifth daughter of Sir George Ribton, Bart., of Woodbrook, in the county of Dublin. Her brother Sir John (who predeceased her in 1877) served throughout the Peninsular War, in the Rifle Brigade, and was four times wounded. Three of her sisters were married—Louisa, first to Robert Carton, and secondly to Robert Reid, Esqrs.; Georgina, to John Ferguson, Esq., heir to his cousin, Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart.; and Sophia, to the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Gore, son of Arthur, Earl of Arran. The Rev. Cecil Crampton (a first cousin of Sir Philip, Bart., Surgeon-General to her Majesty in Ireland) was a brother of the late Right Hon. Judge Crampton, and grandson of the Rev. John Crampton, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Charlotte, his wife, daughter of F. Twisleton, Esq., of Broughton Castle, Oxon; her nephew, Thomas Twisleton, having succeeded to the Barony of Saye and Sele through the female line in 1781.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F O N H (Liverpool).—We read your letter with great interest and shall be glad to aid you in your efforts in problem composition. You shall have a report on those submitted next week.

G R T (Highgate).—The diagram must be incorrect, inasmuch as both Kings are in check. The key-move to the solution of the Indian Problem is 1. B to Q 8 sq.

X Y Z.—It may be taken as a general rule that the use of one piece, no matter what its power may be, is better art in the construction of a chess problem than two or more pieces or Pawns. Your proposed emendation would not improve No. 1801.

F W (Bedford).—You are very wide of the mark as regards both Nos. 1799 and 1800.

J S W (Paul's-alley).—(1). At the commencement of a game each player should have a white square at the right-hand corner of the board. (2). In the "Staunton" chessmen the King is the large r piece. There may be other fashions.

T F H (Slabb's Hotel).—All correct solutions are acknowledged, but in the mass of correspondence received for this department we cannot recollect individual names. Your proposed solution of No. 1801 will not hold water.

Dr W (Clay-cross).—We have acknowledged your first card, which correctly described Problem No. 1801. Where is the mate if, in reply to 1. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) Black plays 1. K to Q 5th? You do not mean 2. B to Kt sq, leaving the Kt *en prise?*

C E M (Kennington).—Your examination of No. 1800 must have been superficial. See the solution below.

East Marden.—It is not to say "often," it is invariably so; but it is equally true that first-rate players are second-rate problem composers. To excel in either requires leisure as well as aptitude, and the two essentials are rarely found together in this age.

Œdipus.—Thanks. We have forwarded your card to the author of 1799.

J Wills (St. John, N.B.).—Altogether mistaken. Look again at No. 1797.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1799 received from E P Griffin and W Warren.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1800 received from Thorpe, Deansgate, (2)Ilipus, Emile Frau, C G Ellison, Belvedere, Tonks, Franklin Institute, M and G M F W, W Warren, An Old Hand, and A Seaside Party.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1801 received from J de Honstern, P le Page, W J Wilson, G H V, E H H V, H Ree, C G Ellison, Okehampton, T B Judson, Owlet, jun., Boroughbridge (Shepherd's-lane), C E Marr, Barrown Edges, A R, Deangate, East Marden, Dr F St, C Govett, T F F A Wood, E P Vallimey, N Bumbelow, W S B, Pretextat, C Meyer, M and G M B W, Woodfield, J Hunter, Orpington, B Fischer, Rev T Smith, E L G, Thorpe, L Sharswood, T Edgar, C S Cole, N Brock, Leonora and Leon, Amphitrion, D Leslie, E Worsley, M M Thayer, L of Truro, S H (Leeds), H Brewster, P Hampton, C Barragh, F W S, J S Wantone, R Roughead, Black Knight, J W Govett, T Greenbank, E Lewis, S Adams, Triton, C Johnson, Dorothy, W Lee, E Worsley, W Franklin, M Meredith, C J G, S J E, R Ingersoll, Joseph B, W Warren, and An Old Hand.

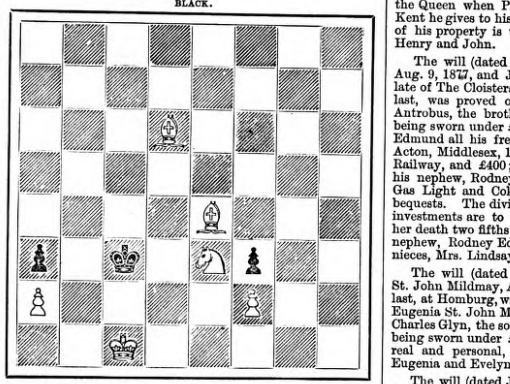
Solution of Problem No. 1800.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 7th (dis ch)	P to Q B 4th (dis ch)
2. B to B 4th (dis ch)	B to Q 6th (dis ch)
3. Kt to K Kt 7th (dis ch)	

PROBLEM No. 1803.

By A. Wladimiroff, Berlin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between Messrs. Fisher and Macdonnell.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	he will secure a strong attack while the adversary is pursuing "the exchange."	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. B takes R	Kt to B 5th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	13. Q to Q 2nd	R takes B
5. Kt takes Kt	Q to B 3rd	14. Castles Q R	
6. P to K B 3rd		Of course he cannot take the Kt with Queen, because of 14. Q to B 7th (ch) and 15. B to K 8th	
The best move here is 6. Q to K B 3rd.		14.	Q to K 4th
6.	Q P takes Kt	15. P to R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
7. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd	16. Kt to Kt sq	B to B 5th
8. B to Q 3rd		17. Q to B 3rd	R takes B
Somewhat accommodating, we are inclined to think, as it affords Black the opportunity of castling and bringing the Q R into play at once.		17. B to Q 4th seems also strong, but the move in the text suffices.	
8.	Castles	18 P takes R	Kt to K 4th (ch)
9. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	19. K to B 2nd	Kt takes Q
10. P to K R 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	20. P takes Kt	B to R 7th
The purport of White's last move was obvious enough, but Black perceives that		21. P to Q 4th	B takes Kt (ch)
	and White resigned.	22. K takes B	Q to K 3rd,

CHESS IN HUNGARY.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Buda-Pesth for the following amusing Games played at the chess club in that city between Herren Bebe and A. Stern.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Herr B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Herr B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. P takes Kt	P takes B
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	11. P to Q 5th	Q takes P (B 6th)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	12. P takes Kt	Q takes R
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	13. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	14. B takes B (ch)	P takes R
This is not a good defence after the Bishop has been played to the Bishop's file on the fifth move.		If he had played 14. K to B sq, White could continue with 15. Q to Q 7th, winning easily, although not so quickly.	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to B sq
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	16. B to B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
		17. Q takes P.	Checkmate.

Another Game between the same players.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Herr B.)	WHITE (Herr T.)	BLACK (Herr B.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 6th	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. P takes B	Q to R 5th
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. K to R sq	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt (from K 4th)
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)		to Q 6th
7. B to Q 2nd	B takes B (ch)	The correct style. Intending to play 18. Q to R 4th, when White would find it impossible to avoid both the mates with which he would then be threatened.	
8. Q Kt takes B	P to Q 4th		
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P	18 P to Q 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10 Castles	Castles	19 R takes P	
11. Kt to K 4th		Evidently overlooking the object of Black's seventeenth move.	
11. Q to Kt 3rd secures an even game, which more than can be said of the move in the text.		19.	Q to R 6th, and wins.
11	B to Kt 5th		
12 R to Q B sq	Kt to B 5th		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

In the international match by correspondence between England and America, now in progress, the score stands as follows:—England: Messrs. Brewer, Copping, Monck, Nash, E Palmer, J. T. Palmer, R H. Phillip, one game each, and J. Parker two games: total, nine. On the side of America the score is six games, being one each to the following players: Messrs. Atkinson, Davis, Freek, Foster, Olcutt, and D. C. Rogers. It is expected that the match, the play in which has extended over the past two years, will be brought to a conclusion in the course of the next three months.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1876), with a codicil (dated Feb. 7, 1877) of the Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, Baroness Dalling and Bulwer, late of Flemings Hotel, Clarges-street, who died on the 2nd ult. at Woodville, near Dover, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley and Lord Eustace Brownlow Henry Gascoyne Cecil, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths to Arthur Wellesley and to her nephew Gerald Wellesley £5000 each; between the five daughters of her late brother, William Henry George Wellesley, £3000; and legacies and bequests of jewellery to many relatives and friends. The residue of her estate she gives to the said Lord Eustace Cecil.

The will (dated June 25, 1872) with a codicil (dated Oct. 11, 1875) of Admiral Sir George Back, late of No. 109, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on June 23 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Henry Back and the Rev. John Back, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Charles Back, £5000; and legacies to nephews and nieces and other relatives, friends, and servants; £100 each to the Royal Naval School, New Cross, the Royal Naval Female School, Twickenham, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Institution, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; he gives £200, in addition, to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to be invested, and the income applied in providing a dinner annually for the crew of the Ramsgate life-boat; £100 to the Rector of the parish in which he shall be living and whose church he shall be in the habit of attending, to be distributed by him among the poor of the said parish; £600 to the Royal Geographical Society, the income to be paid annually to such scientific geographer or discoverer as the president and council of the society shall determine; he also leaves to the said society his portrait in oil by Brockendon. The plate presented to the deceased by the subscribers to the Arctic Land Discovery Fund, his case of medals, his Arctic medal, and the compass and small case of instruments presented to him by her Majesty the Queen when Princess Victoria and the late Duchess of Kent he gives to his nephew, the Rev. Henry Back. The residue of his property is to be divided between his said nephews, Henry and John.

The will (dated March 26, 1877) with two codicils (dated Aug. 9, 1877, and June 22, 1878) of the Rev. John Antrobus, late of The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Edmund Antrobus, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his brother Edmund all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property at Acton, Middlesex, 1000 shares in the London and Blackwall Railway, and £400; to his cousin, William Rudd, £1050; to his nephew, Rodney Edward Munday, certain shares in the Gas Light and Coke Company; and there are some other bequests. The dividends and interest of the remainder of his investments are to be paid to his sister Charlotte for life; at her death two fifths of such investments are to go to his said nephew, Rodney Edward Munday, and one fifth each to his nieces, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Munday, and Mrs. Johnstone.

The will (dated Jan. 6, 1878) of the Ven. Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay, Archdeacon of Essex, who died on July 14 last, at Homburg, was proved on the 17th ult. by Miss Caroline Eugenia St. John Mildmay, the daughter, and the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. All and everything he possesses, real and personal, he gives to his two daughters, Caroline Eugenia and Evelyn Mary.

The will (dated June 24, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 1 following) of Mrs. Lucy de Sainte Croix, late of Firbank, Guildford, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Sir Philip Rose, Bart., and Philip Frederick Rose, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. After giving some legacies, the testatrix leaves the remainder of her property to her friend Lady Margaret Rose.

The will (dated June 4, 1867) of Mr. Thomas Percival, late of Stibbington, Huntingdonshire, and of White's Club, St. James's, who died on July 12 last, was proved on the 22nd inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Percival, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £18,000.

The Very Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, Dean of Cashel, has been elected Bishop of Ossory in the room of Dr. Samuel Gregg, who resigned the bishopric on his election to the see of Cork. The Archbishop of Dublin presided at the election, which was held at St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny.

Mrs. Girling, the head of the Shaker community in Hampshire, appeared before the Lymington district magistrates last Saturday on the adjourned summons for obstructing the highway at Hordle. The police reported that there was now no obstruction, the goods having been removed to one side of the road. The magistrates allowed a fortnight longer for the road to be cleared.

The delegates attending the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Sheffield on Thursday week visited the Cyclops Works, where they saw an armour-plate rolled, and other processes of manufacture. They afterwards went to the cutlery establishment of Messrs. Rodgers. In the afternoon they were entertained at luncheon by the Cutlers' Company. Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., and Mr. Barran, M.P., were among the speakers. In the evening the delegates were entertained by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, followed by a ball.—The meeting was brought to a close next day. There was an excursion to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire; and the delegates were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. S. Lloyd, M.P., in reply to the toast of "The Associated Chambers," spoke of the meeting as having been most successful, and said he hoped for good results from the resolutions that had been passed.

A correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Welsh, the Minister of the United States, and the Marquis of Salisbury respecting the prisoner Condon, now undergoing sentence of penal servitude, has been published. Mr. Welsh says the belief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who had served most honourably in the American War, was the victim of circumstances in his wrongdoing, and that, having been eleven years in prison, he has learned wisdom, and may well be restored to his family in the United States. The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, says that her Majesty's Government have been strongly moved to look upon this application in the most favourable light, finding that it is one to which the President and Congress of the United States attach great importance, and are glad to be able to think that the time has arrived when the clemency of the Crown may be exercised. The remainder of the sentence on Condon is accordingly remitted, and also of that passed upon Melody, who was convicted for the same offence.

CYPRUS.—Officers and others proceeding to Cyprus will effect an immense saving by supplying themselves from Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'S. Their experience in supplying Officers of the Military, Naval, and Civil Service on Foreign Stations enables them to execute their orders with economy and dispatch. Packed in extra strong cases by experienced packers. Price-List of every requisite post-free. The "Daily News" says:—"Advice from Cyprus state that every thing is enormously dear there."—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing the house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer SPECIAL ADVANTAGES to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAINTINGS, OLEOS, CHROMOS, PHOTOS, and ENGRAVINGS.—A choice assortment, in handsome frames. The paintings are by well-known artists, and the name guaranteed. Also, a large assortment of Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Antique Furniture, and artistic furnishing items. A Catalogue of Art Department post-free.
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OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 22ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Airer, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 6½ guineas, complete. Some new and elegant designs at 15, 18, and 21 guineas. Large and handsomely decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 28, 30, 50, and 75 guineas; also in black and gold, 50 guineas upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAPERHANGINGS.—OETZMANN and CO.—PAPERHANGINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. A great reduction in price. All the new patterns are now on view at the Show-Rooms.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.—OETZMANN and CO. are introducing a variety of Elegant Persian and Indian Designs in Rugs and Mats, to meet the requirement for Artistic Furnishing, at moderate cost. Large Rugs (excellent copies of real Persian and Indian) from 10s. each. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

ELEGANT TAPESTRY CRETONNE CURTAINS, in various choice designs, adapted for Drawing-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Parlours, Bed-Rooms, &c., lined throughout with the new Cretonne Lining, and bound all round with best Silk Paris Lace, or Cretonne Binding, 3 yards long by 50 inches wide, 10s. 6d. per pair; ditto, 45 inches wide, 12s.; ditto, 2½ yards long by 45 inches wide, 12s. 6d. per pair. Also every description of materials used for Curtains. One of the largest and best Assortments in London to select from.
OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent post-free on application.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hamsteadroad (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA.
202, 203, 204, OXFORD-STREET;
30, 31, 32, ORCHARD-STREET, LONDON, W.
Messrs. Mortlock beg to state that although the exterior of their premises is not palatial the rooms are the largest and most convenient in London. They are thirty in number, and a day may be spent in examining the various productions. All goods are marked in plain figures with 15 per cent for cash on or before delivery. The public are respectfully solicited to walk through the rooms and compare the prices and character of the designs with any of the smaller or more recently established houses.
JOHN MORTLOCK and CO.,
Oxford-street and Orchard-street, W.

LADIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL should see the "OSBORNE" DRESS-CASE, very light and handsome, with capable bonnet compartments. Price 10s. 6d.—HARRON, Manufacturer, 261, High Holborn (five doors west from Inns of Court Hotel). Illustrated List free.

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price). Trichord Drawing-Room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Drawing of this beautiful Piano sent post-free on application.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

BROADWOOD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, fullest compass of Seven Octaves. Two beautiful instruments, of rich and full tone, in the choicest Italian walnut-wood, nearly new. To be SOLD at unusually low prices. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Packed free. Illustrated Book of Designs gratis and post-free in the
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant Pianos, with ormolu embellishments, repetition action, and every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the Three-Years' System, at 1 guinea per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

"THE WORLD has been endowed with with one of the greatest blessings in the manufacture of Macniven and Cameron's excellent pens."—Reading Herald.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—Standard.
Just out, the HINDOO PEN, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Patentees: MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh (established 1770), Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices.
Sample Box, assorted of all the kinds, 1s. 1d. by post.
Just out, No. 2 WAVERLEY PEN, Large Size.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK.—Some Chemists and Stationers, for extra profit, deceive you. Genuine Label, "Prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond."—Works, 75, Southgate-road, London. No heating required.

JUDSON'S DYES.—6d. each, of Chemists. Curtains, Tablecovers, Mantles, Scarves, Jackets dyed in ten minutes in a pail of hot water.
Judson's Dyes—Crimson, Green, and Twenty-four Colours.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.
A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—
(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with all assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.
FOR A FAMILY MOURNING,
and also Mourning for Servants,
Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by the Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency.
(either French, German, or English).
Observe the only one Address—
PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

THE NEW CRAPE.
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape,
FOR WIDOWS AND FAMILIES.
Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.
It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.
THE GORDIAN CRAPE
is a Specialité, only to be obtained at
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.
The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262.
Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.
BLACK DRESS SATINS, all pure Silk, at 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 9d., made by Messrs. Bonnets.
The DUCHESSE SATIN, at 12s. 9d. (26 inches wide), a magnificent quality, for richness and for durability cannot be surpassed.
BLACK SATINS, for Trimming purposes, at 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap,
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at .. 5s. 6d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Tapissier et Cie, at .. 5s. 3d.
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Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.
CHINA WASHING SILKS, 21s. the Piece of 20 yards.
PETER ROBINSON is a Wholesale as well as a Retail Dealer in Black Silks.
As he buys direct from the Manufacturer, all intermediate profits are saved.
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THE COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET,
COSTUMES IN BLACK SILK, Exquisitely fashioned, at 4½, 5½, 7½, 9½, and 10½ guineas.
COSTUMES IN BLACK SATIN, the Purest and Richest Qualities, at 10½ guineas.
COSTUMES FOR YOUNG LADIES, in pretty Checked and Striped Silks, at 5½ guineas.
COSTUMES FOR DINNER AND EVENING DRESS, in Grenadine, trimmed Satin and Silk, a large variety, from 3½ to 7½ guineas.
COSTUMES IN BLACK BRUSSELS NET, at 29s. 6d.
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COSTUMES IN WHITE CAMBRIC FOR MORNING DRESS at 15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIAL (New Summer Fabrics), at 2 guineas, and up to 7 guineas.
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FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS,
33 inches long .. .. 9½ guineas.
36 inches long .. .. 11½ guineas.
39 inches long .. .. 13 guineas.
New and Perfect Shapes,
and of the most enduring qualities.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.
The "Morning Post" of Aug. 15, 1878, says:—
Probably in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of articles of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of
THE LOUIS VELVETEEN
has been received in that city. This BEAUTIFUL FABRIC,
which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons Silk Velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe PARISIAN critics, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other Velveteens, amongst which may be specially mentioned that it neither changes colour, fades, crockles, nor spots with rain, one and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the
FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK,
and made in various qualities and thicknesses suitable for either Millinery, Dressmaking, or Trimming purposes. With so many good points to recommend it, it is not surprising that the LOUIS VELVETEEN should have become very fashionable, a fact which has rendered it necessary to stamp it on the reverse side every seven yards with a Trade Mark representing a Griffin's Head, and the motto, "Nos aspera juvant."
THE LOUIS VELVETEEN IS NOT DEARER THAN INFERIOR DYES AND MAKES.
BE CAREFUL TO SEE THE VELVETEEN BEARS THIS TRADE MARK.
Agents for Wholesale only—
J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling-street, London;
WM. FIFE, 62, Dissot-street, Glasgow;
JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Nicklow-street, Dublin.

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COURTS.
EGERTON BURNETT'S
WELLINGTON SERGES,
AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.
EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "these admirable serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.
Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN-BOOKS sent free by post and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.
A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSES,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL,
ESPECIALLY TO CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND EUROPEANS GENERALLY, who are visiting or residing in
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES.
As a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground work of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints, or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, use
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
(PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT).
THE TOPIC OF TO-DAY.
THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.
INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

JEOPARDY OF LIFE.—GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.
After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been stronger—I contracted, from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly an accumulity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of WARDING OFF FEVERS and MALARIOUS DISEASES, but as a REMEDY FOR AND PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS of EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health were UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the COMMENCEMENT of ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.
J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.
HOW IMPORTANT IT IS to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders or ship Captains, or Europeans generally who are visiting or residing in any hot or Foreign Climate. Whenever there is contemplated, unhealthy to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand, that will always answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The Pilot can steer and direct so as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is—I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises as untimely death? It is not exaggeration, but simple fact, when I state that my little pecuniary benefit I may derive from the sale of this preparation is absolutely nothing as compared with the immense benefit by those who use it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
is particularly valuable. No traveller should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of Fever, Blood Poisoning, &c., are Prevented and Cured. It is, in truth, a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. Its effect is powerful, whilst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is most striking.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers, skin diseases, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful consideration of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. Eno.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—IMPORTANT to ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every kind of climate, and have decided it is the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."

A BLESSING IN EVERY HOUSE.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it. The little food I could take caused me much pain and distress. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. Now no one in our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient exercise of the exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagnes, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

WILLS' "There is no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE CASTLES.'"—Vide "The Virginians."
"THREE CASTLES."
Sold only in Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

PALOMINO. A Pure Spanish SHERRY of dry character, produced from the finest grape in the Xeres district. Recommended with complete confidence. 30s. per dozen, railway carriage paid. Sole Importers, HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1820.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a light, pleasant drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per Dozen. Quarts; 4s., Pints. Bottles 2s. and Cases 1s. per Dozen until returned. Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.
ELLIS'S PURE AERATED RUTHIN WATERS.
ELLIS'S RUTHIN SPRINGS. "Absolutely Pure."—See analyses, sent free on application.
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, and also Water without Alkali.
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—For Gout, Lithia Water, and Lithia and Potass Water.
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. Corks branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin." Every label bears Trade Mark
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Sold everywhere. Wholesale, R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents, W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½lb. and ¼lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, Prepare

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
The most digestible; contains the Highest Amount of Nourishment, In the most convenient form.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Malted on Liebig's principle, is Sweet and Wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Bedrotot Sugar.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2046.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: BRINGING THE DEAD ON SHORE AT WOOLWICH PIER.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Thickhollins Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Edward Hildred Carlile, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 51, Bedford-square, the wife of Borlase Hill Adams, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Highgate, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fry, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 8, Hereford-gardens, Lady Gilford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. Nicholas' Church, Blundellsands, by the Rev. B. S. Darbyshire, M.A., Incumbent, John Bromfield Williams, of Gateshead, Grassendale, Liverpool, to Tamzen, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Barr, of Liverpool.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Mountain Ash, the Rev. J. W. Wynne Jones, Vicar of Aberdare, and son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Bangor, to the Hon. Jessie F. Bruce, daughter of Lord Aberdare.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Henry C. Dugdale, Rifle Brigade, of Bordesley Park, Worcestershire, to Edith Cicilia, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., Mary, wife of John Molesworth, of Town House, Littleborough, Lancashire, aged 51.

On the 1st inst., at The Firs, Esher, John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, only son of General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B., aged 57.

On the 3rd inst., at Agra, N.W.P., Charles Currie, B.C.S., fourth son of the late Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., aged 49.

On the 8th ult., at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Alice Owen, wife of George B. Christian, and daughter of the late John Owen Smith.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings v.; 2 Cor. vii. 2. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings vi to 24 or viii.; Mark xii. 35 to xiii. 14. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Evans; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Barbadoes; 7 p.m., Rev. J. J. Hannah, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Brighton. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Edwin Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Rev. Stopford Brooke. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Chaplain to the Bishop of London; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Bicester and Exmouth Athletic Sports. Iron and Steel Institute, meeting at Paris (three days): introductory address by Dr. C. William Siemens, president.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Lichfield Races.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872. Long Sutton Agricultural Society Annual Show. Staffordshire Agricultural Society Show, Leek (two days). Worcester Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Moon's last quarter, 6.30 p.m. Farnworth Agricultural Society Show (near Warrington). Barnard Castle Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Show. Races: Hampton, Manchester.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Thames Yacht Club. Alexandra Park Races.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

St. Matthew, evangelist and apostle. Prince Ernest Augustus of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, born, 1845. Yachting: Thames Sailing Club, Junior Thames Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in miles at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
September 4	30·076	61·5	55·1	·80	7	71·1	50·3	SW. E.	199	0·010
5	29·963	63·9	61·2	·92	8	71·5	58·9	E. SSW.	85	0·000
6	30·089	61·1	56·5	·86	6	71·8	56·3	SSW. WSW. W.	114	0·000
7	30·093	61·6	56·7	·85	7	71·5	49·9	W. SW. WSW.	59	0·000
8	29·934	60·6	56·8	·88	—	67·6	55·9	WSW. NW. NNW.	67	0·235
9	30·032	60·5	54·9	·82	10	68·9	53·6	NNW. W.	121	0·000
10	30·195	58·1	50·6*	·77	4	67·5	50·9	NW. N. NNE.	101	0·010*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·134	29·961	30·098	30·118	30·000	30·023	30·199
Temperature of Air	64·6°	65·7°	69·4°	64·9°	61·7°	61·9°	59·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	61·4°	63·7°	58·3°	60·3°	60·1°	58·8°	54·8°
Direction of Wind	sw.	E.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 45	5	5 13	5 30	5 50	6 13	6 38	7 10	7 45	8 3

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
INAUGURATION OF THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.
IMPORTANT CHANGES. ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.
Tickets and places for the opening night of the Fourteenth Year can be obtained at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Daily, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m. No charge for booking.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR of the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' SEASON at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.
New and Special Attractions for the Inaugural Night.
Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, without extra charge.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give their
SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE
ST. JAMES'S HALL,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE LONGEST AND THE MOST EXTRAORDINARILY SUCCESSFUL SEASON UPON RECORD has been attained by the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Despite the exceptionally lengthened runs which have been obtained for one or two successful dramatic entertainments in London within the past few years, all must pale before the
MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT
gained by the management of the world-famed company of artistes, who have given no less than
SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES
without the break of a lawful night.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

On Monday last the newly-elected German Parliament was opened at Berlin, in the White Hall of the Royal Palace. The Speech from the Throne was read by Count Stolberg to about one hundred and fifty members, who cheered with enthusiasm, at both the beginning and the end of the ceremony, the name of the Emperor. There is no lack of the sentiment of loyalty in the Federation. To pay something approaching to reverential homage to his Imperial Majesty is a welcome task to the immense majority of his subjects. In political affairs, however, and especially in those comprising their domestic interests, Germans are governed, and they know it, by the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. The same allegiance is not felt to be due to him, nor is it paid. The Speech from the Throne was an embodiment of his internal policy, revealing his ideas, declaring his purpose, and making demands, not, indeed, in his own name, but under cover of that of his Imperial Master; the chief, we may almost say the exclusive, object of the Emperor's speech was to enforce upon the Parliament a policy of repression, substantially identical with that for the rejection of which the last Parliament was dissolved. The Constituent Bodies, however, declined at the General Election to endorse the proposals repudiated by their representatives, and it remains a question whether, without allying with himself the Ultramontane Party, to which, on that supposition, he would be compelled to make very serious concessions, Prince Bismarck will be able to carry through his legislative designs.

In the Speech from the Throne the attempted assassinations of the Emperor are placed in the fore front. This is natural enough, and cannot, perhaps, be fairly described as a logical, or even a rhetorical, artifice. But the fact, no doubt, greatly aided Prince Bismarck's purpose. In presence of the double attempt to take the life of the Emperor, so nearly successful in the last instance, and of the political inconveniences to which it had given rise, there was an obvious opening for rallying the personal loyalty of the members present, in support of that policy of Administrative repression which the preceding Parliament had refused to sanction. Nor was the opportunity missed. "The Federal Governments," it is urged in the Imperial Speech, "are of opinion now, as in the past, that extraordinary measures are required to prevent a further extension of the already widespread evil, and pave the way for its gradual extinction." The "widespread evil" referred to is "the prevalence, not to say increase, of Socialistic doctrines, the pernicious agitation of which threatens the foundations of the life of the State and all culture." The Government presided over by the Chancellor is not to be diverted from its purpose by what occurred before the dissolution of Parliament, nor by what happened since. It still adheres to its first anti-Socialist Bill, and with little modification it intends, if possible, to push that Bill through the Reichstag. This constitutes the sum and substance of the Speech from the Throne. The will of Prince Bismarck, concentrated into a brief succession of vivid phrases, and expressive of a "no-surrender" policy on the part of the Chancellor, intimates to Germany and to Europe his determination to put his foot upon Socialism in every part of the Empire, and to claim for this purpose, and doubtless (if he gets them) to use with his accustomed vigour, powers so despotic that, save in case of the last necessity, no ruler over an intelligent people ought to be allowed to possess. In fact, Prince Bismarck seems intent to employ the whole machinery of the State in trampling under foot, and thereby checking and ultimately extinguishing, all agitation in Germany of what is commonly regarded as a pestilent anti-social theory.

The Chancellor's enterprise does not bear upon its surface, at least to any enlightened student of history, a promise of success. Whence has arisen this Socialism which plagues most of the Continental States? The sentiment, or doctrine, or theory, is not one that would spontaneously commend itself to human reason. It smacks rather of desperation than of benevolent aspiration. It resembles an *ignis fatuus* over a pool of corruption. It is the protest of man against the tyranny which outlies his patience. It is a foul weed which grows only in soils specially favourable to its nurture. One would think that the readiest way to get rid of it would be, not to pull up "the tares with the wheat," but to ascertain and counteract the causes which give life to them. Here, in Great Britain, for example, the doctrine of Socialism does not take root. It need not be repressed by law; it is sufficiently repressed by opinion. Persecution, or prosecution, might infuse into it an unnatural vitality. Let alone, it very soon dies away. But, then, in the British Empire there is not the same overwhelming pressure of military and administrative machinery as there is in Germany, and it is a problem asking to be patiently worked out how far Socialism on the Continent results from the immense armaments, which burden and tend to paralyse individual energy among the people.

It ought not at this time of day to be a matter of political speculation whether ideas can be effectually put down by force. The worst of theories will be comparatively popularised by repressive legislation. You may cut off all known means of intercommunication between mind and mind; but there will always remain unknown facilities, or, at all events, invisible and intangible, by which sentiment may diffuse itself amongst men. There is only one instrument by which opinion can be regulated, and that instrument is counter-opinion. Look, for example, at the present state of France. The Duc de Broglie and the Bonapartists together, who undertook to initiate "moral order" by political authority, have only succeeded in spreading everywhere, or confirming where they previously existed, Republican principles. In this country, we have gone through a sufficiently long and significant experience to convince most of us that the repression of even the worst order of ideas by the application of law is utterly impracticable. Not only does it not secure the end at which it aims, but, even if it could secure it, the process would be too costly to admit of its being resorted to. If repression of mischievous opinions could be fully effected by forcible means it would destroy much of the manliness of the nation subjected to the experiment. Over government always deteriorates the moral tone of the peoples to whom it is applied. Prince Bismarck, we fear, is entering upon a crusade which will far more than task his strength, however irresistible he may seem to feel it. It does not follow that because his foreign policy—a policy which he himself described as one "of iron and blood"—has hitherto been successful that the domestic affairs of the Empire can be managed upon the same principle. He will soon have enough upon his hands to test his will and his sagacity to the very utmost; for, after all, he needs to be taught that the fixed laws of human nature cannot be set aside—permanently, at any rate—by the most relentless determination which passionate authority can bring to bear upon them.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, on Saturday last went to Craig Daighu, on which a cairn has been erected to commemorate the recent purchase by her Majesty of the Ballochbuie Forest. Prince Leopold drove to the Linn of Dee with Sir William Jenner and the Hon. Alexander Yorke. The Rev. Dr. Donald M'Leod dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod. Dr. M'Leod dined with the Royal family.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and visited Castletown, Loch Callater, and other places around the neighbourhood. Her Majesty has also paid a visit to Mrs. Campbell, at the Manse.

Prince Christian Victor has lunched with the Queen, and Mr. John Athole Farquharson has dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross has generally joined the Royal dinner circle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the funeral of Mr. George Payne at Kensal-green Cemetery yesterday week. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Ella, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince, accompanied by the King of Denmark and Prince William of Glücksburg, took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Charing-cross station on their departure from England. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, went to the Princess's Theatre in the evening. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Dartmouth, to resume their studies on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their Majesties and Princess Thyra of Denmark, went to the Haymarket Theatre in the evening. The Prince left Marlborough House on Monday, on a visit to Mr. Christopher Sykes, at Brantingham Thorpe, Brough, during the Doncaster races. The Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left en route for Rumpenheim. The Prince and Princess have consented to open the new buildings of the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, just erected as a memorial of gratitude for the restoration to health of his Royal Highness.

Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Captain Stephenson as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Denmark, with Princess Thyra and Prince William of Glücksburg, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, left Marlborough House on Monday for Rumpenheim, the residence of the Landgrave of Hesse, en route for Copenhagen. Their Majesties were received at Charing-cross station by Colonel Byng, attending on behalf of the Queen; the Danish Minister, and Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn. The special train was under the control of Mr. John Shaw, and proceeded to the Admiralty Pier, Dover, whence the Royal party embarked on board the special boat, Maid of Kent, Captain Dane, and crossed to Calais, travelling thence by the Northern Railway to Brussels, where they arrived at half-past six on Tuesday morning, and were received by the King and Queen of the Belgians at the station. The Royal travellers left in the evening for Cologne, and passed the night at the Hôtel du Nord, proceeding on Wednesday, viâ Frankfort, to Rumpenheim.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and the Princesses of Hesse left Buckingham Palace yesterday week for Antwerp. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Colonel Du Plat, left the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway by special train, and embarked at Gravesend on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain F. T. Thomson, R.N. Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, was present at their embarkation.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Queenborough on Saturday last, in the steam-ship Princess Marie, from Flushing. They travelled by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to London, and proceeded to Kensington Palace. The Princess and the Marquis passed three days last week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Coburg. During their stay they went, with the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Opera at Coburg. The Princess and the Marquis paid visits to their various Royal relatives in town, and left on Monday evening by the Midland Railway for Scotland on a visit to the Queen previous to their departure for Canada.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold have been constituted honorary members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the nomination of the Grand Master Mason, Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.

The Duke of Cambridge has left Kissingen for Basle, travelling through Switzerland to Paris on his return to town.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Rumpenheim.

Prince and Princess Lynar have left town for Spa.

Prince Doria de Pamphili has arrived at the Bristol Hotel from Norway.

Prince and Princess Rospigliosi have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Longshaw Lodge, Derbyshire, from Cowes.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, was married to Miss May Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone, on the 5th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Shortlands, Kent. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Stapleton, M.A., Rector of Mereworth, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Walker, M.A., Rector of Averham-cum-Kelham, uncle of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Henry Gladstone, was dressed in white satin duchesse, trimmed with d'Alençon orange-blossom and white heather, with ruffles of the same lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Annie, Helen, and Fanny Gladstone, Miss Richmond Jones, and Miss Maud Walker (cousins of the bride), the Hon. Miss Boscawen, Miss Stapleton, Miss Nellie Lennard, and Miss Drummond. They were attired in pale blue cashmere princesse dresses, slashed with moss-coloured satin, the dresses being artistically embroidered with pale yellow china asters by the ladies of the Decorative Work Society of George-street, Portman-square; beefeater hats of moss-coloured satin, and pale blue feathers. Each wore a silver serpent bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Palmer, Scots Guards, was Sir Francis's best man. After breakfast at Langley Farm, Beckenham, Sir Francis and his bride left for Dover, on their way to Paris for their wedding tour.

The marriage of Major Henry Charles G. Dugdale, Rifle Brigade, of Bordesley Park, Worcester, fourth son of the late Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale Hall and Blyth Hall, in the county of Warwick, and Miss Edith Montgomery, second daughter of Mr. Hugh and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, in the county of Down, was celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 5th inst. The bridesmaids were Miss Montgomery and Miss Evelyn Montgomery, Miss Florentia Herbert, Miss Bertha Turner, Miss Hussey, and Miss Peel. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream-white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms, and a wreath of orange-blossoms and lace veil. Her jewels were diamond earrings and pearl necklace. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink cashmere, trimmed with pink satin and cream lace, pink hat, trimmed with cream lace, cream feathers and flowers. Major W. H. Deedes, Rifle Brigade, was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. George Herbert Dean of Hereford, uncle, and the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Parker, Rector of Bix, cousin of the bride. The relatives and and friends met to breakfast at the Earl Powis's (the bride's uncle) residence in Berkeley-square. The newly-married couple left town for Sherborne Castle, Mr. Wingfield Digby's seat in Dorsetshire, to spend the honeymoon.

Mr. Frederick Gustavus Fowke, eldest son of Sir F. T. Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, was married on Saturday last to Cecilia Eva, a daughter of Mr. E. N. Conant, of Lyndon Hall, Rutlandshire, in the parish church of Lyndon. The Rev. H. Berners Upsher, Rector of Dingley, officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. Orme, M.A., Rector of Lyndon. The bride wore a white satin dress with cuirasse bodice and slashed sleeves, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-flowers, a wreath of orange-flowers and tulle veil, and in her hair a diamond, the gift of Lady Fowke. She also wore a pendant of diamonds, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids—her six sisters and the two Misses Fowke—were attired in cream-coloured cashmere dresses, with puffed sleeves and ruffs of lace ornamented with old gold brocades.

The marriage of Earl Beauchamp and Lady Emily Pierrepont will take place at Thoresby Park, Notts, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Susan Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham; and between Mr. Frederic Molyneux Montgomerie and Miss Isabella Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Arthur H.; to the Sole Charge of Spernall, Warwickshire.
Blomfield, Canon, Vicar of Barking; Archdeacon of Essex.
Byrde, Charles Edward; Curate of Shirenewton.
Corbett, W. A.; Clerical Deputation Secretary to the Church of England Sunday-School Institute.
Falconer, D. R.; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.
Hodgson, Henry Wade; Rural Dean of Watford.
Johnson, John; Vicar of Rudby, near Yarm, Yorkshire.
Jones, Joseph Frederick; Rector of Tintern Parva, Monmouthshire.
MacGregor, William; Vicar of Tamworth.
Pollock, William James; Curate of St. Paul's, Newport.
Rogers, Percy; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.
Ridgeway, F. E.; Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow.
Robins, Arthur; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Stanton, J. John; Rector of North and Vicar of South Barrow, Somerset.
Schofield, J.; Vicar of Westgate, near Stanhope.—*Guardian*.

The Countess of Ellesmere opened on Saturday last a new school in connection with the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Little Hulton.

Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., opened a bazaar at Farnworth-with-Kersley on Wednesday in aid of the building fund of St. Thomas's Church, Dixon-green, now in course of completion.

The executive committee of the memorial to Lord Lyttelton have, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral, decided to change the site from the nave of the cathedral to the open space in the north transept.

The golden wedding of Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, was celebrated on the 5th inst. His Lordship was married in 1828 to Alicia, daughter of Lieutenant George Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday at Water Orton. Mr. G. W. Digby, of Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, who owns a great part of the land in the district, has given the site and £600 towards the expenses. The cost is estimated to be £3000, and about £1820 has been subscribed.

Among the many restorations of old churches and abbeys now going on throughout England, that of the Priory church of Leominster has almost escaped notice. As far back as 1863 a committee was formed to consult the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., upon the subject, and ever since the work has been going on gradually as funds were at hand. The stone-work of the noble window of the west side has lately been completely restored by Mr. Edwards, of Leominster, and the centre portion has been filled with magnificent stained glass by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

Dr. Campbell, the Bishop of Bangor, delivered his seventh triennial charge on Tuesday at Llangefni church. He warmly commended the activity of the Diocesan Church Extension Society, and approved the architectural character of the churches rebuilt or in course of restoration—such as Aber, Holyhead, Penegoes, and Llangurig. He urged the propriety of greater attention being paid to the religious teaching of the young, to counteract the secular education given in board schools, the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and the maintenance of a closer spiritual communion between the pastor and the adult members of his flock.

It was announced in our Court news last week that the Prince of Wales had subscribed a hundred guineas to the fund for rebuilding the Marbeuf Chapel in Paris. Down to 1824 the only Church of England services in Paris had been held in the ball-room of the British Embassy. In that year the Rev. Lewis Way, at his own expense, built a small but beautiful chapel in the Rue Chaillot, attached to the Hôtel Marbeuf. The larger chapel, erected in 1844 in the Avenue Marbeuf, by the Rev. Lewis Way's only son, Mr. Albert Way, is dilapidated and must soon be pulled down. Hence the effort now being made to rebuild it in more creditable style and in a better position. On account of its present surroundings (so different from those of thirty years ago), it is facetiously called "the Church of England in the Mews." The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London are most desirous to see it replaced by a suitable edifice. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, receive subscriptions.

An event of considerable importance to the English colony of Rouen took place last Saturday in the dedication by the Bishop of London of an English church for the community. For more than forty years there have been every Sunday two English services in the city; but it had long been felt that one central place for English service should be erected, and many attempts have been made, but all have ended in failure till the present occasion. About two years ago the Rev. Dr. Greenfield was appointed Chaplain by the Colonial and Continental Church Society; and, having gained the goodwill of the community, he urged upon the people the importance of erecting a suitable church. On June 30, 1877, the Bishop of Bathurst laid the first stone at All Saints' Church, Ile la Croix, Rouen; and on the 7th inst., in presence of a large congregation, the work was completed. The Bishop of London preached on Sunday morning and held a confirmation in the afternoon. A sum of £500 is required to pay off liabilities connected with the church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Hartington has arranged to deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh some time in November.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has declined to accede to a request by the students of Aberdeen University that he would stand for re-election as Lord Rector. Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., has refused consent to his nomination as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship, and has recommended the students to support Lord Rosebery, stating that they will be extremely fortunate in their selection if they place his Lordship in the rectorial chair. The *Glasgow News* says that the Earl of Aberdeen has consented to become a candidate, on condition that the candidature is regarded as non-political.

The late Mr. P. Ellis Eyton, M.P., has left by his will £2000 to found a scholarship for a North Wales boy, tenable at the University College of Wales. This bequest quickly follows that of the late Mr. Henry Parnall, of Bishopsgate, who has left £5000 for the general purposes of the college.

Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Church Institute, Bolton, on Tuesday evening. In his address he said he thought it a very good feature in a school of that kind that a certain amount of classical instruction was insisted upon. It was an advantage to study Latin and Greek, if only in a slight degree. The institution, though founded upon Church principles, was attended by all denominations. That was as it ought to be, and must tend to create kindly feeling among those who differ upon certain points.

The list of successful students in the certificate department of the work of the joint board of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for the past year has been issued:—

This board not only examines schools which have regularly constituted governing bodies, or which prepare a fair proportion of their boys for the Universities, but also examines individual students for certificates, the possession of which exempts from the necessity of examinations of various public bodies, including the previous examination, or "little go," at Cambridge, and the responsions at Oxford. This scheme, after various conferences with head masters and University authorities, was matured in 1873. The present is the fifth year of the scheme being in operation, and it is conducted under a board constituted from the leading men engaged in tuition at both Universities, Mr. E. J. Gross, M.A., of Caius College, being the Cambridge secretary, and Mr. W. W. Jackson, M.A., of Exeter College, filling a similar position for Oxford. This board exerts a similar influence on the public schools that the Local Examination Syndicate and Delegacy do on the middle-class schools of England. During the five years that the board has been in existence the number of candidates has increased from 299 in 1874 to 747 in 1878. Of the candidates this year 419 have obtained certificates. Analysing the results as regards subjects, we find that of the 700 who offered in Latin, 504 passed, 60 with distinction; 662 offered for Greek, 479 of whom passed, 51 with distinction; 187 offered in French, 114 of whom passed, 34 with distinction; 65 offered in German, 49 of whom passed, 14 with distinction; 736 offered in elementary mathematics, and 514 passed; 325 offered in additional mathematics, 224 of whom passed, 46 with distinction; 603 offered in Scripture knowledge, 476 of whom passed, 57 with distinction; 151 offered in English, of whom 88 succeeded, and 13 gained distinction; 548 offered in history, 246 passing, and 113 with distinction; 28 were examined in the mechanical division of natural philosophy, ten of whom passed, two with distinction; 60 offered in the chemical division of natural philosophy, 39 of whom passed, 11 with distinction; 7 offered in botany, 4 passing, 2 with distinction; 33 offered in physical geography and elementary geology, 22 of whom passed, 3 with distinction; 1 offered in music and passed. Of those who obtained certificates 21 passed in seven subjects.

The secretary of the Oxford Local Examinations, the Rev. S. Edwardes, has issued the division lists containing the names of the senior and junior candidates who have received certificates in the late examinations. The following is the First Division of the senior candidates:—

H. Leward, Liverpool Institute; R. H. Pigott, T. S. Simpson, F. W. Kellet, and E. P. Gaskin, Kingswood and Woodhouse School, Bath; A. W. Targett, Warminster; W. P. Workman and S. Jackson, Kingswood; J. J. Findlay, New College, Eastbourne; A. E. Blagrave, High School, Oxford; W. F. Dingwall, Boston Grammar School; P. Z. Round, Wolverhampton Grammar School; H. B. Workman, Kingswood; W. Hallworth, Chariton, Manchester; E. F. J. Love, Wolverhampton; A. L. Gaskin, Kingswood; P. Robinson and C. Holton, Manchester; W. J. Ward, Wesleyan College, Taunton; C. Brown, Waterloo; A. E. Restarick, Camden Town; E. S. Wheeler, High School, Oxford.

The candidates recommended for the medals offered by the Royal Geographical Society are—for the silver medal, A. E. Restarick; for the bronze medal, F. W. Kellet.

The following candidates have shown sufficient merit to be excused from Responsions:—W. F. Dingwell, E. P. Gaskin, A. G. Grant, F. W. Kellet, E. F. J. Lowe, A. C. Neely, F. J. Newhaven, P. Robinson, F. S. Simpson, A. W. Targett, W. G. Ward, H. B. Workman, and W. P. Workman.

Total number examined, 2330, including 350 junior girls, 1315 junior boys, 326 senior girls and 339 senior boys; 199 junior girls and 787 junior boys satisfied the examiners, and will receive certificates; while in the senior department 213 girls and 221 boys qualified themselves for the title of "Associate in Arts."

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Minutes of the last Wesleyan Methodist Conference have been issued. The book is official, and gives a large amount of statistical and other information about Wesleyan matters.

In Great Britain there are 380,876 church members, 24,090 on trial for church membership; 1412 ministers, and 208 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries, 249. In Ireland and Irish missions there are 19,950 members, and 506 on trial for church membership; 186 ministers, and 36 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries, 41. In foreign missions, 83,969 church members, 10,227 on trial for church membership; 288 ministers, and on trial for the ministry, 150; supernumeraries, 13. In the French Conference, 1888 church members, on trial, 63; ministers, 24, on trial, 3; supernumeraries, 2. Totals: 486,083 church members, 34,892 on trial; 1910 ministers, 397 on trial; supernumeraries, 305.

A committee has been appointed to consider the proposal to hold an ecumenical Methodist conference. Various regulations are for the pastoral oversight of the young, under the designation of junior society classes, which shall be under the care of leaders. Special notes will be given to the members of such classes when they are met once a quarter by the ministers. General directions are also given for what amounts to the establishment of a new public recognition service for new members joining the Church.

The Committee for the Revision of the Liturgy and Book of Offices has been reappointed, and another committee has been appointed to consider the question of an educational standard for candidates for the ministry. This has long been under consideration and in dispute; but it is expected that the next Conference will settle it upon the committee's report.

The Conference has authorised the Scotch Relief and Extension Fund Committee to begin their work of relieving debts on Wesleyan trust property by loans without interest. It is expected that the fund will in the course of time increase sufficiently to enable the administrators to make gifts to various Wesleyan projects in Scotland.

The various British districts are to have more local administrative power in various home mission matters, and there are a number of new regulations for the employment of district lay agents.

The Theological Institution Committee are directed to take into their early consideration the best means of providing a new branch of the institution in the Birmingham district for the training of young men for the ministry.

The sum of £7991 has been voted for the extension of Methodism in Great Britain.

A committee for connectional finance has been appointed to consider the proposal to raise a large fund for many objects as a memorial of the admission of the laymen into the Conference, and, if necessary, the president will call meetings for the purpose during the year.

There is to be a committee upon middle-class education, and one upon the work of class leaders.—*Times*.

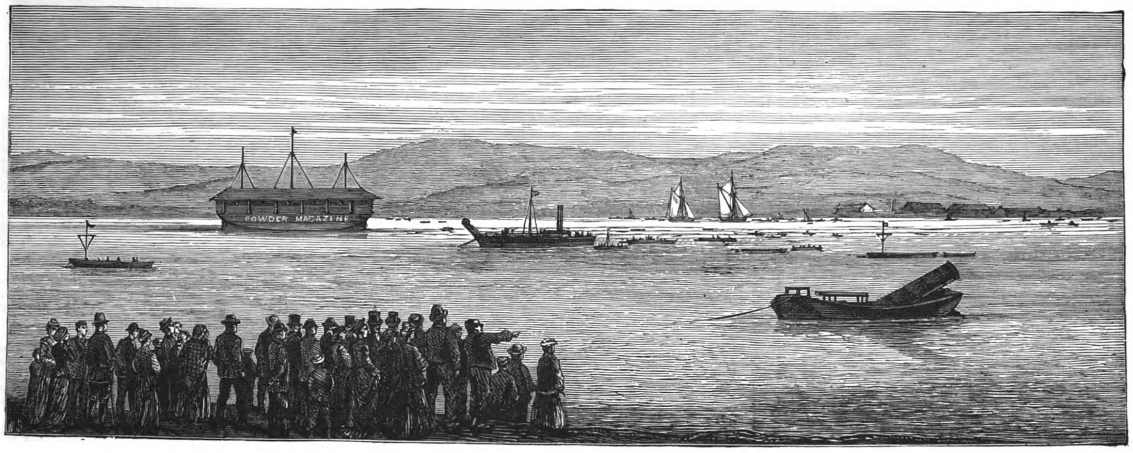
A Diocesan Missionary Conference, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was held at Liverpool on Monday. The proceedings opened at eight o'clock by the celebration of holy communion at St. Peter's parish church, which was followed by a breakfast at the Compton Hotel, at which the Rev. Chancellor Espin presided. A service at St. Peter's took place at 10.30, the sermon being preached by the Dean of Lichfield; and at noon the Conference began in the small concert-room, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chester. Having been initiated in order to take advantage of the presence in the country of a number of the colonial and other bishops who attended the Lambeth Conference, the meetings were of a more widely representative character than usual. The right rev. chairman gave an address, in the course of which he reviewed the progress of missionary work from the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1701. The Rev. J. H. Jowitt, organising secretary for the archdeaconry of Lincoln, followed with a paper on the same subject. Bishop Ryan having also spoken upon the subject, the Rev. Dr. Kay was called upon to read a paper upon Christianity and Islam, with special reference to India. The time, however, being short, Dr. Kay gave place to the Rev. R. R. Winter, who delivered an address on the same topic. After this the Conference adjourned until the evening, when papers were read by Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, upon a Native Ministry and Self-Supporting Churches, and by the Bishop of Missouri on the Condition and Progress of the Church in the United States, in India, and in our Colonies.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



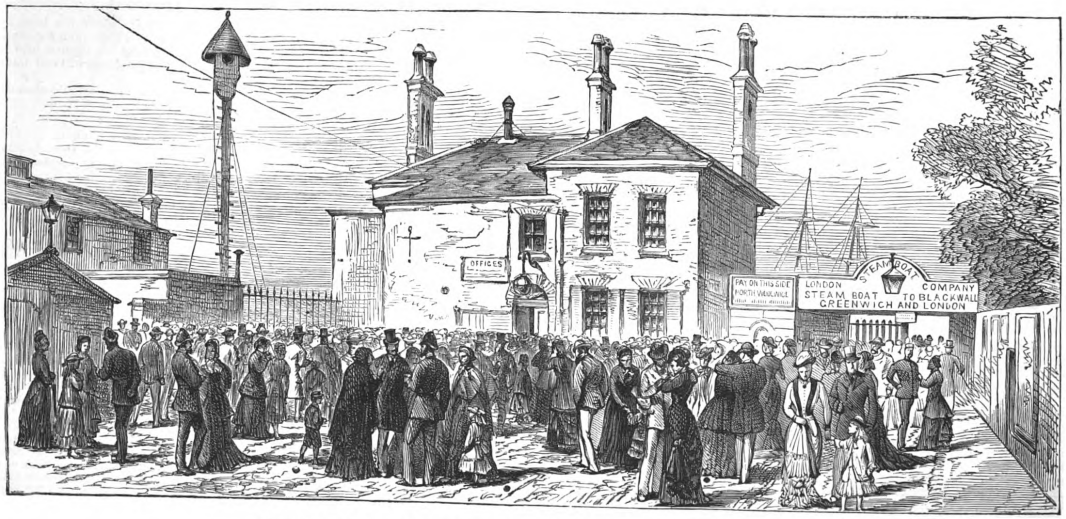
OFFICES OF THE LONDON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, BENNET'S-HILL, CITY: INQUIRING FOR LOST RELATIVES ON THE NIGHT OF THE DISASTER.

Thames Conservancy Tug, directly over the Wreck.



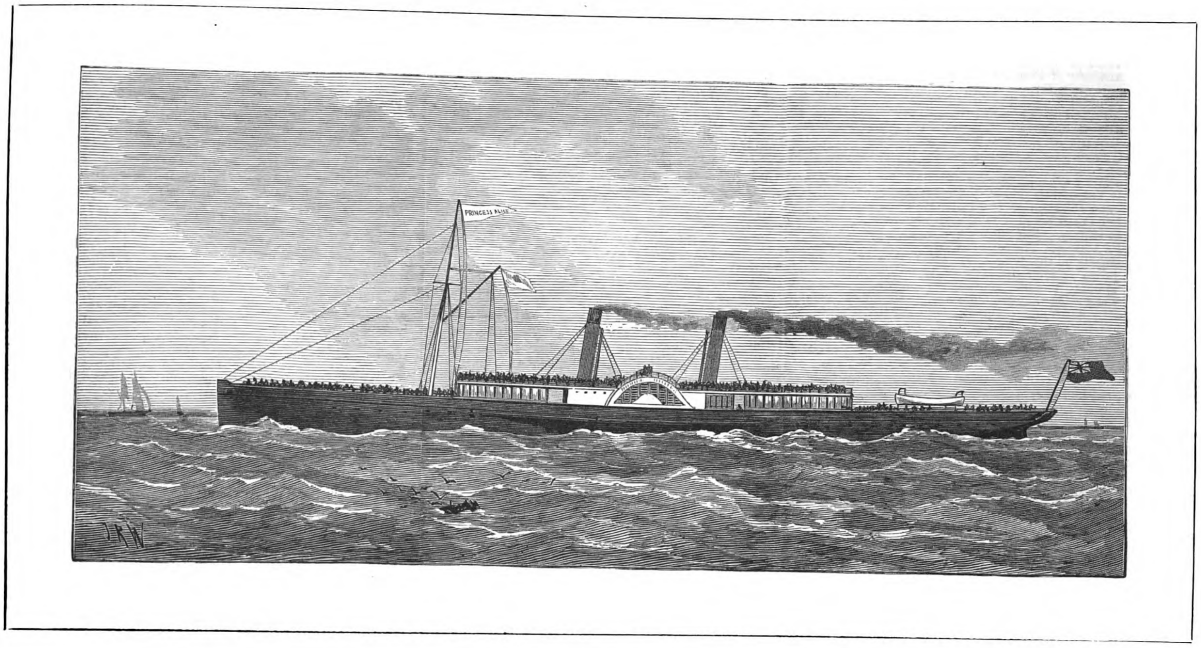
OPERATIONS AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Funnel of Princess Alice in Barge.

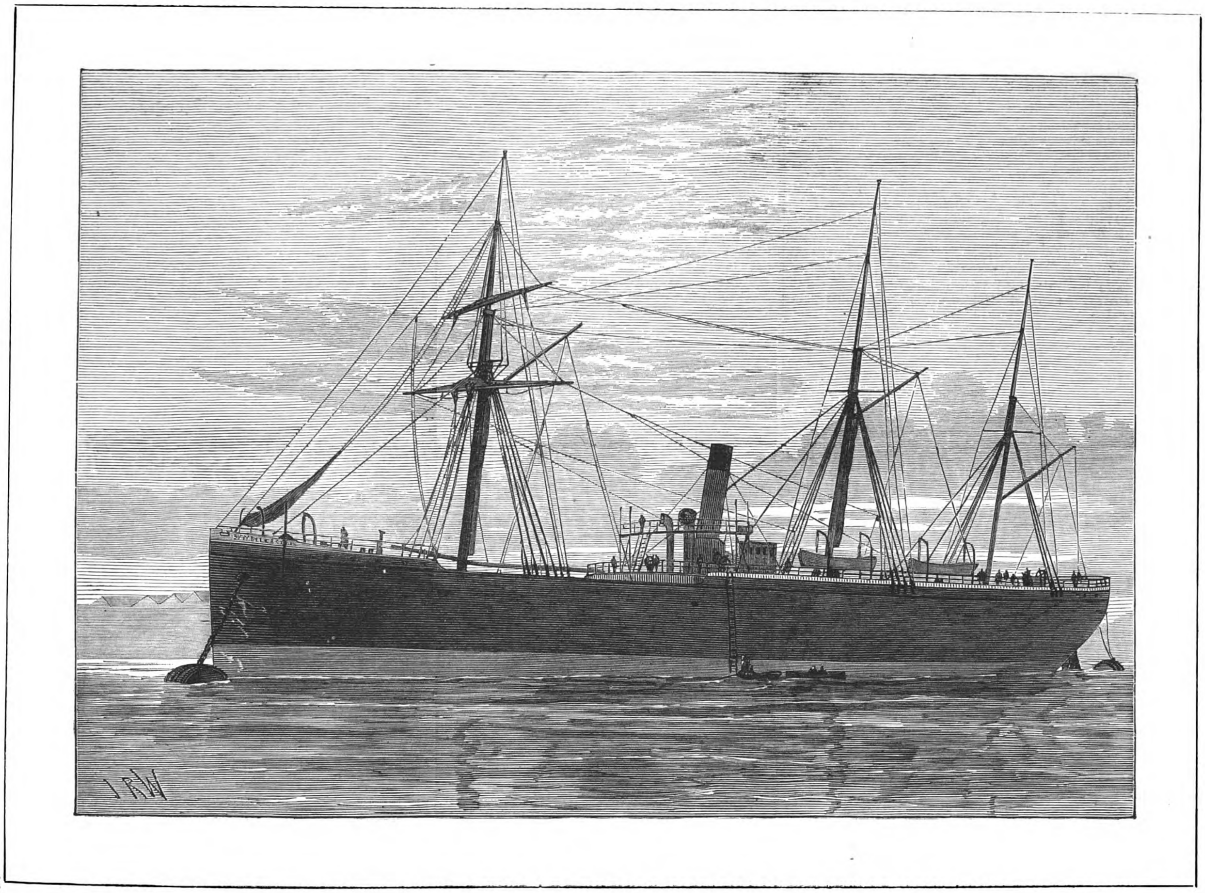


CROWD OUTSIDE THE LONDON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY'S OFFICE AT WOOLWICH.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



THE SALOON STEAM-BOAT PRINCESS ALICE.



THE BYWELL CASTLE, SCREW-STEAM COLLIER, AS SHE LAY AT DEPTFORD AFTER THE COLLISION.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by several Generals, went to Dourdan early on Tuesday morning to witness the manœuvres of the 4th Army Corps. He returned to the Elysée in the evening. Marshal MacMahon will to-morrow (Sunday) pass in review at Vincennes the 4th Corps-d'Armée, the Paris troops, and the 4th Division of Cavalry.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who has been at Biarritz during the last fortnight, arrived in Paris on Monday; and Prince Frederick William of Hesse arrived there last Saturday.

The Academy of Fine Arts has elected Sir R. Wallace a corresponding member.

Last Saturday the great trotting international matches, for which the French Chambers had voted 60,000f., took place at the Hippodrome of Maisons Laffitte, Marshal MacMahon and a large number of Senators and Deputies being present. On Sunday the first of the autumn race-meetings took place at Longchamps.

At the Horse Show on Monday afternoon the prize-winners were marched before Marshal MacMahon, the Archdukes Nicholas and Constantine of Russia, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Foreign Commissioners to the Exhibition, and other distinguished visitors. English animals figured prominently in this *défilé d'honneur*. The prize-list shows that, notwithstanding the severity of the judges, who withheld thirteen out of the 250 prizes at their disposal, thirty-four have fallen to English animals, being a much larger proportion than that gained by any other foreign nation. England, indeed, though distanced by Belgium in the number of exhibits, competed in a larger number of classes than Belgium or any of the other foreign States.

The Grand Dukes of Russia now in Paris paid Marshal MacMahon an official visit on Wednesday.

M. de Marcère's Tuesday evening entertainments have been resumed. They began last Tuesday with a dinner, at which country Mayors and provincial magnates preponderated. At half-past nine the reception began. Every room on the ground floor of the Ministry was thrown open, and the garden was lighted up and turned into an open-air salon.

Two days' fêtes in honour of the recent passing of a law and a vote of 17,000,000f. for the construction of a new harbour began at Boulogne on Sunday. There was a great influx of excursionists from London, Folkestone, Paris, Amiens, Calais, St. Omer, Lille, and Belgium. Mr. Alderman Staples, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, arrived on Saturday to represent the Corporation of London. Twelve English Mayors were present by invitation, also the Burgomaster of Liége and other Belgian notabilities. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the deep-sea harbour was performed on Monday by M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance. A benediction, usually a feature of such proceedings in France, was not included in the programme. At the banquet held in the evening at the Casino, covers were laid for 400. M. Huguet, the Mayor, occupied the chair, and, in proposing the health of the two Ministers, took the opportunity to thank the English visitors for coming to Boulogne to attend the banquet. M. Léon Say made a finance speech, in which he referred to the Three per Cent Redeemable Loan, saying that from the admirable way in which it had been taken up it had placed French credit on a level with that of England. M. de Freycinet proposed a joint toast to Marshal MacMahon and Queen Victoria, while M. Say drank to English friends, particularly mentioning the name of Mr. Alderman Staples, who returned thanks. M. Léon Say, after visiting Calais and Dunkirk, is coming on to England to study, with M. Cochery, Under-Secretary of Finance, the British postal and telegraph system, these two departments having recently been fused together in France.

M. Berger, Director of the Foreign Sections of the Exhibition, has received a letter from the Prince of Wales, who declares his intention to witness the distribution of prizes, and adds that the Princess will, perhaps, accompany him.

Winners of prizes and honourable mention in the British sections of the Paris Exhibition have heard of their success through the courtesy of Mr. Cunliffe Owen, though the official awards have not yet been published. To Messrs. Jackson and Graham have been awarded the "Grand Prix" for excellence in class 17, that of furniture. The exhibition of English pottery having elicited general admiration, it will interest many to learn that the firm of Doulton, of Lambeth, has gained the "Grand Prix," two gold and two silver medals—George Jinworth, one of Mr. Doulton's skilful artists, having also been rewarded with a silver medal for his terra-cotta group; whilst Minton won a Grand Prix, and Wedgwood a gold medal. In the agricultural machinery section Messrs. George Buchanan and Co., of Bucklersbury, have been awarded a gold medal for their sugar-mills; and in the food department Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons have gained a gold medal as manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa.

The Patent Congress has affirmed copyright and trade marks to be a form of property not created but simply regulated by law. It also resolved that foreigners should be placed on the same footing as natives.

M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, was present at the opening last Saturday of the municipal schools at Dreux. He dwelt on the importance of education in a democratic self-governing nation, and stated that, as schools were now being erected everywhere, even in the villages, the Government reckoned on speedily laying down the principle of compulsion. Whoever did not like the school was no patriot. Speaking again at a dinner given by the municipality, he eulogised the prudence and firmness of the Republican party during the last few years. He attributed to that policy the moral, financial, and military reorganisation of the country and the success of the Exhibition. It was based, he said, on industry, education, and patriotism, and insured peace and prosperity.

The police made a descent last Thursday week on a Socialist gathering, the "International Working Men's Congress," which, though ostensibly convened at a private house, had assembled in a hired hall, described as capable of seating 200 persons. They arrested five of the leaders, as also a German, the correspondent of a Leipsic Socialist organ. The prisoners' apartments were searched, and numerous papers seized.

Barré and Lebiez, who enticed a widow into their lodgings on the pretence of exchanging some bonds for her and then murdered her, were guillotined last Saturday morning in the square opposite La Roquette Prison.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been promulgated approving the convention between the Minister for the Colonies and the Spanish Bank at Havannah for the conclusion of a loan of 25,000,000 pesetas. It is to be issued in bonds to bearer of 500 pesetas each in Paris, London, Madrid, and Havannah, and is guaranteed on the Cuban customs revenue. The interest is 6 per cent, and the loan is to be redeemed by quarterly drawings to the extent of 537,000 pesetas per annum.

ITALY.

King Humbert was present last Saturday at the manœuvres of the 1st Army Corps, near the river Mella. Further manœuvres were executed on Monday and Thursday.

Approval having been given by the Provincial Council of Florence to a credit for the maintenance of the schools conducted by the Scolopist Fathers, which had been suppressed by the Government Commissioners, a demonstration was made the same evening by about 200 persons, who paraded the streets, shouting "Down with clerical instruction!"

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has granted an amnesty to the Catholic priests of the Jura who were deprived of their livings in 1873 for refusing to acknowledge the authority of the State.

The Phylloxera Congress began its sitting on Monday. France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey are represented.

BELGIUM.

The Triennial Exhibition of Fine Arts, which is held alternately at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent, is held this year at Brussels. It was opened on the 5th inst. The King and Queen, attended by the members of the Royal household, visited the Exhibition, and were escorted through the suite of rooms by the president and members of the committee. It comprises 1078 oil paintings, 198 drawings, paintings in water colour, and engravings; 180 pieces of sculpture and models, and 20 plans of architecture. Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B., our Minister at Brussels, has contributed a picture representing a storm on the coast of Cornwall. The Exhibition is established this time in the great building on the Boulevard du Midi (the Marché du Midi). The permanent exhibition building in the Rue de la Régence, in course of construction, will not be completed before 1880.

The prize of 25,000f. offered by the King will be bestowed, in 1879, on the best work on architecture. The competition will be confined to Belgian authors.

HOLLAND.

The Colonial Minister presented on Monday the East Indian Budget for 1879, which shows a deficit of 10,000,000 fl., caused by the expenses of the war in Atchin and the expenditure for the construction of new railways. The Minister proposes to cover the deficit temporarily by advances from the Treasury to the Indian Finance Department, and ultimately by a loan. The expense attending the occupation of Atchin is estimated at 9,000,000 fl. The Minister estimates the coffee crop at 820,000 piculs at the price of 48c. per half kilogramme.

GERMANY.

The German Reichstag was opened on Monday afternoon in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, Berlin. The Speech from the Throne was read by Count Stolberg, Prince Bismarck's substitute. It related principally to references to the attempts made upon the Emperor William's life and the Anti-Socialist Bill which is to be laid before the House. A confident hope was expressed that the newly-elected deputies will not refuse to grant the means of giving the peaceful development of the Empire the same security against attacks from within as it enjoys against those from without; that the spread of the pernicious Socialist movement will be arrested; and that those who have been led away by it may be brought back to the right path.

Herr von Forkenbeck was on Wednesday elected President by 240 votes out of a total of 359 recorded. Herr Frankenstein received 114 votes. The election for the post of first Vice-President necessitated a second ballot, the candidates being Herr von Stauffenberg (National Liberal), Herr Frankenstein (Centre), and Herr Semdewitz (German Conservative party). Herr von Stauffenberg obtained 175 votes, against 142 received by Herr Frankenstein, and was elected first Vice-President. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenberg (German Imperial party) was chosen second Vice-President by 212 votes out of 335.

General Grant arrived at Gastein on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to pay a visit to Prince Bismarck.

It is reported from Berlin that a circular despatch has been sent by the German Government to the signatary Powers of the Treaty of Berlin calling upon them to take a common step, with the view of bringing the Porte to execute the stipulations of the Treaty. To this proposal the Austrian, French, and Russian Governments are stated to have given their adhesion, to be followed, it is expected, by those of England and Italy.

Dr. Nobiling, who fired at the Emperor William a few months since and wounded his Majesty in the hands and face, and who was recently removed to an asylum that the authorities might ascertain if he was simulating madness, died on Tuesday from the wounds inflicted by himself. The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The golden wedding of the Austrian Empress's parents, the Duke and Duchess Max, in Bavaria, was celebrated on Monday at Tegernsee, in the presence of the Empress, Princess Sophie d'Alençon, and Dukes Louis, Charles Theodore, and Max Emanuel. The Duke having declined any public festivities, the celebration was confined to the family circle.

The Austrian troops entered Trebinje at noon on Saturday last, without opposition. The Turkish troops surrendered the citadel to the Austrians, and left the town the same evening. The Commander of the 36th Division reports that the Austrian troops occupied Priedor also on Saturday, meeting with a friendly reception from the inhabitants. The process of disarming Novi and the surrounding district had previously been accomplished without resistance. On the 6th inst. Major-General Sametz attacked the insurgents in a strong position before the town of Klijuc, and drove them back to the left bank of the Sana, and ultimately, after a hotly-contested engagement, which lasted until nightfall, the Austrians captured two of the enemy's intrenchments, the town of Klijuc, and also a number of houses grouped on the southern acclivity of the citadel. It is announced that General Zach sustained a serious defeat near Bihacs, on the Unne. The town of Bihacs is said to be defended by Turkish regulars, who have constructed strongly fortified intrenchments outside the town on a hill commanding the plain. The Commandant declares that he has no orders from the Porte to surrender the town, and that, on the contrary, he was instructed by Hafiz Pasha to defend it to the last extremity. The Austrian army in Bosnia and Herzegovina numbers 208,000 men, 36,000 horses, and 480 guns.

TURKEY.

A short time ago Mehemet Ali Pasha proceeded upon a special mission to Albania with the object of preparing the population for the cession of territory to the Montenegrins, in accordance with the decisions of the Congress, and to endeavour to calm the public mind, which was unfortunately most excited. The Pasha, however, was murdered on the 6th inst. Some particulars, received from Constantinople, of the way he met his death are telegraphed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*. It seems clear that at Gusinje, Plava, and Kolasin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, the most complete anarchy had gained the upper hand. On arriving in Jakova Mehemet found the greatest excitement prevailing. He was violently upbraided with having come up to hand over the land to the Servians. The agitation went on increasing, and the house selected by Mehemet Ali for a lodging was set on fire by the Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. This done, there arose between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort a regular fight, in the course of which twenty men of the latter fell. Towards evening, through the intervention of some Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude. About six in the evening, however, in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali still remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Mehemet's adjutant, Abdullah Pasha, with several officers, and the house in which they had taken refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali escaped from the burning building, and concealed himself in a small erection close by, but his hiding-place was soon discovered, and he was put to death.

Batoum was peacefully occupied by the Russian troops on the 6th inst. At eleven o'clock in the morning Dervish Pasha, at the head of a deputation of the inhabitants of the Christian and Mussulman clergy, received Adjutant-General Mirsky, who was in command of the Russian troops. Complete tranquillity prevailed in the district.

GREECE.

A note has been addressed by the Government to the signatary Powers soliciting their mediation for the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to the Turko-Greek frontier.

The Minister of War has issued an order summoning the officers and men absent on leave, to the number of upwards of 2500, to join their regiments immediately. The Government explains that this measure is simply precautionary, while the semi-official journals say that it is necessitated by "important reasons."

SERVIA.

Last Saturday, being the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Nathalie, was observed as a general holiday at Belgrade. A gala parade of the garrison was held, and there was a reception at the palace. The town was decorated with flags, and illuminated at night. Wednesday, being the fête of the Emperor of Russia and also of the Crown Prince of Servia, the infant son of Prince Milan, was also kept as a holiday.

ROUMANIA.

A decree of Prince Charles fixes the reopening of the Roumanian Chambers for the 27th inst.

Twenty-five thousand Russian medals have been sent to Bucharest for the Roumanian troops who were around Plevna.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, speaking last week at St. Paul, where he is said to have had an enthusiastic popular reception, dwelt on the progressive improvement in the financial condition of the country, showing that in thirteen years the public debt had been reduced by one third and the annual interest diminished to the extent of 56,000,000 dols. paid monthly in America, owing to the return of bonds from abroad. The annual taxation of the country had been reduced to 247,000,000 dols., and the expenses to 120,000,000 dols. The paper currency was nearly at par, showing an increase in the coin value of 175,000,000 dols. The excess of exports over imports during the past year amounted to 258,000,000 dols. The President proceeded to declare that the balance of trade was in favour of the United States, remarking that American enterprise and the most important American products sought every land. "We cannot," said the President, "isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. Our increasing foreign trade requires our financial system to be based upon principles whose soundness has been sanctioned by universal experience and by the general judgment of mankind. We are on the threshold of better times, and the surest foundations for prosperity are a sound and honest currency and unstained national credit." The President concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the people of the Southern States now suffering from the yellow fever epidemic.

Subsequently President Hayes has been well received at Dakotah and Milwaukie, where he addressed immense crowds, and made effective appeals on behalf of the distressed population of the South.

Most terrible accounts of the ravages and spread of yellow fever in the Southern States are contained in the latest telegrams. The number of deaths from yellow fever on Wednesday was ninety at New Orleans and 104 at Memphis. Out of a thousand nurses in Memphis eight hundred are ill with the fever. It is stated that in the fever-stricken districts there are now 90,000 people without employment and destitute, for whose subsistence alone within the next fifty days a million of dollars will be required. A famine, it is believed, will certainly follow the fever. A telegram of Tuesday's date from Washington reports that the Secretary for War is stated to have declared that the means at the disposal of the Government for relieving the distress in the Southern States are now almost exhausted. The principal Southern Congressmen and other leading members of Congress have issued an appeal for the immediate organisation of a national relief system, to anticipate the famine which it is believed will certainly follow the fever. The Governor of Ohio has proclaimed a day of prayer to avert the pestilence from that State.

The King of the Samoan Islands has ratified the treaty recently concluded with the United States.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, in reply to an address of the municipal authorities of Ontario on the 6th inst., congratulated the Canadians generally upon the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship of the Dominion as a mark of confidence and affection from the mother country. His Lordship also referred in terms of warm eulogy to the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

The British Columbian Legislature, having passed an Act disfranchising the Dominion officials, the latter propose taking action to test the validity of the measure. A meeting has been held at New Westminster, at which resolutions were passed condemning the policy of separation pursued by the Provincial Government.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Cape Town by telegram from Madeira to Aug. 20. Reuter's summary says:—"Major Lanyon has returned to Kimberley. The chief Mankaroane has been sentenced to pay an indemnity to the family of the late Mr. Francis Thompson. The 80th Regiment has left Natal for the Transvaal. The Admiral's flag-ship is surveying at St. Lucia Bay, Natal, to select a suitable landing-place for troops in the event of the dispatch of a British force to Natal being rendered necessary by a rising of the Zulus. Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, in a speech at Grahamstown, declared that the confederation of the South African colonies would be the test question at the next general election for the Cape Parliament.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday last as follows:—

All those to whom the history of Indian politics is familiar are agreed that active means must at once be taken to countervail the Russian advance into Afghanistan. At the beginning of last century the Russian advanced forts were 2500 miles distant from those of the English. At the close of the century the distance was lessened to 2000, and at the commencement of the present century the distances were reduced to 1000 miles. Since the end of the Crimean War that distance has been further reduced to 400 miles. There is, therefore, every possible reason for arguing from the past that this

distance will at some time or other before long be completely annihilated and British and Russian frontiers become conterminous. In face of these extreme probabilities it will be wise policy for the Government to endeavour to determine beforehand the line of contact of the two Powers. The present frontier line is stated by most military authorities to be indefensible. It extends over 1000 miles, and can be penetrated at all points by forces in the possession of tribes most hostile. Under these conditions, to allow Russia to establish herself in security at Cabul would be suicidal policy. She would command all the passes into British territory, and at the same time obtain recruiting-ground with resources almost inexhaustible. The Indian Government are most anxious to avoid adopting any policy which would bear even the semblance of hostility towards Russia, but the extreme probability of a collision sooner or later cannot be overlooked. It is necessary, therefore, to provide for a strong stategic defensive position to guard against eventualities. From this point of view it is indispensable that we should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindoo Koosh. This would command the central routes of approach to India, indirectly cover the eastern and western routes, and at the same time enable us to threaten, if necessary, the whole line of Russian frontier. This triangle we may hope to command with Afghan concurrence if the Ameer is friendly. The strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindoo Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmund Girish and Candahar to the Arabian Sea. It is possible, therefore, that by friendly negotiations some such defensive boundary may be adopted. The means by which this can be brought about are either directly by diplomatic arrangement with Russia or by entering into an alliance of guarantee and protection with Afghanistan. The present Mission will be essentially friendly and conciliatory. Its objects are to insure the prospects of a lasting peace, both with Afghanistan and Russia; but in no circumstances will an alliance between Russia and the Ameer hostile to the British Government be tolerated. The latest news in reference to the Mission states that Major St. John had gone in advance to Peshawur to make final arrangements for the Mission. Sir N. Chamberlain and his staff left Simla to-day for Peshawur. The Mission will be formed there. Gholam Hussein Khan, the Viceroy's messenger to Cabul, is expected to return about the 17th, and the Mission is to start immediately. He has met with courteous treatment en route. Applications from Indian nobles of high rank, offering their services for the Mission, have been received by the Government. The Viceroy has selected Maharajah Partaub Sing, of Jodhpore, brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and Sirdah Abdulla Khan, of Tonby, uncle of the present Nawab, as being representatives of Hindoo and Mohammedan families of the highest rank, to accompany the Mission. This is a wise act of policy, in so far that it will enlist the sympathies and the interests of the Hindoos and Mohammedans in the success of the Mission.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of the 6th inst. reports that a banquet has been held at Christchurch to celebrate the completion of the railway between Christchurch and Dunedin. The Governor, Lord Normanby, and a number of members of Parliament were present. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Mayors of Christchurch and Dunedin sent Sir Julius Vogel a telegram congratulating him, "on behalf of the Governor and representatives present, on the completion of the great work for which New Zealand is so largely indebted to his exertions."

The Junon, now on her voyage round the world, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 4th inst.

To the report that cholera had broken out in Sweden a second authoritative denial has been given.

A telegram from Cyprus states that the English troops continue to suffer from fever. Sir Garnet Wolseley is about to take a tour round the island on board the Raleigh.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the announcement that the Queen has appointed Colonel Robert Home, C.B., R.E., to be Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontiers of Bulgaria, under article 2 of the Treaty of Berlin.

It is telegraphed from Alexandria that the reforms advocated by Nubar Pasha are steadily advancing, and that the official announcement of Mr. Rivers Wilson as Minister of Finance is impatiently awaited.

According to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, the draught of a new law for the regulation and control of the opium trade has been published, from which it appears that opium may only be sold by licensed druggists.

According to news from the West Coast, dated Lagos, Aug. 10, the King of Dahomey was still inclined to defy England, and had positively refused to pay the indemnity. The European factories of Lagos are occasionally being broken into and plundered by natives, the King sharing the spoil.

The Egyptian Government has received telegrams from Khartoum reporting an unusual rising of the White and Blue Niles. Incessant rains continued, and an inundation was apprehended, in view of which precautionary measures were being taken.

The Agent-General for Queensland has been advised by telegram that the following vessels, conveying emigrants to Queensland, have arrived safe at their destination:—The Lammershagen, from Hamburg; the Southesk and Windsor Castle, from London; and the Rodell Bay, from Glasgow.

The Chinese population of San Francisco numbers 32,000, classified as follows:—Merchants and professional men, 1000; cigar-makers, 5000; laundrymen, 1500; servants, 7000; boot and shoe makers, 2000; slipper-makers, 800; gamblers, 1400; makers of clothing, 3000; pedlars, 2500; fishermen, 1000; labourers, 1000; other occupations, 3800; women, 2000.

The new iron Aberdeen built barque Scottish Prince, of 894 tons register, Captain Moore, sailed from Gravesend on the 6th inst., and had on board the following number of emigrants bound for Townsville, Queensland—viz., 41 married men, 42 married women, 111 single men, 69 single women, 40 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 14 infants, making a total of 317 souls.

The small eruption of Vesuvius, which has now been in progress for some time, is slowly increasing. The new crater, which opened at the bottom of that of 1872, has gradually filled with lava, which is now beginning to flow over into the large one. With the new molten materials medals are being produced, with the effigy of the director of the observatory, for sale to the curious.

At Coblentz and Saarlouis the police recently prohibited smoking in the streets by youths under sixteen; and at Treves a by-law of 1857 has been brought into force, which imposes a fine of from three to nine marks, or imprisonment in default, on boys under sixteen who smoke in the streets and in places of amusement. A similar police regulation would not be amiss at places nearer home.

The Chamber of Commerce of Foochow, having called the attention of the foreign Consuls to the contemplated mixture of dried and prepared willow-leaves with tea-leaves, the Governor of Foochow has issued a proclamation threatening delinquents with severe punishment. Those at the head of the scheme, he says, are numerous, and any person who proves the guilt of one of them will receive 100 piastres. "Let all," he adds, "tremble and obey."

Letters have been received at Dundee from Captain Adams, of the well-known Dundee whaler Arctic, up to July 12, stating that not one vessel of the fleet had caught a single fish, and the expectation is that the fishing will be a complete failure. None of the vessels had been able to pass through Melville Bay, a circumstance which has not happened during any previous season. As seen from the highest mountains, the bay appeared hopelessly blocked by ice, and all efforts to penetrate it had to be abandoned.

It is announced by the Governor of New Caledonia to the Minister of French Marine that, although all the insurgent natives have not yet made their submission, he believes the suppression of the insurrection to be only a matter of time.

The Danish Inspector of North Greenland, resident at Godhaven, Disco, writing on July 18, says that in no year has he seen the west ice approaching so near the Greenland coast as this season, nor has it ever been seen in such a quantity. It was lying to the northward, stretching beyond the reach of the eye in vast packs and masses close against the seashore. No such year for ice is remembered. Owing to expected failure of whale-fishing, oil has risen £3 a tun, and bone has advanced to £1200 a ton.

The *Japan Mail* says:—The members of the Imperial family of Japan evince a sincere desire to promote the industries of this country. A short time ago we had the pleasure of pointing out the interest taken by the Empress in silk-spinning; and now we learn from the native papers that the tea-shrubs growing in the garden of the Imperial palace at Akasaka were picked in the presence of her Majesty the Empress Dowager by one hundred girls on the 26th inst., all of whom were for the occasion dressed alike in holiday clothes, and were further regaled with cakes and tea at the conclusion of their labours.

The *Daily News'* correspondent in the Rhodope district writes:—"I have frequently heard merchants and others in England express a desire to find some point on the face of the earth where they could enjoy perfect repose for a week or two. Let them try Kirkova. There is no post here, no telegraph; and if you speak to a native of this little village about a newspaper he will probably think it is something to eat. But ask him for melons, grapes, plums, apples, pears, or blackberries, and he will overwhelm you with them, at about half a farthing a pound."

A notice from the Colonial Office appears in Tuesday's *Gazette* stating that the Queen has appointed the King of Siam to be an Honorary Member of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has also appointed Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, to be an Ordinary Member of the First Class of the said order. In this latter case her Majesty's warrant of appointment bears date Feb. 6, 1878.

The *Straits Times* reports that the head gardener in the Botanical Gardens at Singapore had rather a dangerous adventure recently with the python presented to the gardens by the Maharajah of Johore. The creature is sluggish in his habits, and allows liberties to be taken with him. One day the gardener entered the python's cage and was showing to a friend that he could do as he pleased with him, when suddenly, irritated by a kick on the head, the python coiled himself quickly round the gardener's body, and had wellnigh succeeded in squeezing the life out of him before assistance arrived in the shape of Private John Adolphus, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, who very pluckily seized the snake, and by sheer strength forced him to let go.

Lieutenant Kitchener, R.E., handed over to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund on Tuesday the whole of the memoir, special plans and lists connected with the great map of Western Palestine. These materials, now in the hands of the committee, consist of a map of twenty-six sheets, on the scale of one-inch to the mile, a map in three sheets on the scale of three-eighths of the large map, and an immense collection of memoirs from the note-books of Lieutenant Conder and himself. The committee have already taken steps for the publication of the maps, and will at once proceed to consider the publication of the memoirs—a part of the work as important as the map. Lieutenant Kitchener exchanges the service of the Palestine Fund for the important charge of the survey of Cyprus, to which he has been appointed.

The Bluebook of Natal for 1877 shows in that year a population amounting 325,512, consisting of 157,929 males and 167,583 females. There were 22,654 whites, 290,035 natives, and 12,823 coolies. There were 46,577 acres of crops reaped by the white inhabitants—there being in this number 25,500 acres of maize, 9023 acres of sugar-cane, and 3712 acres of oats. The yield of sugar is set down at 10,473 tons, of maize at 140,700 muids (not quite six to the acre), of coffee at 222,727 lb. The Europeans cultivated at the rate of two acres per head. The natives are said to have reaped 162,741 acres—or, say, half an acre per head. The proportion, of course, is low; but the aggregate shows that the natives represent a substantial industrial element in the community. The crop of mealies was estimated at 417,116 muids, of Kaffir corn at 27,861 muids, and of sweet potatoes at 96,270 muids, while a partial guess is hazarded at an out-turn of 2926 tons of pumpkins. It must be noted, however, that the number of acres actually cultivated by Europeans was, at the end of December, much in excess of the acreage reaped. It is set down roughly at 69,270, which would give an average of over three acres per head. The Europeans number in their possession 16,320 horses, 765 mules, 145,128 horned cattle, 451,110 sheep, 44,328 Angora goats, 33,002 other goats, 11,213 pigs, 360 donkeys, and 1489 unwoolled sheep. The natives are said to hold 7874 horses, 254,579 horned cattle, 32,196 sheep, 44,844 goats, and 4922 pigs.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Bayeux as follows:—"Through the kindness of Monsignor Hugenin, Bishop of Bayeux, I was shown this morning the famous casket which, much to the general disappointment, was not sent to the Paris Exhibition this year. This casket, which may be more correctly described as a large ivory box bound with bronze, was captured from the Saracens by Louis XI., and an inscription in Arabic (of which the following is the translation: "In the name of a gracious merciful good blessing and goodness") may be taken as a confirmation of this legend. It is said that Louis XI. presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux out of gratitude for his daughter's recovery from an illness which had exhausted the resources of the local faculty, but which yielded to a touch of the chasuble which had belonged to St. Regnobert, the second Bishop of Bayeux. The casket was sent to hold the miracle-working chasuble, and both have been jealously guarded ever since. This casket, which is a wonderful piece of alto-relievo work, was sent to the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, the Government guaranteeing to pay a certain sum in the event of any harm coming to it. The Bishop offered to let it be exhibited this year, but the Commissioners declined to guarantee its safety, and the Bishop very wisely would not part with it. The casket is not shown to the ordinary visitors, for one or two attempts have been made to make away with it.

A public meeting, at which Lord Penrhyn, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, presided, was held yesterday week at Bangor, in connection with the proposed memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley. A sum of nearly £1500 has been subscribed. It was decided that the form of the memorial should be left to the family.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new schools, affording accommodation for 1200 pupils, which have been erected by the school board in Wordsworth-road, South Hornsey, have been thrown open for the reception of children. The building was begun in June, 1877, and the total cost will slightly exceed £15,000.

From the new report issued by the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, of 7, Adelphi-terrace, it appears that a considerable number of American and colonial members have joined this year: out of twenty-four elected last month, twenty were country or foreign members.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, who has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in succession to Mr. Knox, took the oaths on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting as Vacation Judge. Mr. Saunders, who was called to the Bar in 1837, practised on the Western Circuit, and holds the position of Recorder of Bath.

Colonel Henderson reports that last year 14,410 new houses, 270 new streets, and two new squares, covering a length of 39 miles and 1623 yards, were added to the metropolis. The average yearly number of new houses during the last twenty-nine years has been 10,610, so that this year is above the average; but the average length of new streets opened yearly during that period has been forty-four miles.

Some boys were charged last Saturday, at the Marylebone Police Court, with breaking into Trinity Presbyterian Church, Kentish Town, and doing a great deal of damage there. After the boys had made their way in they broke a valuable harmonium to pieces, and made a bonfire on the floor with such Bibles and hymn-books as they could find. They drank the sacramental wine and carried off some property. The magistrate remanded them.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in September was 76,306, of whom 38,648 were in workhouses and 37,658 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 these figures show a decrease of 484, 1029, and 5917 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 625, of whom 437 were men, 146 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The Liverymen of London will meet on the 28th inst. at Guildhall for the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing civic year. The Aldermen eligible are Sir Charles Whetham, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Alderman Ellis, Mr. Alderman Figgins, Mr. Alderman Knight, Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. Alderman Nottage, and Mr. Alderman Staples. It is customary for the Livery to select the two senior Aldermen, and then for the Court of Aldermen to make from them the final choice. Should that course be followed this year, the Lord Mayor elect will probably be Sir Charles Whetham, the Alderman of Bridge ward. The new Sheriffs, Mr. George Burt and Mr. Thomas Bevan, will be sworn in on the 28th also.

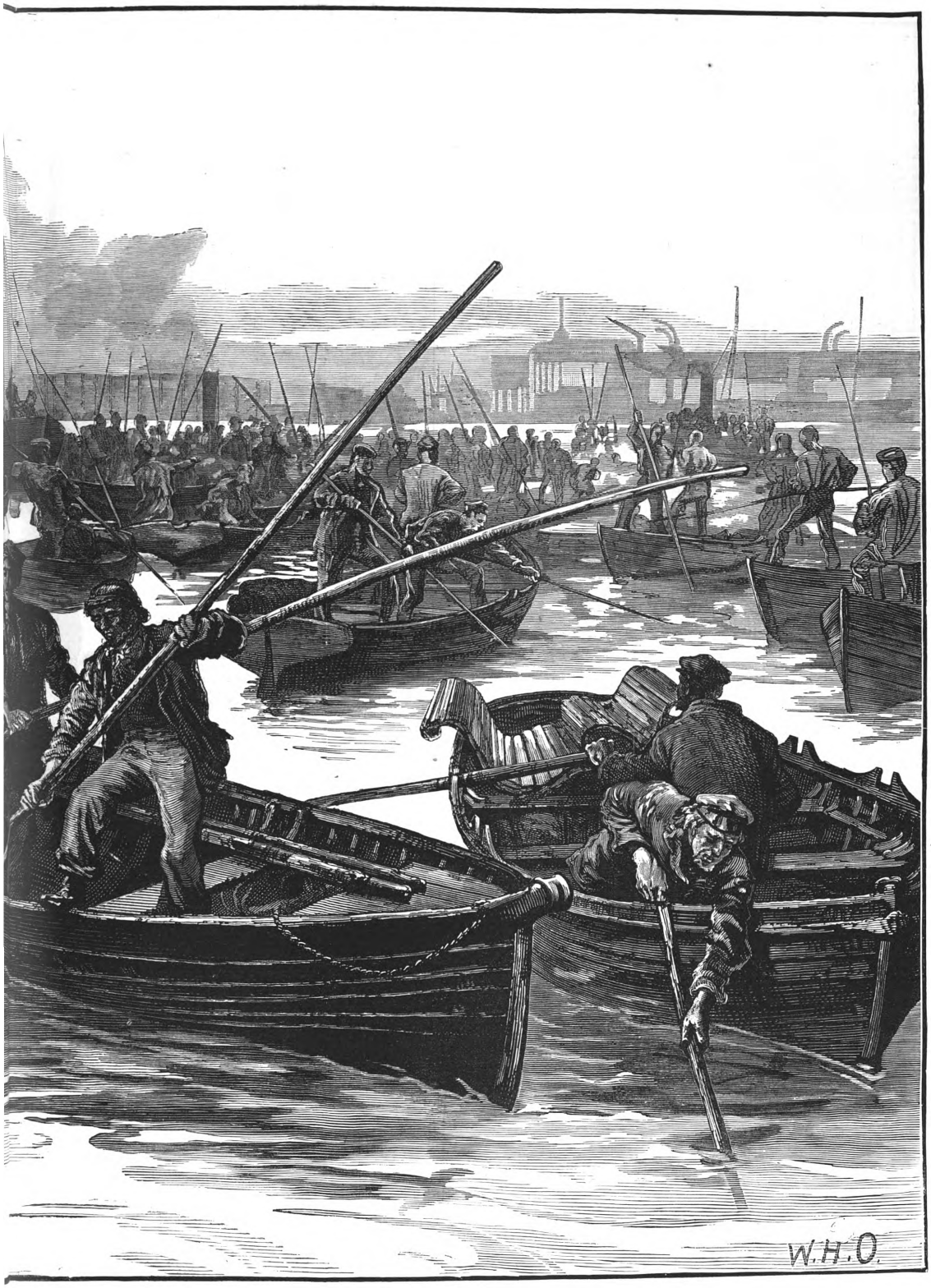
The Cleopatra Needle, after its many vicissitudes, was on Thursday placed in its position on the Thames Embankment, between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridges. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were conveyed from Westminster Pier to a saloon-steamer moored opposite the monolith. Under the obelisk, in addition to the standard measures authorised by the Government officials, and copies of the coins of the realm and of the newspapers of the day, were placed, from the Bible Society, copies of the Bible in the English and French languages, the Hebrew Pentateuch, the Arabic Genesis, and a specimen published by the Bible Society showing the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. John in 215 languages. On board the saloon-ship Professor Wilson addressed those present, traced the history of the monolith, and paid a tribute of gratitude to Sir J. Alexander, who first suggested, and to Mr. J. Dixon, who has so successfully carried out, the design of bringing the Needle to this country. The monolith was then lowered into its present position, the operation occupying one hour; after which loud cheers were given for the Queen, for the Khedive of of Egypt, for Professor Wilson, and for Mr. Dixon and his assistants. We shall illustrate the ceremony next week.

The annual collections held under the name of Hospital Saturday for the benefit of the London hospitals and dispensaries were made last Saturday, when collecting-boxes were placed at suitable spots throughout the metropolis. On Monday night at twelve o'clock the task of counting the money collected at the street stations was concluded. For this work ten gentlemen engaged in London banking-houses volunteered their services, all of whom were on Monday night at their posts, busily engaged in arranging the £260 in copper found in the boxes. As far as is at present known, this year's collection has exceeded that of any previous year. The amount collected by street boxes in 1874 was £258, in 1875 £489, in 1876 £825, in 1877 £777, while the amount taken to the Bank last night exceeded £1000. The largest amount deposited in any single box was £26 11s. 9d. found in that stationed at the Peabody statue, of which £6 10s. was gold; and the smallest amount any box contained was 7s. 7½d. This year the E.C. district contributed the largest amount, the smallest being that collected in the northern district. One of the collectors, the lady appointed to the station in Monument-yard, was lost in the Princess Alice, as were also two of the fund's boxes. The collections on the London Steam-Boat Company's boats have been very good, that on Citizen H, commanded by Captain Cuff, amounting to £5 11s. 3d.

There were 2416 births and 1260 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 90, while the deaths were 166 below, the average. There were 54 fatal cases of whooping-cough, which showed a further decline of 2 from the numbers in recent weeks, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 18. The deaths referred to fever, which had been but 16 and 23 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 25 last week, but were 7 below the corrected average weekly number: 18 fatal cases were certified as enteric or typhoid, 2 as typhus, and 5 as simple continued fever. There were 30 deaths from scarlet fever, and 10 from diphtheria. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, 268, 201, and 154 in the five preceding weeks, further declined last week to 124, and were 55 below the corrected average number. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 10 and 6 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 3 last week, a lower number than in any previous week since the beginning of August, 1876. The Metropolitan Asylum hospitals contained 178 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a further decline of 16 from the numbers at the end of recent weeks; 18 new cases were admitted during the week, against 36, 22, and 18 in the three preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 7 patients on Saturday last. In the Greater London 2972 births and 1475 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 61·2 deg., and 2·3 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814—73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 31·2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 93·1 hours.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: RECOVER



G BODIES FROM THE WRECK OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On Saturday morning last five murderers suffered the penalty of death by the guillotine within the territory of the French Republic. Three of these criminals were Arabs, and were executed at Philippeville in Algeria. The remaining two were Frenchmen, named respectively Barré and Lebiez. They were quite young men; one had been a medical student, the other a clerk; and they had been convicted on the clearest evidence of the murder of an old woman named Gillet. The deed was an exceptionally deliberate and atrocious one. The motive was that greed of gain which, under a hundred different aspects, seems to be driving the French people mad.

If capital punishment is, under any circumstances, to be inflicted, it is certain that no two detestable caitiffs ever deserved their punishment so richly as did Barré and Lebiez. Their execution has, nevertheless, filled society in Paris with a universal sentiment of horror and disgust; and it is probable that the butchery which took place at dawn last Saturday in front of the prison of La Roquette will find its place in history as the last public execution in France. The question remains whether it will be thought expedient to retain the guillotine as an instrument of death. Looking at home, we have an equal right to ask ourselves whether it is worth while to retain that remarkably venerable apparatus, the gallows; and whether a dose of prussic acid or an overwhelming electric shock might not be found as effectual a means of carrying out the ends of justice as Marwood's halter and drop.

But the example, the advocates of capital punishment may urge. Touching examples, I may be permitted to relate a little apologue. I have heard of an austere French lady who was accustomed to correct her little granddaughter when she was naughty. "*Et ne croyez pas*," she would gravely say, prior to inflicting punishment, "*que c'est pour mon plaisir que je vous corrige.*" "*Pour le plaisir de qui, alors?*" piteously asked the small logician. Who is to profit by the example set forth by the solemn strangulation of an assassin in a prison yard? The solemn assassin himself? Scarcely. He has read—and read too much in detail, perhaps—the accounts of other men being hanged; but those highly-spiced narratives have not deterred him from the commission of murder. The mob outside? Why it is the same mob that in the old days used to look on an Easter-Monday hanging in the Old Bailey as a joyous preliminary to the subsequent Saturnalia of Greenwich Fair, and who even now, when they have been deprived of the spectacle of a public strangling, hang in dingy groups outside the gaol while the hanging is going on, and waiting for the black flag to be hoisted. It strikes me that the persons most immediately brought in contact with the "example" are the High Sheriff, the governor of the prison, the chaplain, and the warders, who are made sick by the horrible transaction.

Some two-and-twenty years ago I published a long letter in the *Times* newspaper protesting against the scenes of infamy which were then common when executions took place in front of Newgate. In writing the letter I had before my eyes the "example" of some dashing young men about town of my acquaintance, who, in order to witness the execution of a batch of peculiarly notorious murderers, hired the first-floor front of a tavern in the Old Bailey, and played loo all night. They were more fortunate in the morning than My Lord Tomnoddy, for they did see the men hanged. I read in the French papers that similarly gay parties were made up on Friday, at the great boulevard restaurants, to "make a night of it" prior to the butchery of Barré and Lebiez, which took place at five thirty a.m. By four the *cabinets particuliers* of the restaurants were evacuated; and the dashing young men about town and their lady friends, smoking cigarettes and singing merry songs, drove down to the Place de la Roquette. By some means or another no less than fifteen hundred persons obtained *billets de circulation* from the Prefecture of Police, enabling them to approach the scaffold.

Mem: In quiting an ugly subject I may mention that I witnessed, as the correspondent of a newspaper, the first private execution that took place in England. It was in September or October, 1867, at Maidstone Gaol; and my companions were Mr. J. C. Parkinson, then representing the *Daily News*, and Mr. Edmund Yates, representing the now defunct *Morning Star*. Looking upon a private hanging as a very important experiment in criminal science I wrote, in the most guarded and measured terms at my command, an account of the transaction. The accounts written by my companions were as cautiously worded as my own narrative was. Our reward was to be dubbed "ghoules" and "vampires" by the *Saturday Review*.

Alarming accounts continue to be current touching the mental health of Victor Hugo. One section of the Paris press stoutly declare that the illustrious poet is in possession of all his faculties, while other journals as authoritatively assert that the news from Guernsey is of the most serious character, and that Victor Hugo is on the very verge of insanity. He has a mania, it is stated, for having himself photographed; he will stand for hours before a glass pouring forth furious diatribes against the Bonaparte family; and sometimes he will lie at full length on the ground, and then slowly raise himself, keeping his arms folded all the while. Well; "great wits are sure to madness near allied." For the rest, every distinguished man of letters must expect to hear from time to time that he has gone out of his mind; that he has taken to eating opium or drinking chloral, that the bailiffs are in his house, that he has run away from his wife and family, and that his last novel was written, not by himself, but by Miss Sophonisba O'Bleek, of Ballymulligan, Ireland.

The *World* has propounded sundry "puzzles" to its readers in the shape of sundry phrases in French which are written in incorrect grammar, and which the puzzle-loving public are invited to correct. I shall have something to say concerning these "puzzles" next week. Meanwhile "M. le Rebouteur" continues to put his own countrymen to the blush in his "Entorses de la Grammaire," published in the Paris *Figaro*. This terrible purist has found out that it is wrong to say "*Allumez le feu.*" Analogously we commit quite as grave a solecism when we say "Light the fire." It is the coal or the wood that we set on fire; and to be strictly correct we should say "Kindle a fire," or "Set light to the fuel in the fire-place."

G. A. S.

The works of the Tynemouth Aquarium, of which we gave an Illustration last week, were executed by Messrs. Aldin and Bray, of Adelphi-terrace, London.

As Mr. Silas Pomeroy, a justice of the peace, was walking over his estate at Blandy, Hampshire, last Wednesday morning, he was attacked by a bull. He retreated into a hedge, and endeavoured to defend himself with his stick, but in vain, and he was gored to death. The day was the anniversary of Mr. Pomeroy's birthday, and a large party had been invited to dinner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It cannot be said that the Doncaster Meeting began very auspiciously. The yearling sales on Tuesday morning, to which we shall allude again presently, were a sad failure; and the first day's race-card was the weakest that we have seen for years. Looking back on the number of flyers that have contested the Fitzwilliam Stakes, it was really melancholy to see Ecossais walking over for the forfeits; nor did the Filly Stakes mend matters much, as Jessie Agnes had only to canter in front of the Charlotte Russe filly. This was succeeded by the Doncaster Plate, also reduced to a match; and even the Great Yorkshire Handicap displayed a marked falling-off, as the field only numbered eight. A good deal of interest was felt in the running of Advance (9 st. 3 lb.) as he was the trial horse of Master Kildare and Boniface, Captain Machell's Leger candidates, and he performed sufficiently well to satisfy their supporters. At the finish Rylstone (8 st. 10 lb.) was promoted to the post of favourite, and Lord Hartington's mare managed to beat everything except Flotsam (6 st. 9 lb.), who had the race in hand quite half a mile from home, and added one more to the long list of victories achieved by the stock of Speculum this season. All Fordham's exertions could only get Jagellon (7 st. 5 lb.) into third place, and we fancy that the horse is not always inclined to do his best. Another small field of five ran for the Champagne Stakes, though Rayon d'Or, Charibert, and Claudius were fair representatives of quality. Charibert was in trouble a long way from home, and Rayon d'Or appeared likely to win easily; but Count Lagrange has lately experienced the most provoking luck in running second for valuable stakes, and Lord Falmouth's colt, who is half-brother to Childeric, struggled on with great gameness, and, fairly wearing down the French youngster, won cleverly at the finish. Rayon d'Or still presents a raw, unfurnished appearance, and is quite likely to develop into a better three-year-old than his conqueror, who, though very neat, is a trifle on the small side.

Magnificent weather and the apparently open character of the race attracted an enormous crowd to witness the decision of the St. Leger. The Prince of Wales, who was the guest of Mr. Christopher Sykes, was in the Royal Stand, few of the aristocratic patrons of the turf were absent, and all the surrounding towns contributed more than their usual quota to the immense mob that occupied every advantageous spot on the famous moor. Little interest was exhibited in the opening events, in one of which Dresden China could make no fight against Witchery, while in the other Ecossais, who seems inclined to emulate Mr. Tennyson's "Brook," and "go on for ever," made nothing of his 9 st. 10 lb. The saddling-paddock seemed the general object of attraction, and it was some relief to the backers of Beauclerc, who were "hoping against hope," to see James Snowden lifted into the saddle before any other jockey had mounted, and be thus assured that they would have the forlorn consolation of a run for their money. Little Insulaire, looking wonderfully fresh and well, was the first to appear upon the course, and he was quickly followed by most of the others, though Lord Falmouth's pair did not join the rest for some little time. At a casual glance, Childeric is decidedly better looking than Jannette; but the filly seemed more quiet and business-like, while the immemorable followers of Archer unhesitatingly declared for the one that their champion had elected to ride. Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Houldsworth each followed Lord Falmouth's example and started a couple of representatives, the former nobleman having purchased Master Kildare and Boniface a few hours before the race. Just as the lot were pulling up after the preliminary canter, Castlereagh kicked F. Sharp, the lad who was riding Yagar, and broke his leg. The horse was, therefore, withdrawn, and the starters were thus reduced to fourteen, which is exactly the same number that took part in the race last year. A capital start was effected at the first attempt, and when they had fairly settled down to their work Glengarry carried his colours to the front, and went on, followed by Master Kildare, Potentate, and Boniface, the last named being just clear of Mappleton and Jannette. As they commenced ascending the hill after going about three furlongs Potentate, on the outside, increased the pace, and drew away with a clear lead of a couple of lengths, his nearest attendants now being Boniface, Glengarry, and Mappleton, who went away in a cluster from Master Kildare and Attalus, Lord Falmouth's pair being most prominent of the remainder, of whom Castlereagh had now emerged from the ruck, which was whipped in by Beauclerc and Eau de Vie. Potentate maintained a clear lead to the Red House, where Boniface still lay second, while a couple of lengths from Lord Lonsdale's horse succeeded Glengarry and Master Kildare, just in advance of Attalus and Insulaire, Red Archer at the same time taking a more prominent place on the outside, Childeric making a bold show in the centre, and the favourite coming up on the rails, while of the others Mappleton was now tailed off many lengths behind everything. Immediately after passing the above-named landmark Potentate was hopelessly beaten, and, with Boniface and Glengarry in trouble in the next few strides, Master Kildare assumed the command coming round the bend into the straight, when Red Archer and Insulaire gave way to Lord Falmouth's pair. At the distance Master Kildare was well beaten, and Jannette, coming through next the rails, drew clear away from Childeric, and won with the utmost ease by four lengths. Master Kildare was third, half a length behind Childeric. Clocher passed Insulaire half up the distance, and finished fourth, clear of Count Lagrange's colt, fifth. Attalus was sixth, Beauclerc seventh, Boniface eighth, Castlereagh ninth, Eau de Vie next, in front of Red Archer and Potentate, with Glengarry last, excepting Mappleton, who came in with the crowd. Thus, for two years in succession, Lord Falmouth has supplied the first and second for the great race in the north; and on each occasion Archer's judgment of the merits of the pair has been amply vindicated. Master Kildare presented such a bold front until reaching the distance that, with only 7 st. 4 lb. on his back, he must have an immense chance for the Cesarewitch; and Beauclerc, all untrained as he was, performed more than respectably. Red Archer proved the imposter of the race; and Clocher fully confirmed his Goodwood form with Insulaire, who, in spite of his stout breeding, did not run like a stayer. The remaining races of the day may be dismissed very briefly. White Poppy (8 st. 4 lb) had no trouble in giving weight to seven of her eight opponents in the Corporation Stakes, and Boulouf made a thorough example of Julius Cæsar over two miles.

Doubtless, as Mr. Edmund Tattersall remarked in his recent letter on the formation of a racing company, the depreciation in the price of yearlings is only temporary; but there can be no doubt that it is very pronounced, and on Tuesday and Wednesday breeders had a very bad time of it. On the former day lot after lot was sent back unsold; but matters improved a little on Wednesday, when a few fair prices were realised. Two of Lord Bateman's five were sold pretty well, a filly by Saunterer—Miss Livingstone making 620 gs. A dozen from the Stanton stud did not do very well, as the top price obtained—for an own brother to Picnic—was only 550 gs. Mr. Bromwich's quartette averaged 358 gs., a grand success as times go; but few of the others did any good, and we can only hope that we may have to chronicle brisker competition during the remainder of the week.

The Australians are winding up their tour in this country almost more successfully than they began it, and last week achieved a grand victory over Gloucestershire by ten wickets. Several of the team scored pretty freely; but the feature of the match was the grand bowling of Spofforth, who took twelve wickets for 90 runs. The Australians v. Gentlemen of England, at Scarborough, ended in a draw, greatly in favour of our visitors, for whom C. Bannerman (54) and Mr. Murdoch (not out, 44 and 49) batted very successfully. In a match between Yorkshire and I Zingari Mr. A. J. Webbe played a fine innings of 100 on behalf of the club, which, however, was beaten by nine wickets.

To-day (Saturday) the sculling-match between Sadler and Howden will take place; and on Monday and Tuesday next Higgins, Blackman, Elliott, and Boyd will compete for the challenge cup presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Tuesday the annual rifle contest between the Central London Rangers (40th Middlesex) and the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex), ten men a side, at 200, 500, and 600 yards ranges, came off at the Tottenham Park range. At the first distance the 46th headed the Rangers by 11 points, the respective totals being 242 against 231. At 500 yards the London and Westminster team increased their lead by another 11 points—213 against 202. It was now plain that the match was in the hands of the 46th, who at 600 yards increased their lead, and eventually won by 63 points.

The B, or Railway, company of the 20th Middlesex competed at the Stanmore ranges for a long list of prizes. In the first series the first prize, presented by Captain Partington, was won by Colour-Sergeant J. W. Morgan; Corporal Maffey took the second prize, a marble timepiece, presented by Lieutenant Hill; the third prize (Lieutenant Long's) went to Private Curtis; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes, presented by Messrs. M'Corquodale, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, and Captain Partington, were won by Lieutenant Long, Sergeant Wright, and Private Boreham. In the second series Private Miles won the first prize. The fourth series was open to all volunteers in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Euston-square, many of whom were necessarily handicapped. The principal prize was a silver cup, value 10 guineas, presented by Mr. F. Taplin, which was won by Colour-Sergeant Morgan. The second prize fell to Private Curtis, and the third to Lieutenant Long.

A contest for prizes, presented by Mr. Alderman Ellis, the Broad-street and Aldersgate-street Wards of the City, the Worshipful Company of Drapers, and others, was held on Wednesday at the Rainham ranges, Essex, the competitors being the K and O companies of the London Rifle Brigade. The winners were declared as follow:—First prize, the Company's Challenge Vase and eight guineas, presented by the Ward of Aldersgate, was won by Private Sanderson; Corporal Haines was second, and took a prize of six guineas, also presented by the ward; Sergeant Kitchingman took the third prize of five guineas, given by Mr. G. Sims, Common Council; the fourth prize, five guineas, presented by Mr. H. Holland, Common Council, went to Sergeant Brachi; the fifth, also value five guineas, and presented by Private Chant, was awarded to Sergeant Tayton; and Private Richardson won the sixth prize (Ward of Aldersgate), four guineas; Private White, Captain Poulter's prize of four guineas; Sergeant Ellett, the Sergeants' prize of £2 10s.; and others of two guineas and one guinea each (presented by Mr. D. Norton, Mr. H. Piper, Messrs. Wrightson and Co., Lieutenant Marshall, and Private Sanderson) were won by Corporal Wrightson, Corporal Linstead, Private Neeley, Lieutenant Young, and Private Westrup. In the series open to those only who had never won a prize, Private Faulkner was awarded Lieutenant Young's prize of three guineas, Private Debenham the Ward of Aldersgate prize of one guinea, and Corporal Paxton the third prize, also one guinea. For recruits who had joined the company since Oct. 31, 1877, and who had never won a shooting-prize in any other regiment, two prizes were given, one being won by Private Martin and the other by Private Briscoe.

The prize-list of the O (Broad-street Ward) company displayed evidence in its conditions of care that only the men who were as efficient in drill as in shooting could obtain a chance of the rewards. No member was allowed to compete unless efficient by the annual official inspection and who had attended six commanding-officer's parades, one point being added, for every such attendance, to the second, fourth, and sixth prizes. One prize (the third) was also restricted to those only who had attended the regimental camp at Mitcham, the march to Brighton, or the camp of exercise at Aldershott. Captain H. C. Wadd was in command, with Lieutenant Piggott. The first prize, of five guineas, presented by Mr. Alderman Ellis, was won by Lieutenant Piggott; the second, also of five guineas, presented by the Broad-street Ward, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey; the third, four guineas (Worshipful Company of Drapers'), by Corporal Hall; the fourth, four guineas (Captain Wadd's), by Private Nash; the fifth, five guineas (Lieutenant Piggott's), by Private Runtz; the sixth (Broad-street Ward's), three guineas, by Colour-Sergeant Lowe; the seventh (Broad-street Ward's), two guineas, by Private Schultz; the eighth (Sergeant's), two guineas, by Private Prior; and the ninth (the Corporal's), two guineas, by Private Taylor.

The purveyors of Christmas cards and New-Year greetings have this year a new and formidable rival in Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printers, who are at the fore with a complete series of these elegant trifles, their own design and printing. Among the variety of dainty devices issued by this firm are floral designs, poetical gleanings, Shaksperian gems, Scripture text cards, and Christmas greetings in verse, all gracefully embellished. Then there are large scripture texts, the designs of which are masterpieces of floral illumination, beautifully printed in gold and colours, and adapted for the decoration of churches, school-rooms, and private houses.

The year's public accounts show that the following annuities are payable out of the public purse:—£4000 a year to the heirs and descendants of William Penn for ever; £1080 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg; £1200 hereditary pension to the Earl of Bath; £5000 to the person to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend; £4000 to whom the title of the Duke of Marlborough shall descend; £3000 to the representatives of Jeffery, Earl Amherst; £2000 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend; £2000 to all and every the heirs male on whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend; £676 hereditary pension to the Earl of Kinnoul. The following are not among the perpetual pensions, but are payable during the life of the present holder of the title mentioned and his next successor:—The Duke of Wellington, £4000 a year; Viscount Hardinge, £3000; Viscount Combermere, Lord Seaton, Lord Keane, Lord Gough, Lord Raglan, and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2000 each.

POLITICAL.

During the past week many members of Parliament, chiefly on the Liberal side, have given their opinions on State affairs.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking yesterday week at the Radnorshire Agricultural Show, said some of his audience might think that he had come there under suspicious circumstances. They did not very often see him there, except when election matters were stirred. He was not in possession of any secrets. He had no idea himself that we were on the eve of a general election. If we were he was as much in the dark as any one. He had hoped to speak on political topics about this time, but, considering the protracted and agitated Session, he thought a month or two might well elapse before renewing the fight, or he must find some new subject to fight over. He was not equal to emulating the heroic exertions of some members of the Government, who had begun a political campaign immediately the Session was over; and, with their kind permission, he would postpone his speech to his constituents for a month or two.

Mr. Grant Duff addressed his constituents at Peterhead the same day. He said a general election could not fail to come before very long, at any rate within two years of the present time, and that election would be one of the greatest importance, for the question put to the country would be, "Do you want to be managed by the Liberal party and on Liberal principles, or do you want to be managed by the party now in power on its principles or no principles?" The election would be a fierce struggle between the progressive and the retrograde elements of our society embodied in the names of particular merit. When the proper time arrived he would again present himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his constituents.

Mr. Plimsoll, in giving a farewell address to his constituents at Derby on Monday night, condemned the Treaty of Berlin as not having brought honour, and as not likely in the future to bring peace. He considered Cyprus to be useless as a base of operations against Russia, and believed it was only acquired, in the general defeat of the Government's policy at Berlin, for the sake of bringing something home. The acquisition had served its purpose when the cheers which greeted the Plenipotentiaries died away; and, if the Ministry could find a decent excuse, it was his opinion that they would be glad to be rid of Cyprus. He stated that his special work with respect to the protection of merchant seamen having been accomplished, he felt entitled to ask those who had given him his position in Parliament to excuse him from duty after the close of the present Parliament. He felt that nothing more could be done, except by the President of the Board of Trade, in the direction of making effective the measure which had been accepted at his instigation by Parliament.

Mr. Fortescue Harrison spoke to a large meeting of the electors of Kilmarnock the same evening, in the Corn Exchange, which was crowded. He reviewed the home and foreign policy of the Government, and said that domestic legislation had suffered, and would continue to be neglected, so long as the foreign policy of the Ministry continued to engage the attention of the country. He disapproved of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and said that the Berlin Treaty had brought neither peace nor honour; but, on the contrary, it had sown the seeds of future trouble for this country, and that the treatment of Greece and the assent to the Austrians took from the transactions all claim to be called honourable. He contrasted the expenditure of the country with that which obtained under a Liberal Government, and warned the electors against political apathy.

Mr. Ernest Noel, speaking to his constituents at Dumfries the same night, reviewed the policy of the Government and justified the opposition of the Liberals. The Plenipotentiaries, he contended, had not brought peace with honour, for no country but Great Britain could have declared war.

Five Warwickshire members made speeches at an agricultural society's dinner at Coventry on Tuesday; the principal subject named was the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.

At Carlisle Mr. C. Howard and Sir W. Lawson addressed the Liberal Association. The former gentleman devoted himself to the foreign policy of the Government, which he denounced; and the latter remarked, referring to the rewards given to the British Plenipotentiaries, that what they had obtained might be best described as peace with honours.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, speaking on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Anglesea County Agricultural Society, declined to concur in the opinion that peace in Europe was now fully ensured, and that there was now no present prospect of active employment for the naval and military forces of the country. On the contrary, he feared that the country was in danger now, and that the peace negotiations were a failure.

At the Wayland Agricultural Society's dinner, on Wednesday, Lord Walsingham said he was sure that all would agree that the position in which the Government was lately placed by advocates of the sentimental school of politics was one of extreme difficulty, and that nothing but great coolness and foresight, combined with unexampled forbearance, had extricated the country from the critical dilemma in which it was placed. He trusted that the foreign policy of the Government would be vigorously maintained, and followed and supported by the growing approval and conviction of all parties.

Mr. Gladstone, in declining, with great regret, an invitation to attend a dinner of the Liberal party in Newcastle-under-Lyme, congratulates the Liberals of that borough on their recent victory, and commends "that representative organisation which the Tories and the weak-hearted Liberals are now endeavouring to cry down." He concludes his letter as follows:—"Should your example, as I hope, be followed elsewhere, it will do much to check the Administration in a career alike injurious to prosperity at home and to honour and tranquillity abroad."

Mr. E. Bridges-Willyams, who formerly represented Truro, having consented to stand in the Liberal interest for that borough, has issued his address; it states:—"My political opinions remain unchanged, and, though I am a firm and consistent Liberal, I should never offer a factious opposition to measures which in themselves I considered for the public good, from whomsoever they might emanate. I am not at present prepared to condemn the whole of the foreign policy of the Government, but I do look with great apprehension and alarm at the continued enormous increase in the national expenditure, and which, unless checked by a strong hand, can only lead to the imposition of heavy burdens on the people. I shall be found ready to support all sound measures having for their object the prosperity of my fellow-creatures in all parts of the Queen's dominions."—Colonel Tremayne was on Monday night accepted as the Conservative candidate. Mr. Protheroe Smith, brother of Mr. Justice Smith, has declined to contest the seat. Both parties are working energetically.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will next month visit the midland counties, under the auspices of various local Conservative associations. For a Conservative gathering to be held in Birmingham on the 19th and on the 21st of that month, he will arrive in that district on the 18th, when he will be the guest of Lord Norton, at Hams. He will attend similar meetings at Wolverhampton on the 22nd, and at Dudley on the 23rd of that month. During that time he will be the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, at Patshull.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* is informed that the Hon. Henry Edmund Butler, eldest son of Lord Mountgarret, will offer himself for the county of Kilkenny at the next election.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The eleventh annual congress of representatives of the various trades' unions of the country was begun at Bristol, on Monday, in the Lecture Hall of the Athenæum. There were delegates present representing every branch of industry.

Mr. Bailey (Preston), chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, presided at the opening sitting of the congress. He said that, taking into consideration the depression in all branches of industry, he thought the attendance at that assembly showed that the working men of the country had every confidence in the usefulness and benefits of the trades' unions. Though they had sustained defeats in Lancashire, London, Northumberland, and other places, they had not become wholly demoralised, but retained a nucleus by which they could improve their position at no distant period. They had now to contend with a strong federation of employers, and he thought the day was not far distant when they, as trades' unionists, would have to extend their lines, and have a strong federation, instead of existing simply as isolated societies.

Mr. G. F. Jones, Secretary of the Bristol Trades' Council, was elected President, and other officers having been chosen.

Mr. Broadhurst (London), secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, presented the report of the committee, which characterised the past Session of Parliament as a most exciting one. It referred at length to all the measures bearing upon the labour question which were introduced into Parliament last Session, expressing pleasure that the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill had made so much progress in public esteem and confidence, and believing that great advantages would result from the operation of the new Factory Act. The committee attributed the universal depression of trade to reckless speculation and the Eastern Question, but hoped for a revival of trade next spring. Alluding to the defeat of unionists in Manchester and London, the committee urged unionists to place their societies on the soundest foundations.

The congress reassembled on Tuesday to hear the opening address of Mr. G. F. Jones, the President, which dealt excellently with matters of interest to their organisation. The principal business was the discussion and adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., spoke in defence of the Compensation for Injuries Bill, and also condemned the isolated action of the railway servants in trying for a bill of their own. A vote of thanks was passed to him. The Standing Orders Committee reported 136 delegates to be present, representing 623,957 members of trade societies.

At the third sitting of the congress, held on Wednesday, there were present Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. John Morley, Mr. Henry Crompton, and a large number of delegates, including Dr. Eliza Dunbar, Mrs. Paterson, Miss Merrick, Miss Simcox, and Miss Brown. Mr. Morley, who was warmly received, read a paper on over-production. He said the situation of trade at the present moment made the discussions of that congress more than ordinarily serious. The industrial world had been overcast with the gloom of falling markets, silent factories, idle furnaces, closed pits, scanty profits, often crossing the line to losses that were not scanty, and lowered wages. Let them beware of exaggerating the amount and intensity of the existing depression. They were told in the sombreness of suppressed panic that the exports had fallen off. Considering that both steel and iron rails had been at prices 120 per cent higher than they were now, that coal had been 200 per cent higher, and that within the last two years many large classes of cotton goods were 40 per cent above the prices to day, it would, of course, be nothing short of a miracle if the volume of expenses had maintained their money value. Employers should be less ready to treat reduction of wages as the first and only possible remedy. When trade was bad, a temporary limitation of supply for the purpose of relieving over-production was the natural remedy; whilst a permanent limitation of supply for raising prices was an artificial device. He denied that foreign competition existed to any great extent, and showed that foreign countries, said to be in competition with England, also suffered in trade, particularly where they had adopted the policy of protection. The Criminal Jurisdiction Bill was discussed, Mr. Crompton reviewing at considerable length the bill, which, in his opinion, was sound and thorough. Mr. Knight (Liverpool) moved a resolution supporting the bill, which was seconded by Mr. Turner (Sheffield), and was carried unanimously. Some other business having been disposed of, the congress adjourned. In the evening the delegates were entertained by members of the Bristol Trades' Council at the Grand Hotel. The president of the congress presided, and there were nearly 200 guests present.

On Thursday the President referred to the fearful colliery accident in South Wales, and suggested that the Standing Orders Committee should bring the matter before the congress in some tangible form. The chairman of the Standing Orders Committee said they would frame a resolution to meet the case. A letter was read from the Council of the International Labour Union, calling the attention of the congress to the necessity of international organisation.

The congress lasted the whole week, and the subjects for discussion included—Compensation for Accidents, Reform of the Magistracy, Codification of the Law, Redirection of Jurymen's Qualification, Reform of the Patent Laws, Co-operation, Representation of Labour in Parliament, Overtime, and Apprenticeships.

The old colours of the 23rd Royal Scots Fusiliers were on Monday sent from Dublin in charge of several officers to be deposited in the Greyfriars Church, Dumfries. The Duchess of Marlborough recently presented new colours to the regiment.

A meeting of the subscription committee in connection with the proposal to send Liverpool artisan representative reporters to the Paris Exhibition was held on Tuesday in the Townhall, Liverpool. The Mayor presided, and said it would be understood that the committee would select and nominate those who were to be sent to Paris, and any report the artisan made should be made to the committee. It was resolved that £6 be allotted each representative to meet all charges from the time of leaving Liverpool to the time of his return. It was also resolved that representatives be sent from the following trades:—Cabinet-makers, sugar-refiners, printers, engineers, pattern-makers, rope-makers, boot and shoe makers, rice-millers, and coopers; and, if funds permitted, for the watch-makers, jewellers, bakers and confectioners, upholsterers, and seed-crushers. Mr. Cunliffe Owen had written from Paris that the representatives would receive every assistance in accordance with the instructions he had received from the Prince of Wales respecting visits of artisans. The committee is to meet again next week to select the representatives.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-fifth meeting of the three cathedral choirs of this city, Gloucester, and Hereford began on Tuesday morning. Full details of all the arrangements having been given last week, it will now only be necessary to speak of the performances so far as they have gone at the time of writing.

The inaugural service in the cathedral took place at half-past eleven on Tuesday morning, in lieu of the oratorio performance by which, at a similar period, the festival had hitherto been opened. This, as explained last week, was one of the stipulations insisted on by the Dean and Chapter when consenting to the recurrence of the celebration this year, under the same conditions of musical importance as heretofore, the meeting in 1875 having, as already stated, been reduced to the primitive form of services and anthems rendered merely by the associated choirs with organ accompaniment. Tuesday's service included a sermon, special to the occasion, preached by the Bishop of Worcester, who took for his text the fourteenth verse of the ninth chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, on which the right reverend prelate founded a discourse in which he referred to the benevolent purposes of the festival and the modifications in the arrangements for the present occasion.

The musical portion of the service comprised the fine "Te Deum" which Handel composed in celebration of the victory of Dettingen; Purcell's noble Jubilate in D; and an arrangement by Mr. Alfred Angel—as an anthem, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks"—of one of Bach's motets for double choir. The work has been transposed from the key of F to that of E flat, and the notation altered, with a view of facilitating its practice. These grand works produced a profound impression, heard amidst the solemn surroundings of the fine cathedral of Worcester. The vocal solos of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" were distributed among Misses Mary Davies and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Lloyd (of Gloucester) presided at the organ and played, as an introductory voluntary, Handel's concerto in B flat, with orchestral accompaniments, the co-operation of the band having been a special feature in the performance of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate."

The oratorio performances began on Tuesday evening, when the first part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") were given in the cathedral. A special feature was the superb singing of Madame Albani in the soprano solo music of the first and last of the works just named. That the other solo music was worthily rendered may be inferred from the names of the vocalists concerned therein—Mr. Guy and Mr. Santley in the selection from "The Creation;" Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley in the "Requiem;" and Miss A. Williams and Mr. E. Lloyd in the "Hymn of Praise."

Wednesday morning was appropriated to a performance, in the cathedral, of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which has long since been almost as invariably associated with festival arrangements as Handel's "Messiah." Again on this occasion the exquisite quality of voice, and refined and expressive style for which Madame Albani is celebrated, were finely manifested in the solo soprano music of the second part of the oratorio, especially in the important air, "Hear ye, Israel," and the leading part of the trio, "Lift thine eyes," in which the co-operation of Miss Mary Davies and Madame Patey secured a good ensemble. The two ladies last named were also heard in other portions of the music, the fine delivery by Madame Patey of the air "O, rest in the Lord," having been as usual, one of the special effects. Miss A. Williams, who was the principal soprano in the first part of the oratorio, was well seconded in the duet (with chorus), "Lord, bow Thine ear," by Miss Bertha Griffiths, to whom was assigned the air, "Woe unto them." Mr. Guy sang the tenor solos of the first part, and Mr. E. Lloyd those of the second part, with much effect; and Mr. Santley gave the all-important music of the Prophet with fine declamation, as on innumerable previous occasions. Here we may take occasion to mention that Signor Foli was prevented by indisposition from fulfilling his engagement, and the valuable services of Mr. Santley were secured instead. The oratorio performances were preceded by a short form of prayer, as prescribed by the Bishop.

The chief specialty at Wednesday evening's concert, in the college hall, was Sir W. S. Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," which occupied nearly the whole of the first part of the programme; this having also included the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Mr. Sainton—a miscellaneous selection having concluded the concert.

On Thursday morning "Hezekiah," a "short oratorio," by Dr. Armes, was to be given in the cathedral, followed by Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." A second miscellaneous concert was to take place in the college hall on Thursday evening; "The Messiah" was to be performed yesterday (Friday) morning in the cathedral—a special closing service therein, in the evening, bringing the festival to a conclusion. For this service a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Sir F. G. Ouseley, and an anthem) or, rather, cantata) by Dr. Stainer have been expressly composed. Of the later festival performances we must speak next week.

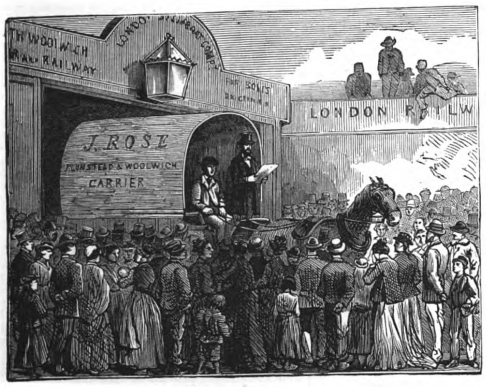
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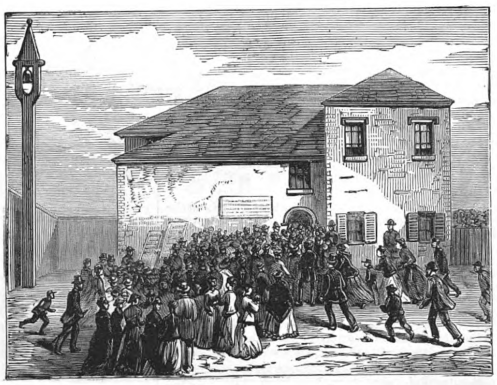
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One of the most acceptable of our annual official returns is that which shows the progress of the savings-banks of the United Kingdom. At the end of the year 1867 the trustee savings-banks held above 36½ millions sterling, and the Post-Office savings-banks 9¾ millions. At the end of the year 1877 the trustee savings-banks held nearly 44¼ millions, and the Post-Office savings-banks nearly 28⅝ millions. The amount in both classes of savings-banks increased from £46,283,132 in 1867 to no less than £72,979,443 in 1877. But it has to be observed that the trustee savings-banks are showing year by year "payments out" to a larger amount than the sums received in the year—in 1877 to the extent of nearly £300,000—and the increase in the total amount due to depositors is caused by placing to their credit the interest due on their deposits.

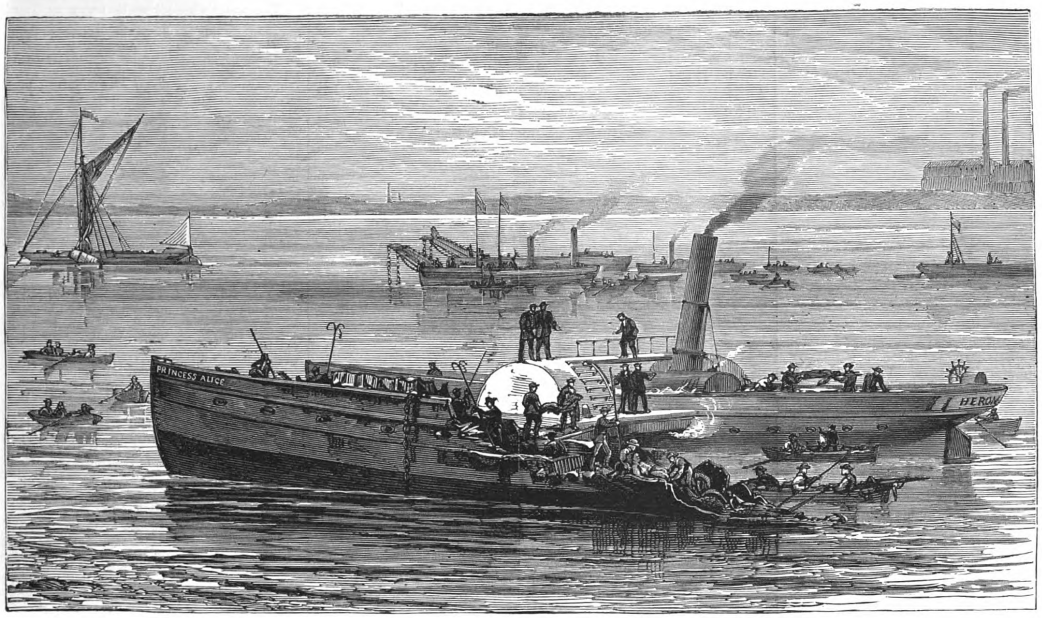
THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



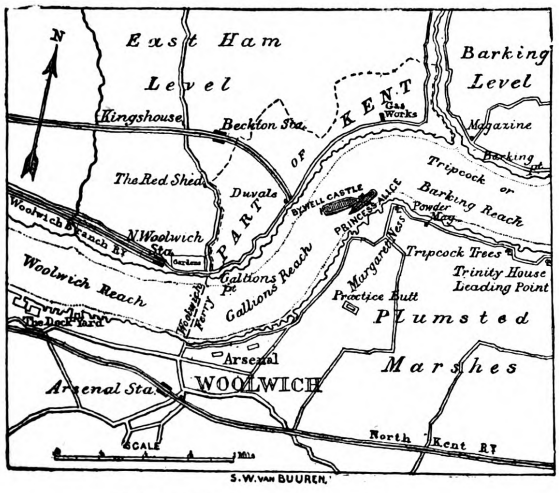
IN THE COURTYARD OF NORTH WOOLWICH PIER—READING OUT THE NAMES OF THOSE SAVED.



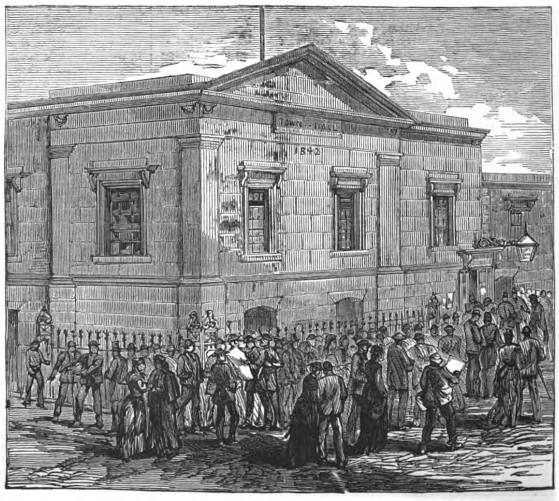
TEMPORARY MORTUARY, ROFF'S STEAM-BOAT WHARF, WOOLWICH.



THE FORWARD PART OF THE PRINCESS ALICE LYING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THAMES: REMOVING BODIES FROM THE WRECK.



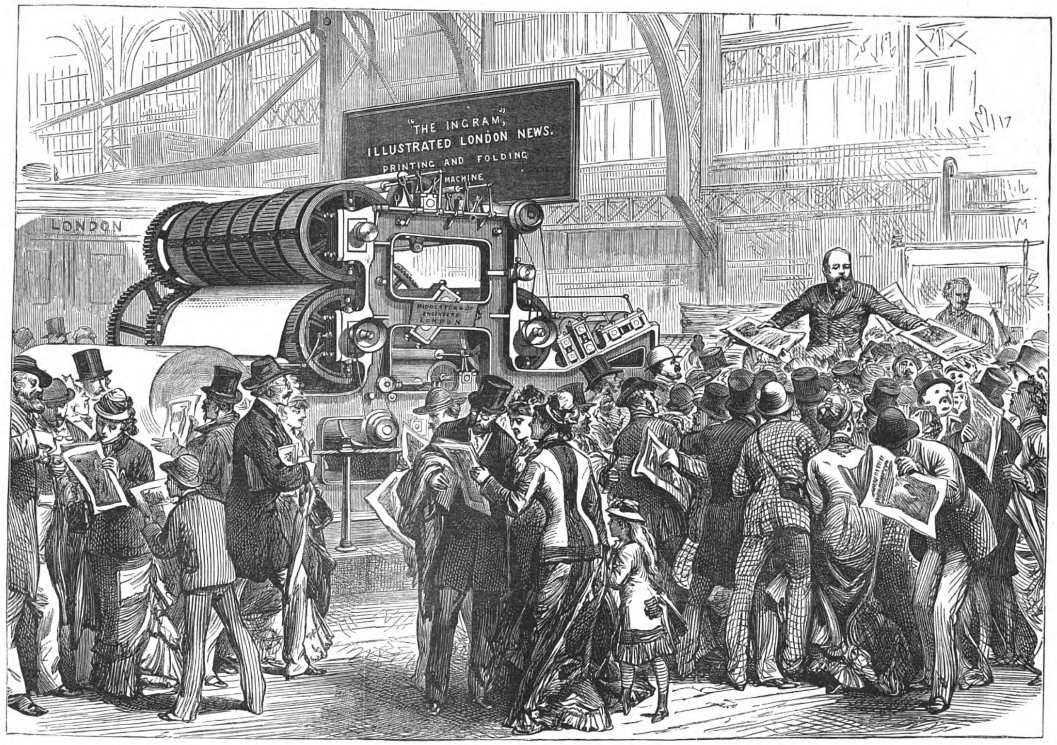
PLAN SHOWING THE LOCALITY OF THE COLLISION.



THE TOWNHALL, WOOLWICH, WHERE THE INQUEST IS HELD.



"THE DEER-STALKER." BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.
PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF EXETER.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE INGRAM ROTARY MACHINE FOR PRINTING ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.

SCULPTURE AT EXETER.

The capital of Devonshire, for a city of modest size, with some 40,000 inhabitants, is fairly well adorned with modern works of fine art, besides the glories of its noble Cathedral and many relics of architectural antiquity. Devonshire painters, of landscape and of portrait, have vied with those of Suffolk, and have, perhaps, the advantage over all English shires in the variety of grand and lovely scenery and the graces of personal appearance bestowed on the rustic native people. A Devonshire sculptor long resident in London, Mr. Edward Bowring Stephens, A.R.A., enjoys not only a high reputation, but much friendly regard in his own county. He has been commissioned again and again to design and execute the memorial statues of local worthies that have been erected by public subscription in the city of his own birth. These are the statues of the late Earl Fortescue, in the Castle-yard; that of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P. for the county, on the beautiful terrace of Northernhay, which is a grove of elms overhanging the deep moat beneath the walls of the ancient Castle of Rougemont; and the statue of Mr. John Dinham, a benevolent tradesman of Exeter, who bequeathed large sums for charitable uses. This western city is nearly as much ornamented with the works of one favourite sculptor as is the city of Edinburgh with those of Sir John Steell, which meet the eye at short intervals along Princes'-street and George-street.

But the Exonian taste for such works to be set up and admired in their chief places has not yet been satiated. Mr. Stephens, it may be remembered, had in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1876 a fine colossal group of a Highland deerstalker with a deer-hound, gazing forward at the deer which he has stealthily approached; the man is holding in the dog with one hand, and with the left hand shading his eyes from the sun. This piece of the sculptor's art was noticed and praised by many competent judges; but, somehow, it more vehemently took the fancy of a few of the west-country men living in London. The subject, one would suppose, belongs rather to North Britain; for, though it is only on Exmoor, we believe, that the Red Deer is still extant in the southern parts of the United Kingdom, it is customary there to ride after him with a pack of staghounds. "The Deer-Stalker" of Mr. Stephens, which reminds us, by its theme, of some of Landseer's or Ansdell's pictures, was coveted, at any rate, by some Exeter lovers of nature and art for the decoration of their beloved home city. A committee of Devonian Londoners was formed, its most active promoter and honorary secretary being Mr. George Haydon, one of the officers of Bethlem Hospital, and a loyal member of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. The Earl of Devon, Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of Exeter, and many other persons of rank and social influence cordially assisted in the scheme; a local committee was formed, in which the Mayor of Exeter, then Mr. W. Cuthbertson, and Mr. J. Drew, then High Sheriff, bore part; and the required sum for the purchase of the work, and for other expenses, was subscribed. The site upon which it has been erected is, as nearly as possible, the exact centre of that compact little city. Bedford-circus, which occupies the ground of old Bedford House, the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria during the Civil War of Charles I., is situated a little south of High-street, with the gardens of Southernhay just beyond. A wider opening has recently been made from High-street, opposite Queen-street, to approach Bedford-circus, giving better access to the Exeter Theatre, the Athenæum, and other institutions there. "The Deer-Stalker," upon a Cornish granite pedestal with railing about it, now stands in the Circus facing High-street. The inscription, on a bronze plate in front of the pedestal, records that it has been "presented, by friends and admirers of the sculptor, to his native city." This kind of public gift, dealing with a work of purely ideal art, is comparatively rare in England, but was frequent enough in ancient Greece.

The ceremony of unveiling "The Deer-Stalker," and formally presenting it to the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, was performed on Friday, the 30th ult., by the Earl of Devon, on behalf of the subscribers. The Mayor, Mr. H. D. Thomas, the High Sheriff, Aldermen, Town Councillors, and civic officers, walked in state from the Guildhall, which is but a few hundred yards distant. In the absence of Earl Fortescue—who appeared, nevertheless, at the subsequent public luncheon, Mr. J. C. Moore-Stevens, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., represented the county gentlemen. The speeches at the luncheon afterwards were interesting; Lord Devon was in the chair, and proposed the health of the sculptor, who was, indeed, the honoured guest of the company at table. Mr. Stephens, in returning thanks to all, especially named his friends Mr. G. H. Haydon, Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., the engraver, and Mr. Phelps, the eminent actor, by whom this dedication of his work to the city of Exeter was zealously promoted. Earl Fortescue, who was formerly an active political man as Lord Ebrington, and whose father was one of the great Whig leaders of the Reform Bill party, spoke upon this occasion. There were ladies at table, one of whom, the widow of the late well-known Sir John Bowring, a native and resident of Exeter, responded for her sex when their collective health was toasted. It was a pleasant business, altogether, and of sufficient local importance to be worth our Illustration of "The Deer-Stalker" in this week's Number. The sculptor's work needs no further praise.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Class 60 of the Exhibition consists of "Apparatus and processes used in paper-making, dyeing, and printing." The British Section contains, among other printing-machines, the one which we described last October as having been invented by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, for the most rapid production of perfected copies of this Journal. "The Ingram Patent Rotary Printing-Machine," as it is called in the official catalogue, is the object of much notice among visitors to the Exhibition who care for mechanical appliances. It is the second of its kind that has been made, and has received certain improvements; the printing and impression cylinders are here all of equal size, enabling three whole sheets to be printed at each revolution; or two copies of the half-sheet, with a duplicate of the type, may be printed simultaneously by one of the cylinders. Attached to the printing-machine is the folding-machine, which can be worked either in company with it or separately, cutting off and folding the sheets as fast as they are printed. The difficulty formerly experienced in printing, by the action of a cylinder, sheets to be impressed with engravings has been completely overcome; the diameter of the cylinder is so greatly increased that the plates of engravings require to have but a slight degree of curvature; while two, three, or more duplicate plates may be placed on the same printing-cylinder. The "impression-cylinder," which carries the paper from a roll of immense length, is made of corresponding size; this brings the paper in contact with the inked type on the "printing cylinder," rotating at the same speed. Another improvement has been made in the inking apparatus of distributing-rollers, or cylinders to supply the engravings with ink, which is done so amply and evenly as to render the most perfect impressions on the paper. This machine can deliver 6500 perfect copies an hour of the *Illustrated London News*, with its Supplements, every sheet well printed on both sides, cut off, and neatly folded. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Middleton and Co., engineers, of Southwark. Mr. James Brister, manager of the machine department in the office of this Journal, was intrusted by Mr. Ingram with the practical execution of his design, and superintended the construction of the new machine. We have this week received an official announcement that the Gold Medal has been awarded to Mr. Ingram for the "Ingram Patent Rotary Printing Machine." A more detailed description of its mechanism, with special Illustrations, will be found in our publication of Oct. 7, last year.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

On Tuesday the annual exhibition of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society was held at Coventry. The weather was highly favourable, and there was a large and fashionable attendance. The show was most successful, the entries being unusually numerous. A public dinner was held in a pavilion, Lord Leigh presiding. Among the company were Lord Yarmouth, Lord Ernest Seymour, Sir H. M. Jackson, M.P., Mr. C. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday in Lord Carington's park, at Wycombe Abbey, Bucks. Favoured by fine weather, the exhibition was a success in every point, the entries in the various classes being large and choice, and the band of the Royal Horse Guards, which played beneath a fine walnut-tree in the centre of the ground, added greatly to the attractiveness of the gathering. In the evening the members of the association and their guests dined at the Townhall, High Wycombe, under the presidency of Lord Carington.

The thirty-sixth annual show of the Birkenhead and Wirall Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday at Birkenhead, and is considered the most successful ever held. The entries numbered 1220, which is nearly one hundred in excess of the largest previous entries. The increase is principally in horses and cattle. Prizes to the amount of £900 were offered.

The annual exhibition of the Wayland Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday at Walton, Norfolk. Lord Walsingham presided at the dinner in the evening.

A number of farmers and others from Caithness have visited by invitation the Duke of Sutherland's reclamation works, near Kinbrace. Mr. Greig, of Leeds, who has charge of the machinery, conducted the party over the newly ploughed land, and showed how the various operations were conducted. The Duke of Sutherland and a large party from Dunrobin Castle were present at luncheon. His Grace intimated his intention of dividing the reclaimed ground into farms of from eighty to one hundred acres, so that a farmer with a capital of from £500 to £600 could profitably work them. He said he wished to see the place repopulated.

A subscription at Liverpool in aid of the Fund for Relieving the Distress from Yellow Fever in New Orleans has resulted in £2400 being collected, which has been remitted to New Orleans.

The Maharajah of Johore, who is at present on a visit to this country, has commissioned Mr. Tavernor Knott, of Edinburgh, to paint a head-size portrait of the Queen. Some time ago his Highness had a full-length portrait of her Majesty painted by the same artist.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The worst colliery accident that has ever occurred in South Wales took place about noon on Wednesday at the Ebbw Vale Company's Prince of Wales Colliery, Abercarne, about twelve miles from Newport, Monmouthshire. Three hundred and seventy-one men had gone down the pit, and at eleven o'clock twenty-one came up and delivered their lamps. The pit, which is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercarne station, in the Western Valley section of the Monmouthshire Railway, is 330 yards deep, and the seam of coal worked is that popularly termed the Black Vein Seam. The pit had been deemed as safe as the character of the coal would lead one to expect, and every precaution was used to prevent accident. The machinery was of the most perfect kind, and the use of safety-lamps was enforced among the colliers. The present shaft was sunk in the year 1862, on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and in consequence of this incident it was named the Prince of Wales Colliery. The explosion occurred at ten minutes past twelve, when a loud, rumbling sound, a flash of flame, and a column of black smoke ascending high into the air told too plainly what had occurred. The discovery was immediately made that the winding gear was damaged, and communication with the bottom of the pit destroyed. Efforts were first made to make this complete, and working parties were speedily sent down. Eighty-two men and boys, who were working within a few hundred yards of the shaft, were rescued but it became evident as attempts were made to advance into the workings that little hope could be entertained of any life surviving the catastrophe. About 400 yards from the bottom of the shaft are situated the stables, and here fourteen horses were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go on account of the prevalence of chokedamp. The volunteers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt, and seven dead bodies were brought to the bank. Mr. Cadman, inspector of collieries, and Mr. Donald Bain, assistant-inspector, were in the immediate neighbourhood, and were among the first to arrive at the pit after the explosion. These gentlemen at once took counsel with Mr. Pond, the general manager of the colliery, the underground manager, the foreman, and other managers and engineers, who speedily arrived from other collieries in the district. The pit's mouth was surrounded with crowds of anxious spectators, and the utmost excitement prevailed. Up to six o'clock seven dead bodies were brought up, and of these four were identified, one being the overman, named Rees. Two men, named James and Jenkins, who were brought up alive, died soon afterwards from the serious nature of the burns and the effects of the afterdamp. There is no reasonable hope that any further lives will be saved; for at six o'clock on Wednesday evening the explorers were compelled to leave the pit in consequence of the fire reaching within three hundred yards of the bottom of the pit shaft; and early on Thursday morning the water from a canal near the pit's mouth was turned into the down-cast shaft, in order to flood the mine and extinguish the fire.

The Great Seal was on Tuesday affixed to the Royal pardon of the Fenians Patrick Melody and Edward O'Meara Condon.

The result of the poll of the owners of property and the ratepayers of Manchester on the question whether the Thirlmere water scheme should be again brought before Parliament was made known on Wednesday. The votes in favour of the scheme numbered 43,362 given by 35,431 voters, against 3530 votes given by 2592 voters.

The large cotton-spinning mill at Annan, Dumfriesshire, belonging to Messrs. Forster and Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The mill contained 16,000 spindles, and employed 110 hands. Its value was about £15,000. The fire originated in the fifth story, from some machinery becoming heated, and in an hour and a half the building was gutted.

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MAPLE and CO. supply every requisite for HOUSE FURNISHING, including Linens, Ironmongery, Glass, Crockeryware, Clocks, Bronzes, and every description of Ornaments, either for dining or drawing room, or for Christmas and Wedding Presents, in separate departments.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Sideboards in oak, mahogany, and other woods, from 8 guineas to 100 guineas. Fine oak and mediæval Dining-room Furniture; Tables from 3 guineas to 70 guineas. A large assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, and other Ornaments.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. — Forty very handsome Carved Oak Antique Sideboards, with Dining-Tables and Chairs to match. Thirty complete Dining-room Suites in stock to select from, 14 guineas. Good strong Dining-room Chair, in mahogany or oak, stuffed all hair, and covered in leather, 28s. 6d.

MAPLE and CO.—DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. The Largest Assortment in London. An endless variety of Cabinets, from 2 to 60 guineas, many quite new in design; a large assortment of Buhl Furniture, as well as Black and Gold; 100 Easy-Chairs, from 1 to 10 guineas; a very extensive Stock of Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Ornaments; 500 Chimney-Glasses, from 2 to 80 guineas; Console-Tables, as well as Girandoles, from 1 to 20 guineas.

MAPLE and CO., Importers.

TURKEY CARPETS,

INDIAN CARPETS,

PERSIAN CARPETS.

OVER 2000 DAGHESTAN and SOWRNACK CARPETS, also 500 Turkey Carpets, of extra fine quality and at marvellously low prices, just received from Constantinople. These Goods have been bought by Agents especially dispatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. for cash, are of great rarity, some being very handsome old prayer rugs, which have been made over a hundred years. The prices are wonderfully low—in fact, one third of that usually asked for these curiosities.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO. — SILK DAMASKS. The largest and most varied assortment of Satin, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Reps, all in stock. To purchasers this is a great object, as not only do they get the silks at a lower price than if they were made, but they are not kept waiting.

MAPLE and CO.—CURTAINS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms. The largest and most varied stock of Curtain Materials in London. Good Wool Reps, double width, 2s. 6d. per yard. Stripe Reps, in all colours, all wool, and double width, from 3s. 3d. per yard.

MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNE CHINTZ. The French Chintz, which requires no lining when used for loose covers. The width is 32 inches, and the prices vary from 6½d. per yard to 3s. 11d. per yard. The largest assortment in England. Patterns sent.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this Department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any Article that can possibly be required in Furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

MAPLE and CO.—BED-ROOM SUITES in EARLY ENGLISH, carried out to design by the best artists of the day. Some new and most elegant suites, designed by gentlemen especially engaged by Messrs. Maple. These suites, which are a specialty with this firm, should be seen. Machinery, &c., has been erected so as to produce this class of furniture at the lowest possible cost.
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA.—Messrs. MORTLOCK, having completed Stocktaking, have now ON VIEW the finest Collection of NOVELTIES and inexpensive ART-DESIGNS in POTTERY, PORCELAIN, and GLASS ever brought together.—202, 203, 204, Oxford-street; 30, 31, 32, Orchard-street, W. Established 1746. 15 per cent allowed on all Cash payments.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate, Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.
Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

SILVER WAITERS.—The GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (Limited) have always ready a large Stock of SILVER WAITERS and TEATRAYS of the newest and most elegant designs:—

Size and Weight.	King's. Plain centres. 9s. per oz.	King's. Neatly chased. 9s. 6d. per oz.	Beaded. Richly engraved. 11s. 6d. per oz.
8 inch 12 ounces	£5 8 0	£5 14 0	£6 18 0
9 inch 17 ounces	7 13 0	8 1 6	9 15 0
10 inch 20 ounces	9 0 0	9 10 0	11 10 0
12 inch 30 ounces	13 10 0	14 5 0	17 5 0
14 inch 43 ounces	19 7 0	20 8 6	24 14 6
16 inch 58 ounces	26 2 0	27 11 6	33 7 6
18 inch 80 ounces	36 0 0	38 0 0	46 0 0
20 inch 124 ounces	55 16 0	59 18 0	71 6 0
22 inch 158 ounces	67 10 0	71 5 0	86 5 0
25 inch 200 ounces	90 0 0	95 0 0	115 0 0

A Pamphlet of Prices, Illustrated with Engravings, will be forwarded, gratis and post-free, on application.
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S, Catalogue, with priced Furnishing Estimates, post-free.
1. Table Knives, Ivory, per doz., 10s., 25s., 35s., 40s.
2. Electro Forks—Table, 24s. to 68s.; Spoons, 24s. to 66s.
3. Papier-Mache Tea-Trays, in sets, 21s., 50s., 95s.
4. Electro Tea and Coffee Sets, £3 7s., £7 10s., to £24.
5. Dish-Covers in Sets—Tin, 22s.; Metal, 65s.; Electro £11 11s.
6. Electro Cruets, from 12s. 6d. to £6 6s.
7. Electro Liqueur Frames, 40s. to £7 7s.
8. Lamps—Patent Duplex Rock Oil, Colza, &c.
9. Fenders—Bright, 45s. to £12; Bronze, 3s. to £6.
10. Baths—Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Travelling, &c.
11. Bedsteads—Brass and Iron, with Bedding.
12. Gaseliers—2-light, 17s.; 3-do., 30s.; 5-do., £4 4s.
13. Kitcheners, from 3 ft., £3, to 6 ft., £33.
14. Kitchen Utensils—Copper, Tin, and Iron.
Deane and Co., 46, King William-st., London Bridge. A.D. 1700

JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J. TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting Safes, £5 5s. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

CHUBBS' PATENT SAFES.—Chubb's Cash, Deed, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks. Complete Illustrated Price-Lists sent gratis and post-free to any part of the world.—Chubb and Son, Makers to the Queen and Bank of England, 128, Queen Victoria-street, St. Paul's; and 68, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, London.

SUMMER DELICACIES.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
AS BLANCMANGE WITH STEWED FRUIT

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
AS BAKED PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
AS CUSTARD PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT

CYPRUS.—THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK is prepared, through its LONDON and PARIS AGENCIES, to grant CREDITS, to receive and REMIT MONEY, and to act generally as Bankers in connection with Cyprus, where it has for many years past had a branch establishment.
London Agency, 26, Throgmorton-street, E.C. Paris Agency, 7, Rue Meyerbeer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA. DUCAL LINE.—Exceptional and favourable terms of passage for a limited number of first-class passengers only. Apply to Grindlay and Co., No. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to McHarmid, Greenshields, and Co.; or to F. Green and Co., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price). Trichord Drawing-Room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Drawings of this beautiful Piano sent post-free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

BROADWOOD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, fullest compass of Seven Octaves. Two beautiful instruments, of rich and full tone, in the choicest Italian walnut-wood, nearly new. To be SOLD at unusually low prices. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Packed free. Illustrated Book of Designs gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant Pianos, with ormolu embellishments, repetition action, and every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the Three-Years' System, at 1 guinea per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "ERARD" which are not of their manufacturing. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-street, where New Pianos can be obtained from 90 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas.
OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas.
GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

MUSICAL-BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, £4 to £120. Snuffboxes, from 18s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & M'CULLOCH, as above.

LADIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL should see the "OSBORNE" DRESS-CASE, very light and handsome, with collapsible bonnet compartment. Price 10s. 6d.
HARRON, Manufacturer, 20, High Holborn (five doors west from Inns of Court Hotel). Illustrated List free.

FASHIONS.

MESSRS. JAY have the honour to inform their patrons and the public that their buyers of Costumes, Mantles, and Millinery have returned from Paris with all the novelties of the season.
JAYS',
245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

PATTERNS FREE.

BLACK SILKS,
manufactured by Bonnet, of Lyons.

Messrs. JAY beg to inform their Patrons and the Public generally
that they are now selling these well-known Pure Lighter Silks
at a reduction of from 33 to 40 per cent off prices that were charged previous to the display in the Jays' Silk Market.
Present price, 6s. 6d.; former price, 8s. 9d.
" " 6s. 11d.; " 9s. 6d.
" " 6s. 9d.; " 10s. 6d.
Messrs. JAY are also selling Alberti's good wearing Black SILKS, at the following reduced rates:—
Present price, 3s. 3d.; former price, 5s. 9d.
" " 4s. 3d.; " 6s. 9d.
" " 5s. 3d.; " 7s. 6d.
" " 6s. 9d.; " 9s. 6d.
As these low prices are not at all likely to continue, and as Silks wear much better when not used fresh from the loom, Messrs. JAY strongly advise their Customers to take advantage of this occasion to make purchases of that always fashionable and useful article, a good Black Silk.
BONNETS BLACK SATINS, all pure silk, 22 inches wide, from 5s. 3d. per yard.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, W.

CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited), 58 to 63, Oxford-street;
1 to 5, Wells-street, London.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 5, Wells-street.

RICH SILK and other COSTUMES. A grand display of rich Silk, Broché Velvet, and Silken Fabric Costumes for the Autumn and Winter, a collection of recherché Novelties as is rarely seen out of Paris, at most moderate prices.
A large variety of novel Costumes of Fashionable New Fabrics in Serges, Linen Cloths, Cyprus Cloths, Camel's Hair, &c., 2, 3, and 4 guineas each.

MANTLES, ULSTERS, and SEALSKINS. A large importation of the Latest Novelties.
The Sedan Beaver Paletot, 1, 2, and 3 guineas, handsomely trimmed.
New Travelling Ulsters, all wool, in 27 shades, at 1 guinea, unequalled.
Fine Sealskin Paletots, 36 in. in length, 9½ guineas each. Smaller sizes in proportion.
Fur-lined Mantles and Paletots, 31s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

DRESS MATERIALS in all the Newest Textures. New Lichen Cloth, 11½d. per yard. Camel's-Hair Cloth, 1s. 6d. Tartans, Rampoor Cloth, and the new Broché Cashmeres, so much used in combination, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fine French Cashmeres, in new shades, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 7½d., and 2s. 11½d. per yard, double width.

MOURNING GOODS of every description at most moderate prices.
Black Serge Costumes, all wool, 2 guineas. Black and White Broché Costumes, 1 guinea; handsome Costumes, trimmed with patent unpicelling crape, for all grades of mourning, 3½ to 8 guineas. The Dressmaking Department is under new and superior management. A successful fit and the best style may be relied upon, at moderate charges.
Patterns and Samples of all goods free.

SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
On MONDAY NEXT and during the week we shall offer 40,000 yards of Black and Coloured Silks, in all the new shades, at fully 15 to 20 per cent under last year's prices—2s. 11½d. to 6s. 11½d. per yard.
An Inspection is solicited.
Patterns to the country free.

CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited), 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street, London.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 5, Wells-street.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS for LADIES' JACKETS, CLOAKS, ULSTERS, &c., in great variety, at very moderate prices. We also keep a very large Stock available for Gentlemen's and Youths' wear. Livery Cloths, &c., equally cheap. Patterns, ready money only.
C. MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, corner of Hatton-garden, Holborn-circus.

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES, CLOAKS, &c.—T. LITTLE and SON beg to announce that their buyers and dressmakers have returned from Paris with the latest NOVELTIES for the AUTUMN SEASON. During the repaving of Oxford-street carriages can set down in Newman-street, two doors from Oxford-street.
42 to 44, Oxford-street.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES Selling Off at Half the Cost. Consisting of Moss Cachemires in the new dark plain colours. Price 4½d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street W. Patterns free.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.
A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—
(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer)
with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING,
and also Mourning for Servants,
Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency.
(either French, German, or English).

Observe the only one Address—
PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.
BLACK DRESS SATINS, all pure Silk,
at 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 9d., made by Messrs. Bonnet.
The DUCHESSE SATIN, at 12s. 9d. (26 inches wide),
a magnificent quality,
for richness and for durability cannot be surpassed.
BLACK SATINS, for Trimming purposes,
at 2s. 6½d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap,
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at .. 5s. 6d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Tapisserie et Cie, at 5s. 3d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Jaubert et Cie .. 4s. 6d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Dégove et Cie, at .. 4s. 11d.
Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.

CHINA WASHING SILKS, 21s. the Piece of 20 yards,
PETER ROBINSON is a Wholesale as well as a Retail Dealer in Black Silks.
As he buys direct from the Manufacturer, all intermediate profits are saved.
Address only as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.
THE COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES.
From pure and good-wearing Silks, at 5½, 6, 6½, and 8 guineas.
Copies of expensive French Models.
THE MYRA SILK COSTUME, complete, for 8 guineas.
"Photographs of the Costumes" sent on application to PETER ROBINSON'S, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES at One Guinea.
Black Brussels Net, at 29s. 6d.
Tulle (coquition keeping), 30s.
Grenadine, 22s. 6d.
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.
Illustrations free.

COSTUMES.—Richly Embroidered.
THE FASHION FOR THE AUTUMN.
In Black, Navy, and neutral shades, from 5 to 10 guineas complete.
Our Buyers have returned from Paris with great novelties in all departments.
For Samples please address only to PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street, Nos. 256 to 262.

FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.
33 inches long .. .. 9½ guineas.
36 inches long .. .. 11 guineas.
39 inches long .. .. 13 guineas.
New and Perfect Shapes,
and of the most enduring qualities.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long, 34s., 42s., 55s. 6d., and 3 guineas.
Also a special lot,
Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 6 guineas.
For Samples—Address ONLY as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be carefully addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Invisible Check, Black Brownie, Prune, and other solid colours,
price 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6½d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price 54 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors,
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SILKS and SATINS, 1s. 11½d. to 5s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

VELVETEENS and CASHMERES, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

SERGES and CYPRUS CLOTHS, 1s. 0½d.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

ULSTERINGS and SUITINGS, from 1s. 11½d.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

AUTUMN COSTUMES, from 39s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

NOTED LADIES' ULSTERS, 12s. 9d. to 35s.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
Engravings and Patterns of all goods free.
198, REGENT-STREET.

D. NICHOLSON and CO. send post-free Patterns of
NEW SILKS,
DRESS FABRICS,
and Illustrations of
MANTLES, and COSTUMES.
D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SHIRTS. — FORD'S EUREKA. — "The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka. 30s., 40s., 45s. half dozen. Illustrations and self-measure post-free.—41, Poultry, London.

NEW FABRICS AND FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, COSTUMES.
Patterns and Illustrations free.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES OF COLOURED, BLACK, AND FANCY SILKS at GREAT REDUCTIONS, including
20,000 mètres of rich Stripe and Check Silks, at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
400 pieces of rich Coloured Gros Grain Silks, every new shade, at 3s. 9½d. per yard.
1000 pieces of Black Silks, of special pureness, in four prices—viz., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.
BROCADED SILKS,
of extreme richness, usual prices, 8s. 6d. to 21s., will be sold at 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.
Damassés of the newest designs, usual price, 3s. 6d., at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
1000 PIECES OF SILK PONGEES, in lengths of 20 yards,
with rich Embroidered Scarves for trimming, 39s. 6d. complete.
60 pieces Rich Silk Embroidered Cashmere, at 3s. 9d. per yard; usual price 6s. 6d.
500 PIECES INDIAN PONGEE WASHING SILKS, 16s. 9d. the piece of 20 yards.
Patterns post-free.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.
RICH VELVET VELVETEEN.
300 pieces fast Black, very wide,
2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
All the new Rich Shades of Colour, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.

CASHMERES AND CASHMERE MERINOS,
FOR AUTUMN DRESSES.
A special purchase, in Black and all the new colours, amounting to several thousand pieces.
Very wide, at 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

TRAVELLING and SEASIDE DRESSES.
Witney, Estamene, and Angola Serges,
Fancy Cassimirs, Rich Poplins,
New Autumn Moss Cloths, and other Novelties,
in endless variety, 10s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. the Dress.

A NEW FABRIC IN BLACK.
CRÊPE CASHMERE (Registered).
A most useful Material, in six designs, specially adapted for this season's Costumes.
Full width, 1s. 9d. per yard.

NEW FABRICS FOR PALETOTS, &c.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH MATELASSE,
Foil de Chameau, Diagonals, &c.
These elegant Fabrics can also be had in Choice Shades of Fawn, Grey, Cuir Mode, &c.
From 5s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the yard, 54 inches wide.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S
UNDERCLOTHING AND OUTFITTING.
Duchess Trimmed Chemise, 1s. 9½d. each; three for 5s. 3d.
Countess, Handsomely-Trimmed Chemise, Scotch Insertion and Work, 2s. 11½d.; or three for 8s. 9d.
Better quality, and more handsomely trimmed, 3s. 11½d. each; or three for 11s. 6d.
Mercedes Night-Dress, 2s. 11½d. each; or three for 8s. 9d.
La Reine Night-Dress, Trimmed Scotch Work and Frilling, 3s. 11½d. each; or three for 11s. 6d.
200 dozen Trimmed Drawers, 1s. 11½d. each; or three for 5s. 9d.
White Embroidered "Cuirass" Corset, with Spoonbill busk, 2s. 11½d. and 4s. 11d.; usual price, 3s. 11d. and 6s. 11d.
A lot of White French Wove Corsets, at 3s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 6s. 11d., good shapes; all reduced in price.
Fashionable Deep Corsets for Princess Costumes, in Black, Scarlet, and Grey, 4s. 11d.; and improved shapes, in scarlet, white, and grey, at 6s. 11d., in every size.
Illustrated Lists of Underclothing.
Patterns, Samples, and all information post-free.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HENRY GLAVE'S
SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENT.
Black Silks, special prices for this month.
Black Silks, at 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d., and 2s. 11½d. yd.
Black Silks, Lyons Gros Grains, by Messrs. Gourd Croizat, and Cie., special prices, 3s. 11½d. a yard.
Blue-Black Velveteens, 1s. 6½d. a yard, 25 in. wide.
7000 yards Rich Coloured Velveteens, 50 different shades, 27 in. wide, 1s. 6½d. yard; former price, 2s. 11½d.
7000 yards Rich Coloured Velveteens, 50 different shades, 27 in. wide, 2s. 10½d. a yard; former price, 3s. 11½d.
The new "Louis" Velveteens, Gros Grains, dyed the new shade of blue-black by a special process, are guaranteed to retain their colour and brilliancy, and cannot be distinguished from Lyons Silk Velvets at four or five times the price.
Special Parcels of 27 in. Silk Costume Velvets, 6s. 11d. the yard; former price, 10s.
Black Satins, 1s. 0½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d., and 2s. 11½d.
Black satins, 3s. 6½d., 3s. 11½d., 4s. 11d., and 6s. 11d. a yd.
Coloured Satins, in 100 shades, 2s. 6½d. and 3s. 6d.
Patterns of all kinds post-free.
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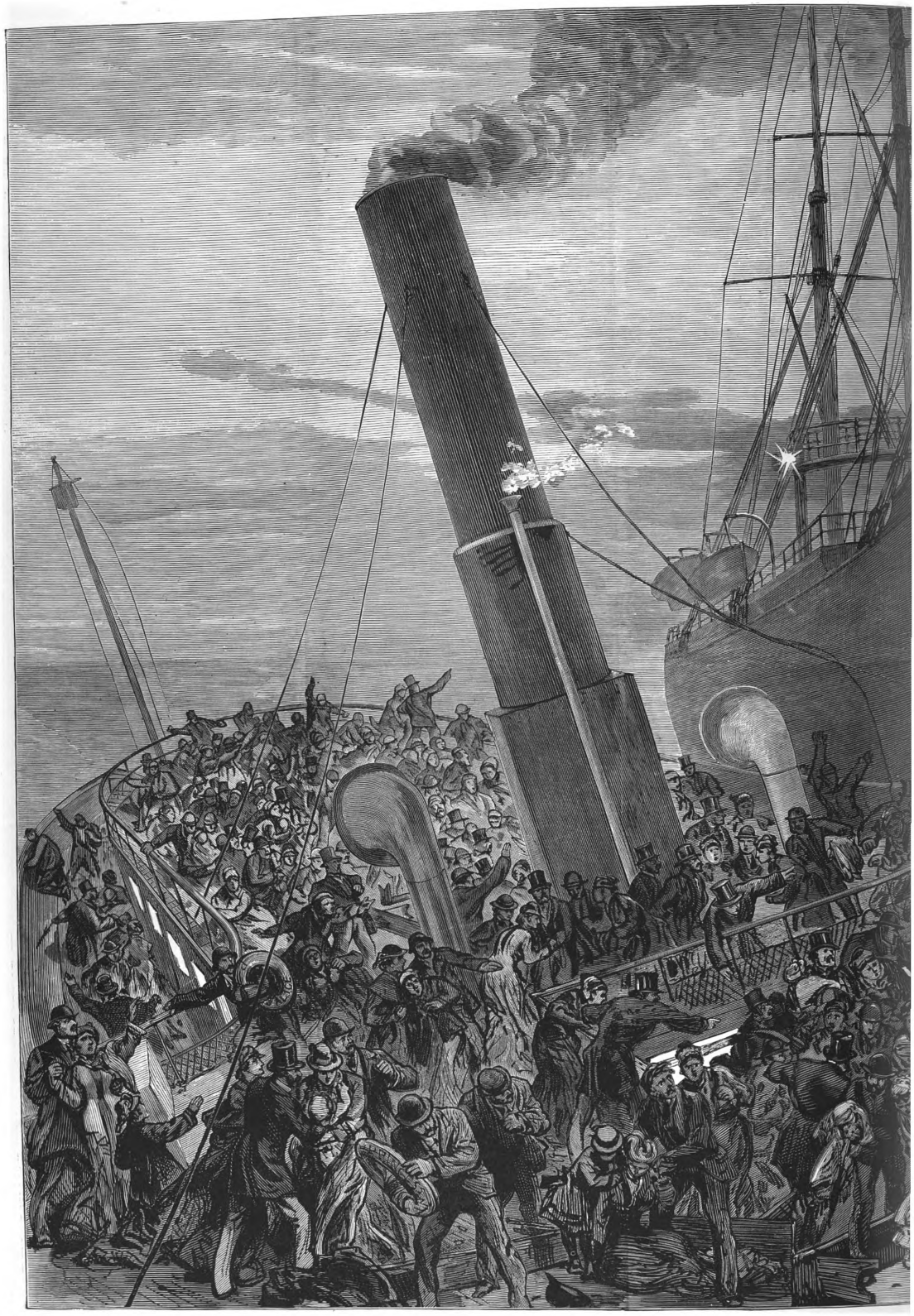
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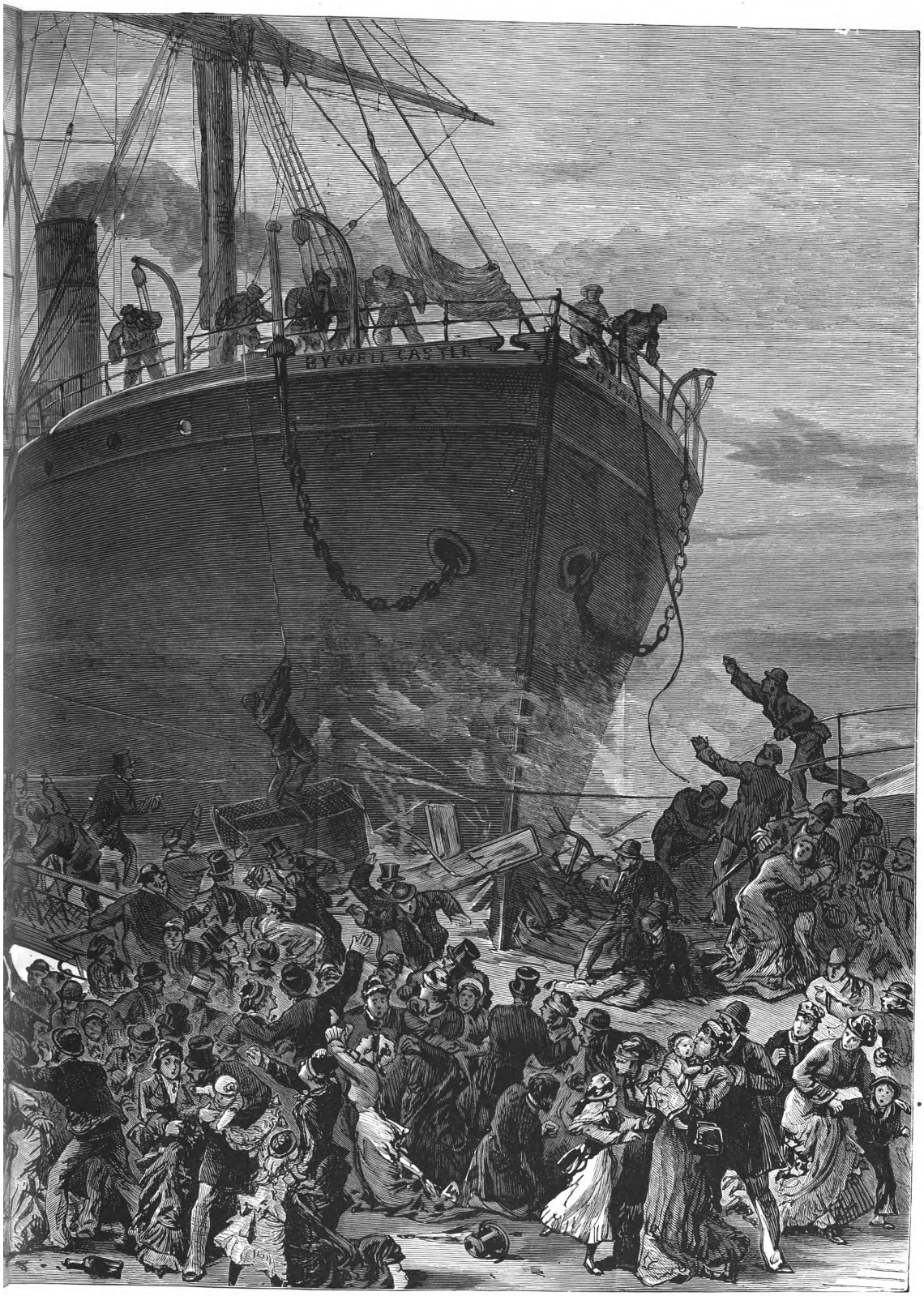
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THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: COLLISION BETWEEN



THE PRINCESS ALICE AND THE BYWELL CASTLE, NEAR WOOLWICH.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: SCENE IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

THE DISASTER ON THE THAMES.

Another week has been spent in public lamentations for the greatest loss of life ever caused by a single momentary accident in the neighbourhood of London. Thousands of mourners have been condoled with, each family in the circle of its private acquaintance, and in the neighbourhood of its residence, while every voice has daily repeated the expression of sympathy, and almost every pulpit of church or chapel, as well as every newspaper, has joined in uttering the general sorrow, and in commenting upon this terrible event. Although our last week's publication gave, for the time, a sufficient account of the disaster on Tuesday week, and of the discovery and reception of dead bodies till the Thursday afternoon, we have now to relate many important particulars. Every morning and evening since then has brought to our knowledge additional facts and circumstantial details of the manifold calamity; the identification of drowned persons, the bereavement of many households in all parts of London, the painful anxiety of those whose friends were still missing, and the progress of inquiries and discussions upon this dismal subject. It has been the main topic of conversation in town, and probably in most places throughout the country; and it necessarily occupies the greater portion of our space filled with Engravings from more than a dozen sketches made during the past week. These are now in the hands of our readers, and will require some notice of the several incidents delineated; besides which a few of the most remarkable passages in the narratives of survivors may be found worthy of perusal.

The Princess Alice was a paddle-steamer belonging to the London Steam-Boat Company (Limited), of Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, London. Her official number was 52,614. She was built of iron, and was of 158 tons net tonnage, and 251 gross tonnage. Her length was 219 ft. 4 in.; her breadth, 20 ft. 2 in.; her depth, 8 ft. 4 in. Her engines were by Caird and Co., of Greenock. They were of 140-horse power. The vessel was built by Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, in 1865, and belonged to the port of London. She passed, with the rest of the fleet, into the possession of the London Steam-Boat Company when this undertaking, of which the chairman is Captain Pelly, R.N., and the principal promoter was Mr. John Orrell Lever, absorbed the minor associations for the river passenger traffic.

The Bywell Castle is an iron screw-steamer, having the official number 63,546. She is known by the signal letters J. K. P. W. Her registered tonnage is 892 tons net, 1376 tons gross, and 1168 tons under the deck. Her length is 254 ft. 3 in.; her breadth, 32 ft. 1 in.; her depth, 19 ft. 6 in. She has compound inverted engines with two cylinders, diameter 27 in., and length of stroke 54-33 in. They are of 120-horse power, and by Palmer's Company, Newcastle. She was built by Palmer, Newcastle, in the year 1870. Her owners are Hall Brothers, of London.

After a day's excursion trip for pleasure, the Princess Alice was on her return up the river from Sheerness and Gravesend. It was at twenty minutes to eight in the evening, with full moonlight, that she was met and run down by the Bywell Castle off Tripcock Point, or Margaret Ness, a mile below Woolwich Arsenal, and opposite to the Beckton Gasworks on the north shore. The fragile saloon steam-boat was actually cut in two, and she sank within five minutes. Of the multitude of men, women, and children left struggling for life in the water, about one hundred escaped by swimming or clinging to the ropes and floating articles thrown out from the Bywell Castle, or were immediately picked up by the boats of that vessel and others. There was a strong ebb tide, which carried many away down the river. Six hundred lives and more have been lost; there were 558 dead bodies found up to last Wednesday evening.

The place where the two vessels came into collision with each other is shown in a small plan of that part of the river below Woolwich presented, with other Engravings, on page 252 of this week's Number of our Journal. It is in Gallion's Reach, about one mile below Woolwich Arsenal, and the same distance above the mouth of Barking Creek, on the Essex shore. The Princess Alice, after coming up Barking Reach, had rounded the point of Margaret Ness, on the southern shore above Tripcock, and just opposite the Beckton Gasworks. The Bywell Castle was coming down Gallion's Reach with the ebb tide, and with her screw working at a rate equivalent to four knots an hour, so that her speed, with the tide, may be estimated at seven or eight knots. It is probable that the intention of the commanders of both vessels, when they caught sight of each other approaching in opposite directions, was to pass on the south side of the channel, as near as they could to the Woolwich Marsh shore; each supposing that the other was about to pass along the north side. With this view, the helm on board the Bywell Castle was put on the port side, or to the left hand, causing the vessel's head to turn to the starboard—that is to say, to her right-hand side. At the same time, the Princess Alice put her helm to the starboard, and thereby turned her head to her port or left-hand side, instead of crossing over, as the Bywell Castle had expected she would do, to the north side of the river. The Princess Alice, in fact, continued to follow the bend of the south bank, while the Bywell Castle made for the point just below. The consequence was that the Bywell Castle ran into the starboard side of the Princess Alice, striking her just forward of the paddle-box, and crushing her frail side like an egg-shell.

The most valuable testimony which can be obtained to explain this lamentable occurrence should be that of surviving officers and seamen. The commander of the Princess Alice, Captain William Grinstead, is among the drowned, and cannot speak for himself. Captain Thomas Harrison, commander of the Bywell Castle, in his log published last week, states that as the two vessels neared each other he observed that the Princess Alice had "ported," as if to cross over to the north side of the river, while his own ship had already ported her helm to go over to the south side. This would have been all right and safe; but he adds that he saw immediately afterwards that the Princess Alice "had starboarded, and was trying to cross our bows." In other words, he alleges that the Princess Alice, having first shown an intention to take the right-hand side of the channel—that is to say, the north side—capriciously and most rashly changed her course to the left-hand side, endeavouring to regain the inside position at the southerly bend of the river. This is the most serious question that has been raised, affecting the conduct and seamanship of the deceased Captain Grinstead, and the veracity of Captain Harrison is equally at stake upon it. The men belonging to the two vessels, whose evidence has been taken by the Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of London, are Mr. Christopher Dix, of Stepney, pilot of the Bywell Castle on this occasion; William Charles Haynes, helmsman of the Bywell Castle; John Hardy, lookout man on the forecastle of that ship; and, on the other hand, Mr. George Thomas Long, of Woolwich, the first mate, and Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, of Gravesend, second mate of the Princess Alice, John Eyers, the helmsman, John Rand and Henry Young, two seamen, keeping the look out. The pilot of the Bywell Castle was on her bridge with Captain Harrison; and he states that their vessel was going down Gallion's Reach in mid-channel, when they saw, looking over Tripcock Point, the red and masthead lights of the Princess Alice, three quarters of a mile distant. The Princess Alice rounded the Point, being then nearly half a mile from the Bywell Castle. It should be understood that the Princess Alice carried a red light on her port or left-hand side, and a green light on her starboard or right hand-side. Dix, the pilot of the Bywell Castle, says that he saw, half a mile off, the red light, with the white masthead light, of the Princess Alice come round the Point, bearing two points on the port bow of his own ship. This may be understood to have caused him and Captain Harrison to believe that the Princess Alice was making for the north side of the channel, and would pass the Bywell Castle on their port side. Hence it was that the Bywell Castle pilot ordered his helm, which up to this moment had been steady, to be slightly ported, which caused the vessel to veer slightly towards the south shore. When the vessels approached within about a quarter of a mile of each other he ordered the engines to be stopped, and sounded his whistle. The Princess Alice was still showing her red and white lights, inclining, he says, slightly towards the north shore, the Bywell Castle slightly inclining towards the south shore. The Bywell Castle had still way on her. When the Princess Alice came to about 300 or 400 yards' distance she showed her red and green lights bearing two points on the port bow of the Bywell Castle. The Bywell Castle pilot ordered his helm hard aport, and put the engines full speed astern. Loud shouts were heard from the Princess Alice, and she was hailed to port her helm. Suddenly the Princess Alice's red light disappeared and the green only was visible. A collision became inevitable, the Bywell Castle's stem striking the Princess Alice on the starboard side. This is the account given by Mr. Christopher Dix, and confirmed, to some extent, by Haynes, the helmsman of the Bywell Castle, who states that he saw the red and masthead lights of the Princess Alice, apparently about a third of a mile distant. He had been ordered, three minutes before, to port his helm a little, which had been done, and this order was given by the pilot upon a report from the look-out man that he saw a red light ahead. Haynes further declares, that "when the Princess Alice approached within a quarter of a mile, she suddenly shut in her light," meaning that she turned so as to hide from view the red light on her port side, "and the green light," on her starboard side, "became visible;" upon which the master or pilot of the Bywell Castle ordered his own helm to be put hard aport, and the collision took place. It does not seem clear how the Bywell Castle could hope to escape the collision by putting its helm hard aport, when the immediate danger, as we are told, arose from the Princess Alice improperly starboarding her helm. Two vessels approaching one another, the first with her helm put to starboard, and the second with her helm aport, would seem all the more likely to encounter each other. If the Bywell Castle, on perceiving that the Princess Alice had changed her course to the south side of the channel, as is alleged, had then taken the north side, by putting her own helm starboard, the collision would have been avoided, supposing there was time for the Princess Alice to get across clear of her bows. The other witness from the Bywell Castle is John Hardy, the forecastle look-out man, who agrees with Dix and Haynes in their statement that the red or port side light of the Princess Alice was first seen, but that "in a few minutes the red light was shut out, and the green light came in view," about a point and a half on the port bow of the Bywell Castle. The two vessels, he says, were in this position within two hundred yards of one another; the Bywell Castle was then in mid-stream, but slightly inclining to the south shore. Is it so plainly apparent that she could not, by altering her course within that distance of two hundred yards, have passed astern of the Princess Alice? The answer to this question is fully as important as that which may be given to the former question—namely, whether the Princess Alice did or did not improperly change her course from the starboard to the port side. We have now to consider the evidence of the first mate of the Princess Alice, Mr. George Thomas Long, who was on the top of the fore saloon. He tells us that, "on rounding Tripcock Point, the vessel's helm had been starboarded to pass a screw-steamer, name unknown, which was going down the river. The engines were going easy, and he next observed the green and masthead lights of the screw-steamer, which proved to be the Bywell Castle, coming down the river. The Princess Alice's helm at that moment was starboarded; the engines were stopped. The Bywell Castle appeared to have ported her helm, and was coming stem on against the Princess Alice, being about 150 yards distant. The Princess Alice sounded her whistle, and loud shouts were made to the Bywell Castle, but the collision then inevitably took place. The same account is given by the second mate of the Princess Alice, Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, and by Henry Young, her look-out man, and is supported by that of Mr. Abraham Dennis, master of the barge Bonetta, of Rochester, and Joseph Smith Burnitt, of Goole, master of the Ann Elizabeth, schooner, who were near enough to see all that happened. Mr. Wilkinson says that, when the Princess Alice arrived in Gallion's Reach abreast of the Beckton Gasworks, she was "on the starboard helm and steering about mid-stream." She would need, we may observe, to have her helm put starboard, in order to keep in mid-stream at that part of the river, which there takes a bend to the port side, or left-hand side, of a vessel ascending the stream. He states that he was standing on the starboard side of the after sponson, from which part of the vessel, crowded as the deck was, he could scarcely have seen the Bywell Castle approaching till the moment before the collision. He was occupied in coiling the rope to be thrown ashore for landing at the North Woolwich pier, when, glancing over the bulwark, he saw the Bywell Castle, stem on, coming down upon his vessel. The testimony of the look-out man, Henry Young, is more circumstantial with regard to the Bywell Castle, as he was in a position to see much more of her. He says that he, after rounding the Point, observed the green light (starboard side) of the Bywell Castle a mile distant. The Princess Alice was then about mid-channel, inclining slightly towards the south side of the river, and on the starboard helm, as she must be in order to follow the bend of the river. If this be true, it is not true, as Captain Harrison and others say, that the Princess Alice first had her helm aport, and then suddenly put it starboard. Again, Henry Young declares that the Bywell Castle, as she came on, still showed her green light, and he never saw her red light at all until after the collision, when he climbed on board of her. He then noticed that she was standing in to the south shore, having suddenly ported her helm; and he is of opinion that it was this which caused the collision, which might have been avoided "if the Bywell Castle had kept her starboard helm." It is certainly obvious that this would have avoided it, supposing the fact to be, as he says, that the Princess Alice had kept her own starboard helm without alteration. Two persons walking towards each other in one path will not jostle one another if both keep to the left hand, respectively, and the channel of the Thames is wide enough. But the expression, "if the Bywell Castle had kept her starboard helm," does not seem accurately to fit the state of the case. The Bywell Castle appears not to have been actually put on the starboard helm, but to have held straight on in mid-stream till she approached Tripcock Point, and then to have ported her helm, in order to pass near the south shore at that point; unless we are to understand Henry Young's statement about her green light as implying that her course was directed so as to present her starboard side to the Princess Alice meeting her; and in estimating this, we should require to notice the precise curve of the river bend. The master of the Bonetta, Mr. Abraham Dennis, states that he saw the Princess Alice "rounding Tripcock Point and hugging the south shore," right abreast of his own vessel. He could not well be mistaken about this fact, and he says that "she appeared to shape her course straight up Gallion's Reach along the south shore." It is not true, therefore, according to this witness, that she put her helm aport. He heard her steam-whistle, and her master shout, "Where are you coming to?" as the Bywell Castle met her, coming down the river on the south side of mid-stream. This witness was half a mile behind the Princess Alice. In half a minute he heard the order given on board the Bywell Castle to "port." He states again, quite positively, that the Princess Alice was still pursuing her course up the south shore. The Bywell Castle kept port helm, and he again heard the order given on board of her, "Port! port!" Then, almost immediately, she struck the Princess Alice on the starboard side. This statement would fully justify the opinion of Mr. Dennis, that "the cause of the casualty was the Bywell Castle porting helm as she approached the Princess Alice, and that it might have been avoided if the Bywell Castle had kept her course straight down stream a little south of mid-stream." The statement of Mr. Joseph Burnitt, master of the Goole schooner, is that the Bywell Castle appeared to be on her port helm at the moment when the captain of the Princess Alice called out, "Where are you coming to?" when the two vessels were a hundred and fifty yards from each other. The Princess Alice, which was coming up along the south shore, had eased her engines, in passing the Powder Magazine, and then stopped and whistled, after which she hailed the Bywell Castle. This witness, therefore, is likewise of opinion that the disaster was occasioned by the Bywell Castle keeping on with helm aport when a collision became imminent, instead of keeping a straight course down the river and passing the Princess Alice on the starboard side. We have further to record the evidence of John Eyers, the surviving helmsman of the Princess Alice, one of two men at the wheel, the other being William Creed, his brother-in-law, who refused to jump overboard with Eyers after the collision, and who was drowned. John Eyers states that on arriving at the top of Halfway Reach, as he calls the Barking Reach marked on our Plan, helm was ordered by the master to be starboarded, and it was done. He presently observed the Bywell Castle coming down on starboard helm, and then bearing about two points and a quarter on the starboard bow of the Princess Alice; but "suddenly the Bywell Castle appeared to port helm, and a collision seemed imminent. The Princess Alice, which had her helm kept starboarded, stopped and reversed her engines, but the Bywell Castle, coming on apparently at half speed, struck her on the fore sponson of the starboard side, and cut with her stem into the Princess Alice. The statement of John Rand, who kept the look-out forward on the lower deck, is that, before arriving at the top of the lower reach, he saw, over the point, the lights of the Bywell Castle, and reported to the chief mate, "Steamer right ahead!" The engines of the Princess Alice were stopped for a minute or two, but then were set ahead, helm was hard starboarded, and a caution was given by the master "Mind the helm on account of set of ebb tide." The Princess Alice answered her helm quickly and rounded the point close to the Powder Magazine on the south shore. The Bywell Castle was then a little to the north of his vessel, coming on with port helm. The master hailed the coming steamer to starboard helm, stopped and reversed engines, but the Bywell Castle coming on with stem struck the Princess Alice, cutting her through nearly to the boiler. The Princess Alice commenced to fill; there was great confusion.

It will be perceived by the reader of these depositions that there is an essential conflict of evidence upon the matter of fact involved in Captain Harrison's assertion, first made in his log, and repeated by him on oath before the Receiver of Wrecks. He declares that, when the Princess Alice had rounded Tripcock Point, he "observed that she was paying off to the port helm," her red light being visible to him. His own helm was already ported, and his vessel was "paying off quickly towards the Tripcock shore." He kept his own helm hard aport, but "when the vessels approached within about one hundred yards of each other, the Princess Alice was suddenly observed to starboard her helm, showing her green light close under the Bywell Castle. To this act Captain Harrison attributes the collision that instantly followed. The question is, whether or not she was, as he states, previously keeping a course under port helm. His statement is flatly denied by every one of the surviving officers and seamen of the Princess Alice, and by several witnesses who are nautical men. We must await the decision of the Board of Trade official inquiry, and that of the Admiralty Court, which will have to deal with the case as between the two vessels. As for Captain Grinstead, who always bore the highest character, he refused to quit his post on the bridge of the Princess Alice, though entreated by the helmsman Eyers to do so, and he perished in this great disaster. Public feeling is not disposed just now to find fault with him upon slight evidence of any mistake on his part.

We pass on to the interesting personal experiences of some of the survivors, whose statements have been reported in the daily newspapers.

One of the passengers' narratives is this, given by Mr. Henry Reed, stationer, of 57, Oxford-street, who says:—"My wife and I had been down at Gravesend spending the day. We did not go down by the Princess Alice, and our returning by her was quite accidental. We were during the voyage on the upper fore-deck, where there were other first-class passengers—men, women, and children; but the deck was not crowded. The other portion of the ship seemed to me to be very much crowded, chiefly by pleasure-seekers. I never before saw so many children on board a Thames steamer, and the proportion of women on board seemed to me very large; but throughout the passage from Gravesend there was perfect order. I did not see one person under the influence of liquor on board. Up to within a few moments of the collision a band was playing, and its last tune was 'Nancy Lee.' All went well and quietly until about twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock, when it was anything but dark. You might not have been able to read small print, but you could distinctly see the picture on a photograph. We were near North Woolwich, and had seen the powder-magazine. The captain was standing on the paddle-box, looking ahead, and giving directions to the hands. I am perfectly certain we were slackening speed, and going very slowly. Some of the people around us were straining their eyes, and looking ahead in the same direction as the captain. My wife and I turned to look as the others did; we were then standing at the extreme point of the deck, looking up the Thames. I saw a large vessel, a screw-steamer, several lengths ahead, and coming directly towards

us. It appeared to me that our vessel had then altogether stopped, and was standing still in the water. Everyone around us was anxious, and inquired one from the other what was the matter, but two or three of the men belonging to the Princess Alice who were on the deck looking out told us not to fear, for we would go by all right, and that there was no danger. My wife expressed a fear that the great vessel towering so much above us would come into collision. She was some lengths off, but coming nearer in a direct line. I am quite sure she was coming straight on. I looked, but could see no lights on the large vessel, nor could I see any man in the fore part of her facing towards us. I jumped up on the seat, still looking towards the vessel approaching us, but one of the hands called upon me to come down, by the captain's orders. I observed that the captain of the Princess Alice was still on the paddle-box and that our lights were hung out. As the large vessel came nearer to us, while I believe we were standing still, I distinctly heard the captain shouting to her in a loud voice, 'Where are you coming to?' I came down from the seat, as ordered, when I found my wife and I were the only passengers on the upper fore-deck. The large vessel was then close upon us. My wife, who had not lost her self-possession, said, 'Do not leave me;' and I took her hands to keep her by me. I looked up at the vessel close upon us, but could see no persons in her fore part, nor could I hear any cries from her; but her great height above us would probably prevent our doing so. The collision must have occurred at that moment; for, although there was no crash, we felt the Princess Alice tremble under us—a kind of strong shivering motion. We turned, looking aft, seeking for means of safety, and I observed the captain was no longer on the paddle-box. I never saw him again. Screaming had then begun; and I saw a lot of people, quite a thick and excited crowd, rush, as I believe, across the gangway. I fancied there might have been a ladder there, for I saw several people, women with children, and men with women, drop over the side, but whether on to a ladder or not I do not know; but, perceiving that there was a fierce rushing of steam up the side at that point, I feared approaching it, lest we might be scalded to death. Without any apparent shock, we found ourselves, my wife and I still holding together, in the water, and rose again; we sank again, I believe drawn down by the suction of the Princess Alice. When we rose my wife was black in the face and nearly insensible; I could not swim, and could scarcely hold my wife up. She told me to keep quiet, and to hold up. A plank was close by us, and going past I seized it, and, holding on to it, it carried us right behind the vessel which had come into collision with us; the Princess Alice must then have been behind us. All around were people struggling in the water, screaming and calling to the men whom we could then see looking over the bulwarks of the other vessel. My wife and I also shouted, and ropes, I believe several, were thrown over us by the men. I distinctly saw three ropes thrown, and I believe there were more. I grasped one of the ropes, my wife still holding on to me. Some four or five others took hold of the same rope, but I could not see how many took hold of the other ropes, as they were thrown behind us. The vessel moved on, and, holding by the ropes, we floated down the river along with her; one of those clinging, a woman, screaming all the while. I believe she had lost a child. We must have floated in this way for more than half an hour, going down the river with the ebb. We were shouting to the men above, and could hear them shouting, but could not hear what they said. Many vessels passed us at a distance, and we could see a good many boats moving about us. A small boat hailed us, and took us on board. It was a two-oared boat, with three men in it. We were taken on board, with all those hanging on to our rope. Some of those clinging to the other rope must also have been taken on board, as there were twelve or thirteen of us altogether. I do not know the names of our rescuers, but, from the fact that they were hailed by a passing vessel, I believe they belonged to her. They rowed us to Greenwich, where we landed. My wife and I, after procuring refreshment, took train to London, arriving home a few minutes before eleven. The men in the boat told us we were picked up two miles from the scene of the collision. We neither of us lost consciousness during the whole time. My watch stopped at twenty minutes to eight o'clock."

Another of the surviving passengers, Mr. George Alexander Haynes, of 113, Bow-road, gives the following account:—"On the return journey there were about 800 souls on board, counting the great number of children with the adults. The fore part of the vessel was filled; so also was the saloon deck, but not so much the aft part, where I happened to be. After quitting Gravesend, and when nearly abreast of the beacon light at Grays, our vessel nearly collided with a large brig, and a serious accident was only averted by our captain reversing the wheels full on. This incident caused no small amount of consternation among the passengers. After righting ourselves, all went well till we arrived opposite North Woolwich. We had just passed the powder magazine on our left, and the Beckton Gasworks on our right; we were pretty nearly in mid-stream; it was rather dark and hazy at the time. Suddenly there was a bustle aboard, and low murmurs were audible amongst the passengers, which gradually rose into loud exclamations. At this time our signal-whistle blew tremendously loud and shrill; the wheels of the boat were momentarily reversed and speed slackened. I heard the captain of our vessel and other people shout out as if warning some approaching ship. Being at the after part of the boat, I went to look on the starboard side, when the air was suddenly filled with the terrible tumult of human voices, and within a second afterwards the big ship crashed into the Princess Alice on the starboard side and split our vessel right in half. I cannot describe the scene of confusion and maddening perplexity which seized upon everybody. In a minute or so I could see distinctly the fore part of our vessel sink, the middle going down like a plummet, raising the head of the vessel into the air, and as it sank the poor people seemed to be shot out as if down a shaft into the gulf below. Then our part of the vessel speedily went down from the paddle-box aft, the people from the saloon and after deck being also shot into the water like those at the fore. I held on to the stern above the rudder, as did a few others, and we were the last to leave the vessel. Before this the cries of the women and children were piteous beyond description. One of the crew rushed up to the stern and tried to loosen the ropes connecting one of the davits on the port bow, in order to utilise the boat, but he could not get the ropes unfastened, and said, 'Who's got a knife? Have you one, Sir?' I replied that I had, and handed it to him, when he cut the rope, and, after shouting out 'Below!' let the boat down into the water without a single person in it, although by proper management people could have been got in. I might have seated myself in it easily enough, but I thought it was intended for the ladies and children. After being let down it must have drifted away with the tide. I relied upon my good nerves and swimming powers to save myself. I don't think three minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Princess Alice. Events went speedily on, and at last the portion of the vessel on which I stood slipped away from my feet, and I found myself struggling in the water. I seized hold of a lady next to me who was drowning, and supported her in the tide. As well as I was able I trod the water, and was thus better able to keep both of us afloat. Nevertheless, I went under several times, for there was a great surge on then, caused in great part by the screw of the big ship near us. After buffeting the waves for some minutes, I was gradually getting exhausted, but I held on as best I could, still buoying up the lady. I could not see a body near us, nor was there any appearance of drowning persons. After a while a little boat hove in sight, commanded by Mr. Trewby, the manager of the Beckton Gas Works, whom I have to thank sincerely for the great kindness shown to me at his house after landing. Just as this little craft came up I called out 'Help, help!' and Mr. Trewby put out an oar, which I seized. Mr. Trewby took the lady in first and I followed. At this critical and desperate moment mournful cries of distress were heard a little way off from us, where a lady and gentleman were seen to be violently struggling. Without a moment's delay the boat put off to their rescue, and saved them. After this Mr. Trewby rowed up and down, but only picked up a lifebelt and a woman's shawl. The big ship which cut into us did not go on, but remained stationary, for Mr. Trewby and we rowed right round her to try and ascertain her name; but, owing to the darkness of the night, we were unable to find it out. Having been landed at the Gasworks, every kindness was shown to us by Mr. Trewby, his wife, and servants. Fires were instantly lighted. We were then more dead than alive. The ladies were invited to change their attire, and did so, Mrs. Trewby supplying them with an entire change. The men were generously offered suits of clothes, but respectfully declined, as we were all very anxious to reach home. Brandy-and-water and every procurable nourishment were provided, and even a cab was sent for to take me to my home. When on the boat I saw a young fellow pull off his boats and coat and waistcoat, and make a plunge in. One difficulty I suffered from in the water was my gloves, which I had not had time to take off ere the vessel disappeared. I believe that the people were so thickly mixed up in the water that they must have pulled one another under. The upper saloon of the vessel was crowded with people, and the only persons with the captain, who was in his usual place over the saloon, were three little boys, who must have been privileged to be where they were, and I presume they were the children of Mr. Towse, the superintendent of the company. It was high tide at the time, and our ship was going against the stream. I do not think our ship, considering her size and the number of passengers she was licensed to carry, could be said to be overcrowded. There were vast numbers aboard, but there seemed sufficient moving room."

Many other personal narratives have appeared in print, which have a general resemblance, but often with some particular circumstance, not mentioned by others, of the individual experience while struggling with a crowd of fellow-sufferers in the water, and of the accidental means of escape. The Bywell Castle, after backing a minute or two from the Princess Alice upon the collision, stopped and rendered all the help she could, lowering one boat on the starboard and two on the port side, to pick up the drowning people, and casting out ropes, life-buoys, ladders, planks, and a carpenter's bench, to which many of them clung and were saved. The masters of the Bonetta and Ann Elizabeth instantly lowered their boats, and one picked up ten persons, the other eleven, landing them safely at Beckton and Barking. One or two shore-boats, as we have seen, put forth and helped to rescue some of those in the water. Two of the London Steam-Boat Company's vessels, coming up soon after the Princess Alice, gave some assistance. It does not appear that anyone who had an opportunity of helping neglected that duty, and there was no want of kind attention to the survivors landing wet and chilled at Barking or at Woolwich; indeed, some were put ashore at Erith and elsewhere down the river.

The news of this terrible calamity reached London at a late hour in the evening, and spread quickly all over town. The families and friends of persons known to have gone with the Princess Alice to Gravesend and Rosherville, or to Sheerness, for an intended day of pleasure, soon learnt the terrible tidings. A crowd of agonised inquirers beset the doorway of the London Steam-Boat Company's offices on Bennet's-hill, City, vainly asking if the names of those drowned, or of those saved, had been reported from Woolwich. At the office of the steam-boat pier, adjacent to Woolwich Dockyard, a multitude of similar grieving victims of passionate anxiety, who came down from London by every train and boat, might be observed day after day. The steam-boat pier at North Woolwich, on the opposite bank of the river, which is accessible by a branch of the North London Railway from the distant northern suburbs of London, was also thronged with people intent on the same melancholy errand; and here, upon the arrival of a frequent messenger from Woolwich by the subway or the ferry across the Thames, the names of persons saved from the Princess Alice were read aloud to an eager audience. The doleful and shocking task of groping in the bed of the river by means of poles and grapnels, and of divers searching the wreck for dead bodies, has been continued daily from morn till eve, bringing up an average number of one hundred each day, including those washed ashore by the tide. Our large Engraving, which occupies the two middle pages of this week's Number, represents the scene during this melancholy operation. Another view, from a sketch taken on the next day, shows the exact place where the Princess Alice sank, with one of the Thames Conservancy tugs moored directly over the wreck, and two barges of the Thames Conservancy keeping guard at a short distance above and below, all three displaying the blue flag inscribed with the word "wreck" in white letters. Another barge, nearer the north shore, appears in this sketch laden with the funnel of the Princess Alice, which was broken off in the collision, and was soon picked up; many boats hover about the wreck, casting out their drags and grapnels, and divers have gone under water, continuing their laborious and dangerous task. This was on Wednesday week, by which time already, at the Woolwich Arsenal pier, at the Dockyard, at the chemical manure works of Messrs. Lawes, on Barking Creek, also at the Creek Mouth school-house, at the Yacht Hotel, Erith, and at the Ferry-Boat public-house, at Rainham, on the Essex shore, a large number of the dead had been laid out for inspection by visitors seeking to identify those whom they knew. The Townhall at Woolwich, the buildings in Woolwich Dockyard, and a temporary mortuary at Roff's Steam-boat Wharf in that town, were principally made the appointed depositary of this sad public charge. A great variety of articles of clothing, washed off from the corpses, was collected for exhibition at the Dockyard, with trinkets and other small things placed in boxes glazed at the top, to be examined by those whose lost friends had not yet been discovered. It may well be imagined that this proved a very distressing business; yet incomparably more dreadful was the inspection of the dead bodies, commonly much disfigured by the water and slime in which they had lain for many hours, or even during several days and nights. We will spare our readers the description of these revolting incidents.

The Coroner for West Kent, Mr. C. J. Carttar, has been holding, from day to day, an adjourned inquest at the Woolwich Townhall, merely for the purpose of receiving evidence to identify the bodies, in order that he might issue his warrants for their burial. The reports of these proceedings have been published in minute detail by the daily journals, so that the names, ages, residences, and occupations of most of those who have perished are known to the public. The majority seem to be middle-class and working-class people of the London suburbs, Camden Town, Brixton, and other districts remote from the Thames contributing a good number. There are several instances in which parties of school children, with their teachers, or members of a Bible Class, had been taken out for a holiday trip on the river. Two thirds at least of the whole number are women and children.

Subscriptions for the relief of bereaved and destitute families have been opened in many quarters, beginning with a proposal to the Lord Mayor from Mr. J. Orrell Lever, a director of the London Steam-Boat Company, himself giving a hundred guineas. Her Majesty the Queen has made a gift of that amount, having first, through Lord Sydney, expressed to the Coroner her sincere grief for this calamity. The Prince and Princess of Wales have sent to the Lord Mayor a message of condolence and a gift of fifty guineas. The managers and lessees of several London theatres, and the company of the Comédie Française, which played in London some time ago, have charitably offered their aid—the latter in the shape of a £50 subscription, the former by means of benefit performances. The Charity Organisation Society has volunteered its services in ascertaining where relief is needed.

The funerals of many of the dead, buried together, have been conducted, in the Woolwich Cemetery, with great solemnity, by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Anson, the Rector of Woolwich, and in other places by several clergymen and Dissenting ministers.

The Bywell Castle has been allowed, after a short detention, to proceed to Shields, where she arrived on Saturday night. The London Steam-Boat Company have made a claim against her owners for £14,000, the value of the Princess Alice. This will be tried by the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The official inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade will be opened at Poplar on Tuesday week, the 24th inst., before Mr. Balguy, the Greenwich stipendiary magistrate, and two nautical assessors.

Lord Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, has announced, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, that, after the Board of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Princess Alice, a committee will be appointed to consider the rules now in force with respect to the navigation of the Thames, and to report to Government whether any fresh rules are necessary with a view to prevent collisions and to regulate the traffic. The committee is to be thus constituted:—One member from the Thames Conservancy Board, one from the Trinity House, one from the Admiralty, one from the Steam-Ship Owners' Association of London, and three members from the Board of Trade.

UNVEILING THE FALKLAND MEMORIAL AT NEWBURY.

Last Monday the Falkland Memorial on the battle-field of Newbury was unveiled by the Earl of Carnarvon. The memorial was suggested some time ago by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., a local antiquary, who presented a site on Wash-common, within a short distance of the spot where Lord Falkland fell, and it has been erected by Messrs. W. and T. R. Freeman, of Westminster, from his design. It takes the form of an obelisk, and is built of Cornish grey granite. On the four sides of it are inscriptions, the chief of which is:—

In memory of those who, on the twentieth September, 1643, fell fighting in the army of King Charles the First on the field of Newbury, and especially of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, who died here, in the 32nd year of his age, this monument is set up by those to whom the majesty of the Crown and the liberty of their country are dear.

The day's programme included a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, Yeomanry, Volunteers, Oddfellows, Foresters, lodges of Freemasons, and others, which, headed by the band of the 49th Regiment, marched through the principal streets to the site of the memorial, where the ceremony of unveiling was performed, amid enthusiastic cheers, by the Earl of Carnarvon, who said:—Mr. Mayor, Mr. High Sheriff, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate you, first of all, on the completion of the work on which we have been so long engaged, next upon the beauty of the day which smiles upon our proceedings; and, thirdly, upon the great concourse of people gathered around us this afternoon. I trust, as the Mayor has said, that this may be an ornament to this place and town, and handed down to our children's children. The legal trust is vested in me and another gentleman; but we look to you to watch over it, to guard it, to preserve it. On this field, as the Mayor has truly said, the battle of Newbury was once fought, and Lord Falkland fell. And why do we now erect this monument? We erect it not to perpetuate the memory of by-gone feuds—we erect it not to exalt any one party or set of opinions—but in order to commemorate great events in which we are all interested, and to do honour to the memory of a man of singular purity, unselfishness, and honour. Lord Falkland was a gentleman, a scholar, a statesman, a reformer of political abuses, and yet a lover of the Crown. Living in troubled and painful times, he reconciled, as far as was given man to reconcile, the complicated duties of his age, and, dying, he died without fear and without reproach. It only remains for me now to unveil this memorial, and make it public (Prolonged cheers).

At two o'clock luncheon was provided in the Corn Exchange, and was partaken of by about 600 or 700 persons. Mr. C. S. Slocock, J.P., the Mayor, occupied the chair, being supported by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Winifred Herbert, and Sir Robert Phillimore. The loyal toasts having been drunk, the chairman proposed "The Houses of Parliament," coupled with the health of Lord Carnarvon. His Lordship, who was enthusiastically received, replied at considerable length. He said it was impossible to find words to express his thanks for the chairman's kind words and for the kindly feeling and overflowing goodness which he always met with in the town of Newbury. His Lordship then gave a long and interesting address on the life of Lord Falkland, and concluded by adding a few words as to the memorial which had been inaugurated that day. He referred to the various recommendations the committee had received as to the form the memorial should take, they ultimately deciding upon the monument they had seen. It stood nearly on the spot where Lord Falkland fell, and it harmonised, as he believed, in its simplicity of architectural outline, with the noble character it was designed to commemorate.

A number of other speeches followed, and Lord Carnarvon, on leaving the Exchange, was loudly cheered.

We intend to give an engraving of the obelisk next week.

The Countess of Dufferin arrived on Monday at Belfast, via Londonderry, from Canada, and proceeded at once to the seat of the Earl of Dufferin, Clandeboye, County Down.



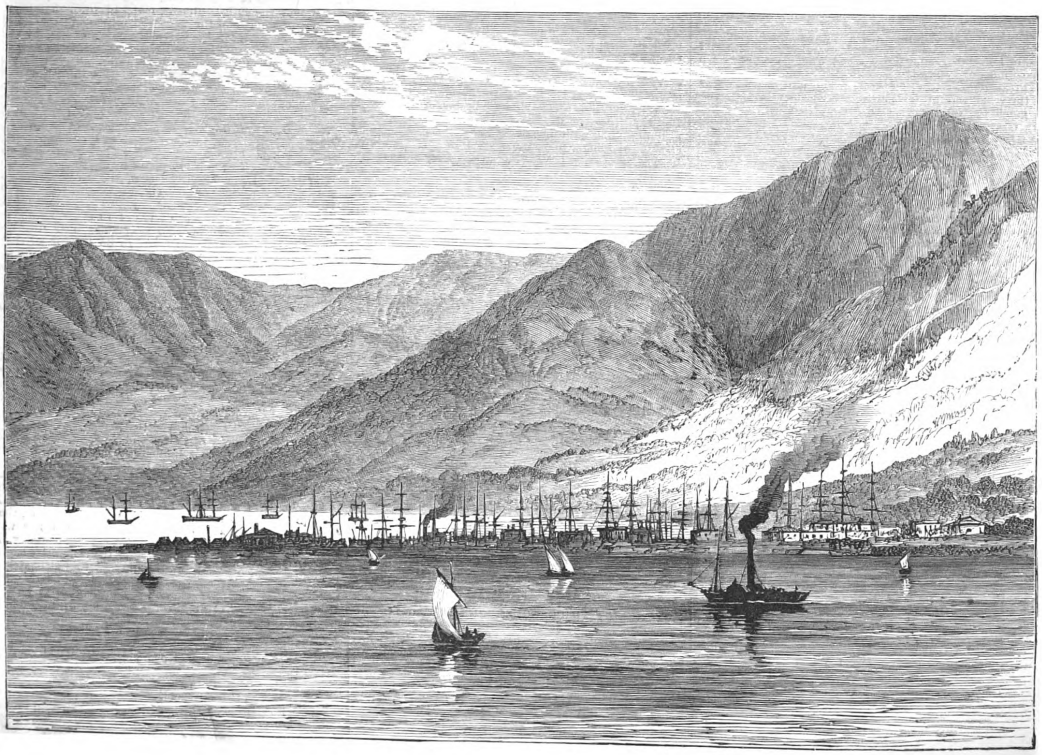
THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: IDENTIFYING THE CLOTHES OF THE DEAD AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

BATOUM.

The Russians took possession of Batoum yesterday week, by the cession which Turkey agreed to at the Berlin Congress; there was no resistance, as a large part of the Mussulman townsfolk, along with the neighbouring Laze population, leave the district for other territories of the Sultan's Asiatic dominion. Batoum, a view of which is here given, from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, is a small seaport town on the Armenian coast of the Euxine, the nearest to Kars, from which fortress it is distant a hundred miles. The harbour of Batoum is the only one that exists along that coast eastward of Trebizond. Its capacity has notoriously been a subject of dispute; and Lord Beaconsfield's statement, that not more than three or four large ships could lie close to the shore, though confirmed by the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, does not meet with universal concurrence. There is some idea of connecting it by railway with the existing Russian line of railroad crossing Circassia from Poti to Tiflis, and so making it the marine dépôt for trade with the Caspian, as well as with Georgia and Persia. The town of Batoum occupies the southern shore of a well-sheltered bay running far inland. High hills, clothed with luxuriant forest growth, hem it in; and, save from north-westerly winds, its waters are perfectly sheltered. Even when such winds prevail vessels, lying as close to the town as they can, are unaffected by them. Batoum itself is not a considerable place; its population cannot much exceed three thousand at present. It is clean and cheerful-looking. Along the shore are the principal restaurants and cafés, such as they are in Asia. Behind and parallel to the sea front runs the bazaar street, where shops for the sale of printed calicoes or stuffs of the country, the workshops of tailors, and three or four jewellers, are to be found. Here and there is an armourer's shop, where primitive flintlock rifles and leaf-shaped sword-daggers are to be bought. Behind are open grass-grown spaces, with a few official residences—the Government office or konak, the telegraph and post office, the chief of staff's residence, and the gloomy decaying mansion, with semi-European gate and courtyard, where the Turkish Pasha lately resided. Across the shores, where rock and forest alternate with picturesque effect, the dim outlines of the snow-streaked Caucasus are faintly visible. Here and there some cottager's red-tiled roof gleams amid the dark foliage, and long valleys reach away into the interior, veiled with a perennial haze. In the calm lake-like waters of the bay, close in by the shore, coasting craft of diverse tonnage lie securely, and their crews cover the beach in many a picturesque group. Such is Batoum, now belonging to the Russian Empire.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the army of General Philippovich, employed in forcibly occupying Bosnia and overcoming the resistance of the Mussulman insurgents, with the sanction of the Berlin Congress, supplies a sketch of the bombardment of Serajevo, on the 19th ult., preparatory to the capture of that



THE PORT OF BATOUM, SURRENDERED BY TURKEY TO RUSSIA.



1. Austrian Guns. 2. Turkish Hospital on Fire. 3. General Philipporich. 4. Colonel Pope, Chief of the Staff. 5. Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist. 6. Yellow Redoubt.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA: BOMBARDMENT OF SERAJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

city by assault. The main body of troops engaged in this action was placed under the orders of General Kaiffel, with instructions to ascend the slopes of the Jaran and the Jasarina, and then take the direction of Debelo Brdo and Serajevo. Another column, under Colonel Villotz, was dispatched along the road towards Krodinselo; while General Tegetthoff was intrusted with the task of gaining the heights of Pasan Brdo. A thick fog favoured the march of the columns, which reached the points assigned to them without loss. At half-past six in the morning, General Tegetthoff opened fire upon the castle, which was surrounded by a wall, and in which the insurgents had placed several guns in position. An hour later, the batteries of heavy guns which had been brought up near Bufail joined in the attack upon the castle. At the same time Colonel Villotz attacked the insurgents' position near Krodinselo, which had been strengthened by artillery and intrenchments. Finally, at ten o'clock, General Kaiffel, who had only been able slowly and with difficulty to drive before him the strongly posted forces he encountered, made his appearance on the heights of Debelo Brdo; and thereupon the enemy's guns were silenced. The Austrian infantry then advanced in swarms to the town. Fighting of the most desperate kind ensued; the Austrian troops were fired upon from every house, doorway, and window. Even women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospital took part in the fighting, which lasted until half-past one in the afternoon. It was only owing to the good discipline of the Austrian troops that the town was not more seriously damaged; nevertheless, a few houses were plundered and set on fire. The Austrian losses were not inconsiderable. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. After the close of the fighting, upon the complete occupation of the town, the Imperial flag was hoisted over the castle and saluted with 101 guns, amid the singing of the National Anthem and unceasing acclamations, in which the troops were joined by some part of the Christian inhabitants.

The Sultan immediately afterwards sent a telegram to the Emperor Francis Joseph requesting his Majesty to instruct the Austrian commanders to use all possible leniency towards the inhabitants of Serajevo. The Emperor at once expressed his compliance with the Sultan's wish.

THEATRES.

DUKE'S.

This hitherto rather unfortunate house has passed under new management, and seems likely at last to have commenced a career of prosperity. Messrs. Clarance Holt and Charles Wilmot appear to have determined to conduct it upon the basis of a shilling pit and sixpenny gallery, and the experiment seems likely to succeed. From its position we have always thought that this theatre might profitably prove the substitute for the late Sadler's Wells, and command very much the same class-audience as that to which Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner originally appealed. We think so still; and the manner in which Mr. Holt's initial adventure has been received by a large audience goes far certainly to prove the proposition. The new manager shows remarkable boldness in the selection of his subject, and enlists in his favour a strong politic interest. He presents his own version of Victor Hugo's elaborate romance, "Les Misérables," a work which has been previously dramatised but not with very great success. Mr. Holt's version depends more upon the original work than any previous version that we have witnessed: the benefit thereby secured is evident. The salient scenes of the novel are preserved, and the incidents reproduced with remarkable fidelity. This result has not been obtained without the sacrifice of many links needful for ensuring the connection of the parts; these, however, may be supplied by the memory or fancy of the audience, who may be supposed to have read the magnificent novel from which the drama has been derived. The latter is divided into five parts—that is, a prologue and four acts. The first enacts the transaction between the discharged convict Jean Valjean (Mr. Clarance Holt), and the Bishop of St. Germain, Mons. Myriel (Mr. D. Evans), in which the poor hopeless convict yields to the temptation of his baser nature, and steals the bishop's plate, and the pious ecclesiastic gently reproves the delinquent, by presenting him with not only the plate but a pair of silver candlesticks in addition. Such pardon and such bounty have the effect of instantaneously converting the poor sinner, and leads to the various incidents of his well-doing which are represented in the succeeding scenes. Valjean's efforts at reformation are impeded by the vigilance of Javert, inspector of police (Mr. Jones Finch), whose creed is, "once a convict always a convict," and who pursues our hero with an unwearied enmity, until he finally effects his arrest. Here the benefit of the good bishop's example comes into play, and Valjean (having the custody of the inspector who has been placed in his keeping by the Communist mob that had delivered himself from the grasp of his persecuting adversary) nobly pardons the man who so long had been seeking his life and provides for his freedom and safety. By this time, the revolution is ripe, and the scene of the barricades is enacted. The play is named after this situation, "The Barricade." It includes, besides what we have stated, the episodes of Cosette and Eponine, both in their infancy at the commencement of the action, and afterwards shown as adults during its progress, represented by Miss Rose Dale and Miss May Holt with much grace, and in the latter with abundant agility. Of the general acting our opinion must be favourable; that of Mr. Clarance Holt is uniformly powerful, distinct, and intelligible, and that of his daughter is sprightly and pleasing, as well as eccentric. New and appropriate scenery has been provided, as also a new act-drop by F. C. Ellerman, which must be enumerated in the embellishments of the house. The costumes are taken from sketches of the period. Nothing towards securing success seems to have been omitted by the new managers, whose prosperity will be henceforth identified with that of the house.

The *Sussex Advertiser* says a visitor residing on The Steyne at Worthing has had her jewel-case (containing between £200 and £300 worth of jewellery, besides some valuable old family relics) stolen from her bedroom. The empty case was found in the neighbourhood on Sunday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr. Robert Druitt, F.R.C.P. Lond., and F.R.C.S. Eng., author of "The Surgeon's Vade Mecum;" the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Ven. Francis James Wyatt, Rector of St. George's, Georgetown, and Archdeacon of Demerara; and the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. William Henry Brett, Rector of Holy Trinity, Essequibo.

The detailed agricultural returns for Ireland for the year are published, showing that one half the whole cultivatable land is in pasture, and that wheat cultivation has been substituted very considerably this year for that of oats. Hay has yielded two fifths of a ton more, and is the best of the Irish crops. In 1877 the yield of all the crops was from two to three per cent below the previous year. There are 4,000,000 head of cattle in Ireland, and about the same of sheep.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Within the Precincts" preserves this month the quiet tone which has so long soothed rather than enthralled the readers of the *Cornhill*, but "For Percival" thrills them with an incident interesting to all tender hearts in the shape of an elopement. This great event is skilfully introduced, and artistically made suggestive of still more interesting complications in the further development of the story. There is some resemblance between this episode and the leading situation of "Rose Cherril," a pretty tale with an unexpectedly comic dénoûment. The miscellaneous papers are less attractive than usual. The best are some graceful thoughts on "Child's Play," subscribed "R. L. S.;" and an ingenious essay by Professor Colvin on the probable derivation of the myth of the Centaurs, who are explained as symbols of "the force of storm-fed torrents and cataracts."

The most important contribution to *Macmillan* is the concluding portion of Mr. Lang's account of Cyprus, which treats principally of the important question of the finances of the island. It is satisfactory to find that in Mr. Lang's opinion these can be so managed as to leave a handsome surplus, provided that we abstain from rash experiments, and foster the natural development of our new possession without attempting to precipitately Anglicise it. His description of the climate is also very favourable, and comes with especial weight from so old and experienced a resident. "Two Sides to a Saint," by Professor Bacon, is a brilliant and well-merited exposure of the cold-blooded fanaticism and easy morality of the paragon of modern Roman Catholic saints, St. Francis de Sales. Professor Mahaffy discusses recent theories respecting the Iliad and Odyssey, and declares his own adherence to the view which regards them as the work of a plurality of writers. Among the other papers may be mentioned a slight but elegant and judicious criticism of Bryant's poetry, and a summary of the general spirit of Schumann's musical writings.

Mr. M'Coan's valuable article in *Fraser* on the resources of Asiatic Turkey shows how immense are the elements of prosperity only awaiting good government and the influx of capital for their development. Not one single branch of private industry or public revenue yields anything like what it might do, and some of the most important, such as mines, forests, and fisheries, yield hardly anything. Roads and the readjustment of taxation are the principal conditions of regeneration in Mr. M'Coan's opinion; but both must be carried out under European supervision. Turkey cannot be trusted. The third part of "Among the Burmese" also deals chiefly with the natural productions of a region of exceeding richness. While English capital is thus solicited for the development of these Eastern regions, it may not be unseasonable to direct attention to another paper in the number on the employment of such capital in foreign countries, by Mr. Conder, an engineer, who has evidently had considerable experience of the subject. The deduction from his facts and arguments would seem to be that Englishmen cannot be too careful in their negotiations with foreign Governments, and that, consequently, the application of British capital to Asia Minor must be conditional on the administration being thoroughly under British control. Miss Betham Edwards's description of the French department of the Seine and Marne is a delightful picture of a region of exuberant fertility and general industry and content, and indirectly a powerful testimony to the benefits effected by the Revolution. "Studies of Italian Musical Life" is a most lively sketch of the Italian musical world of the latter part of the eighteenth century, based partly on Dr. Burney's travels, and including a powerful defence of the style of Church music prevalent at the time.

Blackwood offers an interesting, if not a particularly important, contribution to the question of the day by publishing a journal of a visit to Cyprus by Lady Franklin, made in May, 1832. The actual information contained in it has been mostly superseded, but the freshness of the notes and the power of observation they display render them agreeable reading. "Gordon Baldwin" is concluded, and must take rank with the most striking and powerful of the numerous admirable novelettes which have appeared in this magazine. "A Fetish City" is also a striking conception, although the idea might have admitted of further development.

Mr. Gladstone's important manifesto in the *Nineteenth Century* has already received full notice from the press. It is reinforced by two minor contributions of considerable ability from the same point of view, Mr. Greg's warning against the perils of an "imperial policy," and Mr. Grant Duff's summary of the late debate. All three writers concur in admonishing the country against "the lust of territorial aggrandisement," which, considering the hesitating and apologetic manner in which such acquisitions are made under the stress of circumstances, and with a distinct perception of their pecuniary unprofitableness, we should have thought one of the last dangers to which English foreign policy was exposed. Mr. Dicey's paper on "Nubar Pasha and our Asian Protectorate" is valuable as embodying the opinion of Nubar Pasha himself. The Egyptian statesman looks for the solution of the problem to the organisation of a trustworthy civil service, in which he evidently hopes that his own Armenian countrymen may play a distinguished part. The non-political articles are of comparatively slight interest, if we except Miss Agnes Lambert's erudite and yet very readable essay on the ceremonial use of flowers, principally in antiquity: and Mr. Ralston's pleasant account of the French delineator of Russian life, Henri Gréville. This, it appears, is the pseudonym of a young lady, Madame Durand, who, having resided several years in St. Petersburg, is putting her experience to account in a series of novels, attractive in story and composition, and depicting various phases of Russian society with fidelity.

The *Contemporary Review* has no very remarkable contribution, but most of the contents possess a qualified interest. The paper of most practical importance is, perhaps, Prebendary Brereton's account of Cavendish College, the new foundation established at Cambridge with the laudable object of diminishing the expense of a University education. Professor Monier Williams's essay on Indian religious thought is also valuable; and M. de Pressensé's outline of the questions at issue between Church and State in France is the work of one of the few Frenchmen qualified by position and temper to view the case with impartiality. M. de Pressensé shows very clearly how utterly the encroachments of Ultramontanism contravene the letter as well as the spirit of French law, and what weapons French Liberals may legitimately employ without incurring the charge of persecution. At the same time, he discountenances extreme measures, and tenders the wise advice to conciliate the parochial clergy by protecting them against the oppressions of their Bishops. Mr. R. H. Horne discusses some of the more remarkable phases of the myth of a compact with the Evil One; and Mr. Buchanan handles a kindred tradition in his "Julia Cytherea" with more cleverness and fluency than genuine poetical imagination.

The *Fortnightly Review* presents a variety of interesting papers on important subjects, the most powerful and effective of which is Mr. Leslie Stephen's review of the controversy excited by Canon Farrar's sermons on future punishment. Mr. Morley's retrospect of the Berlin negotiations is also telling, especially his free criticism of the proposal to establish the Greeks at Constantinople. Mr. Cotton's essay on "the prospects of moral progress in India" indicates the reaction against excessive reliance on education as a universal panacea. "The Doctrine of Metempsychosis," by Professor Knight, is a collection of the principal arguments that have been alleged in support of a theory whose weakest point it is to be inevitably destitute of all support from experience, but to which the writer himself obviously inclines. Dr. Maudsley's essay on hallucinations is full of interesting anecdotes and judicious observations, which might be of great service if delusions could be expelled by reasoning. Mr. Minto's notice of Mrs. Gaskell is a piece of refined and delicate criticism; and if the same cannot be altogether said of Mr. Barnett Smith's review of the life and works of the American Brockden Brown, he has at all events the advantage of greater freshness of subject. Brown, once popular, is now little known, but his works will always be favourites with those who can appreciate the peculiar power which works logically from premises allied to the supernatural. Few imaginative writers have carried their conceptions so far beyond the bounds of ordinary probability without actually lapsing into the impossible.

Mr. H. James's very clever and original story of "The Europeans" is continued in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which also has a retrospective review of United States finance up to the year 1835; and an historical sketch of General Pope's unfortunate Virginian campaign, in which the bold attempt is made to justify not only General Pope but General Porter, the two officers having hitherto cast the blame on each other. *Scribner's Monthly* is, as usual, full of entertaining and capitally illustrated papers. There is nothing very noteworthy in *The Month*. In *Belgravia* we have to remark a pretty Tyrolese sketch by Mrs. Linton, and "A Mayfair Mystery," an irresistible piece of absurdity by Mr. James Payn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* provides abundant amusement for its readers in Mr. Sala's "Cupid: an Episode in the Career of Professor MacPelvis," written in Mr. Sala's best manner that is to say, a very light and discursive one, but exhibiting a real power of genial portraiture in the graphic sketch of the worthy Professor himself. The most remarkable of the other contributions is Mr. Mew's scholarly and agreeable analysis of the minor tales of Cervantes. Judging from Mr. Procter's article on the recent solar eclipse, the "first fruits of the eclipse observations" would seem likely to be a deluge of controversies.

Temple Bar adds another to the numerous notes of travel in Cyprus, and has a really charming article on the apparently unattractive subject of "Sickness in Spain." "The First Violin" is continued with no diminution in power.

Mr. Black's and Miss Thomas's novels continue to be the chief reliance of *Good Words* and *London Society* respectively, each magazine, nevertheless, has a fair proportion of very readable contributions.

No. 33 of "Men of Mark" contains photographic portraits of Lord Napier of Magdala, W. Calder Marshall, R.A., and the Rev. Dr. Goodford, with biographical notices; and in Part 6 of "Distinguished London Men" there are portraits of Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., M.P., and Mr. William Black, novelist, with brief memoirs—that of the latter gentleman being rather oddly worded in parts. Part 6 of "Our Native Land" is adorned with three water-colour sketches of the Killarney Lake district.

We have also received Part 4 of The Cheveley Novels: Samuel Weir, St. James's Magazine, the Magazine of Art, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Cassell's Family Magazine, Poet's Magazine, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Mission Life, Daisy, Golden Childhood, Christian Age, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle and Gardener's Magazine.

THUNDERSTORM.

A thunderstorm passed over Birmingham on Sunday morning. Rain fell heavily from between six and seven o'clock until towards eleven, and during the first three hours there were frequent flashes of lightning, with loud peals of thunder. The weather on Saturday was very close, and there was sheet lightning from shortly after midnight until the storm arrived. The suddenness and volume of the rainfall caused the sewer gratings in many instances to be choked and the roadways to be temporarily flooded. In some cases the water found its way into the cellars and ground-floor rooms of houses, causing considerable inconvenience to the occupiers. At the house of Mr. Burton, surgeon, of Spring-hill, a chimney was struck by lightning, and the roof was partially torn away. A chimney was knocked down in Great Colmore-street.

At Dudley the storm was also severe. At Lower Gornal a horse took fright at the lightning, and a milkman who was driving it was thrown a considerable distance and sustained some serious injuries. At Stourbridge the lightning knocked down a chimney; and at West Bromwich some damage was done.

Mr. T. L. Plant, of Moseley, wrote on Sunday night:—"The storm of lightning, thunder, and rain commenced here about 6 30 this morning, and lasted nearly four hours and a half. The rainfall was 1·29 in. This is the heaviest depth of rain registered at Moseley in any thunderstorm since 1872. In the last seventeen years only three thunderstorms gave a larger depth of rain than that of this morning. The rainfall on June 18, 1872, was the heaviest registered here or in Birmingham since June 14, 1858. The storm of this morning came from W.S.W. The barometer was high and steady throughout Saturday, but declined fully 1-10th of an inch during the night. The long duration of the storm finds no equal in my records."

The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded a communication to Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, stating that their Lordships have received the commands of the Queen to express to him and to Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley and the officers and men under their command her Majesty's satisfaction at the success of their exertions in bringing the Eurydice into harbour.

A happy termination of a bankruptcy is reported from Glasgow. The firm of Stevenson and Coats, grain millers, of Glasgow, was sequestrated, and the estates of the company and individual partners were sufficient to pay a dividend of 10s. 4d. in the pound to the creditors, the claims amounting to over £100,000. Sir Peter Coats, father of Mr. George Coats, one of the partners, has paid the company's debts in full, with interest at five per cent.

OBITUARY.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS, BART, M.P.



Sir Frederick Martin Williams, second Baronet, of Tregullow, in the county of Cornwall, D.L., Deputy Warden of the Stannaries and M.P. for Truro, died at his seat, Heanton Court, near Barnstaple, on the 3rd inst. He was born Jan. 25, 1830, the second son of Sir William Williams (who was created a Baronet in 1866), by Caroline, his wife, younger daughter of Richard Eales, Esq., of Eastdon, near Exeter, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, March 24, 1870. He received his education at Winchester, and had represented Truro in Parliament in the Conservative interest since 1865. Sir Frederick married, June 10, 1858, Mary Christian, daughter of the Rev. R. V. Law, Prebendary of Wells (son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells), and leaves seven sons and five daughters. His eldest son and successor, Sir William Robert Williams, third Baronet, now at Sandhurst, was born Feb. 21, 1860.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIMPSON.

Major-General John Simpson, C.B., died on the 8th inst. at Fyning, near Petersfield. The deceased, who obtained his commission in March, 1835, was one of the officers receiving rewards for "distinguished and meritorious services." He served with the 34th Regiment in the Crimean campaign from Dec. 9, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and commanded a party in the assault and capture of the Quarries. He was also present at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8. He served in the Indian campaigns in 1857-9, and was present in the actions at Cawnpore on Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1857, capture of Meeangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and commanded a column of Colonel Kelly's force at the defeat of the rebels under Bala Rao, near Bootwul, on the Nepaul frontier. For his services in the Crimea he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the medal with clasp, Sardinian medal, the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. His name was honourably mentioned in despatches, and in recognition of his gallantry in the field he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

MR. PERSSE, OF ROXBOROUGH.

Dudley Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., one of the most influential of the landed proprietors of that county, died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1802, the eldest son of the late Robert Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, by Maria, his wife, daughter of A. Wade, Esq., of Fairfield, in the county of Galway, and succeeded to the estates at his father's death, in 1850. He married, first, in 1826, Katherine, daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore, and by her (who died in 1829) had one son, Dudley Persse, Esq., now of Roxborough, late Captain 7th Fusiliers, and two daughters; secondly, in 1833, Frances, only daughter of Colonel Richard Barry, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of the first Viscount Guillamore, and by her had eight sons and five daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Rev. John Metcalfe, M.A., on the 31st ult., at York-road, Tunbridge Wells, aged 70.

Richard Gulston Wollaston, M.D., on the 1st inst., at Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 64.

John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, only son of General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B., on the 1st inst., at The Firs, Esher, aged 57.

George Ruddle, Esq., of The Mythe, Tewkesbury, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, on the 29th ult., at Hinderton Lodge, Cheshire, his nephew's residence.

The Rev. Edward Fanshawe Glanville, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Yelford, near Witney, on the 9th ult., at Oxford. Mr. Glanville was the fourth son of the late Francis Glanville, Esq., of Catchfrench Park, Cornwall. He was born April 6, 1807. This gentleman was descended from the celebrated Sir John Glanville, the Judge of Common Pleas, temp. Queen Elizabeth; and Sir John Glanville, of Broadhinton, Wilts, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640, and Serjeant-at-Law to Charles II.; and likewise in direct descent from the famous Randulphus de Glanville, Count de Glanville, Normandy, and Baron de Bromholm, in Yorkshire, who entered England with the Conqueror in 1066.

The Rev. William Linwood, M.A., at Birchfield, Handsworth, near Birmingham, where for the last thirty-five years he had lived in comparative seclusion. Mr. Linwood's University career at Oxford was one of singular brilliancy. While in his freshman's year he competed for and carried off the Ireland, the Craven, and the Hertford Scholarships. In May, 1839, he graduated B.A., and obtained a first class in *Literis humanioribus*, and in the same year he won the Boden scholarship for Sanskrit. Amongst his best-known works are his "Lexicon to Æschylus," the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," "Sophocles, with Notes for Students;" and his latest work, recently published, "The Theban Trilogy of Sophocles."

An interesting scene took place yesterday week on board the Marine Society's training-ship Warspite, at Woolwich. The officers and boys having been mustered in the schoolroom, Mr. George Ward, on behalf of the committee, presented the Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum to Thomas Baker, aged fourteen, who plunged into the water from one of the Warspite's boats in June last and succeeded in rescuing a drowning child named Alfred Taylor. The boys greeted their brave shipmate with three ringing cheers.

By a railway accident near Cork, on Sunday evening, four lives were lost, and several passengers received very serious injuries. At Carraheen a coupling-iron broke, the engine left the rails and turned to the right, the carriages ran on a short distance and fell on the left in such a way that one carriage was broken to pieces, and the passengers sustained severe fractures. The driver and stoker, a boy who was with them, and one other man were killed.—Peter Jones, a signalman at Chester, was committed on Monday, on a coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the Assizes on a charge of manslaughter, a train having gone off the metals, killing two passengers, while it was crossing the points which the prisoner was working.—A landslip occurred last Monday afternoon on the Leeds and Wetherby line on the North-Eastern system. Shortly after a passenger-train had passed Thorner station a vast mass of clayey earth and shingle, weighing probably 4000 or 5000 tons, slipped from the dip side of the Scarcroft cutting, about a quarter of a mile in the direction of Wetherby. The line was covered for a distance of nearly 50 yards and to a depth of about 30 ft. A similar slip occurred within a few yards of the spot last February.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LIEUT 3OTH H (Bombay).—In Problem No. 1791, after White's move 1. R to K B 4th, shon 2 Black play 1. P takes R. the answer is 2. P to Q 4th mate, and there follows to 1. K takes R, 2. Q to Q 6th. Mate. You will find the position worthy of further examination.

DELTA.—The problem is not impossible of solution. See below.

E S (Ashton).—When a chess problem admits of more than one solution it does matter whether the number is two or two dozen.

R L (Paris).—The "Westminster Papers," 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

J G F (Ramsgate).—In Problem No. 1798, after the moves 1. B to Kt 5th, R to Q 8th, White continues, 2. R takes R, and mates next move. The answer to 1. Q takes Kt at R 3rd is 1. B takes Kt, after which there is no mate in two moves.

S (Athens).—Your solutions are usually accurate, but your examination of No. 1800 must have been made hastily. It cannot be solved by 1. Rt takes Q (ch).

LULU (Dundee).—Please refer to the Solution published on the 31st ult.

H L J (Mayfair).—When a player gains a Rook for one of his own Bishops or Knights he has won "the exchange." We do not recommend teachers of chess.

W H S (Monmouth).—We have many problems to examine, and have not yet come to yours. It shall not be forgotten.

Y (Canterbury).—The term "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase applied to wrestling, and signifies a feint, by which an adversary is tripped up. You will find all such technical terms explained in Staunton's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

PROBLEMS received from J Bordas (Paris), J S T (Scarborough), J S Thoms (Scarborough), S Stripe (Barnsbury), and M Harris (Plymouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1800 received from J G Finch, Chessophile, J W W, W B, F W, Bishop's Pawn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1801 received from D L Arthur, J W W, Carlos, Isaac Ashe, Polichinelle, W Scott, Jane Nepven (Utrecht), Emile Fran, A Pohlman, Lulu, J K, P W, Constance E, Dabbehill, H C M S, Waldenburg, Franklin Institute, F S Shenele, J S Hough, Hero, and Abdul Kocchlin.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1802 received from T Edgar, D Leslie, N Brock, W Warren, L Sharswood, J S Wontone, P. Hampton, W Cowell, C Darragh, F Worsley, Americaine, Dorothy, C S Coxe, L of Truro, J W Cooper, C J G, O Johnson, Joseph B, Leonora and Leon, R Roughead, St J. E. T Greenbank, M Meredith, S R of Leeds, E Lewis, F W S, Triton, W Alston, H Brewster, Black Knight, W Franklin, J G Finch, R T K, R H Brooks, C E, W Leeson, F le Page, W S B, Dora, Alpha, Lulu, East Marden, B Phelan, Borough (Shepherd's-bush), W Mellor, R M A, Cojiapino, E. L. G, J de Honstevn, Dr F St, Thorpe, J Sargent, S Stripe, C E Marr, T P F, E P Vuilliamy, Prefextat, L S D, P S Shenele, W Hall, H M Prideaux, Tom, N Rumbelow, G Reeves, S Adam, W Nelson, H Stansfield, S Threlfall, J Lyndford, N Powell, R Gray, T W Hope, Walter, A R G, M Whiteley, Simplex, J Williams, Mechanic, E Esmonde, R Schofield, J W W, J F S, S Western, and F Vincent.

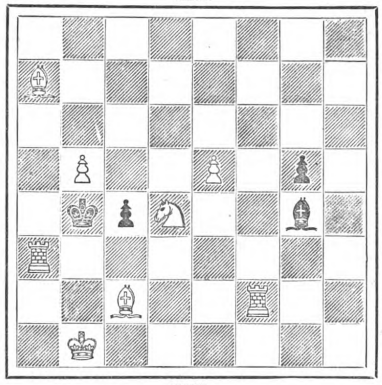
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1801.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th	Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1804.

By JOHN CRUM, Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

The following Games were played in this Correspondence Match between Mr. J. PARKER, of Grimsby, and Mr. J. E. ORCHARD, of Columbia, South Carolina.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
5. Castles	P to Q 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
7. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
9. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
10. B P takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
12. P takes Q P	P takes P

The foregoing moves are all "book," and are in accordance with the lines laid down by the best known authorities on the subject of this excessively dull opening.

13. B to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
14. Kt to Q B 4th	Castles
15. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q B 3rd
16. P takes P	B takes P

The Pawn cannot be saved, but we should have preferred 16. Kt takes P at B 4th.

17. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt

17. R takes Kt is better, although White in any case comes out of the melée with a good attacking game.

18. B tks P (double ch)	K to Kt 2nd
19. B takes B	R takes R (ch)
20. Q takes R	R to Q B sq
21. B takes Kt	Q takes B
22. B to B 4th	Resigns.

Between the same Players.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th

This and the preceding game were played concurrently, and Black, naturally enough, desires to avoid running on the same lines in both. There is nothing to choose between the distinct defences adopted, one being quite as good as the other.

2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Kt 5th
5. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt
6. B takes B	P to K 3rd
7. P to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
9. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
10. Castles	P to B 3rd
11. Kt to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd
12. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th

We have seen many better specimens of Mr. Orchard's skill than he displays in these games. His Southern temperament appears to be too impatient for such an opening as this, and the attack he now attempts results in loss.

13. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 4th
14. P to Q B 5th	B to K 2nd
15. P takes Kt P	Kt to Q 2nd
16. B to K Kt 4th	Kt to R 5th
17. B to R 5th	R to K B sq
18. B takes P (ch)	

White promptly avails himself of the adversary's weakness. Black should have played 17. Kt to Kt 3rd.

18.	R takes B
19. R takes R	K takes R
20. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
21. Q takes Kt	K to R sq
22. Kt to K sq	R to K Kt sq
23. Q to B 4th	Q to R 4th

23. Q to Q sq would have been more to the purpose.

24. Kt to B 3rd	Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the City Chess Club will be held at Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on the 25th inst., when proposals for the inauguration of a series of consultation matches will be discussed, and arrangements will be made for a handicap tournament upon the colossal scale to which this popular association has accustomed the chess world.

A meeting of the chess club in connection with the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, was held on the 6th inst. for the purpose of opening the winter session. It was announced that the winner in the handicap tourney of last season was Mr. W. T. Hearn, the unsuccessful competitors next in rotation being Mrs. Down and Misses Florence and Nellie Down.

The score in the correspondence match between England and the United States of America now stands—England 11, America 9. In view of the great interest in this match expressed by a large number of our correspondents, we purpose publishing, from time to time, a selection of the best games occurring in it. Chess by correspondence is a much more arduous undertaking than is generally supposed, and the tax it imposes upon the time and patience of the player is rarely borne with cheerfulness to the end. The loser of the two games given above, Mr Orchard, is reputed to be the best player in the Southern States of America; but it must be confessed that he does not appear to advantage on this occasion. His play in these games is so far below his public form, over the board, that its weakness must be ascribed to a special inaptitude for chess by correspondence.

We are informed that Mr. Mackenzie, the American chess champion, who returns to New York next week, will be entertained at a dinner at the City of London Chess Club before his departure from England.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 10, 1876) of Mr. Thomas James Hall, formerly of No. 21, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, but late of No. 20, Leamington-road Villas, Westbourne Park, who died on March 20, 1876, was proved on the 28th ult. by William James Hall, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives railway stocks to the amount of £12,000 to his grandchildren being the children of his deceased daughter Lady Atherton; railway stocks to the amount of £10,000 to his daughter Mrs. Ironside for life, and then to his said grandchildren. There are bequests for mourning-rings for several of his friends, and £50 to the London Police Orphan Fund. The rest of his property he gives to his said son.

The will (dated March 27, 1872) with two codicils (dated May 9, 1874, and July 6, 1877) of Mr. William Ball, late of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, who died, on July 30 last, at Aberdeen, was proved on the 21st ult. by Francis Edward Fox and Robert Nicholas Fowler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths numerous legacies to his own and his late wife's relations and to friends, and there are substantial bequests to his servants. To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the British and Foreign School Society he gives £500 each; and to the Invalid Society, Stoke Newington, £100. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the net proceeds, with the residue of his personalty, is to be divided between his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1877) of Mr. Charles Chichele Plowden, late of Chiselhurst, Kent, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Frederic William Steward and Alfred Chichele Plowden, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his sister Harriet £5000 and all his furniture, pictures, and plate, except certain plate which he wishes to be held as a heirloom in the family; to his executors, £500 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his said sister for life, and at her death to her children, if any; in default of her leaving children numerous other legacies become payable, and the remainder of his property is to go to the said Alfred Chichele Plowden.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1875) with a codicil (dated Sept. 28, 1876) of Mrs. Katharine Bickerstеth, late of Casteylon Hall, Westmorland, and of No. 31, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by John Pares Bickerstеth, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix, after leaving legacies to various members of her family, leaves the residue of her property to such of her daughters as at the time of her death shall never have been married.

The will (dated July 29, 1878) of Dr. Abraham Benisch, late of No. 13, Brownswood Park, who died on July 31 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Isaac Seligman, Ellis Abraham Franklin, and Daniel Castello, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator after giving some legacies gives the remainder of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his brother, Dr. Moritz Benisch, of Vienna, for life, and then to his sister, Frau Anna Stein. The deceased was the proprietor of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £80 a year, vacant by the death of Captain Sir George Biddlecombe on July 20 last, has been conferred on Captain Robert C. Allen.

The show of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society at Lancaster terminated yesterday week. The receipts amounted to £1602, as compared with £1980 received at Southport in 1876.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries state, through their secretary, that the export of salmon from Ireland to England has of late years largely increased, and that the quantity sent to London forms only a very small portion indeed of the gross exports to England.

The Duke of Westminster distributed the prizes on the 15th inst. at the annual flower show of the Woburn Improvement Association. His Grace spoke of the importance of these exhibitions in advancing the well-being and happiness of the community. He felt convinced there was no better counter-attraction to a public-house than a clean comfortable home. Lady Grosvenor was present at the distribution.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Student's Guide to the Bar. By Walter W. R. Ball, M.A. (Macmillan.)
The Principle of a Time Policy; for Settling Disputes between Employers and Labourers. By R. S. Moffat. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
German Classics: Lessing's Laokoon. Edited by A. Hamann, P.D. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
Chips from Many Blocks. By Elihu Burritt. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Home Culture of the Water-Cress. By Shirley Hibberd. (E. W. Allen.)
Illustrated Waverley Novels: The Heart of Mid-Lothian. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
The Cheveley Novels: Saul Weir. Part 4. (Blackwood and Sons.)
Christie Brownlie's Ordeal. By Mary Patrick. 3 vols. (Smith and Elder.)
Minds and Moods. Gossiping Papers on Mind-Arrangement and Morals. By Dr. J. M. Granville. (Renshaw.)
Aids to the Study of the Books of Samuel. By E. Hobson, M.A. Book II. (W. Wells Gardner.)
Arthur Jessieson. A Novel. By Joseph Crawford Scott. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Iceni. A Tragedy. By Henry James Snell. (The Author, 20, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.)
Tales from *Blackwood*. No. 5. (Blackwood and Sons.)
The Rose Library: In the Wilderness. By C. D. Warner. (Sampson Low)
The Atlantic Islands as Resorts of Health and Pleasure. By S. G. W. Benjamin. Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.)
On the Seaboard; and Other Poems. By Susan K. Phillips. (Macmillan)
Selections from the Poetical Works of Heinrich Heine. Translated into English. (Macmillan and Co.)
Low's Illustrated Edition of Jules Verne's Works: The Survivors of the "Chancellor." Parts I. and II. (Sampson Low)
Duty and Doctrine: Sermons by Samuel B. James, M.A. Fourth Edition. (Bemrose and Son.)
Love's Crosses. A Novel. By F. E. M. Notley. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Select Poetry for Children. By Joseph Payne. Twentieth Edition. (Crosby, Lockwood, and Co.)
The Cossacks: A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852. By Count Leo Tolstoy. 2 vols. (Sampson Low.)
The Wreck of the Grosvenor. By W. Clark Russell. Third and Cheaper Edition. (Sampson, Low, and Co.)
The Monks of Thelema. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 3 vols. (Chatto and Windus.)
The Famine Campaign in Southern India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Province of Mysore), 1876-1878. By William Digby. 2 vols. (Longmans and Co.)
Roxy. By Edward Eggleston. 2 vols. (Chatto and Windus.)
Sketches for Cottages and other Buildings, in Lascelles Patent Cement Slab System. By E. Norman Shaw, R.A. (W. H. Lascelles, Bunhill-row.)
The Holbein Society's Facsimile Reprints: The Golden Legend. A Reproduction from the Copy in the Manchester Free Library (Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.)
The Daisy: A Journal of Pure Literature. Vol. III. (Dickinson and Lobb.)
The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking. Letters to a Law Student. By Edward W. Cox, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Portsmouth. Third Edition. (Horace Cox, 10, Wellington-street.)
Testimonials to the Efficacy of Hydropathy. (Tweedie and Co.)
Hymns and Songs, with Tunes; for Church of England Temperance Meetings. (W. Wells Gardner.)
Cathedra Petri: A Brief Summary of the Chief Titles and Prerogatives Ascribed to St. Peter and his See and Successors, by the Early Fathers and Councils of the Church. By C. F. Allnatt. (Burns and Oates.)
Health Lectures for the People. Delivered in Manchester. Vol. I. (Heywood, 18, Paternoster-square.)
Blue Bell Series: A Simple Maiden. By Leslie Keith. (Marcus Ward.)

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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Sinuing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial and Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. It would be well if all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandy are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when the digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by all who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it. "All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey." Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Examine each bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PILLS
WORSDELL'S
KAYE'S PURIFY THE BLOOD, CLEANSE FROM DISEASE, IMPROVE DIGESTION, ESTABLISH THE HEALTH.
Sold everywhere.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGES for CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.
The "Lancet:"—"It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose."
"Medical Press":—"Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 62, Southwark-street.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
COCOA. JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. This reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, had no place in general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of.' I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation are in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation eminently entitle it to. Cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon articles of food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
COCOA. JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LANGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE AUSTRIAN CAPTURE OF SERAJEVO: THE 46TH INFANTRY STORMING THE SALUTING OR YELLOW BATTERY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Clivcden, Maidenhead, the Lady Beatrice Cavendish, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Bromley, Middlesex, the wife of Sir Edmund Hay Currie, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 25, Belgrave-square, the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. J. Cautley, Vicar, John Swaine Scales, of Higher Broughton, Manchester, to Frances Elizabeth (Lilla), eldest child of Thomas Fullard, of Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. J. W. Bromley, assisted by the Rev. W. Bromley, Vicar of Sibton, father and brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Lloyd, Vicar of St. Mary's, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. J. W. Bromley, of The Warders, Tonbridge, Kent, to Tryphena Maud, youngest daughter of the late W. J. Clement, M.P., of the Council House, Shrewsbury, and grand-daughter of the late W. P. Freme, of Wepre Hall, Flint.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Goole, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, Geo. England, jun., solicitor, Goole, to Harriett, relict of the late William Willett, C.E., and eldest daughter of Thomas Clegg, Stone House, Goole.

On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham-road, Herr J. M. Kemp, of Braunsfeld, Cologne, Germany, to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of B. H. Hickey, of 397, Fulham-road, London.

On the 5th inst., at Erskine church, Montreal, Canada, by the Rev. J. S. Black, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, D.D., of Chicago, Frederic James Claxton, eldest son of T. James Claxton, Esq., to Christina Macdonald, third daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Island Cottage, Handsworth, Birmingham, of congestion of the lungs, Emily Jane, the wife of E. L. Bullock, and eldest daughter of T. Holyoake, surgeon, Kinver, aged 38.

On the 14th inst., at Glasgow, Daniel Walker, of Broughty Ferry, Assistant Inspector of Factories.

On July 23, at Arequipa, Peru, Rachel, daughter of the late John Ogilvie, Dundee, and wife of James R. Balfour, Valparaiso, aged 31 years.

On the 12th inst., at Ardchattan Priory, Argyleshire, Jane Elizabeth Mary, widow of Strachan Irving Popham, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel Campbell, of Ardchattan.

On the 16th inst., at Dalston, London, of paralysis, Sarah, wife of Benjamin Puckridge, in her 84th year. Friends will kindly accept this announcement.

On the 16th inst., at 10, Eaton-place, the Dowager Lady Cooper, in her 77th year.

On the 19th ult., at Simla, Florianne Margaret, wife of C. Clayton, Esq., Royal Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born, 1842.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings ix., Galatians i. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings x. to 32, or xiii; Luke i. to 26.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.
St. James's, noon, Rev. A. Sitwell.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, Rev. J. V. Povah. Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Rupert's Land; 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Bennett, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hampstead.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. A. Plummer, Master of University College, Durham; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Savoy, closed till Oct. 13.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

The Planet Neptune discovered by Galle (in conformity with the calculations of Adams and Leverrier), 1846.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Board of Trade inquiry at Poplar respecting the wreck of the Princess Alice saloon-steamer, noon.
Equal day and night.
Races: Newmarket, Lanark.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Royal Toxophilite Society (West Berks Handicap).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

New Moon, 2.10 p.m.
Hemel Hempstead Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Jewish year 5639 begins.
Royal Academy of Music: annual opening address by the Principal, Professor Macfarren, 3 p.m.
Election of Lord Mayor of London; the new Sheriffs sworn in.
Royal Alfred Yacht Club: closing cruise.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours ending at 10 A.M.	Highest Reading in hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10		°	°		Miles.	In.
September 11	30·207	57·7	54·3	·69	2	71·1	46·9	NE. S. SW.	50	0·000
12	30·057	54·7	48·9	·82	6	68·3	45·7	SW. W. NW.	171	0·010
13	29·094	54·2	44·7	·72	2	64·3	44·4	WNW. NW.	119	0·000
14	29·977	56·2	51·5	·85	6	68·1	44·6	NW. W. WSW.	103	0·010
15	29·668	59·0	52·1	·73	—	65·0	44·3	SW.	463	0·100
16	29·887	55·1	39·6	·59	7	61·1	49·5	SW. W. WSW.	367	0·000
17	29·939	59·3	54·6	·86	9	65·7	50·9	SW.	353	0·250

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·254	30·036	30·106	30·015	29·814	29·776	29·981
Temperature of Air ..	56·5°	63·5°	56·6°	56·5°	62·3°	57·8°	60·2°
Tension of Evaporation ..	55·3°	57·9°	50·3°	53·2°	57·7°	50·9°	55·7
Direction of Wind ..	NE.	W.	NNW.	WSW.	SW.	W.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 9 20	A h m 10 9	M h m 10 51	A h m 11 30	M h m —	A h m 0 10	M h m 1 0	A h m 1 37	M h m 2 0	A h m 2 18	M h m 2 33	A h m 2 53	M h m 3 12	A h m 3 38	M h m 3 58	A h m 4 28	M h m 5 5

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will RECOPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 30, with DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, THE LABIS EXHIBITION, and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
All the year round.
Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.

Private Boxes, £6.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Afternoons at Three. A Programme of inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fantuzzi, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from £1s. to £2 guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

198, STRAND, LONDON.

All Country Orders to be supplied through the London Agents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, will OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, when will be presented Shakespeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Preceded, at seven o'clock, by Lecocq's Operetta ANGELA; or, A Woman's Wit. Conclude with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23, and Every Evening at Eight. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE. Two Courses are given, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin Friday, Oct. 4, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend public lectures can have private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at Professor Tennant's residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

As a contrast to a dark, lowering, and storm-threatening sky, one may feel a grateful sense of relief in gazing upon a misty canopy of dull, monotonous, leaden grey. It is not what would be generally chosen for its own sake. Sunshine is better, and much to be preferred. But we must take what comes where no efforts of ours can do much to alter the scene. The political firmament, just now, over almost the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere, is of a sombre hue; it is not stormy; it indicates no immediate danger; it may, perhaps, gradually become brighter; but it is not what—from an English standpoint, at least—it was expected to have become before now. We are driven to the conclusion by the constantly recurring facts, that there has been no permanent settlement of the Eastern Question. Even if we could look forward to a solid pacification in the territories of the Ottoman Empire—of which we will speak a word or two anon—there would appear to be, still farther East, a cropping-up above the surface of a new but yet similar cause of disturbance. The spirit of militarism has got into the ascendant. In India it overbears the civilian sentiment. It sees dangers of almost every kind in rest, in letting things be as they are. It yearns to anticipate future possibilities by immediate enterprise. Such men as Lords Canning, Lawrence, Mayo, Northbrook, prosecuting as they did in harmonic succession a policy of abstinence from restless intermeddling beyond our Indian Frontier, are now regarded as of little authority. Apprehensions of Russian ambition, stirred by the late Mission to Cabul and by its ostentatiously friendly reception by Shere Ali, have resulted in a state of feeling among the governing class in Hindostan not altogether dissimilar from that which pervaded France under the Second Empire—a desire, namely, to break bounds and to take possession beyond the existing frontier. The proposed mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Ruler of Afghanistan is a departure from the traditional policy of the Government at Calcutta since the mutiny, and it is, perhaps, as fully characterised by danger as by novelty. It may prove successful, or it may not. The most threatening feature of it is that, however successful in respect of its immediate object, it cannot be final. Annexation will again become the order of the Empire, and will gradually move westward towards Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor.

Nor do matters look much more pleasant nearer home. The Constantinople Convention does not promise to result in the advantages which its authors doubtless designed. As yet, it must be admitted, no sufficient time has elapsed since its signature for its practical development. The Sultan, perhaps, means honestly, so far as he understands the scope of his undertaking. We are told that he and his Grand Council have decided upon accepting the sketch of Reform presented to him some time since by the English Ambassador, and there would seem to be a probability that Midhat Pasha will eventually be appointed as Governor-General of the Ottoman Asiatic Territories for a term of years. But the system of rule needing to be displaced is old, and administrative purity is objected to by greedy Pashas, and is scarcely demanded with anything approaching to zeal by the suffering inhabitants. The work of transformation, if ever it is begun, will necessarily proceed at a very slow pace, if it be allowed to proceed at all; and it is not unlikely that upon this United Kingdom will devolve, in some form or other, sooner or later, no small share of the expense which will be demanded by the experiment.

We come now to Europe. The rôle assumed by Turkey, as it regards those stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin which affect European Provinces, or, at any rate, the part actually played by her, is one with which she has been long familiar. Perhaps, no Government on earth is so well qualified as is the Sublime Porte to enact a scheme of passive obstruction while professing its agreement to active co-operation. Take the case of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Ostensibly the Porte is desirous of smoothing the way for the advance of the Austrian troops. Really, the Mohammedan landowners in the province dispute the advance step by step, and take no notice of the remonstrances they receive from Constantinople. But the most curious part of the affair is that the "insurgents," as they are called, are found everywhere to be in possession of ample and even profuse stores of arms of the most improved pattern, and of abundant ammunition. Who has supplied them? It would perhaps be difficult to say. Not Austria, it may be supposed; not Russia; certainly not France, or Italy, or England. All the circumstances of the case being taken into consideration, it is doing no injustice to Turkey to conclude that she has, somehow or other, made herself responsible for this provision to her recalcitrant subjects. Look, again, at Greece. By the Treaty of Berlin the Sultan was "invited" to agree with the Government of that little Kingdom in the rectification of its frontier, or, in case of failure in negotiation, to submit to mediation. Nothing of the kind is done. The Sultan is said to be unwilling to part with an inch of territory; and, what is even more serious, the Powers, influenced thereto, it is said, by the British Government, evince a disinclination to take part in giving effect to the Berlin Treaty, so far as Greece is concerned. Albania is in insurrection to prevent any portion of what she regards as her own territory from coming into the hands of Montenegro; and, on the whole, it is true that no part of the late treaty is being carried out without disturbance, or threats of disturbance.

Such is the situation at the present moment. It is discouraging, but there is no sufficient ground for inferring that it is hopeless. Meanwhile, however, it calls for the most cautious treatment; and it is doubtful whether violent remedies do not tend rather to complicate than to remove difficulties. Of one thing, however, we could wish to be able to speak in terms of full assurance. It is that England may preserve untarnished her national reputation for uprightness. Great allowance, we are aware, should be made to those who have the conduct of Foreign Affairs for the perplexing nature of the obstacles thrown in their way, as well as for the political miscalculations for which it is quite possible they have made themselves responsible. But honour is not necessarily associated with success. It is in our own hands. It is within our own command. It is not subject to caprices and chances beyond our own control. If that be preserved immaculate, the country can afford to bear the fading away of many illusory prospects touching its merely material interests. The Government is not wholly free from peril in this direction. But of all the disturbing elements in conflict arising out of the Eastern Question this, we earnestly hope, is the least likely to be eventually embodied in palpable results.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have passed upwards of a week on a visit to her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold, drove round the Lion's Face. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. Sir T. Biddulph. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. At the Council it was ordered that Parliament be further prorogued to Saturday, Nov. 30 next. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and Mr. Peel left the castle. The Queen went out on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). Her Majesty in the afternoon, with Princess Beatrice and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove to Abergeldie Castle to visit the Prince of Wales, and was there joined by Princess Louise, who drove to Abergeldie with Prince Leopold. The Prince of Wales arrived at Abergeldie Castle, and dined with her Majesty in the evening. The Queen invested the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., as Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise left Balmoral for Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, on Wednesday morning. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke have dined with her Majesty.

Her Majesty has subscribed 100 guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Abercarne mine disaster.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House on Monday en route for the Highlands. His Royal Highness arrived at Perth on Tuesday morning, and after breakfasting at the railway station resumed his journey northwards, arriving at Ballater at a quarter past three. A guard of honour of a

detachment of the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Gordon, was in attendance. The Prince himself drove along the south of the Dee to Abergeldie Castle. The Princess, with her daughters, will join his Royal Highness at Abergeldie upon her return from Rumpenheim.

The Duke of Connaught arrived in town on Tuesday from Potsdam.

Lord Cochrane, the eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, was married at Llandulas church on Wednesday to Miss Bamford Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle, Denbighshire. Lord and Lady Cochrane left Abergele by the afternoon train for Cefn Park, Sir Roger Palmer's seat, en route for the Continent. Included in the wedding presents were a silver candelabrum from the Denbighshire tenantry, and gifts from Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Longford, Sir Harvey and Lady Bruce, and Earl Beauchamp.

The marriage of Captain Alfred Egerton and the Hon. Mary Ormsby Gore, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Harlech, will take place early in October at Oswestry. In consequence of recent bereavements in both families the marriage will be strictly private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress resumed her receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, and will continue them on Tuesdays, Oct. 1 and 15, and Nov. 5, from three to five o'clock.

In pursuance of an old annual custom, the wardens and court of the Fruiterers' Company waited last Tuesday on the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House and presented them with a gift of fruit.

Mr. Stubington has been chosen a Common Councilman for Cripplegate Ward, in the place of the late Mr. Turner; and Mr. Wood for Coleman-street Ward, in the room of Mr. Colls, deceased.

The teams of horses belonging to Mr. Carleton V. Blyth, which have worked the coach between London and Oxford this summer, were sold at Tattersall's on Monday. They realised a total of 3305 guineas, and brought an average of 68½ guineas.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on the 12th inst. at luncheon M. Léon Say, the distinguished French Minister of Finance, who has been on a brief visit to the metropolis to study the telegraph and postal system.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Tinsley (Tinsley Brothers, publishers, Catherine-street), held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the terms proposed by Mr. Tinsley—a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, extending in respect of payment over a certain time—be accepted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in September was 76,358, of whom 38,783 were in workhouses, and 37,575 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 47, 725, and 5199 respectively. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the week numbered 447, of whom 369 were men, 105 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

At the meeting of the Paddington Vestry on Tuesday a letter was read from Dr. Hinckes Bird, formerly surgeon of the Paddington Rifle Volunteers, calling attention to the salubrious effects of planting plane-trees along the public thoroughfares, irrespective of the pleasant shade they afforded in summer heat, and offering to head a subscription-list with £100 to start the movement of planting trees in some of the public thoroughfares of Paddington. The subject was referred to the works committee to report thereon.

The *City Press* states that Mr. John Morris Saunders, an old commercial traveller, who travelled in recent years for Messrs. Jones and Co., of 100, Wood-street, has, in the absence of any near relatives, divided his property, about £12,000, between three institutions in the prosperity of which he had long evinced much interest—namely, the Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution; the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution; and the Commercial Travellers' Schools.

The ninth establishment of the Coffee Tavern Company has been opened at 119, High-street, Stoke Newington. The house is handsomely fitted up, and well supplied with the usual accommodation. It has quite as smart an appearance outside as an ordinary gin palace. The formal opening was presided over on the 12th inst. by Mr. B. Lucraft; and there were also present Mr. Pope, chairman of the company, the other directors, and Mr. E. C. Barnard, hon. sec. Several ladies were present. A great portion of the success of the undertaking is due to the support given to it by Mrs. Stewart and other ladies.

On Monday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Rigg, President of the Wesleyan Conference, presided at an inaugural service in connection with the transfer of the two schools for the daughters of Wesleyan ministers to a new establishment in Clapham Park-road. The service was held at Clapham Chapel, in the presence of a large number of Wesleyan ministers, as well as a numerous congregation. The new school consists of two mansions thrown into one, and contains between fifty and and sixty apartments, surrounded by spacious grounds. It is intended to accommodate seventy-five young ladies, who will be supplied with a first-class education. A scheme for the education of the female children of the ministers originated in 1869, when two schools were established for that purpose. These have now been amalgamated into one institution, which has been called Queenswood School.

Last week 2373 births and 1259 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 35, while the deaths were 106 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 37 fatal cases of whooping-cough, which showed a further considerable decline from the numbers returned in recent weeks, and only exceeded the corrected average by 3. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, 27, were 52 below the corrected average. The deaths from diphtheria, 13, again showed a marked excess. The deaths referred to fever, which had been 16, 23, and 25 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 32 last week, although they were 6 below the average. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had declined steadily from 494 to 124 in the six preceding weeks, further fell to 90 last week, and were 45 below the corrected average. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been but 6 and 3 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 7 last week. In the Greater London 2908 births and 1519 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34·1 and 17·8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 59·1 deg., being 1·3 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 40·1 hours, the sun being above the horizon 90·0 hours.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON."

From May to July is the breeding season for those myriads of sea-fowl, gulls and guillemots, kittiwakes, puffins, and razor-bills, that sit on their eggs along the shelves and ridges, and upon every peak and point, of the lofty and precipitous cliffs on the northern coasts of Scotland. Mr. S. Read, as our readers know, is an Artist not less familiar with those scenes of wild sublimity than with the picturesque mediæval architecture of old towns and churches throughout all Western Europe, which he has so often delineated for our admiration; and we may rely upon the truth of his view of a magnificent swarming-place for the multitude of birds in "The Height of the Season." One might fancy this wonderful recess of the seashore, with its countless feathered inhabitants, to be a peculiar stronghold of their kind, which a vast army, keeping its numerous sentinels ever on the alert, has occupied for seasonable protection; as the poet has described it, in a passage which may here be quoted:—

A million guards this fortress keep,
That rises from the ocean deep;
Its walls, sheer up, are built so high,
That but a narrow strip of sky
Looks through a roofless space above,
From which, if once the clouds remove,
Few rays of sunshine ever light
So far beneath that awful height,
Touching the floor of water green
With but a moment's brighter sheen;
Outside those walls, incessant rave
The forces of the wind and wave,
And wide expands the Northern Sea
With heaven's wide circle, full and free;
But there within, the swarming crowd
Of winged people, screaming loud,
Thronging, in many a thick-packed flock,
The jutting margins of the rock,
Find scarcely room to flit through air,
And seem, in huddled conclave there,
With mustered weapons, claw and beak,
In numbers, close-arrayed, to seek
Defence against some passing harm;
As human cities, in alarm,
When fiercely comes their nation's foe,
And trumpeters the signal blow,
Collect, in castle keep and tower,
The serried ranks of martial power.

This interesting scene may often be witnessed, in summer, along those romantic shores round by Cape Wrath, which another poet has called "the Wild West Coast of the North *Countree*."

THE AUSTRIAN CONQUEST OF BOSNIA.

The capture of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, by the army of General Philippovich, on the 19th ult., is the subject of our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist. This represents the incident of the storming of the Yellow Battery, sometimes called the Saluting Battery, the position of which was shown in our Artist's more general view of the Bombardment of Serajevo, engraved for our last week's publication. Some accounts of the conflict, and of the military operations preceding it, have already been given to our readers. The city of Serajevo, or Bosna Serai, on the river Bosna, is the capital of both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is the seat of the civil and military government of those provinces. It has above 30,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Mohammedans; there are about 5000 Greek Catholics, 1000 Roman Catholics, 3500 Jews, 1000 gipsies, and 3000 foreign colonists of various religions. It is situated on three rivers, and its numerous bridges, islands, gardens, mosques, and minarets give it a very picturesque appearance. Serajevo was founded in 1465 by the Bosnian nobles Sokolovic and Zlatarovic, who were the first to accept Mohammedanism. The palace (called Serai, whence the name of Serajevo) was built by the Vizier Usrenbeg. In 1480 Serajevo was captured and burnt by the army of the Hungarian King Matthias, and in 1698 it was again captured by the Austrian troops under Prince Eugene of Savoy. From a commercial point of view, Serajevo is the centre of the Bosnian trade; most of the goods which are destined for Bosnia from Roumelia, or from Central and Western Europe, come to Serajevo, and are thence dispatched to all parts of the country.

News from Bosnia states that the Austrian reinforcements have commenced the offensive against the enemy's intrenchments on the banks of the Save, without any decisive results at present. Bjelina is provisioned and fortified to stand a siege. It is said that the Austrian losses from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9 exceed one hundred officers and 3000 men. The main strength of the insurgents is known to be within the parallelogram comprised between Doboj, Serajevo, Zwornik, and Bjelina. The Austrian operations on that side will be conducted from Brod, and not from Serajevo. The Austrian advance will be resumed towards the 26th, and will be conducted with the utmost vigour. The Bosnian town of Novi Brcka, on the Save was bombarded last Saturday.

According to advices from the Drina received at Pesth, there are still 40,000 insurgents in Eastern Bosnia alone. The main force musters 25,000, with twelve guns, and is in the Spretcha valley. At Zwornik, on the Servian frontier, there are 4500, with four guns; at Doljna Tuzla 5000, with six guns; and at Gratchanin 4000, with four guns. Amongst these 40,000 men there are about 18,000 Redifs and a large number of Albanians. The insurgent positions between Kotorsko and Doboj are strongly fortified. At Sienitza there are several thousand men well provisioned.

The whole Austrian force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the frontier is now 200,000 men. The insurgents in the Possavina district, in the vicinity of the Servian frontier, will be taken in the rear by the Austrian troops from three points—namely, by General Szapary, who has been strongly reinforced, marching from Doboj; by a detachment from Briska, where a strong corps is stationed; and by a force under General Philippovich. It is expected that Behacs and the Krajina district, to the west, will also be occupied, notwithstanding the repulse suffered by Major-General Zach, who lost 400 men at Behacs.

According to reports from Turkish sources, the Albanian forces are divided into three branches—the first, with headquarters at Kossovo, intends acting with the Bosnians and defending the pass of Mitrovitza; the second, with headquarters at Janina, aims at resisting incursions from Greece; the third, with head-quarters at Uskub, proposes to march on Kustendil and co-operate with the Rhodope insurgents.

Waterloo Bridge is to be free to the public in the second week in October next.

The *Globe* understands that the dignity of an earldom is to be conferred upon the Lord Chancellor, who will take the title of Earl Cairns.

On Monday the first stone of a new workhouse at Sheffield, to cost £180,000, was laid by Alderman Searle, chairman of board of guardians.

THE EISTEDDFOD AT BIRKENHEAD.

On Tuesday morning the Royal National Eisteddfod and Musical Festival, Choir of Arthur, and Gorsedd of Bards of the Isle of Britain, was opened at Birkenhead in a pavilion specially erected—the preliminary ceremony of the Gorsedd taking place in Birkenhead Park on the previous day. Mr. J. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P., presided on the first day; Mr. David MacIver, M.P., on the second day; Sir Watkin W. Wynne, M.P., on the third day; and Lord Aberdare on the fourth and closing day of the Eisteddfod. The competitions were of the customary varied character. A large number of prizes were offered, including £50 and a medal for the conductor for a competition of Welsh choirs of not less than sixty voices, £100 for the best English essay on the Present State of the Welsh Nation, and £150 and a gold medal to the conductor for an all-comer competition of choirs of between 100 and 150 voices.

Owing probably to the wet weather, there was not a numerous company on Tuesday. The National Anthem having been sung, Mr. Osborne Morgan gave his address, which was a vindication of the Welsh people and of Eisteddfodai from the sneers and criticisms of English speakers and writers. A number of competitions in singing and pianoforte-playing followed, Professor Macfarren, Dr. Parry, of the University College of Wales, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. Brinley Richards being the principal adjudicators. Prizes were also awarded for literary compositions. The following were some of the awards:—Best translation into Welsh of Macaulay's "Essay on Addison," the Rev. Dr. Pan Jones, Mostyn, fine guineas; best elegy upon Welsh celebrities, Thomas E. Davies, Pontypridd, 15 guineas; best ballad, David Rees, Swansea, three guineas; best historical song, W. H. Prince, Birkenhead, five guineas; performance of Beethoven's sonata appassionata, R. W. Davies, Birkenhead, four guineas; Miss Lewis, Birkenhead, one guinea; best translation of Welsh into English, Griffith Jones, Carnarvon, 10 guineas; best anthem on Psalm cvii., W. T. Rees, Llanelly, 10 guineas; best Welsh dictionary of philosophical and scientific terms, E. T. Lloyd, University College of Wales, £6 and medal; best vocal rendering of Macfarren's air, "I rejoice in my youth," Miss Lily Price, Birkenhead, three guineas. The competitions included, as a "special subject," a prize for the best English essay on "the present state of the Welsh nation, more especially in its industrial, literary, and social aspects, together with the best means of securing its progress in those respects." Several essays were contributed, but the Rev. John Rhys, M.A., of Oxford, one of the adjudicators, having reported that all were of inferior merit, no award was given, and the prize of £100 was offered for competition next year.

In the evening an Eisteddfod concert was given in the pavilion, the leading artistes being Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. The principal feature was the production of the new cantata, "The Fairy Tribe," by D. Emlyn Evans, which gained the prize at Carnarvon last year.

After the concert was concluded an alarming accident, fortunately unattended by loss of life, occurred. The floor of the ladies' cloak-room gave way with the rush of people in it, and about twenty ladies fell through to a distance of eight or ten feet. Medical aid was promptly rendered, and the injured persons were conveyed home in cabs.

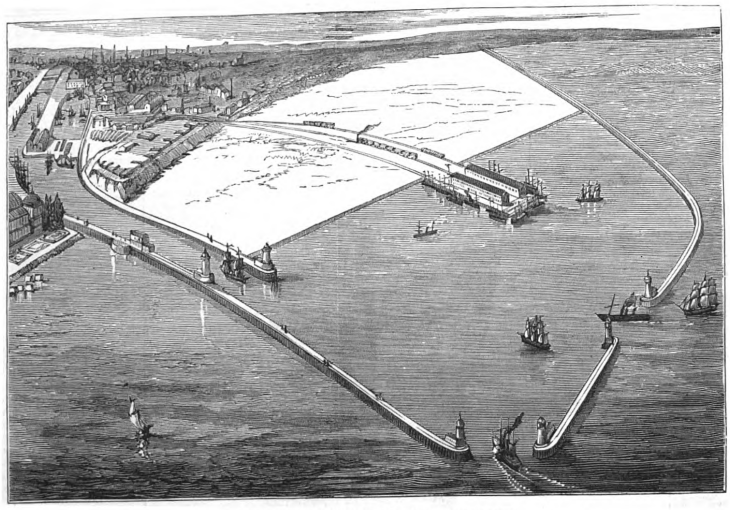
The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday morning, the business of the day being preceded by a Gorsedd in the park. Mr. David MacIver, M.P., presided. Before the proceedings began Mr. Brinley Richards announced that during the day the audience would have an opportunity of contributing to a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Abercarne explosion, boxes being placed in various parts of the building. The meeting opened with the singing of the air "God Bless the Prince of Wales" by the choir and audience, after which an address to the chairman was read by Mr. Ellis Davies, of Liscard. The chairman then gave a brief address on the value of Eisteddfodau in cultivating the musical tastes and national spirit of the people. The Eisteddfod song having been sung by Llen Llwyfo, various awards were made—amongst them being a prize of five guineas to H. T. Davies, Pwlheli, for the best essay on bravery; 25 guineas and a good medal to William R. Davies, Carnarvon, for the best critical essay on "Locke's Philosophy;" seven guineas to T. S. Roberts, of the University College, Wales, for a translation into Welsh of "The Raven." Among the prizes offered was one of 20 guineas and a medal for the best oil painting—subject, "The Interior of a Welsh Cottage, with Blind Harper playing before a group of figures." Mr. Philip H. Rathbone, one of the adjudicators, announced that of the three works sent in none was of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding the prize. The prize of 10 guineas and a medal for the best pianoforte sonata in three movements was awarded to W. R. Reece, of Huntingdon. In a spirited competition on the Welsh harp the prize of five guineas was awarded to John Elias Davies, of Bethesda. Dr. Macfarren, in awarding the prize of four guineas for quartet singing, said he rejoiced very much in the great musical talent which he recognised in this part of the country. The principal competition was that by the choirs for £100, and a gold medal to the conductor. The prize was open to all comers, conditional upon their being not less than one hundred voices and not more than 150. The pieces for competition were, "To man God's universal law" ("Samson"), Handel; "O Lord, are thy decrees" ("Jephtha"), Handel; and "As the hart pants" (Psalm xlii.), Mendelssohn. The adjudicators were Dr. Macfarren, Dr. Parry, and Mr. John Thomas. Five choirs—one from Aberdare, the Rhondda choir, Merthyr Tydvil, the North End Liverpool Philharmonic Society, the Eryri Choral Union, Maesfawr, Carnarvon, and the Newtown Choral Union, Montgomeryshire. They all competed in the order given, and the Eryri Choral Union, Mr. Owen Griffith (Eryri Eryri) conductor, was awarded the prize.

In a few copies of our Paper this week the death of the Dowager Countess Cowper is recorded in the Obituary column. We are happy to state that the announcement is incorrect. The Countess is at Wrest Park, Beds, in her usual health.

F. and C. Osler, of London and Birmingham, have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibits in glass at the Paris Exposition Universelle; and Messrs. F. Buchanan and Co. a gold medal for their steam cane-crushing machinery.

The troops at Aldershott, under the command of Lieutenant-General R. Wardlaw, C.B., on Tuesday marched out to Old Dean-common and Colony, the latter place about ten miles from the camp, and were exercised in the movements of a sham fight.

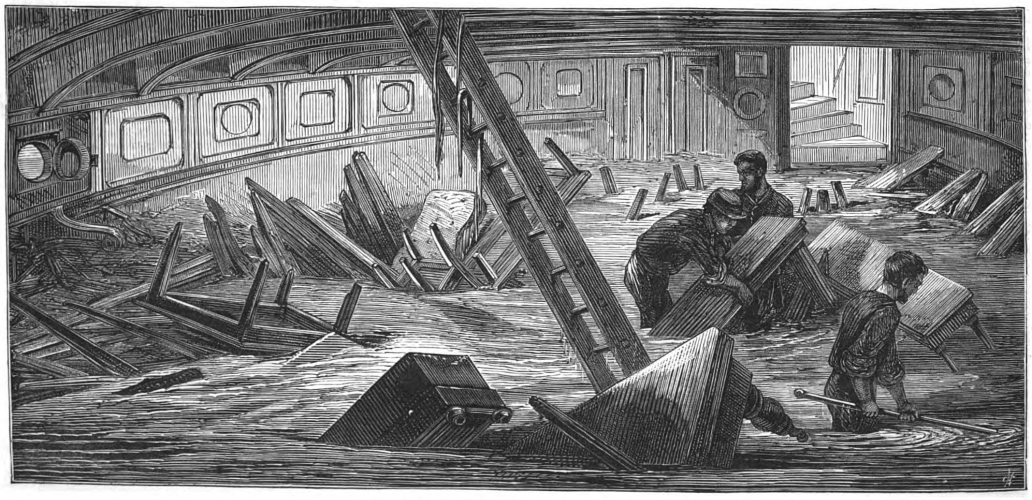
The Duchess of Norfolk will on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., lay the foundation-stone of a drill-hall at Sheffield. Towards the cost the Duke has contributed £3000. A like sum has been subscribed by the officers and honorary members of the Artillery Volunteer Corps, and the balance of £4000 will be raised by the public.



THE PROPOSED NEW HARBOUR AT BOULOGNE.

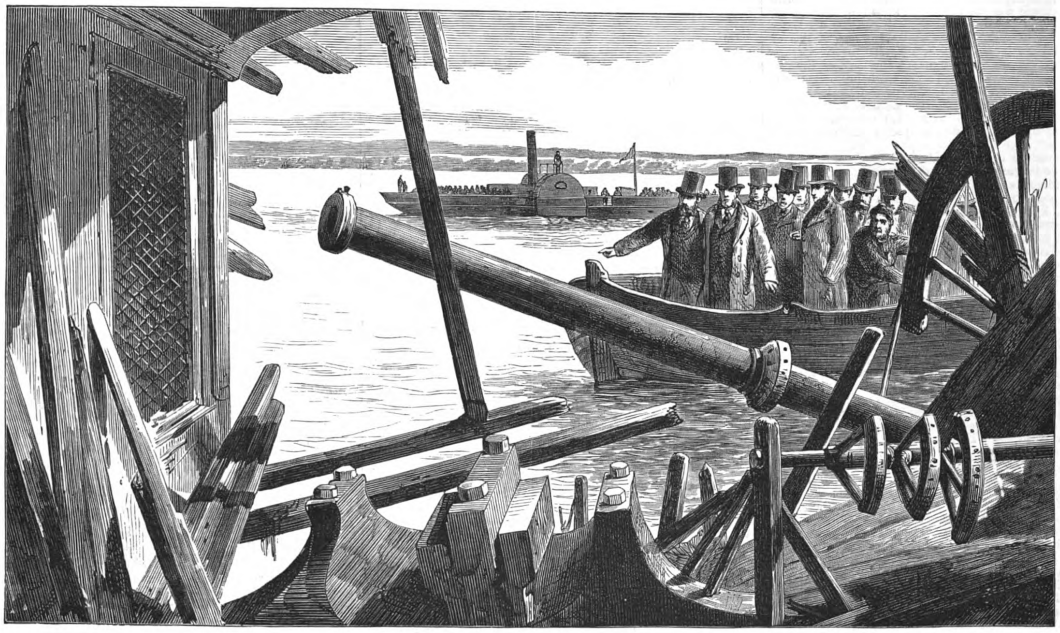


THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: RELICS OF THE DEAD EXPOSED FOR IDENTIFICATION AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

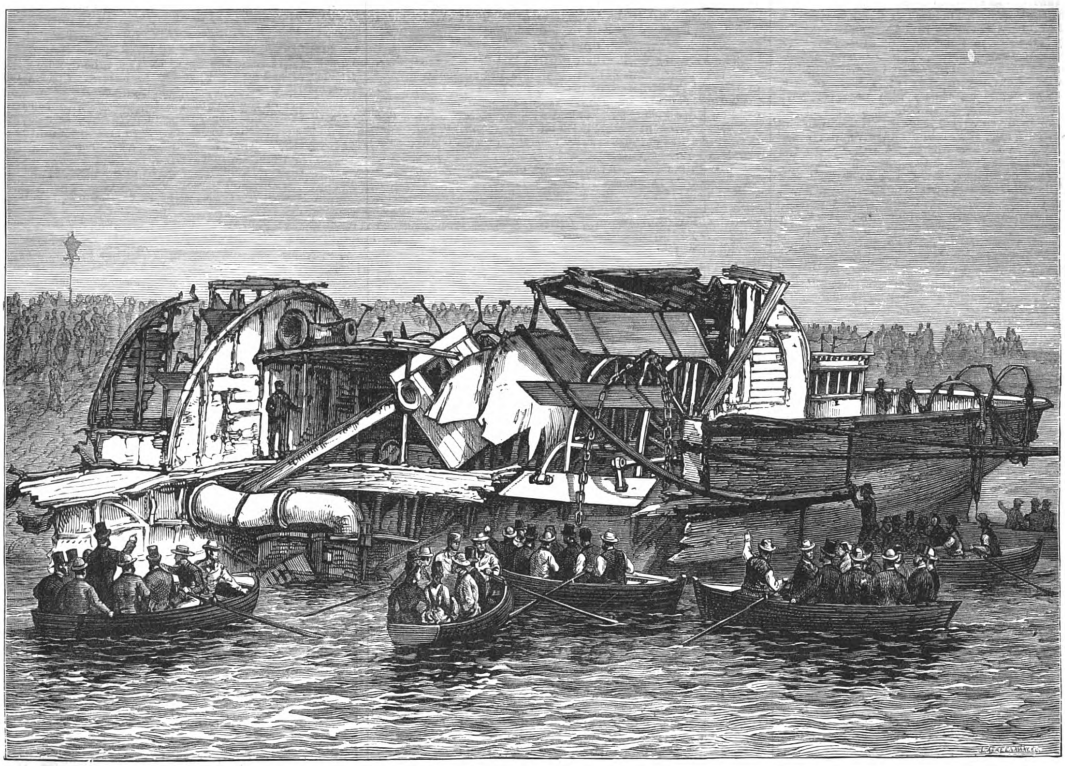


SALOON OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



THE CORONER'S JURY VISITING THE WRECK.—SKETCHED FROM THE ENGINE-ROOM.



THE AFTER-PART OF THE PRINCESS ALICE ON SHORE BELOW WOOLWICH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Cambridge was received by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée last Saturday morning, and in the afternoon the Marshal returned the Duke's visit at the Hôtel Bristol. On Monday the Duke dined at the Elysée. Marshal MacMahon invited the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, the general officers of the 4th Army Corps, and the foreign officers who have been attending the manœuvres, to meet his Royal Highness.

Marshal MacMahon reviewed about 55,000 troops at Vincennes on Sunday afternoon. In consequence of the fineness of the weather there was an enormous crowd of spectators. The President of the Republic was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis of Russia, and all the foreign military attachés.

M. Gambetta is making a tour through the south of France, and delivering on his way short speeches to the municipalities who offer him a welcome. He has assured them that the Republican flag has now been planted so high that nobody would be audacious enough to try to pull it down. At Valence he was welcomed by a deputation of young ladies, and the town was en fête.

The annual meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held in Paris on Monday. Six hundred members were present. Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, the president, having given his opening address, a most interesting address was read by Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., on scientific training in France. A paper was then read in French by M. Jordan, Professor at the École des Mines, on the resources of iron manufacture in France. A long and technical discussion followed, which was chiefly confined to the best process of making coke, and the relative merits of the Belgian oven used in France and the beehive oven used in England. The speakers were M. Frémy, Mr. Lowthian Bell, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Messrs. Reilly, Windsor, Richards, Grüner, and Lancaster. On Tuesday the proceedings were opened with a speech by M. Tresca, in which he said that combustibles for smelting purposes would never fail while the sun existed. Three papers were read. The first, by Professor Akerman, of Stockholm, treated of the most recent advances in the manufacture of iron and and steel, as shown by the exhibits in the Paris Exhibition. The second, and by far the most remarkable, by Mr. Adamson, dealt with the mechanical and other properties of iron and mild steel. The third, by a Frenchman, M. Marche, treated of some recent aspects of the steel manufacture. In the discussion that ensued on Mr. Adamson's paper, M. Frémy, M. Grüner, Dr. Siemens, and Mr. Barnaby, Chief Constructor of the British Navy, took a prominent part. Mr. Barnaby said he did not believe steel plates suffered more than iron ones from oxydization, and that the British Government had been induced to use them in future. M. Frémy, on the contrary, said the chief French naval constructor had told him that steel plates gave no satisfaction at all. They were subject to excessive oxydization, and sometimes cracked like bad glass. The members and their friends, to the number of about 250, dined together in the evening at the Continental Hotel. The chair was occupied by the president, Dr. Siemens, who was supported on his right by M. Tresca and on his left by M. Frémy. The toasts of "The Queen," "The President of the French Republic," and of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," were given from the chair, and warmly received. Others of a complimentary character followed, and among the speakers on the occasion were M. Henri Schneider, Professor Jordan, Mr. Holley, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., M. Grüner, and Mr. Henry Chapman. The institute closed its meeting on Wednesday. At the outset of the proceedings M. Jourdan paid a tribute to Mr. Whitell, who had died since the last meeting, and the feeling terms in which he expressed the appreciation of his labours by French engineers elicited a very sympathetic response. Mr. Head then rose, and after expressing the regret of the institute that it was about to lose the services in the chair of Dr. Siemens, whose year of office expired that day, moved that Mr. Edward Williams be elected in his stead. The motion was seconded by Mr. Price, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Edward Williams, in returning thanks, remarked that the institute could not expect to find in him such a chairman as Dr. Siemens, who was essentially a man of theory, or Mr. Lowthian Bell, who combined theory with practice. He (Mr. Williams) was essentially a practical man, and his year would be a practical year. He trusted that the members of the institution would rally round him and give him every support. The discussion on Mr. Adamson's paper "On the Relative Merits of Steel and Iron for the Sheathing of Ships and the Manufacture of Boilers, Rails, and so forth," was then resumed. The speakers were Messrs. Mitchell, Kitson, Richardson, Greg, Grüner, Crampton, Hollis (United States), Lowthian Bell, and Adamson. A paper on Ponsard's "Fourno-Convertisseur" was read in French by M. Perisse. Owing to the time allotted for the meeting having expired, two papers on "The Lowe Strong Water Gas Processes," by Mr. R. P. Rothwell, of New York, and another on "The Elimination of Phosphorus in Bessemer Converters," by Messrs. Sidney G. Thomas and Percy C. Gilchrist, had to be postponed till the next meeting. Votes of thanks were then passed to the French Mining and Scientific Institutions for their invitation; to the Prince of Wales for his liberality in obtaining for the members free admissions to the Exhibition; to Mr. Cunliffe Owen; to the local French committee; and to Dr. Siemens, for his able conduct in the chair.

Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Conseil Général of Corsica.

A telegram from Sydney last week says that the revolted natives in New Caledonia having made an unsuccessful attack upon the French troops and the natives friendly to them, the French in their turn attacked the insurgents and completely defeated them, with a loss of 130 in killed and wounded, including the chiefs Attai, Baptiste, and Killik. Another telegram says that Attai and Baptiste have been beheaded, and adds that the punishment of the insurgents continues with the utmost severity.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Provincial Deputations in Spain, which were finished on Thursday week, have resulted in the return of nearly 200 supporters of the Government, against the election of fifty or sixty Opposition candidates.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss military manœuvres began on Monday. On Sunday there was a review near Outerwyl, Canton Fribourg, at which many foreign officers and 30,000 spectators were present.

The Federal Council has adopted an ordinance making instruction in gymnastics obligatory for boys in public schools.

A convention was signed at Berne on Tuesday by the representatives of Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland relative to the adoption of common measures to protect the vine-growing districts of those countries against the phylloxera vastatrix.

HOLLAND.

The Parliament was opened by the King on Monday. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, expressed his appreciation of the cordial affection manifested towards the Royal family on the occasion of the marriage of Prince and Princess Henry. The speech went on to say that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign Powers were most friendly, and that the national industry, particularly agriculture, was in a generally satisfactory condition. The state of the finances called urgently for attention, and his Majesty recommended to the consideration of the Legislature the question of the reform of taxation. The Government promised to present to the Chambers the draught of a new penal code. The speech stated that the condition of affairs in the Dutch East Indian possessions was satisfactory, although the maintenance of the Dutch authority in the north of Sumatra required fresh extraordinary measures. His Majesty, in conclusion, eulogised the services of the army in Sumatra.

ITALY.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, reviewed two army corps on Thursday, the 12th inst., numbering 25,000 men, at Ghedi, in the province of Brescia. The Ministers of War and the Interior, Signor Bruzzo and Zanardelli, were present, as well as several foreign officers. The latter subsequently were presented to their Majesties, and the King shook hands with them. The King and Queen and the Ministers afterwards took their departure, amid the cheers of the spectators. With this review the Italian autumn manœuvres came to an end. The King and Queen arrived at Mantua on Saturday on their way to Verona, and inaugurated the Mantua Exhibition. On Sunday they visited each department, inspecting them minutely. The King bought four horses. The Exposition in the magnificent Piazza Virgiliana demonstrates the decided progress agriculture is making in Italy. Their Majesties, after attending high mass at the cathedral, returned to Monza, thus ending their northern tour. They were present on Monday at the inauguration of a monument erected in memory of King Victor Emmanuel at Monza.

Prince Amadeus opened the fourth International Congress of Orientalists in the Senate Hall, Florence, on Thursday week. A banquet was given in the evening by the Duke of Aosta, in the Petti Palace, in honour of the congress. Signor Amari sat on his Royal Highness's right hand, and M. Rénan on his left. On Friday morning Signor De Sanctis, the Minister of Public Instruction, communicated to the congress a telegram received by Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, from the King, in which his Majesty greeted the congress, and expressed his gratification on its meeting in Florence. Signor de Sanctis supplemented the Royal message, which was received by the congress with loud cheers, by a few complimentary remarks. In the evening the members were entertained by Signor Rossi, the famous Italian actor, at his private residence. On Sunday night Signor De Sanctis entertained at dinner the members. Speeches were made by Signori De Sanctis, Amari, and M. Lenormant. The toast, "May the advance of science bring peace," proposed by M. Rénan, was received with great applause. The congress closed on Wednesday with a speech from Signor Amari, who concluded by announcing that the fifth meeting of the congress would be held in Germany in 1881, and it would be left to the German Oriental Society to select the president, the committee, and the place of meeting. Signor Amari also announced that the Government prize of 2500f. had been awarded to Dr. Immer, a German, for the objects shown by him at the Oriental Exhibition, while encouragement awards had been presented to three Indian gentlemen, one of them being Dr. Dacunha. Signor de Gubernatis then said a few words, which were received with applause, and the congress separated.

The Pope has been slightly indisposed, in consequence of which his usual audiences have been suspended; but he is reported to be better. His Holiness has raised his brother, Don Giuseppe Pecci, to the prelacy, numbering him among his domestic prelates and conferring upon him the office of Under-Librarian of the Vatican Library.

Telegrams from Naples describe the continuance of great activity in Vesuvius, above the new crater of which volumes of lava are reported to be thrown to a height of one hundred yards, accompanied by loud explosions.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Gastein last Saturday morning, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants and enthusiastic cries of "Hoch!" The cure of his Majesty has surpassed all expectations, and his strength has visibly increased. His Majesty can now write with the right hand without inconvenience. The Emperor arrived at Cassel early on Sunday morning in good health, and was enthusiastically received by a great number of people, who had congregated at the railway station and at the road leading thence to the Palace of Wilhelmshohe. His Majesty drove in an open carriage to the palace, and was warmly cheered along the route. He replied to the salutes with his left hand, his right being still in a sling. The Empress Augusta had arrived on Saturday evening to receive his Majesty. For the first time since he was wounded by Nobiling, the Emperor mounted on horseback last Tuesday and rode for twenty minutes.

The Duke of Connaught left Potsdam on Monday for Balmoral. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess accompanied him to the railway station.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin on Monday from Gastein, apparently in good health; but on Wednesday he was laid up with an attack of nettle-rash, caused, it is supposed, by a change in the weather.

A proposition made in the sitting of the German Parliament yesterday week by Herr von Forckenbeck, the President, to present a congratulatory address to the Emperor upon the continued improvement of his health was carried by acclamation. The German Parliament began on Monday the debate on the bill for the repression of the Social Democrats. It was opened by Count Stolberg, who explained that the measure alone was not regarded by the Government as sufficient, and suggested that their action should be supported by associations, corporations, and individuals. Half measures, he added, would only do harm, and he asked the House to furnish the Government with sharp and effectual weapons. The bill was opposed by the representatives of the Ultramontane party, who proposed that it should be referred to a Committee to determine what amendments were necessary in the penal code. Amongst the speakers was Herr Bebel, a Socialist, who denied that there was any connection between Social Democracy and the crimes of Hödel and Nobiling. Count Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, replied to Herr Bebel, after which Herr Bamberger, of the National party, said he should support the bill. The Anti-Socialist Bill was again under discussion on Tuesday. Prince Bismarck spoke at length, with the object of vindicating himself from the reproach, addressed to him the previous day by Herr Bebel, of having formerly courted the Socialists. The Prince admitted his intimacy with Lassalle, who, he said, was deeply imbued with national and even with monarchical principles. The House ultimately resolved by a large majority to refer the bill to a Committee of twenty-one members.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Czar arrived at Jalta last Saturday afternoon. His Majesty had passed in the morning through Sebastopol, where he inspected the troops who had returned from Turkey.

The *Official Messenger* of Monday publishes the text of the reply of the Emperor of Russia, dated Aug. 30, to the telegram of the Sultan of the previous day complaining of the atrocities committed by Bulgarians on the Mussulman inhabitants, and requesting the Czar to take efficient steps for the protection of the life, honour, and property of the Mussulmans. The Emperor says:—"Your Majesty's telegram has made a painful impression upon me, and I trust that the reports made to your Majesty respecting the sufferings of the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have been exaggerated. Your Majesty is right in expressing the hope that I shall not tolerate such a state of affairs. I am assured that the Commander-in-Chief of my Army, as well as the Russian Commissioner in Bulgaria, will severely punish any act of injustice that may be committed against the inhabitants whom they have been charged to protect."

The Russian troops are evacuating Erzeroum, and Moussa Pasha has arrived to take possession of the town. He is authorised to proceed against all disturbers of the peace by martial law. Ali Pasha has issued a proclamation exhorting the Mussulman population to use tolerance towards their Christian fellow-subjects. Turkish troops have been dispatched to Alaschgerd to maintain order in that district.

In the course of a few days the Russian troops now stationed at San Stefano will evacuate that place and proceed to Tchataldja.

The representatives of the National Assembly in Crete propose (according to a telegram from Athens) that the Porte should grant to the Cretans administrative autonomy, with civil and political equality, and that the Assembly should make laws which it would be beyond the power of the Sultan to modify. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, on the other hand, offers the Cretans civil equality, the plebiscite, and the establishment of a police force and gendarmerie composed jointly of Mohammedans and Christians. He also proposes that the Turkish troops shall be stationed only in the fortresses. These proposals, it is added, have been rejected by the Cretans.

Midhat Pasha has been informed by the Turkish Minister in Paris that the Sultan has granted him permission to reside in Crete with his family. The Sultan's letter adds that a special vessel will be at the disposal of Midhat's family to convey them to Crete, and announces that a high functionary of the palace will be sent thither to accord a fitting reception to Midhat Pasha himself, who will embark at Marseilles in the course of the present week and go directly to his destination. From Constantinople we are told that instructions have been sent to the Ottoman Bank in London to pay Midhat Pasha the sum of £1000.

Admiral Hobart Pasha left London on Tuesday night for Constantinople, having been somewhat unexpectedly ordered to return to his duties as Inspector-General of the Turkish fleet immediately. The Pasha dined with the Prince of Wales the night previous to his departure from London.

The *Daily News* hears that the Turkish authorities are stopping cargoes of arms and ammunition for the Rhodope insurgents, "under severe Russian pressure."

An envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Sultan has arrived at Constantinople.

INDIA.

By a Bombay telegram, dated Sept. 18, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that Gholam Hussein Khan, the Envoy of the Indian Government, arrived at Cabul on Sept. 10, and has been hospitably received. At a private audience of Shere Ali he delivered to the Ameer the letters with which he was intrusted from the Viceroy of India. Mir Akhor, who is believed to be the bearer of despatches from the Ameer respecting the Mission, is expected hourly at Alimusjed. The mission, in the mean time, remains at Peshawur, awaiting Mir Akhor's communication. A headman of the Khyberi has arrived at Peshawur in accordance with the arrangements concluded for the safe conduct of the Mission through the Khyber Pass.

A long telegram relating to the Cabul Mission sent by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, is given at page 286.

AMERICA.

President Hayes arrived at Chicago last Saturday. In a speech addressed to the Board of Trade, he declared that the course pursued by Mr. Sherman in regard to the finances of the country was fair, open, and honest. He deprecated any interference on the part of the Legislature with the currency or with the resumption of specie payments, as calculated to shake the confidence of business men and to retard the revival of prosperity. The President held a reception in the evening, which was numerously attended.

The Oregon Legislature have elected Mr. J. H. Slater, a Democrat, as Senator for that State in Congress.

The order of the Treasury Department for the free exchange of silver for greenbacks, which was to have come into effect on Sept. 16, has been postponed for legal reasons.

There was a return of warm weather on Tuesday at New Orleans, but its effect in regard to the yellow fever has not been stated. At Memphis on Monday 111 deaths occurred, and at Vicksburg on the same day twenty-three.

CANADA.

By a telegram from Toronto we learn that the elections to the Dominion Parliament were held on Tuesday, and resulted in the complete defeat of the supporters of the Mackenzie Administration.

The elections to the Nova Scotian Legislature have resulted in the return of twenty-eight Conservatives and ten Reformers.

Destructive storms have visited the middle and western States of Canada, causing considerable interruption to railway communication. Last Saturday the streets of Toronto were flooded, and great damage was done to property.

Lord Dufferin will, it is understood, remain at Ottawa, in order to receive the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise on their arrival in Canada, for which event great preparations are being made.

The *Toronto Mail* contains the reply by Lord Dufferin to a farewell address presented to him at Quebec on the 5th inst., by the municipal corporations of Ontario. His Excellency, who, in the course of his remarks, was frequently and heartily cheered, said:—

I hardly know in what terms I am to reply to the address I have just listened to. Quite apart from the personal gratification I experience, you are teaching all future administrators of your affairs a lesson which you may be sure they will gladly lay to heart, since it will show them with how rich a reward you are ready to repay whatever slight exertions it may be within their power to make on your behalf (Cheers). And when, in the history of your Dominion, could such a proof of your generosity be more opportunely shown? A few weeks ago the heart of every man and woman in Canada was profoundly moved by the intelligence, not only that the Government of Great Britain was about to send out as England's representative to this country one of the most promising amongst the younger generation of our public men, but that the Queen herself was about to intrust to the keeping of Canada one of her own daughters (Cheers). If you desired any illustration of the respect, the affection, the confidence with which you are regarded by your fellow-subjects and by your Sovereign at home, what greater proof could you require than this, or what more gratifying, more delicate, more touching recognition could have rewarded your never-failing love and devotion for the mother country and its ruler? (Cheers.) But though the Parliament and the citizens of Canada may well be proud of the confidence thus reposed in them, believe me when I tell you that, quite apart from these especial considerations, you may well be congratulated on the

happy choice which has been made in the person of Lord Lorne for the future Governor-General of Canada. It has been my good fortune to be connected all my life long with his family by ties of the closest personal friendship. Himself I have known, I may say, from his boyhood, and a more conscientious, high-minded, or better qualified Viceroy could not have been selected (Loud cheers). He comes of a family whose prominence in history is founded upon those sacrifices they have made in the cause of Constitutional liberty. When a couple of a man's ancestors have perished on the scaffold as martyrs to the cause of political and religious freedom, you may be sure there is little likelihood of their descendants seeking to encroach, when acting as the representatives of the Crown, upon the privileges of Parliament or the independence of the people (Loud cheers). As for your future Princess, it would not become me to enlarge upon her merits. She will soon be amongst you, taking all hearts by storm by the grace, the suavity, the sweet simplicity of her manners, life, and conversation (Great cheering). Gentlemen, if ever there was a lady who in her earliest youth had formed a high ideal of what a noble life should be; if ever there was a human being who tried to make the most of the opportunities within her reach and to create for herself, in spite of every possible trammel and impediment, a useful career and occasions of benefiting her fellow-creatures, it is the Princess Louise, whose unpretending exertions in a hundred different directions, to be of service to her country and generation, have already won for her an extraordinary amount of popularity at home (Cheers). When to this you add an artistic genius of the highest order, and innumerable other personal gifts and accomplishments, all combined with manners and address so gentle, so unpretending, as to put everyone who comes within reach of her influence at perfect ease, you cannot fail to understand that England is not only sending you a Royal Princess of majestic lineage, but a good and noble woman in whom the humblest settler or mechanic in Canada will find an intelligent and sympathetic friend (Cheers). So that, gentlemen, I hardly know which pleases me most—the thought that the superintendence of your destinies is to be confided to persons so worthy of the trust, or that so dear a friend of mine as Lord Lorne, and a personage for whom I entertain so much respectful admiration as I do for the Princess Louise, should commence their future labours in the midst of a community so indulgent, so friendly, so ready to take the will for the deed, so generous in their recognition of any efforts to serve them as you have proved yourselves. And yet alas! pleasant and agreeable as is the prospect for you and them, we must acknowledge there is one drawback to the picture. Lord Lorne has, as I have said, a multitude of merits. But even spots will be discovered on the sun, and unfortunately an irreparable, and, as I may call it, a congenital, defect attaches to this appointment. Lord Lorne is not an Irishman (Laughter). It is not his fault. He did the best he could for himself (renewed laughter). He came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic Highlander (Continued laughter). There is no doubt the world is best administered by Irishmen (Hear, hear). Things never went better with us, either at home or abroad, than when Lord Palmerston ruled Great Britain—(cheers)—Lord Mayo governed India—(cheers)—Lord Monck directed the destinies of Canada—(cheers)—and the Robinsons, the Kennedys, the Lathams, the Callaghans, the Gores, the Hennessys administered the affairs of our Australian colonies and West Indian possessions. Have not even the French made the same discovery in the person of MacMahon? (Laughter and cheers.) But we must still be generous, and it is right Scotchmen should have a turn (Laughter). Though you have been a little spoilt by having been given three Irish Governor-Generals in succession, I am sure you will find your new Viceroy's personal and acquired qualifications will more than counterbalance his ethnological disadvantages. Now I must bid you farewell. I cannot tell you how deeply I regret that Lady Dufferin should not be present to share the gratification I have experienced by your presence. Tell your friends at home how deeply I have been moved by this last and signal proof of their goodwill, that their kindness shall never be forgotten, and that as long as I live it will be one of the chief ambitions of my life to render them faithful and effectual service (Cheers).

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have a week's later news from the Cape; the date is Aug. 27. Intelligence had been received from the Transvaal that a mutiny had broken out in Zululand in the native police. The Swazies, who were supposed to be friendly, were now considered untrustworthy. There had been some fighting at Fort Weber, which had been attacked by Kaffirs, who were, however, compelled to retreat. Troops had been dispatched against Secocoeni. The Kaffirs have completely invested Leydenburg. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had incurred unpopularity by his policy with regard to the volunteers, who have tendered their resignation in large numbers. An appeal had been made to Colonel Rowlands to settle the matter.

Intelligence from Capetown two days later, received by telegram from Madeira, says it is officially announced that Major Lanyon will succeed Sir Theophilus Shepstone as Governor of the Transvaal, and that Mr. Maasdorp succeeds Mr. Jorissen as Attorney-General. Colonel Bailey left this morning (Aug. 20) for the theatre of military operations on the northern border. Mr. Dewes, formerly Solicitor-General, has been appointed Recorder of Kimberley.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney informs us that Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, opened the Parliament of that colony on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and announced that the issue of a new loan has been postponed. Amongst the measures to be introduced by the Government is a scheme for the construction of a thousand miles of railway.

The General Swedish Synod, which meets every fifth year, was opened on the 3rd inst. at Stockholm.

It is announced from Belgrade that the Princess Nathalie was on Sunday delivered of a son.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has, according to a telegram from Alexandria, been definitively appointed Egyptian Minister of Finance, with the permission of the British Government.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, following the example of several of the ancient rulers of the country, have presented to the cathedral of Antwerp a stained-glass window.

We are informed by *Nature* that M. Bischofsheim, the well-known Parisian banker, has sent a sum of 10,000f. to the French Bureau Central Météorologique, to help in the construction of the intended Mont Ventoux Observatory. We may remind our readers that he, at the suggestion of his friend M. Leverrier, helped in the same manner the construction of the Puy-de-Dome and Pic-du-Midi establishment. M. Bischofsheim has also agreed to pay M. Eichens £1000 to complete within a year the construction of the great refractor begun in Leverrier's time, in 1870.

A CENTENARIAN.

The Dublin *Daily Express* of Saturday last records an instance of a gentleman having completed his hundredth year, and being in good health and possessing a clear intellect. This "hero of a hundred fights" with disease and death is Mr. Henry Baldwin Foott, J.P., of Carrigacunna Castle, near Mallow, in the county of Cork. The books of the parish of Kilshannig show that he was born on Sept. 11, 1778. The anniversary of Mr. Foott's birthday on Wednesday week was signalised by the firing of cannon, hoisting of flags, and a general merrymaking at Carrigacunna. The tradesmen and labourers employed on his property got a holiday and a day's pay, and were entertained at dinner. Mr. Foott received the visits of several of his friends, who congratulated him on his good state of health on his hundredth birthday; and the magistrates at the petty sessions of Castletownroche, in which court Mr. Foott presided for nearly sixty-two years, presented him with an address. Mr. Foott is the oldest magistrate in the county of Cork, having been appointed in 1816. Mr. Foott was brought up as an attorney, but gave up the profession on his coming into possession of his large estate. He was a capital sportsman, ran well with hounds, was a crack shot with the gun, and a very expert angler. Mr. Foott is presented each week with his farm accounts, which he checks. He has had several brothers and sisters, all of whom attained great ages, and his brother, Mr. Edward Foott, J.P., of Gortmore, is now in his ninety-first year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, C. E., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Ellel Grange.
Bennet, E. K.; Rector of Breitenham with Rushford.
Bourke, G. W.; Rector of Pulborough.
Chatham, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Cury and Gunmalloe.
Collin, John; Vicar of Great Ayton, Yorkshire.
Corrie, Edgar Sirtit; Rural Dean of Hedingham Deanery.
Day, Henry Josiah; Vicar of Cheshunt.
Dealtry, Archdeacon; Vicar of Maidstone.
Douglas, Brown John; Vicar of Loversal.
Fletcher, G. H.; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Gloucester.
Golling, W., Rector of Kirklington; Vicar of Thursby.
Grantham, T., Vicar of Lower Halstow, Kent; Rector of Irthlingborough.
Henning, Stilon; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Plumstead.
Hilyard, W., late Curate of Nantwich; Incumbent of Doddington, Cheshire.
Hoole, William Spooner; Rector of Thornton-le-Moors, Chester.
Huddart, G. A. W.; Rector of Kirklington.
Hyde, John Thomas; Rector of Wallington.
James, W. E.; Prebendary of Caerfarchell, in St. David's Cathedral.
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Llywell with Rhydybriw, Breconshire.
Kingsford, Septimus; Perpetual Curate of Lower Shuckburgh, Warwick.
Kirby, William Walter; Rector of St. Mary's, Barnsley.
Mabe, John Stroud; Curate of Woking, Surrey.
Martyn, Richard James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance.
Menio, Horace George; Rector of Strathfieldsaye.
Norris, William Burrell; Rector of Warblington, Hants.
Parker, James Dunne; Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Nuneaton.
Price, Lewis; Perpetual Curate of Llandefeisant, Carmarthenshire.
Richardson, Thomas; Vicar of Flint.
Rogers, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Little Dunmow.
Savanté, Charles William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Stratford.
Totteham, Edward; Vicar of Helperthorpe.
Townend, Edward; Rector of Lesnewth.
Walsh, William; Sinecure Rector of Shorwell, Isle of Wight.
Weale, Robert Morey; Vicar of Priors Marston.
White, Henry Gratton; Vicar of Manghold.
Williams, Garnons; Second Cursal Prebendary in St. David's Cathedral.
Williams, G. G., Vicar of Llanfynydd; Vicar of Pembryn, Cardiganshire.
Wood, A. M., Senior Curate of Wallasey; Vicar of St. Mary's, Liscard.
Wooding, W. J., Perpetual Curate of Egiwysfach, Cardiganshire.—*Guardian*.

Convocation has been prorogued to Dec. 2.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated last Saturday a new church (St. Clement's) at Salford.

Miss Majendie laid the memorial-stone of the new church at St. Mary's, Newbury, on the 11th inst.

The sixteenth annual festival of the Parochial Choir Association of Nantwich and Middlewich, in the diocese of Chester, was held on the 11th, in Nantwich church.

The Hon. Mrs. King-Harman will carry out the desire of her late husband in contributing £1000 to the Episcopal Fund of the diocese of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone was laid of a new church at Wribbenhall, near Kidderminster. The building will cost £6000, of which Mrs. Hemming, of Spring-grove, contributes £2000.

A musical festival service was held last Saturday at Tewkesbury Abbey in aid of the restoration fund, when several vocalists who had attended the Worcester Musical Festival gave their services.

At the picturesque little village of Carlton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the foundation-stone of a new church, to be built on the site of the old one, has been laid by Mrs. Marwood, of Busby Hall.

The Rev. E. J. Barnes, Vicar of Christ's Church, Lowestoft, was last week presented, on his leaving that town, with a purse of gold and other presents from his congregation and friends, in recognition of his much esteemed labours amongst them during the past twelve years.

The Bishops of Exeter and Oxford preached at Ottery St. Mary's Church last Sunday, on the completion of the work of restoration which Lord Coleridge has there carried out in memory of his father, the late Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and his mother, and also in memory of Lady Coleridge, who died a few months ago. The work has cost £2000.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. F. A. Bartlett, for upwards of twenty years Vicar of St. Olave's Church, Marygate, York, by the addition of a chancel to the present structure, the foundation of which is, according to tradition, probably the most ancient of the York churches, being ascribed to Earl Siward, of Northumberland, who died eleven years prior to the Norman conquest. The subscriptions already amount to £700.

A stained window has been placed in St. John's Church, Leicester, in memory of the late Rev. William Barber, M.A., who was for seventeen years Vicar of the parish, and whose skill and taste as a musician did much to improve the rendering of church music in the district. The parochial choral festivals now so general in the diocese were originated by him, the first festival having been held in 1860 at St. John's. It is executed by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is the sixteenth memorial window in the church by this firm.

The Prince of Wales has erected a monument in Sandringham churchyard in memory of the late Rector. It bears the following inscription:—"William Lake Onslow, M.A., R.N., F.R.A.S. Born 10th May, 1820. Died 30th August, 1877. Eleven years Rector of Sandringham. Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and late Naval Instructor to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Albertus Edouardus P. In memoriam posuit." It was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, and executed by Mr. J. Forsyth.

The four temporary churches which it has been resolved to provide at Barrow, in pursuance of a scheme to which the Duke of Devonshire contributed £12,000, the Duke of Buccleuch, £6000, and the Mayor (Mr. H. W. Schneider), Sir James Ramsden, and other gentlemen, £6000, will be opened next Thursday. The following clergymen have been appointed to the new districts:—St. Matthew's, the Rev. G. K. Meaby, M.A., Cambridge; St. Mark's, the Rev. J. M. Laycock, M.A., Cambridge; St. Luke's, the Rev. E. W. Oak, B.A., Cambridge; and St. John's, the Rev. A. Warren, M.A.

Harvest festivals are now being held all over the country. At several of the Manchester churches Sunday was chosen as the day of harvest thanksgiving, and one church (St. Paul's, Brunswick-street) was reopened after restoration. At St. Columba's, Haggerston, the services on Sunday were very hearty, as they were also in the fine old church of Kelvedon, Essex, at St. Paul's, Colchester, where the offertory was devoted to the sufferers by the accident in the Thames; St. Peter's, Chalvey, and Hurstpierpoint. At St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, on Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung with full organ accompaniment at the harvest festival in the evening. The new Archdeacon of Essex preached at the harvest festival at Camden Town church on Thursday evening.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Another headship in Oxford is vacant through the resignation of the President of Trinity, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, D.D.

At Cambridge the Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year, offered to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science, has been awarded to John Ryan, of Newport, Monmouthshire, late Whitworth scholar.

A new supplemental charter having been granted to the University of London a few months since, on the joint application of the Senate and of Convocation, empowering the Senate to admit women to graduate in its several faculties (arts, science, law, medicine, and music), on such conditions as the Senate, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary, should deem expedient, the Senate lost no time in passing a resolution which made all the existing regulations, relating not only to graduation, but also to the various honours and rewards granted at the several examinations, open to female as well as to male candidates. This resolution having been now approved by the Home Secretary, female candidates will be admitted forthwith to the matriculation examination; and all such as have already passed the general examination for women will be considered as having matriculated, and will be admissible (after the required interval) to the first degree examination in either of the faculties. Further, with a view to the special encouragement of female candidates desiring to go through a regular academical course, the trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have instituted two exhibitions, one of £30, the other of £20, per annum, tenable for two years, to the female candidates who pass highest at the honours division at the matriculation examination; and two exhibitions, one of £40, the other of £30, per annum, tenable for two years, to the female candidates who pass highest at the first B.A. examination (provided that they obtain in the first case two thirds, and in the second three fifths, of the total number of marks), to assist them in pursuing their studies at some collegiate institution approved by the trustees; with the further reward of a gold medal of the value of £20 (or of a book prize of the same value) to the female candidate who passes highest at the second B.A. examination, if she obtains not less than two thirds of the total number of marks.

The Earl of Rosebery, in accepting the invitation to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University, says the invitation is one which it would be as unbecoming in him to refuse as to seek. The contest will now be between the Earl of Aberdeen, the Conservative candidate, and Lord Rosebery, who is the nominee of the Liberal students.

Eton College reopened on Wednesday after the long summer vacation with the return of the lower boys; the students of the fifth and sixth forms assembling on Thursday and Friday.

The gentlemen cadets reassembled on Wednesday after the summer vacation at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Amongst the new cadets is the second son of the Khedive of Egypt, who will reside with his suite at Champion-terrace, Woolwich-common.

The Rev. Professor Porter, of the Presbyterian General Assembly's College, Belfast, has been appointed one of the two Assistant Commissioners of the new Board of Intermediate Education for Ireland, at a salary of £1000 a year; and Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P., has been appointed to the Presbyterian Commissionership on the board vacated by Dr. Porter.

The two Forest School scholarships, £45 and £35, have been awarded, the former to Trayton Charles Pagden, the latter to Charles Collison. At the same time, Laurence, from Durham House, Folkestone (the Rev. A. L. Hussey); Webb, already in the school; and Mather, from Cleveland School (the Rev. S. Cornish), were recommended for the three nominations. There were eleven candidates.

The Council of the City of London College—evening classes—have appointed Dr. Heinemann, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., Professor of Political Economy and Logic.

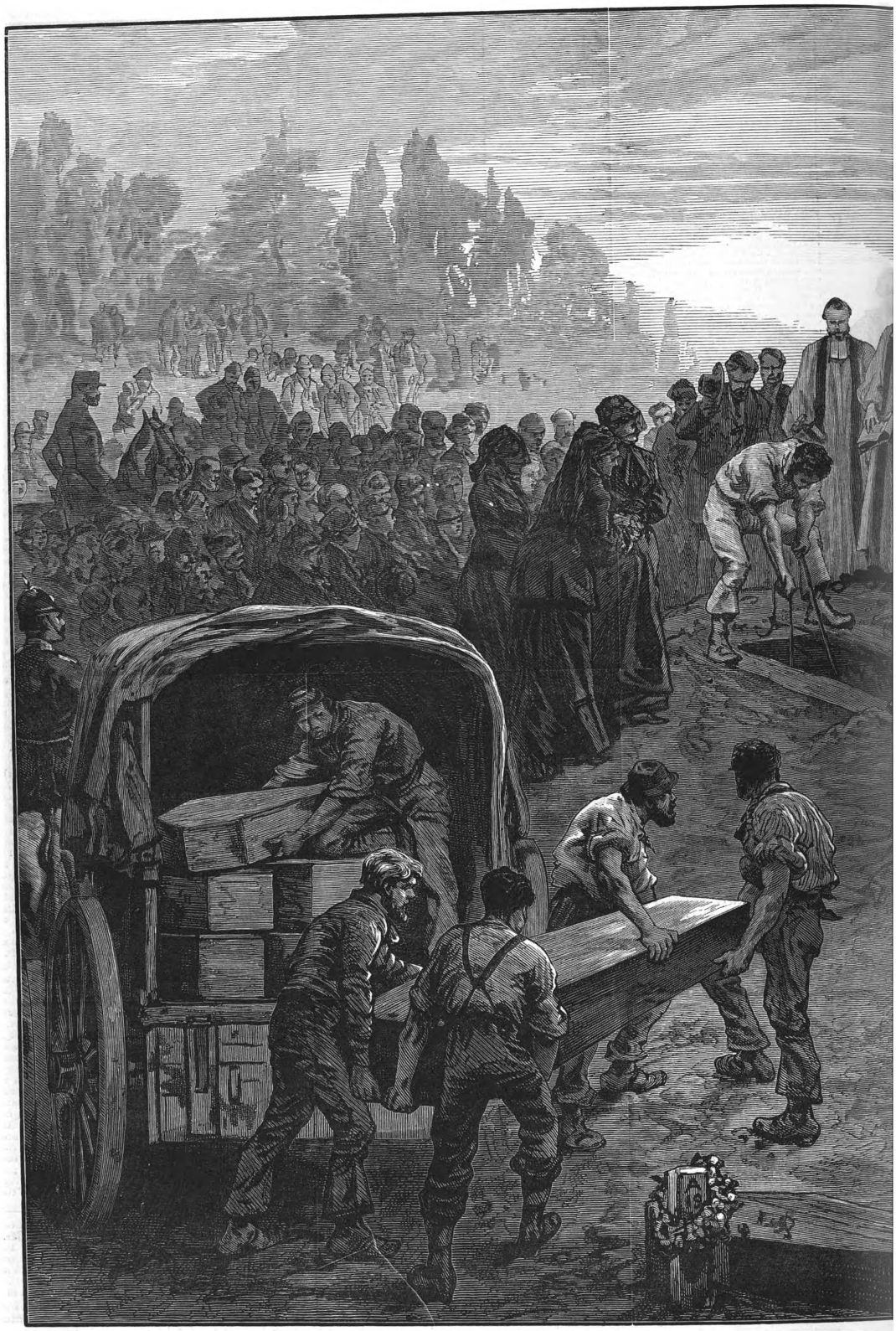
In distributing the prizes at Worcester Grammar School, Lord Hampton said the Legislature had now provided ample elementary education for the working classes, and there already existed public schools for the education of the wealthy; but the great want had been schools for the middle classes. This want such schools as the Worcester Grammar School were calculated to supply, and it must be a great boon to the neighbourhood.

The ancient grammar school at Dorchester has now been shut up for about six months; and the Charity Commissioners, having effected a commutation with the late Head Master (the Rev. T. R. Maskew), who was awarded nearly £600, have just drawn up a scheme for the management of the newly-modelled school. Under this scheme there are to be eleven governors, the list being headed by the Mayor of Dorchester for the time being, and including five representative and five co-optative. The fees of the boys are to range from £6 to £12 per annum. Mathematics and one foreign language are to be included in the course of instruction, and an extra charge of not less than £3 per annum is to be made for teaching Greek. The Head Master—a graduate of a University—is to have the annual stipend of £120, besides a capitation grant of from £2 to £5 for the boys. In order to meet a difficulty experienced in regard to Mr. Maskew, the new Head Master is to enter into an agreement to acquiesce in his removal if this be decreed by the governors.

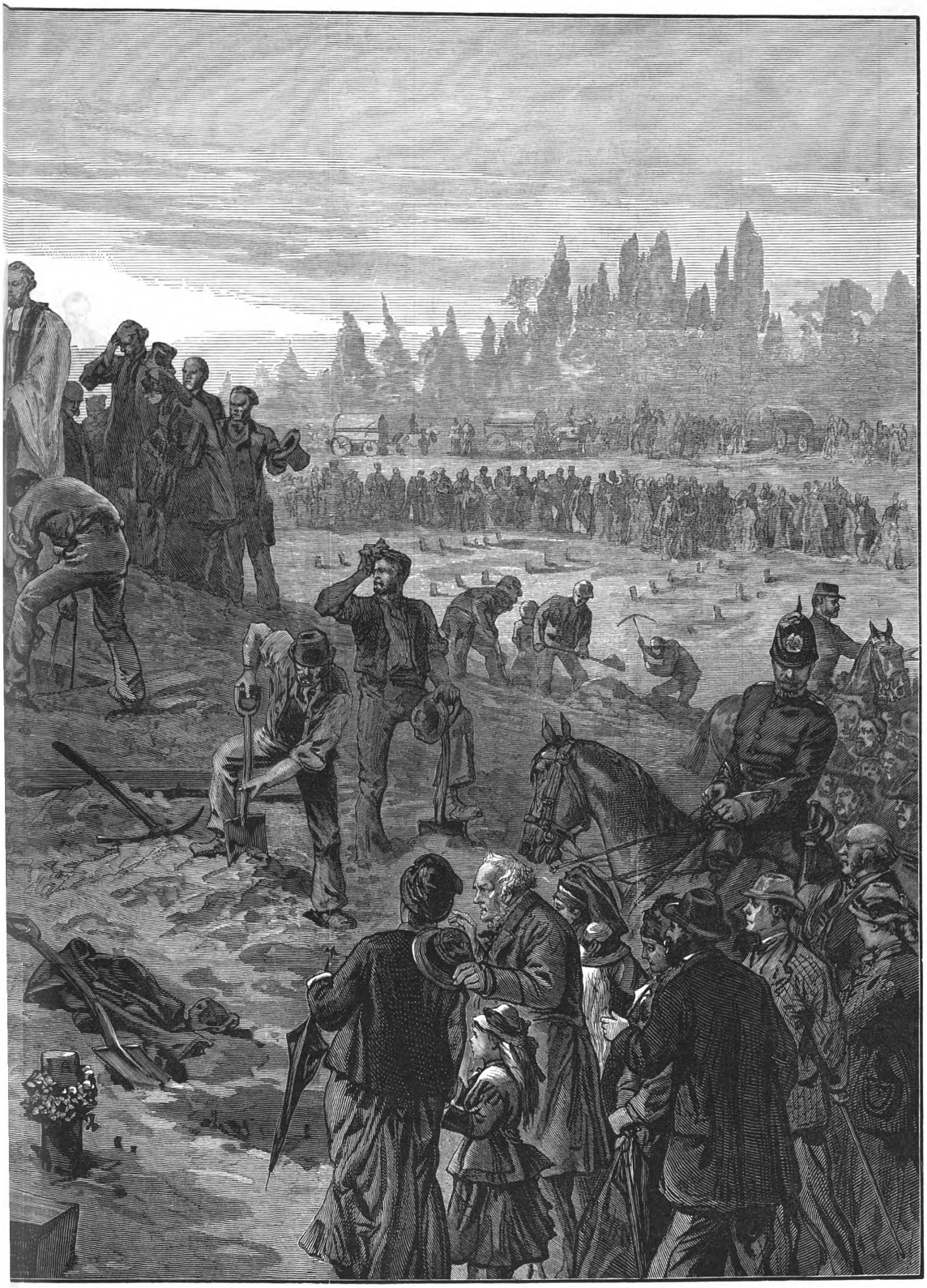
Lady Holles' middle-class schools for girls, which are situate in Mare-street, Hackney, were opened yesterday week by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman Nottage (Sheriff of London), Mrs. Nottage, Mr. Alderman Knight, the Rev. W. Gilbert, Rector of Cripplegate, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the charity. From a statement made by Mr. Alderman Knight, who is the chairman of the board of governors, it appears that the endowment was bestowed originally by Lady Holles, second daughter of the Earl of Clare, in 1710; and though the bequest amounted to only £62, yet by careful management on the part of the trustees, as well as by other legacies since received, the board of direction of the Charity Commissioners are now enabled to provide a middle-class school for girls. The new schools are spacious and furnished with every requisite. The site has cost £3000, the structure itself £7000, making in all about £10,000. Accommodation is provided for 250 girls, who must not be under eight years of age nor over sixteen. A very liberal curriculum is offered, but special subjects will be charged extra.

A burglary was committed early on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at the house of Mr. Ford, chairman of the Enfield bench of magistrates, Old Park, about a mile from Enfield. The thieves effected an entrance through the conservatory, and carried off a gold watch and silver plate to the value of several hundreds of pounds. Several robberies of the kind have lately been committed in the neighbourhood.

The Hon. Hugh Gough and Mr. F. C. E. Denys have been appointed Second Secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service. The Queen has approved of Mr. W. C. Christopherson as Consul-General for Scotland for the King of Sweden and Norway; of Mr. Eugene Schuyler as Consul at Birmingham for the United States of America; of Mr. Juan H. Evans as Consul at Brighton; and of Mr. Gabriel Samuel Brandon as Vice-Consul for Shoreham, Brighton, and Worthing for the Republic of Peru.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: BURIAL OF TH



NKNOWN DEAD AT THE WOOLWICH CEMETERY, EAST WICKHAM.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Great Lottery of the Exhibition bids fair to become a very considerable nuisance in Paris. You cannot enter a *débit de tabac* to buy a cigar or a postage-stamp without being pestered to purchase lottery-tickets. Fortunately, I am not a direct taxpayer in France; or, in addition to my other woes, I should be importuned by the local rate-collector to invest in this omnipresent lottery. The Minister of Finance has issued circulars to all the *percepteurs*, or tax-gatherers, ordering them to exercise all their influence over their *contribuables* to induce them to take tickets.

I am glad to notice that the French press are almost unanimous in blaming a scheme which is fast attaining the proportions of a scandal. A raffle for a gold watch or a silver teapot (the Catholic lotteries in Ireland sometimes offer a horse and gig as a prize), or a Derby "sweep" at a club or on the course, may do no very great harm, now and again; but as to the folly and immorality of a National Lottery there can be, I apprehend, no manner of doubt. The *Banco di Lotto* has kept Italy poor these many years past; and the same may be said of Spain; while the Royal Havana Lottery—which is drawn once a month, and the first prize in which is 100,000 dols., or £20,000—not only keeps the Island of Cuba in a constant state of ferment, but extends its maleficent influence to the United States.

Perhaps I should speak of the Havana Lottery in the past tense. Changes of all kinds may have taken place in the island during the insurrection; but I remember very well fifteen years ago how all the cafés and public promenades of the Pearl of the Antilles used to be infested by ragged men and boys hawking halves, quarters, eighths, and even sixteenths of lottery tickets. I need scarcely say that it is one thing to preach against the immorality of lotteries, and another to practise abstention from that very fascinating form of gaming: thus I do not hesitate to avow that in 1863 I went shares with a friend in the purchase of an "*entero*," a whole ticket. It cost us an "*onza*," or doubloon, otherwise three pounds ten shillings sterling. My friend was going to England; I was returning to the States; and he left me the custodian of the precious chance. How many sleepless nights did I pass before the day of drawing arrived! At length the list of prizes was published in the *New York Herald*. It was the number 16,303 that won the £20,000 prize. Our ticket was 16,305! Only two removes from felicity!

The *gros lot* in the Paris Exhibition lottery is to be a "rivière" of diamonds, worth ever so many thousands of francs; and among the remaining prizes plate, bronzes, porcelain, and the nicknacks generally classed by the French as *bibelots* seem to predominate. In addition to these, a number of patriotic manufacturers and tradespeople have come forward (of course, without the slighest idea of advertising their wares) to offer gratuitous contributions to the list of prizes. These eleemosynary tributes are published with due solemnity in the *Journal Officiel*, and an extraordinary catalogue do they make. What do you think of a dinner for twenty persons at a well-known Palais Royal restaurant, a barrel of coal-tar, a box of scented soap, a case of blacking, a model of the Place Vendôme Column in chocolate, a series of photographs representing fossil human skulls discovered in the department of the Sarthe, an electrical hairbrush, and a collection of pamphlets published by the Society for Discountenancing the Abuse of Tobacco?

The society in question has just presented a memorial to M. Albert Gigot, Prefect of Police, pointing out that the Paris cab-drivers persist in smoking while on duty, in defiance of the disciplinary regulations forbidding the practice in question. The fumes emitted from the pipes and cigars of the cabbies are, it seems, particularly offensive to ladies. This reminds me of an anecdote related of the late excellent Queen of Holland. Her Majesty was taking a solitary stroll in the Wood at Loo one summer's evening when she became aware of a sentinel who was indulging in a few forbidden whiffs inside his box. The poor fellow, with no end of courts-martial before his eyes, threw away his pipe, and, in broken accents, piteously begged the Queen not to denounce him to the authorities. "Don't be afraid," answered the kindly Sovereign; "and here is a ducat for you to buy some good tobacco. I wonder you can smoke such nasty smelling stuff." If the Parisian Jehus would only smoke a tolerably decent preparation of the Indian weed the ladies might be more tolerant of their infringement of the cab laws.

Mem: One anecdote may be reckoned upon, as a rule, to suggest another. The story about the Queen of Holland reminds me of one told of Frederick the Great, who, wandering in disguise through the camp one bitterly cold winter's night, tried to tempt a sentry into the commission of the illicit act of smoking. "It's forbidden," replied the soldier, doggedly. "But I'll give you permission," persisted Frederick. "*You* give me permission," cried the grenadier, disdainfully; "who are you, I should like to know?" "I am the King." "The King be hanged!" exclaimed the incorruptible sentinel; "*what would my Captain say?*" The Great Fritz was immensely pleased to learn how strictly discipline was preserved among his troops; and I fancy that it was not long before that incorruptible sentinel was promoted to be a sergeant. Perhaps he was wise in his generation, and had known very well to whom he was speaking. There is a way of flattering the Great, even while appearing to be rude to them. Did not Mr. Pye get his poet laureateship through anathematising the wig of George III. to his Majesty's face?

I am about deliberately and aforethought to puff a new book—at least, if to call attention to its conspicuous merits can be called puffing. It is not a new novel, book of travels, poem, or collection of essays, published by Messrs. Anybody of England. I don't know the author from Adam, and I am equally a stranger to the publishers. Having premised thus much, I may state that the work in question (which I am perusing with as much interest as though it were a tale from the Arabian Nights) is the "Grammaire Grecque Moderne," by M. Emile Legrand, published by Messrs. Maisonneuve and Co., of the Quai Voltaire, Paris. The only Romaic grammar in English which I have come across is one published in 1851 by Mr. Henry Corpe, M.C.P., and translator of that strange Levantine novel, "The Devil in Turkey." There is likewise a little neo-Hellenic grammar in French by M. Masson, published at the British Governmental printing office, Corfu, in 1822; while at Leghorn, in 1825, there was put forth by the Athenian Professor Giorgio Kutuffa a Romaic grammar in Italian. This last is dedicated to the Earl of Guilford, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands: "*To endoxotato kai paneugenestato Komti Ghilphortio akademiarche tes ionekes akademias.* The Earl was also Lord Rector of the Ionian Academies.

Why am I not satisfied with these grammars? Because the modern Greek of fifty years ago was, comparatively speaking, a barbarous jargon debased by a multitude of Turkish, Sclavonic, and Italian words. The Ionian dialect was, in particular, adulterated with Italian of Venetian mintage. Now, ever since Greece attained her independence it has been the constant endeavour of her scholars and journalists to purify and elevate the national speech, so that it might no longer deserve the reproach levelled at it by Cardinal Mezzofanti, *Rex Linguarum*, who contemptuously observed that Modern Greek resembled Ancient Greek about as much as a monkey resembles a man. I question, however, whether his polyglot Eminence had ever read the *Panorama tes Elladon* of Alexander Soutsot, published in 1833, a poem which is in many parts as sonorous in diction and as noble in sentiment as "Childe Harold." M. Soutsot's poem was, however, in 1833 only as caviare to the general. In 1878 all Greeks who run may read it; and the chief charm of M. Legrand's work is that it gives a definite scheme and exposition of the scheme of Romaic or Modern Greek as that flowing, melodious, eloquent, *and far from difficult* tongue is at present written and spoken.

I am not in the least afraid of boring my indulgent readers by devoting three long paragraphs in these Echoes (they were all too short last week) to a topic ostensibly so dreary as that of a Greek grammar. There are those who read me who are not disinclined to take serious things into consideration; and I hold that the education of English boys is a very serious thing indeed. I hold that, in nine cases out of ten, the time spent in learning ancient Greek in our public schools and universities is so much time thrown away; and that our academical method of teaching Greek is an imposture, a snare, and a sham. Not that I disparage the study of ancient Greek; but I would have boys taught to speak Romaic first, and then to compare the living with the dead language; just as when a boy had acquired a fair knowledge of English and French I would introduce him to Chaucer. As for M. Legrand's "Grammaire Moderne Grecque," which has only just made its appearance, I hope that Professor Blackie will lose no time in procuring it. We have had enough and to spare of the academical Greek which renders our young men, when they are travelling in Greece, powerless to ask for a bootjack, or a corkscrew, a bottle of pale ale, or a first-class railway ticket from the Piræus to Athens. And, I repeat, Romaic is not by any means difficult. Read M. Legrand's grammar from beginning to end (and with a pen in your hand). Then try the translation of the first three chapters of the "Pictorial Papers" into Romaic. Then try a similar experiment with a portion of a novel by Alexander Dumas in French. Then advertise for a modern Greek master, who will tell you how many mistakes you have made in your translations, and will set you right as to your pronunciation. When you can translate a column of the police reports in the *Times vivâ voce* to the satisfaction of your preceptor, dismiss him; and then, if you like, you can read Homer or Xenophon, Pindar or Anacreon, with the Rev. Xylokephale Logopratis, B.A., and with the Erasmian pronunciation which that Batavian pedant was so clearly entitled to settle, in defiance of the illustrious Byzantine scholars who were harboured and protected by Lorenzo de' Medici.

I read in the Paris *Gaulois* that the Right Honourable Lord Cairns is to be straightway created an Earl. I am delighted to hear it. "*A present*," adds the *Gaulois*, "*Sa Seigneurie est simplement Baron de l'Echiquier.*" What! what! The Lord High Chancellor of England a Baron of the Exchequer? As well might one say that Marshal MacMahon is a *Maréchal-des-Logis*.

One cannot, however, quarrel with the French paper for its blunder, when we consider the anomalies and the mysteries with which our Table of Legal Titles bristles, even to Englishmen. I spoke last week of the French puzzles propounded to the readers of the *World*. But a few Anglo-French puzzles of a legal nature might be with equal advantage offered for solution. What, for instance, is the difference between a French *notaire* and an English notary public? Define the respective functions of an *avocat* and an *avoué* in France and an attorney and a solicitor, a conveyancer and a special pleader, in England. What is the distinction between *la magistrature debout* and *la magistrature assise* in France? Finally, specify the divergence, if any, which exists between a French *juge de paix* and an English justice of the peace.

G. A. S.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

This company inaugurated their fourteenth consecutive year at the St. James's Hall on Wednesday with a new programme, which is likely to prove as popular as its predecessors. Many entirely new ballads and melodies of great merit were sung, and met with applause. The comic element prevailed. Mr. T. Sully produced much mirth by a song entitled "Augustus Daisy Beau," and Mr. Lew Simmons sang for the first time a song called "Love, 'tis a funny thing," which was not deficient in broad humour. But the principal thing in this way was a new comic song expressly written for Mr. Charles Sutton on "Emancipation Day," which was capitally acted. Mr. Walter Howard lamented in verse the mishaps of a man born on a Friday, commencing with "I'm such an unfortunate man." The other pieces were chiefly pathetic. Among these may be distinguished "Good Night," by Mr. Charles Ernest; "The night have been," by Signor Germanio; "The mother to her child," by Mr. Sydney Herbert; "The little word, Yes," by Mr. Alfred Brenner; and "The Sailor Boy," by Mr. Vernon Reed. A new bass song by Mr. John Romer, called "Song of the God Vulcan," was creditable to the fancy of Mr. Henry S. Leigh and the musical talent of Mr. John Hobson. A new ballad, "My Lovely Star," was well sung by Mr. H. De Brenner. What followed was rather grotesque than musical—the burlesque of an operatic scena by Mr. Frank Pieri, an educational harangue by Mr. Charles Sutton, and a banjo solo by Mr. Walter Howard. Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Moynham, and M. Rene showed wonderful agility in a burlesque on the Grards, called "The Marvellous Gee-Hards;" and the whole concluded with a farcical melodrama entitled "The Adventurers." The hall was crowded with an appreciative audience.

In view of the epidemic of yellow fever now prevailing in certain parts of North America, the President of the Local Government Board has issued a notice drawing the attention of port authorities to the necessity of taking precautionary measures for the purpose of preventing its introduction by means of shipping to any English port. He points out the measures which should be taken in the event of an outbreak.

Lord Gilford, C.B., and Rear-Admiral R. Hall, C.B., naval secretary, transact business at the Admiralty, Whitehall, during the absence of the First Lord and Board on their official tour of inspection. The Lords of the Admiralty made their annual official visit of inspection to Pembroke Dockyard on Wednesday.—The *Whitehall Review* states that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith will start on his tour of inspection to Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus in the Enchantress on Oct. 15.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Dull weather and poor sport kept many intending visitors away from Doncaster on the Thursday, and the course presented quite a deserted appearance. Lord Rosebery's recent purchase, Kaleidoscope, secured the first race in very easy style, and he is likely to prove a far more profitable investment than Bonnie Scotland has done. A six-furlong sweepstakes for two-year-olds has frequently produced a complete reversal of previous form, and this year there was once more a most remarkable case of in-and-out running. It will be remembered that in the Champagne Stakes, on the Tuesday, Charibert beat Raymond Or cleverly by a length. They met again on exactly the same terms, except that the course was some seventy yards longer, and the French colt won without an effort. Truly, poor backers have much to contend with! A field of sixteen was by no means what we have been accustomed to in a Portland Plate, though it was an improvement on last year, when Rosbach only had ten opponents. Hackthorpe (7 st. 3 lb.) started a very hot favourite, though he was ridden by a jockey quite unknown to fame; but Athol Lad (7 st. 4 lb.) kicked him severely just prior to the start and quite destroyed his chance. Redwing (7 st. 6 lb.) ran the best of the younger horses, though nothing had much chance against old Telescope (8 st. 5 lb.), who seems returning to his two-year-old form, which was uncommonly smart. In the Park Hall Stakes, on the Friday, Jannette had a very easy task, though Sonsie Queen ran sufficiently well to suggest the idea that her defeat of Attalus at Ascot was not quite such a fluke as was imagined at the time. For the second year in succession Lord Falmouth lost his annual match with Lord Fitzwilliam, as the disappointing Ringleader, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, succumbed by a head to The Dean, a dark Lecturer colt. At the last moment Silvio declined the Doncaster Cup, which was thus reduced to a virtual match between Pageant and Hampton. Thanks to Kingsclere, the race was run at a strong pace throughout, and when the last-named was beaten, which occurred at the Red House, Pageant carried on the running at his best pace. As they rounded the last bend Hampton made a grand effort, and drew up nearly level; but 10 lb. was a little more than he could give away, and a most exciting finish ended in his defeat by three parts of a length. Still, he ran wonderfully well, and secured many fresh supporters for the Cambridgeshire, in which his weight is 9 st. 3 lb. The Doncaster Stakes proved another triumph for Lord Falmouth, who was in wonderful form during the week, as Caerau could not live with Childeric when it came to racing.

There was a great improvement in the prices realised for yearlings on the Thursday and Friday. In the Moorlands Stud a son of Speculum and Produce made 750 guineas; and, a little later on, Blue Rose, a half-sister to Doncaster, fetched 500 guineas, a sum that would probably have been doubled but for sad memories of All Heart. Mr. Cookson's lot did not reach their usual average, though Mr. Perkins gave 1300 guineas for an own sister to Palmflower. It was reserved, however, for Mr. W. I'Anson to distance all rival breeders, on the last day, when his eight were knocked down for the magnificent average of 708 guineas, the list being headed by a half-sister to Beauclerc, by The Palmer—Bonny Bell (1500 guineas), and a colt by Adventurer—Bonny Leith (1050 guineas).

Though the cricket season should have been over some little time ago, we still have two or three matches to chronicle each week. The Australians beat the West of Scotland in a single innings with 84 runs to spare, Spofforth taking eleven wickets, and making 48 runs, the top score. In the Colonists' last match in England, against Eighteen of Sunderland, neither he, Horan, nor Bailey played, and the Eighteen won by 71 runs. The return contest between Notts and Leicestershire, which has taken place this week, is the last of the county matches. As might have been anticipated, the Notts team, for which Wild (74), Barnes (98), and Flowers (58), all scored freely, won with ridiculous ease.

The match between Sadler and Hawdon, and the competition for the challenge cup presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, have given the admirers of sculling a great treat. We need say little of the match, for Sadler, though once a really high-class sculler, has long since seen his best day, and could make no fight with the Delaval lad. The latter, we believe, has not yet been beaten, and is a very likely aspirant for championship honours at no very distant date. The race between Elliott and Higgins, in the first heat for the cup, was a magnificent one from start to finish, and the champion, who had all the worst of the stations, was defeated by a couple of lengths. Then Boyd made a fearful exhibition of Blackman, who, we fear, is rather an imposter as a sculler, and thus the final heat was left to the two North countrymen. They had a most curious race, as when Boyd held a good lead, and odds of 20 to 1 had been betted upon him, he was interfered with by one or two skiffs getting in his way, and Elliott, making a grand spurt, caught him out of his course, and won on the foul. Of course, Boyd's supporters were by no means satisfied with this result, and Elliott is not likely to keep his honours in peace, as Higgins and Boyd have already challenged him.

The released Fenians, Condon and Melody, sailed from Southampton for New York on Wednesday in the North German Lloyd's steamer Mosel.

Colonel J. H. Hudson, superintendent of the Royal Army clothing establishment at Pimlico, is about to take his retirement. He was appointed to the clothing factory on its establishment in 1856.

The *Glasgow News* says it is proposed to revive the idea of constructing an underground railway through Glasgow, and the plans are being prepared by Mr. Elder, C.E., St. Vincent-street, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Tolmie, C.E.

A fire broke out about six o'clock on Wednesday evening in the locomotive department of the Bricklayers' Arms goods station of the South-Eastern Railway. The fire was got under about seven o'clock, but the fitters' shop was severely damaged.

A company is being formed for the erection of an opera-house in Glasgow. The plans also provide for an aquarium, a Polytechnic similar to the London institution of that name, and galleries in which it is proposed to form a permanent industrial exhibition.

The post-office at Wangford, near Southwold, Suffolk, was on Wednesday destroyed by fire. The premises, which are also used as a grocery store, were entirely destroyed, and the telegraph wires injured, but the mails were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Orphan Cottage Homes of Scotland, situated about midway between Glasgow and Greenock, were opened on Tuesday—Sir Peter Coats presiding. The ground upon which the cottages are built consists of forty acres, and already a large main building and three cottage homes have been erected. It is intended to erect seven other cottage homes for orphan children of Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

POLITICAL.

A report has been agreed to by the Select Committee appointed to consider whether any extension should be made in the number of hours for polling at Parliamentary and municipal elections in boroughs other than the metropolitan boroughs, in which it is stated that the Committee, whilst believing that in some instances advantage would be gained by an extension of hours, did not feel it desirable to make any recommendation in that direction owing to the difficulties which would beset such a proposal. They thought the question might very well stand over till the time came for considering the Ballot Act, when some experience would have been gained by the extension of hours in the metropolitan constituencies.

Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Lowe have sent to the West Ham Liberal Association acknowledgments of a resolution lately passed by that association thanking them for the course they had taken with respect to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Marquis of Hartington's reply is a formal letter of thanks. Mr. Gladstone expresses satisfaction that the association has noticed the dangerous character of the present financial policy. Mr. Lowe says, with reference to the straining of the Royal prerogative:—"If every part of the Constitution were to strain its powers to the utmost, if the principle which is now laid down with regard to majorities were to be extended to the different branches of the Legislature, the whole machinery of our Government would soon be brought to a deadlock."

The Hon. Algernon Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at the opening of a Conservative Club at Little Lever, near Bolton, on the 12th inst., responded to a vote of confidence in the Government, eulogising both its home and foreign policy. The protection of the route to India and the demand that Constantinople should not be occupied by any foreign Power had been the keynotes of their policy throughout. Speaking as to the occupation of Cyprus, he said the Navy had always desired an establishment in that quarter of the Mediterranean. It must, he thought, be considered unhealthy at present, but it had once contained over a million inhabitants, and could be made healthy.

Lord Dalrymple, eldest son of the Earl of Stair, in reply to a deputation which waited upon him at Lochinch Castle on Monday, consented to contest the county of Wigtown in the Liberal interest at the next election.

The Hon. Cecil Ashley, the fourth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was unanimously selected at a Liberal meeting at Berwick-on-Tweed last Monday night as the candidate to contest the borough, in conjunction with the present Liberal member, Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, at the next general election. Mr. Ashley has expressed his willingness to come forward.

Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P. for Truro and Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of Truro held in support of Colonel Tremayne's nomination for that city in the Conservative interest on the 12th inst. In the course of his remarks the gallant Colonel, who was enthusiastically received, said he felt certain that the electors of Truro would by their voices and votes show their confidence in and appreciation of the services of that far-seeing and sagacious Minister Lord Beaconsfield and his trusty colleagues, who in times of unwonted peril had steered the ship of our country safely into port. One of the greatest and most masterly strokes of policy of Lord Beaconsfield was the calling out of the Indian troops when the Russians did not seem disposed to submit the whole of the San Stefano Treaty to the Congress. Those 7000 Indian troops represented 70,000 or even a very much greater number who were willing to fight; and not only was this the case, but Colonel Stanley had told them that hundreds of offers of help for England reached the Foreign Office from all quarters of the globe.

Viscount Newport, in replying to the toast of the county members at the dinner of the North Shropshire Agricultural Society, said that one reason why a very great amount of domestic legislation could not have been accomplished last Session was because a large proportion of the time at the disposal of Parliament was absorbed by the all-important subject of Eastern affairs. He was old-fashioned enough to consider that the best way of obtaining a lasting and durable peace would be to make Turkey strong and well governed, and he very much regretted the carving up of the Turkish Empire. He regretted the cession of the port of Batoum, as it was very undesirable that the naval power of Russia should have an opportunity of increasing in the Black Sea. He yet felt, in the circumstances, it would be possible to strengthen Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin; and therefore he thought that the signing of that treaty was preferable to war.

A testimonial, in the shape of silver plate to the value of nearly £300, was presented on Wednesday evening at York to Mr. W. D. Husband, a local Conservative leader in that city; and the Right Hon. J. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." In the course of his speech he said he thought Europe would scarcely be prepared to look with equanimity on any revival of the Eastern Question.

Colonel North, M.P., presiding at the annual dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Association on Wednesday, touched on political matters, and expressed his disapproval of the frivolous objections raised to the acquisition of Cyprus. He believed the country had never stood higher since the days of Waterloo than it did at the present moment.

The first municipal election for Burslem under the new charter of incorporation has resulted in the return of seventeen Liberals out of the twenty-four members elected, including the Mayor and five out of six of the Aldermen.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The ninth competition of the South London Rifle Club was held on Tuesday. A strong wind prevailed, but some good scores were made. The following are the winners:—Captain Morris, 3rd Kent; Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private Hay, Artists'. Range prizes: 200 yards—Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Captain Despard, London Irish; Major Farrell, 26th Kent. 500 yards—Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private Fraser, London R.B. 600 yards—Private S. P. Beeton, L.R.B.; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex.

The annual prize-meeting of the 10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers was held at Whitbach on the 12th, when the shooting was carried on under great disadvantages owing to a violent gale. The silver challenge Cup was won by Corporal Biggs, who, having won the cup two years in succession, becomes the absolute owner.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* states that one captain and nine subalterns of volunteers resigned last week. There have been six new appointments, so that there is a net loss of four. Seven of the retiring officers held certificates of proficiency.

The General Baptist Assembly has held this week at Dover its 225th annual meeting.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

English critics have lately been making merry over the faults found with modern London by an Italian critic—one Signor Petruccelli della Gattina, who seems to combine advanced Radicalism in politics with a curious Toryism in domestic matters, and whose principal objection to the English of to-day would appear to be that they are too like the French.

Of all possible accusations this must be surely the most groundless. We have adopted some French improvements, it is true; and the French have to a certain extent returned the compliment—as, for example, in the manlier tone of their politics during the last year or two; but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the essential difference betwen the two nations. To see ourselves as others see us is generally a thing much to be desired; but, of all recent foreign observers, Signor della Gattina would seem to be the one whose views are least worthy of our attention—they are likely to do good only as showing to what absurd lengths a prejudiced praiser of the past may go.

But Signor della Gattina is, in his uselessness, an exception; as a rule, the criticism of strangers, whether partial or impartial, is of the greatest value. They repeat themselves to a certain extent, it is true; but even this is useful, for it shows which features of our insular manners and customs are really the most striking and invariable.

To begin with: "manners," say the French, "they have none." Critic after critic repeats the remark; and of its truth there can be surely no doubt. We are the most ill-bred nation upon earth—except, some travellers tell us, the Americans; but the exception is doubtful. It is not bearing nor, in some senses, refinement that we want; there is a remarkable air of distinction about the better sort of English men and women; it is mere genuine civility. One often hesitates to make a remark to an Englishman, simply because one does not know whether one will get a civil answer: a Frenchman will reply courteously even to the least interesting truism one may hazard. More than this, it is absolutely certain that he will say *something;* many Britons are so ignorant of the most elementary laws of good-breeding that they will merely stare in a way only to be excused on the supposition that they are stone-deaf.

In a hundred details the foreigner notices our want of civility, our want of thoughtfulness in small matters which affect the comfort or pleasures of others. There is a reverse to the picture, but this he is not so likely to notice—one remembers a single thing that incommodes one far more keenly than half a dozen which add to one's pleasure; and a Frenchman very probably does not remark how much less ready he is than an average Englishman to put himself to bodily inconvenience to oblige others, to give up what is strictly his due—in such matters, for example, as his seat in a train, an omnibus, or a theatre. It may be said that the French are better bred than the English, but more selfish; though discourtesy is, as a rule, only a minor form of selfishness.

One thing, however, all foreigners notice, with pleasure and even with surprise, in England; and this is the great civility of our official people—policemen, attendants at public places, railway guards, and so forth. The overbearing insolence of the German minor official, the brutality of the French, are replaced in England by a quiet and friendly helpfulness thoroughly appreciated by the stranger who is travelling or sightseeing. Here every man feels himself more or less a member of the Government; abroad, where the traditions of despotism have not had time to die out, a ruler and a bully are still thought to be terms almost synonymous.

Closely related to the subject of manners is that of caste; few foreigners fail to observe the great difference between the classes in "aristocratic England," as the freest of countries is (not unjustly) called. In France, if a Duke were talking to a dairyman, he would call him *Monsieur*: the dairyman would return it—and no more. But in England—! Let us give an example of the English politeness which addresses a man according to the value of his coat.

There was brought out, a short time ago, at one of the principal London theatres, a play (written by an author of some distinction, a University man) wherein one of the chief characters was a young man, quite a "gentleman"—he was, I think, supposed to be fresh from college, and was at all events not intended to be in any way boorish or vulgar. This person wanted to attract the attention of a man standing at some distance, shabbily dressed, and of an appearance generally rather disreputable; and the only remark which the youth's courtesy suggested to him was "Hi! you fellow!" (or "Hi! you there!" I will not be certain which). Nobody in the audience seemed to think this rude; they apparently took it for granted as the way in which a "gentleman" would be likely to speak to one who was not a gentleman.

This a Frenchman would notice at once—and the French are our most constant critics, and our best. To have read Taine's Notes on England is almost a liberal education; the censure is, with very few exceptions, so unanswerably just—the praise such a noble stimulus to further effort. He has theories, it is true; and we in England are suspicious of theories—but this is only another of the points on which we differ, possibly another in which we are not in the right!

Perhaps of all our English customs, that of cleanliness is the one to which the French do least justice: they have not learnt the need of it, and do not really care for it—and, besides, there is in France much more *apparent* cleanliness than here. The streets of Paris are beautifully kept (though the gutters are malodorous), and the houses are not black with smoke: the lowest class is not so filthy as ours: and their public places—notably, eating-houses—are far more decent. But within ——! There are horrors in French homes, even of the better class, which the pen refuses to describe.

One thing there is, finally, which fills all foreigners with amazement and with woe: no description suffices to prepare them for it, no length of time makes it more endurable to them, they never understand it—nor does, one may confess, anybody else. This is the British Sunday—and above all the British Sunday of large towns. Whether the French entirely fail to see the advantage of a weekly day of rest, I do not know; but they protest constantly against what they call the stagnation of the British Sabbath. They hold it an opportunity for mental culture and refinement wasted by the closing of all museums, picture-galleries, and libraries, which are on that day most universally open in France.

People say that the Continental Sunday is impossible in England, even if it were in every way desirable; that the lower classes, if left to amuse themselves unrestrained, would simply get drunk. This may or may not be so; and, at all events, however unwillingly, one must confess that drunkenness is the great national vice that first strikes every foreigner. I never met a Frenchman or a German who had seen a tipsy woman in the streets till he came to England. It may be partly, as M. Taine thinks, the result of our climate; it may arise from what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls the "immense *ennui*" of our middle classes. At any rate, it has been our characteristic since the days of Shakspeare; others see it, and are horrified; we see it—and do nothing. Whether it is diminishing in any way, one hardly knows; but until it shall disappear almost entirely, the Continental critic will feel that between his country and England there is a great gulf.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN CYPRUS.

Our Special Artist in Cyprus, "S. P. O.," contributes a sketch of the scene at the door of the Greek Monastery Church at Kiko, two miles from Nicosia, adjacent to the head-quarters' camp of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Sunday, the 18th ult., when the Most Reverend Archimandrite, with other Greek clergy, blessed the British flag. This ceremony was preceded by the performance of a high mass within the church. Outside the main door, between the two towers of the sacred edifice, a carpeting of rugs and cloths, variously coloured, was laid down; a gilt chair of state was placed for the English Governor, and a table, with a pair of tall candlesticks, for the clergy. Sir Garnet Wolseley declined to sit in the chair, which looked too much like a throne; but he stood beside it, while Colonel Brackenbury, Captain McCalmont, and Lord Gifford, members of his staff, were behind the chair. The monks and priests, with acolytes bearing the crucifix and censer and vessel of holy water, came out in procession, attired in gorgeous vestments, and chanting a solemn hymn. The flag was hallowed by the Archimandrite with a particular benediction, and was then hoisted, rather clumsily, by one of the church attendants. Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria, for Sir Garnet Wolseley, and for the British nation. There was no parade of military force; indeed, most of the British Indian troops have now departed, and Turkish soldiers are still employed to mount guard, though under British officers, in the capital of Cyprus.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The Northamptonshire Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition of horses, stock, and implements last week in a spacious show-ground on the racecourse, Northampton. The show was a good one, the number of entries being greater than in any previous years, and the quality of the exhibits leaving nothing to be desired. A horticultural show was held in connection with the county agricultural exhibition.

The Thame Agricultural Society had its annual meeting last week; the Woodstock Agricultural Society's Show was held on Tuesday in Blenheim Park; and on Wednesday the annual dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Association was held—Colonel North, M.P., in the chair.

The thirty-third annual show of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society was opened at Leek on Wednesday. The prize list amounted to £1000. The show was very successful, the number of entries being far in excess of previous years.

The annual sale of the Duke of Devonshire's shorthorns took place on Wednesday at Holkar-in-Furness, when about thirty head of cattle were sold, realising £20,000.

Kingsdown great cross-bred sheep fair was held at Box, near Bath, on Wednesday. Nearly 3000 sheep were penned. Superior lambs fetched £3 each, whilst best ewes brought £3 10s.

Howden horse fair has been held this week. On the whole, whilst the fair was a good one for better class horses, the supply of middle class animals was in excess of the demand.

The twenty-second annual festival in commemoration of the safe in-gathering of the crops in the district of East Brent was commemorated on the 12th inst. The day's proceedings began with an early celebration at the parish church at eight o'clock, a second celebration taking place an hour later. The thanksgiving service began at half-past eleven, by which hour the sacred edifice was crowded. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Baynes, of Coventry, who concluded an excellent discourse by making an urgent appeal on behalf of the sufferers from the late direful accident in the Thames. The offertory amounted to £9. At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed, and, headed by Archdeacon Denison and other clergymen, it proceeded to the vicarage-field, the band playing "The Roast Beef of Old England," and there a monster marquee had been erected, the interior of which had been lavishly decorated by ladies of the parish. The Venerable Archdeacon, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, presided. The company numbered upwards of 400. Ample justice was done to the roast and boiled beef and mutton, of which six hundredweight was cooked. Subsequently nearly 1000 women and children took tea, after which dancing and other amusements were indulged in.

At the Glynde Cottagers' Show on the 12th inst. the Right Honourable the Speaker, as president of the society, distributed the prizes. In his address he drew a contrast between the condition of the dwellers in London and that of the dwellers in Glynde—much in favour of the latter—in respect of gardens, water, sunshine, and air. There were, he said, hundreds of thousands of persons in London who had never seen a garden, and who were to be pitied. He passed half his life in the greatest city in the world, and, by the favour of the nation, he lived in the finest palace in that great city; but yet he had no garden.—The harvest-home feast at Glynde Park took place last Saturday, and Mr. Brand, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the proposal which he made five years ago to the labourers on his farm to take, on certain conditions, a share in the profits. Those profits, he said, were then about 5 per cent; but since that time they had not been so large, and therefore he had not pressed on the labourers the expediency of accepting that offer. He traced the decline of profits to the diminished yield, owing to wet weather, of some heavy land under tillage, and stated that he should lay that land down in pasture, looking forward to raising in future more meat and less corn. It was turned from grass-land when wheat was much dearer and meat much cheaper than now, and he therefore expected a favourable result.

Mr. Walter S. Britten, of the Clarence Bicycle Club, has ridden from London to Bath and back, a distance of 212 miles, in one day.

Consequent upon an intimation from New Orleans that no more aid is required, the American Yellow Fever Relief Fund in Liverpool is closed, over £3000 having been remitted.

A specimen of that very rare tortoise the Trionyx Argus has lately been presented to the Brighton Aquarium by C. Phipps Lucas, Esq. It is a native of the rivers on the Western Coast of Africa, and belongs to the soft-shelled tortoises.

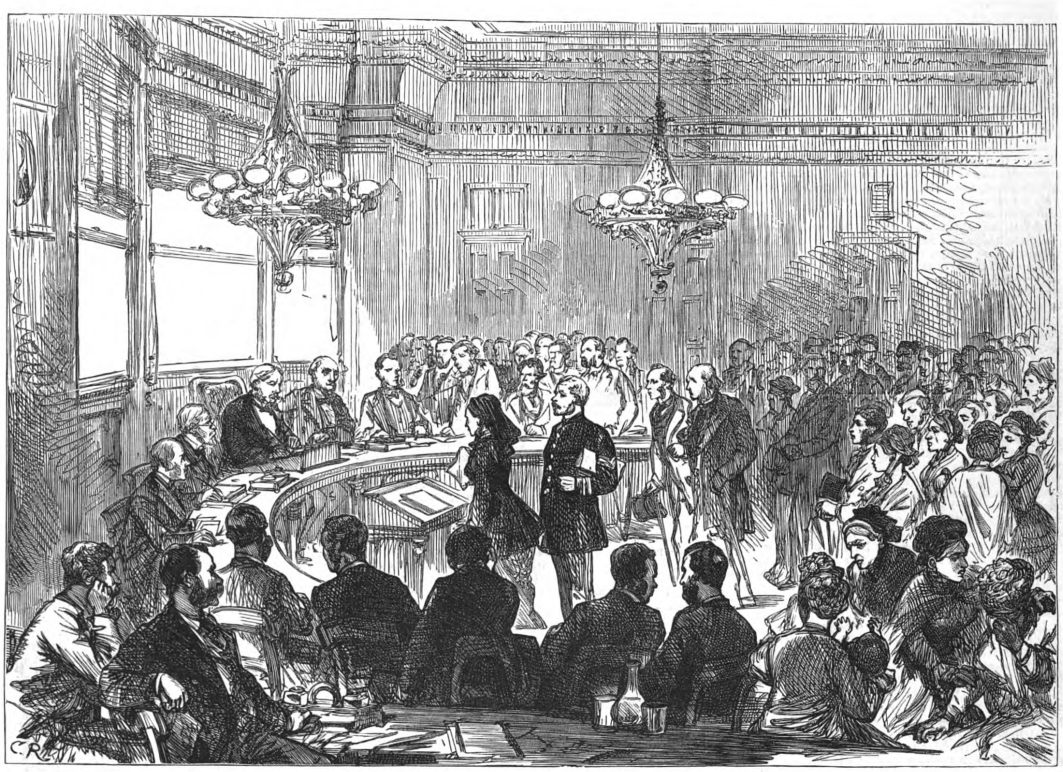
Mrs. Soames, of Tramore Lodge, Kemptown, Brighton, has offered to invest £1000 for the purpose of providing prizes for the senior children of the local school boards who distinguish themselves in religious knowledge.

At the meeting of the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday the plans for the rearrangement and improvement of the water supply were brought under consideration, when the plan of Mr. Edward Easton, involving an estimated cost of £13,500, was agreed to without discussion.

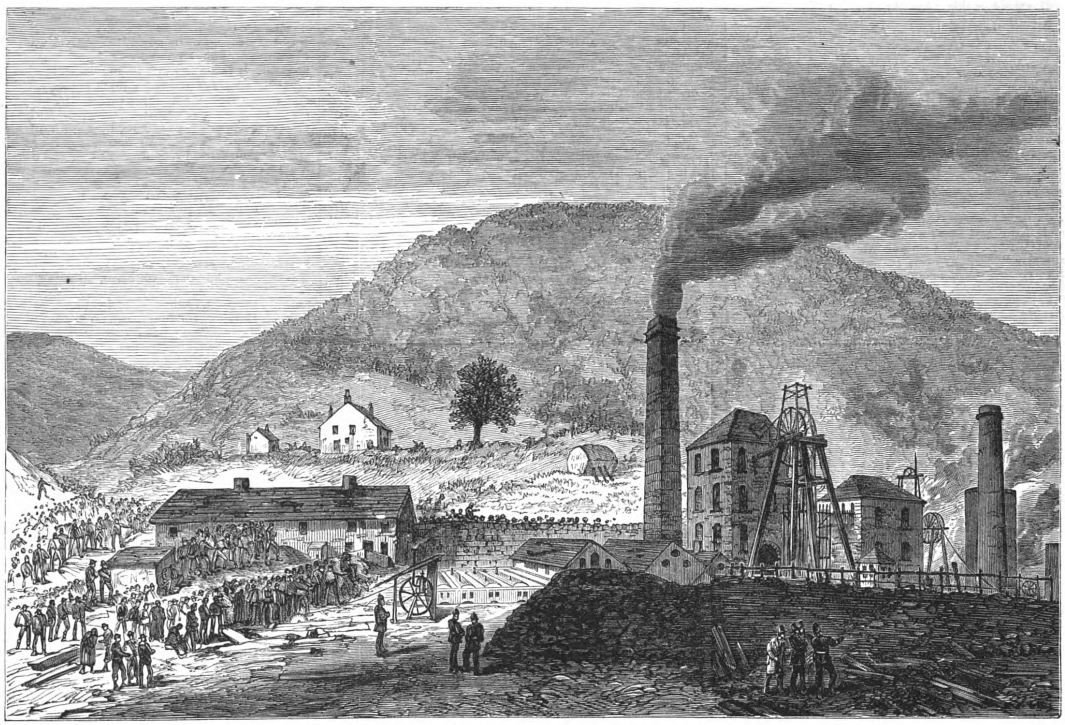
An extraordinary bed of snakes was discovered on a farm at Werrallt, Carmarthenshire, a few days ago. A slaughter was commenced, and 352 snakes were killed. Three of the snakes were of great size, and one hundred of them were from nine to twelve inches in length.



THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: GREEK PRIESTS BLESSING THE BRITISH FLAG AT NICOSIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: THE INQUEST AT WOOLWICH TOWNHALL.



THE ABERCARNE COLLIERY, MONMOUTHSHIRE, WHERE THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.

NEW BOOKS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Avidity is scarcely too strong a term to apply to the feeling with which the majority of readers are likely to fall upon *A Memoir of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.*, by Charles Rathbone Low, I.N., F.R.G.S. (Richard Bentley and Son); for the two volumes so entitled are devoted to the task of telling all that the writer could ascertain about the career of that distinguished General who seems to be regarded by common consent as the "coming man," should England be again in need of a commander like Marlborough or Wellington. Nor would it be surprising, so saintly are the accidents from which happy omens are drawn, if a lucky portent were detected in the similarity of sound between Wolseley and Wellesley, and in the Irish extraction, or at any rate connection, of both the hero of Ashantee and the hero of Waterloo. The enthusiastic may hold that the coming man has already come; but Sir Garnet, if his character be properly understood, would be the first to repudiate the idea that, for all the service he has seen, for all the gallantry he has displayed as a soldier, for all the skill he has exhibited as a leader, for all the talent and ability he has developed as a diplomatist and as an administrator, he has ever yet accomplished—anything never, in fact, had the chance of accomplishing—anything that elevates him from the regions of high promise to the level of men who have achieved greatness. Unless report have done him flattering injustice, it was he himself who, after the conclusion of his brilliant campaign on the Gold Coast, moderated the exuberance which would have thrust upon him a greatness to which he made no pretension. Moreover, common consent is not always trustworthy, and general expectation is frequently disappointed, as was illustrated in the case of General McLellan, who commanded the Northern against the Southern hosts in the early part of the War of Secession, and whom, to his own disgust, no doubt, and certainly to subsequent depreciation and obscuration of the abilities he really showed and the reputation to which he was fairly entitled, Transatlantic swaggger had paraded before the world under the arrogant style and title of "the young Napoleon." But then McLellan had never proved himself, as Sir Wolseley has; had never found so many opportunities to be turned to such excellent account. If ever common consent and general expectation were justified, being based upon actual performance, upon positives and comparatives mounting up towards superlatives, one would say that they are in the case of Sir Garnet. But, should it be his destiny to win one of "the decisive battles of the world," there will be, as there now is, probably, to some extent, dismay among the believers in public schools, who plume themselves upon the saying that "the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing-fields of Eton:" for Sir Garnet was not educated at a public school.

"The family of Wolseley," says the memoir, "is one of the most ancient in the county of Stafford, the manor of Wolseley having been in their possession before the Conquest;" and Sir Garnet, who was born at Golden Bridge House, County Dublin, on June 4, 1833, is the eldest son of the late Major E. J. Wolseley, of the 25th King's Own Borderers, who was the son of the Rev. William Wolseley, formerly a captain of hussars, who was the younger son of Sir Richard Wolseley, "who, in 1744, was created Baronet of 'Mount Wolseley, Carlow,' in Ireland." At the risk of shocking the believers in nothing but public schools and the young subalterns who boast that they "read nothing but the Army List," it must now be mentioned, still on the authority of the memoir, that "Sir Garnet Wolseley was educated at a day school near Dublin, and later had private tutors;" that "as a boy he was remarkable for his studious habits, and, when a mere child, had read all the chief works on military history;" that "his predilection for study was not confined to a liking for one branch of learning;" that "he was remarkable for aptitude in mathematical studies, and used regularly to go out four or five times a week surveying and acquiring a knowledge of the art of military engineering;" that "he was also versed in fortification and astronomical science, and exhibited his versatility by the proficiency he acquired in such practical pursuits as carpentering and the use of the lathe." This, unfortunately, is about all that can be gleaned from the memoir touching those early years which, in the case of such men of Sir Garnet Wolseley, are generally considered especially interesting; the years during which the child is begetting the man, and the life at home is bringing out characteristics to be hereafter intensified or modified in the life beyond the family circle. We have scarcely a glimpse of the internal economy of the household in which he was brought up, scarcely a hint of the way in which he may have been affected by domestic influences, no history of boyish adventures, not a single anecdote, unless it have been missed, like that which we have all read about Nelson and "Mr." Fear. Perhaps there was no story to tell; and, if there were any story to tell, there is a full and sufficient explanation why it has not been told. All Sir Garnet's papers and journals have been lost—partly stolen during the Indian mutiny, and partly "burnt at the great fire at the Pantechnicon, where," as many of us must well remember, "all his furniture and effects were consumed." Moreover, such is the modesty of the man, he is a very difficult person to "pump," so that the writer of the memoir had not a very promising subject to perform upon when personal details had to be extracted. On the other hand, the book was written under the very eye, as it were, of Sir Garnet, who, "after perusal, testified to its absolute veracity." So that, however meagre the work may appear in some respects, imagination or hearsay has not been drawn upon for facts. Moreover, the author of the memoir had already shown by his "History of the Indian Navy" that he was eminently qualified to appreciate such a man and such a career as he has undertaken to describe.

The memoir, then, is confined almost entirely to a record of public services in the field and in the closet, the services of an officer who takes high, if not the highest, rank "not only as a soldier and administrator, but as an author, artist, and surveyor." It is, therefore, to a very considerable extent a compilation; but it has been compiled from the very best and most trustworthy sources. It entailed upon the writer the necessity of dealing with many of the most momentous events in which this country has been concerned, from the Second Burmese War in 1852, to the occupation of Cyprus, in 1878. We find Ensign Wolseley distinguishing himself, a few months after he had joined, in that Burmese campaign; and Captain Wolseley, once more severely wounded, gaining golden opinions in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny. Next, we have Colonel Wolseley a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel at the early age of twenty-six, taking his part in the War in China, "in the thick of the fire at the capture of the Taku Forts," doing good work as a surveyor, and present at but scorning to take a part in the sack of the famous Yuen-Ming-Yuen. In 1861 we follow him, promoted to a substantive majority, to England and then to Paris, where he "employed his leisure in painting in oils and water colours;" and anon, at the time of the scare about the "Trent," in the winter of 1861, we see him interrupted in the midst of his hunting in County Cork and sent away to Canada. Here Colonel Wolseley performed with success long and arduous duties, and, having married during his short leave in 1868, returned with his wife from England to the Dominion. In 1870 Colonel Wolseley was appointed to the command of the Red River Expedition, of which a most noteworthy account is given, and in which, more perhaps than in any other business in which he has been employed, he showed the variety as well as the excellence of his faculties. He was now rewarded with a knighthood, and became Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.M.G. During the Autumn Manœuvres of 1871 Sir Garnet was Chief of the Staff to Sir Charles Staveley; and, in 1873, when it was resolved to send an expedition to Coomassie, the command was, with the universal approval of the country, conferred upon Sir Garnet. How amply he justified the confidence placed in him know all men; and how well he was rewarded may be inferred from the fact that he refused to take all that was offered him—declining, in fact, the G.C.B. His substantive rank, though he had held the local rank of Major-General on the Gold Coast, was still that of Major; and he was forthwith promoted by special general order to the grade of Major-General, an honour which was accompanied by the bestowal of the K.C.B., the G.C.M.G., and a grant of £25,000. In 1875 Sir Garnet "was called upon by the Government to proceed to Natal, and assume temporarily the supreme direction of military and civil affairs in the colony," whence he returned with fresh, but peaceful, laurels to the duties which he had previously discharged in England, and which he relinquished, in November, 1876, for "a seat at the Council of India." He is now, as we all know, her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief at Cyprus, where he will not be called upon to occupy that bed of roses which has never been good for his constitution. His character is summed up by "one who knows him well" in the following terms:—"I have had the best opportunity of judging of the man, and I say he is the most perfect character I have ever met; no one can see much of him without being the better for a regard which becomes perfect affection; no one could be more unspoilt by his rise; I know no difference in him now from the time when he was a very young Captain—no franker, more magnanimous, fearless man, morally and physically, I think, ever lived."

Such a man, so successful and so praised, might well think of employing somebody to remind him of what the slave said to Philip of Macedon several times during the day, and of what Solon said to Crœsus. As for the tone of the memoir, it is for the most part highly creditable to the writer, but it occasionally betrays, not as regards Sir Garnet, but as regards other people who have the bestowal of honours and compliments, a little of that querulous and sneering spirit which, with more excuse, was discernible in the "History of the Indian Navy."

The prominent part played and the share of glory won in the late war by those gallant allies to whom Russia owed some thanks for help in time of trouble, and whom she repaid by an act of spoliation, are quite sufficient to account for the appearance of *Three Years in Roumania*, by J. W. Ozanne (Chapman and Hall), a volume in which the author, who had already awakened some interest in his subject by articles contributed to magazines, has set himself the task of drawing "a sketch of the land and its inhabitants, their customs, and history," derived principally from personal experience acquired during an actual residence of three years in the country. He refers "the more ardent student of politics and commerce" to other sources of information, which he specifies by name; and, though he professes to "wish the Roumanians well," he claims to have written in the spirit of strict impartiality. His book, then, is not to be regarded as exhaustive; but it probably contains as much as most people will desire to know about Roumania; and it will certainly be read by the majority of inquirers with great interest and with no little profit and pleasure. We start with him from London for Cologne, Vienna, Basiasch, and so down the blue Danube to Giurgiu, at which we disembark for Bucharest, or "the city of pleasure," of which a description is given so uninviting in many respects as to lead to a belief that the name was bestowed upon the delusive principle whereon an English slum is so often known as "Paradise Row" and an English hovel as "Elysium Cottage." Then follow some remarks upon "society," the "middle class," the "common herd," the "gipsy race;" upon the "government," the "church," the "country;" upon "agriculture and commerce;" upon the "origin of the people, language and literature, education;" and upon the "manners and customs." After this, there is a short account of a trip on "raid" made by the author into Transylvania. This is followed by some historical and romantic fragments touching "the early heroes," the "rule of the Phanariotes," and the "restoration of native Princes," to be succeeded, in course of time, by "a scion of the House of Hohenzollern." And so we arrive at the last chapter, containing a "review of the political situation." When it is stated that the whole volume contains fewer than two hundred and fifty pages, it will be evident that, though "Roumania is not a first-class State," the work can only be regarded as a slight and somewhat superficial one. However, from the ordinary reader's point of view, "'t will serve," and serve amply. If it be true that "there are two hundred churches in Bucharest," where there are but two hundred and forty-four thousand inhabitants, the proportion is creditable to their ecclesiastical proclivities, but, regarded in connection with what we are told about their manner of life, recalls to mind the saying about "the nearer the church," &c. The social institutions of the Roumanians seem to lead sometimes to curious complications. For instance, we read of "children who have their mother in one family, their father in another" (though, perhaps, we might not have much difficulty in finding the parallel of that even in our own country), and of "women who at a soirée meet two or three former husbands, lean on the arm of a fourth, and blush at the compliments of a fifth"—a state of things with which we cannot as yet pretend to compete, and which probably arises to a considerable extent from the fact, if it be a fact, that "the Roumanian women are famed for their beauty, and their whole existence is devoted to loving and being loved." The author seems to be possessed of a spirit of exaggeration when he says that, in the hour of danger at Plevna, "foiled and beaten, the Czar, who had often before declined with contempt the offers of Prince Charles, fell on his knees and besought the Roumanians to save him;" and "it is clear that, but for their hearty co-operation, the troops of the Czar could never have held their own, but must have been driven back until they took refuge on friendly soil." Moderation would prompt one to say that the Roumanians helped the Czar out of a predicament, from which he would not otherwise have extricated himself without great temporary loss and disgrace, and that he only "fell on his knees" in a very shadowy, figurative sense. However, for all this, we may cheerfully allow that the Roumanians "are, without exception, the most promising of the Christian races of the East;" and yet they may not be very promising after all.

In the category of really useful, admonitory, and deeply-moving books may be included *Letters from Muskoka:* by an Emigrant Lady (Richard Bentley and Son); for it certainly is deeply moving to read such an account of a lady's experience of emigration as is summed up in the following pathetic paragraph:—"I went into the Bush of Muskoka strong and healthy, full of life and energy, and fully as enthusiastic as the youngest of our party: I left it with hopes completely crushed, and with health so hopelessly shattered from hard work, increasing anxiety and trouble of all kinds, that I am now a helpless invalid, entirely confined, by the doctor's orders, to my bed and sofa, with not the remotest chance of ever leaving them for a more active life during the remainder of my days on earth." And all this deterioration was effected by about four years' endurance of an emigrant's life. It is impossible not to sympathise with the sufferer, though it is equally impossible not to see that the unfortunate lady, whether we judge of her case from her own candid confession or from the evidence of artless revelations, which disclose her natural tendencies, her normal state of mind, her prejudices, her prepossessions, and her "notions," was about as unpromising an emigrant as ever crossed the seas. The Franco-German war was at the bottom of her misadventure, for she was resident in France at that date, and, what with "virulent smallpox and other epidemics, the result of effluvia from the battle-fields," and what with "reduced income" (a very prevalent complaint), whilst "provisions rose to an enormous price, taxation greatly increased, and the country bid fair to be long in an unsettled condition," she, with certain members of her family, "began to think of emigration." So they "read up a few books on emigration, which invariably paint it in the brightest colours, and being quite ignorant of the expense of so long a journey, of the hardships of the 'Bush,' and of the absolute necessity for a sum of money to begin with," they left home, believing in the innocence of ignorance and with sanguine disregard of common-sense "that strong hearts, willing hands, and the pension of an officer's widow would be inexhaustible riches in the wilderness." It is all very well to throw the blame upon "books on emigration," which, if memory may be trusted, do not by any means "invariably" paint the emigrant's prospects in rosy colours, but it is far more likely that the blame, if any, might be more justly laid at the door of the lady's own son, who, it appears, "had settled on the 'free-grant lands' of Muskoka, and who wrote frequently to urge other members of the family to come out before all the good land near his location was taken up." At this time, it is pertinent to observe, "he was himself thriving, but immediately after suffered great reverses." At any rate, the lady's own book is not open to the reproach of painting things in such colours as to send emigrants thronging to the wilds of Muskoka, Ontario, Canada; it is, on the other hand, eminently calculated, as it is professedly intended, to "deter others of the genteel class, and especially elderly people, from breaking up their comfortable homes and following an *ignis fatuus* in the shape of emigration to a distant land." People, indeed, before they emigrate, would do well to reflect that man was created male and female, but was not created "genteel;" and that the emigrant, in the sense in which the word is generally understood—that of a first settler, in fact, in an uncleared region—has as little to do with gentility as Adam and Eve had at the date of their creation. The "genteel class" is out of place in a wilderness, where before all things it is necessary to brave in naked, rude reality the unpleasant consequences of the "primal curse." The "letters" of the emigrant lady are few, and the information they contain is somewhat scanty, but they are interesting and quite enough for the purpose; they are followed—that a decent number of pages, presumably, might go to the volume—by various papers having more or less connection with Muskoka, and including a batch of "anecdotes of the Canadian Bush." These anecdotes refer to "thirty years ago," and were told to the "lady" by "the wife of an old settler." The most remarkable of them should be worth many a bun to the brown bears at the Zoological Society's Gardens; for a brown bear it was, if the anecdote and the conclusions based upon it be trustworthy, that slept every night for a week or so beside a poor lost little boy, and "was so kind and good-natured that it let him creep quite close to it, and put his arms round it, and that in this way he slept quite warm." And yet we say, "as savage as a bear." But, no doubt, there are bears, and bears; the difficulty is that one never knows which is which.

It is pleasant to find an old purveyor of light literature still to the front; and there will, no doubt, be a kindly welcome at many a club and elsewhere for the two volumes entitled *Fashion Then and Now*, by Lord William Pitt Lennox (Chapman and Hall), who once more comes forward with a collection of vivacious gossip, such as one can dip into at any idle moment with the certainty of fastening upon something curious or entertaining. The "then" of the title applies apparently to any time within the period which has elapsed since the Deluge, but chiefly to the last century or so; the "now" explains itself; and the contents of the volumes form a far from disagreeable mixture of personal reminiscences, hearsay, and extracts from printed records. There are "anecdotes, social, political, military, dramatic, and sporting," together with "remarks on dress, elections, duelling, amateur theatricals, racing, hunting, shooting, fishing, skating, golfing, curling, deep-sea fishing, and yachting." Readers of a certain kind never tire of such fare, and do not at all object to a touch of antiquity, or even a flavour of repetition about it; perhaps they like it all the better. Such a book, moreover, is not only amusing in itself, but may be as useful as a second memory, as a convenient work of reference, though there is, unfortunately, no index for the consultor's assistance.

The *Whitehall Review* this week gives to its subscribers a portrait of Princess Thyra of Denmark.

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EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN.

A report by Dr. F. J. Mouat, Local Government Board Inspector, and Captain J. D. Bowly, R.E., on the home and cottage system of training and educating the children of the poor has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

The system of education and training at the following Institutions is described:—Princess Mary's Village Home, Addlestone; Home for Little Boys, Farningham, Kent; Dr. Barnardo's Village Home for Orphan, Destitute, and Neglected Girls, Ilford; Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill; the Stockwell Orphanage; the Children's Home in the Bonner-road, Victoria Park.

Dr. Mouat and Captain Bowly then enter into the question how far the home or family system is applicable to the education and training of pauper children, and upon this subject they come to the following general conclusions:—"1. That the moral and physical characteristics of pauper children as a class render it imperative that they should receive special care in education and training, to correct the original defects of mind and body which are more or less inseparable from the circumstances of their birth, parentage, and bringing up. 2. That in the education and training of such children the primary condition to be obtained is improvement of their physical state, next to which should come moral and industrial training, and, lastly, mental culture to the point necessary for their future position in life. 3. That these conditions are most likely to be best secured in schools constructed and managed on the separate cottage, home, or farm-school system. 4. That in all such schools boys and girls should, as a rule, be brought up together in mixed families until the boys attain the age of ten years, after which the boys should be moved to separate families, as also should any girls whom for any special reason it may seem undesirable to retain in a mixed family. 5. That the family unit should be as near an approach to the natural family as is consistent with a due regard to economy. That the mixed families, and also the separate families of girls, should not contain more than twelve to twenty children under a house mother, and that the separate families of boys should be limited to twenty-five or thirty children under a house father and house mother. 6. That the mental education should be carried on in a central establishment corresponding to an ordinary village school, and that boys and girls should be taught together. 7. That the industrial training should be as varied and comprehensive as possible; similar, in fact, to that long in use in the farm and reformatory schools of Germany and the Continent generally, so as not only to fit the boys for any handicraft in which there may be a demand for trained hands, and the girls for such as are suitable for their sex, in addition to those needed for domestic service; but also to fit both to become the healthy heads of families and the progenitors of children free from the hereditary taints now common to their class. 8. That, provided that in designing the buildings efficiency, combined with economy, be the first considerations rather than architectural effect, a school constructed on the family system ought not to cost much, if any, more than one on the aggregate or barrack system; and that, as regards management, the extra expense, if any, will be wisely and profitably incurred."

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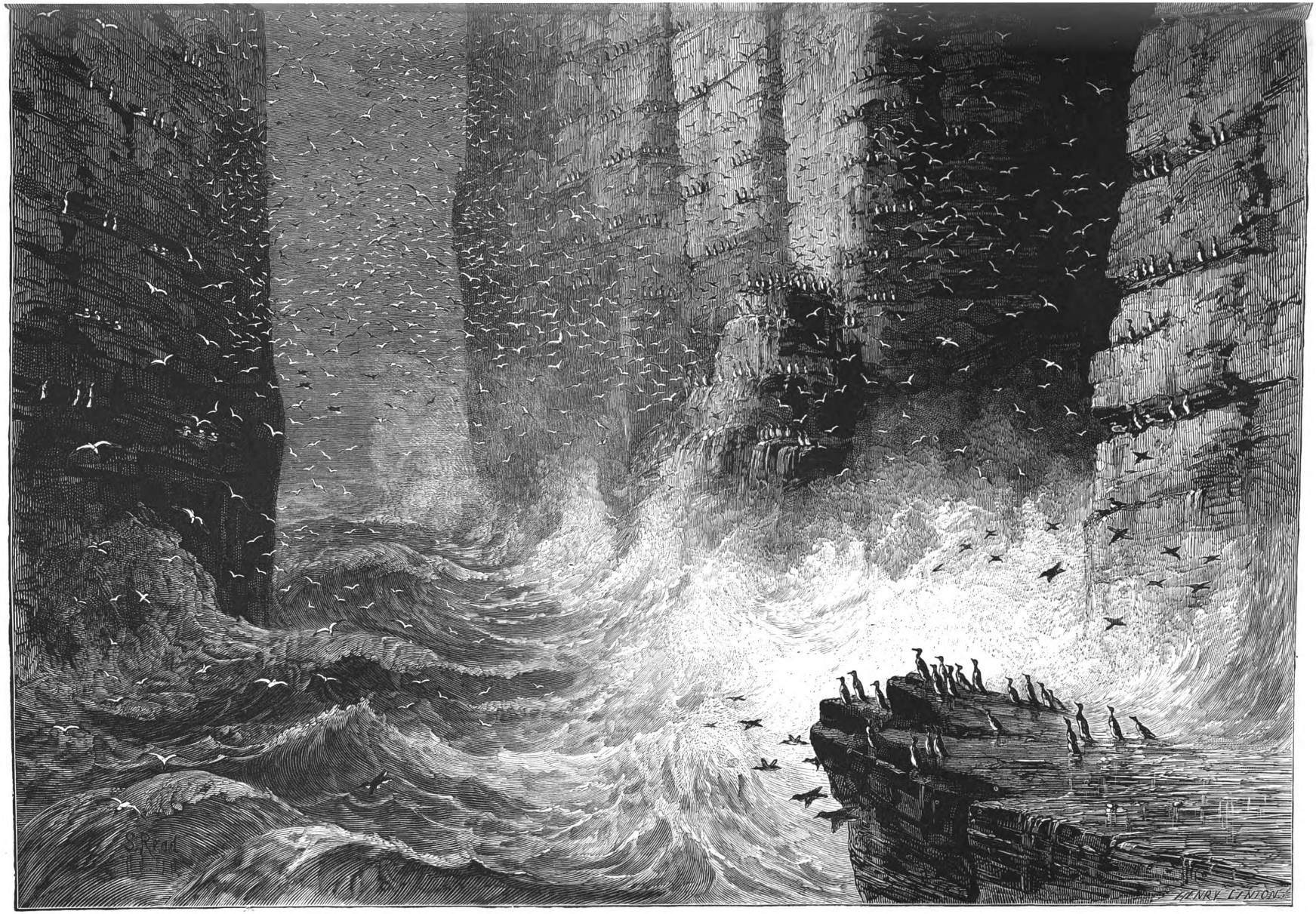
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ON THE SUTHERLAND COAST—THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BY S. READ.



THE GREAT COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE: SKETCHES AT ABERCARNE.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERY DISASTER.

The great loss of life and consequent distress of families at Abercarne, near Newport, from the explosion on Wednesday week in the Colliery there, has excited general sympathy. We gave some account of this disaster in our last. A view of the Colliery is now presented, with a few sketches, taken by one of our Artists, showing the scenes he witnessed soon after this sad occurrence. The Abercarne Colliery is situated in the Ebbw Vale, ten or twelve miles north of Newport. It lies between two well-wooded mountains—the Cwmcarne on the east and the Mynyddislwyn on the west, which rise almost perpendicularly to about 1000 feet. At the foot of the Cwmcarne, and adjoining the Abercarne and Cwmcarne Colliery, runs the Monmouthshire Canal, and around the pit-shaft are the usual coke-ovens and rubbish heaps, forming miniature mountains. To the west the Ebbw river flows at the base of the Mynyddislwyn. The Abercarne Colliery is the largest of the pits owned by the Ebbw Vale Company; it has an output of about 1000 tons of coal per day, and employs about 600 men and boys to get them. Their other collieries, fourteen in all, lie further up the Ebbw Vale and in the adjoining valley, just over the top of the Mynyddislwyn. Their annual output of coal is over 2,000,000 tons. The Ebbw Vale Company has been remarkably free from accidents, and its own officials consider that, in the present case, no human foresight could have prevented the catastrophe. The company took over the Abercarne Colliery in 1859, after it had proved a failure in various hands from the time that the first shaft was made, in 1837. After working it for some time with improved machinery they, in 1863, struck the nine feet black vein, which proved fatal last week to 267 of their workmen. The pit was worked on the pillar and stall system, and it was only four months since that the company completed a down-cast air-shaft, the Cwmcarne, at a cost of £60,000, which has increased the volume of fresh air through the working from 90,000 cubic feet to 150,000 cubic feet per minute. The Cwmcarne shaft was driven to a depth of 268 yards, and then a drift was made of about a thousand yards in length to communicate to the old workings. The men go down the shaft at Abercarne, and then ride on an engine for about a mile in an easterly direction, where they get into the black vein seam, and this seam is in communication with the Cwmcarne air-shaft, which lies about a mile south in a straight line. It was in this seam that the explosion is supposed to have occurred. The men were, therefore, about a mile off both the Cwmcarne shaft and the Abercarne shaft, and not one man, from that part of the pit, is left to tell the tale. There were about 350 men below, of whom nearly one hundred came up alive.

In documents carefully compiled under the direction of the managers of the colliery the exact number of persons lost in the mine is given at 257. Of these 131 were married men, sixty-seven were single men, fifty-five were boys under eighteen years of age, and four were widowers. An approximate list of persons dependent upon those who are lost shows 131 widows, 363 children, eight parents, and seventeen brothers, making a total of 519 persons. Estimating the cost of subsistence at the moderate rate of 5s. per head per week, the weekly sum required for their maintenance would be £129 15s., or £6747 per annum. For some considerable time past the colliery has been slack of work; the wages earned were consequently low, and very little indeed could be saved. A public subscription has been opened for the relief of the distressed families; and the London Mansion House Fund for that purpose, up to last Tuesday evening, was £4000. It is a case, probably, of still greater need than that of the sufferers by the steam-boat collision at Woolwich.

The conference of the mining authorities and engineers resulted in the decision to flood the mine. This step was taken as early as possible. The extent of the workings is over fifteen miles, and it is difficult to estimate the time that must elapse before the fire now raging can be extinguished. Months will elapse before the colliery can again be in working order. Water must be poured in by riversful for some days before the flooded mine is submerged and all the fires are quenched. It must then be drawn and pumped out again at the Abercarne shaft and poured into the stream of Ebbw. Not until this work is accomplished can the 250 bodies be brought up for Christian burial. The Nonconformist ministers of the district have been not less diligent than the Church clergy in visiting the desolated homes.

The Coroner for the district (Mr. W. H. Brewer) formally opened an inquest on the body of one man which had been brought up, and then adjourned the inquiry to the 19th inst.

The Sketches presented in a page of this Supplement show parts of the surface premises of the Abercarne Colliery, the entrance to the Prince of Wales's shaft, with the approach to it through the village street, and the place where the canal was tapped, with the aid of wooden conduits and iron tubes of 15 in. diameter, to flood the shaft and quench the subterranean fires. Portraits are given, also, of several of the bravest and best men of the exploring parties, Miles Mosely, Harris, and Simmons, with the scene at the pit-head when a party returned from their ineffectual attempt to traverse the passages below. The medical gentlemen, of whom Dr. Rowbotham and his sons deserve especial mention, appear in another Sketch, diligently and tenderly caring for one of the living sufferers from this deplorable disaster.

Lady Wrottesley opened the Staffordshire County Refuge for discharged female prisoners on Tuesday. The building has been erected at Stafford at a considerable cost, the money having been obtained by subscriptions through the efforts of the Earl of Lichfield and other noblemen. Amongst those who assisted at the opening were Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Lichfield.

A labourer named Hicks, employed recently at Windsor Castle, was brought before the magistrates at Windsor last Saturday, charged with breaking into the servants' lobby at the castle and stealing some clothing. It appeared that the prisoner had effected an entrance to the lobby by a window over the leads; and on his being apprehended keys were found in his possession which opened thirteen drawers in which the servants' clothing was kept. The clothing had been pledged with various pawnbrokers. He was committed for trial.

The business of the Trades Union Congress at Bristol was concluded last Saturday. At the opening of the proceedings a letter was read from S. Morley, M.P., regretting that he had been unable to attend the meetings of the Congress, and adding, "My hearty wish is that the result of your recent meetings may be to knit together the two great classes of employers and employed." Mr. H. Broadhurst was elected secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, and Edinburgh was chosen as the next place of meeting. Resolutions were passed in favour of co-operation and labour representation in Parliament, and against the twenty-third clause of the Poor-law Amendment Act; and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to prepare a list of test questions, to be submitted to candidates at the next general election.

THE DISASTER ON THE RIVER.

There is at length some abatement of the stress of painful feeling that has prevailed in London during the past three weeks. The dreadful task of collecting, numbering, identifying, and burying the dead has been completed. The Coroner's inquest has begun a regular investigation of the evidence relating to the collision between the two vessels, and the official inquiry appointed by the Board of Trade will be opened next week. Our Illustrations in this number, following those published in our last, which were numerous, represent but a few of the later incidents. The scene at the cemetery belonging to the town of Woolwich, at East Wickham, near Plumstead-common, when many of the unknown dead were together interred there on Monday week, is the subject of our two-page Engraving. Portions of the divided wreck of the Princess Alice, the after-part of the vessel lying on shore below Woolwich Arsenal, having been raised by three lighters moored above its sunken position, and removed by a steam-tug into shallow water at high tide, are shown in other Illustrations. The interior of the saloon, with its floor still submerged and partly blocked up with floating furniture, amidst which the divers groped for more dead bodies, was a dismal place to peep into. The visit of the Coroner, Mr. C. J. Carttar, with his jury, in a boat, to examine the wreck of the ill-fated steam-boat, was sketched by our Artist from the engine-room. We also give an Illustration of a sitting of the inquest at the Woolwich Townhall, with a female witness giving information of the identity of some relative or friend she had lost. The exhibition, at Woolwich Dockyard, of a quantity of clothes, shoes, hats, bonnets, and caps, bags and baskets, umbrellas and parasols, cases of musical instruments of the band, and various other articles picked up about the wreck, was inspected by many who were in search of some



THE LATE CAPTAIN GRINSTEAD, COMMANDER OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

trace of their missing friends. The watches, rings, and brooches, and other jewellery, were placed in cigar-boxes, fitted with glass lids, on the table, to be viewed with more safety; the shawls, coats, and different garments hung on a clothes-line aloft. Some things were claimed by survivors of the disaster.

The stern part of the wreck was lifted from the bottom on Monday week, by the labours of the watermen in the lighters under the direction of Mr. Wood, Surveyor of Moorings, and other officers of the Thames Conservancy Board; and in the night, at low water, the wreck was left high and dry upon the river bank. At four o'clock next morning the searching operations recommenced. Two young men named Shephard and Kelsey volunteered to go into the cabin, which was half full of mud. Everything was in the utmost confusion, broken tables, chairs, cushions, and other things lying in heaps in the mud, which was about four feet in depth. The first body found was that of a man who had evidently been carried by the water into the ladies' cabin. Next came the body of a woman which the searchers found under a broken table, and then another woman was taken from below the cabin oil-cloth, which had covered her. The wreck itself it would be almost impossible to describe. The engine-room is full of twisted rods and pipes knocked out of their original form, and as red with rust as though they had been under water for a twelve-month. The paddle-floats are torn and turned up as if they had been made of paper, and the iron casing of the vessel is cut through and splintered in almost as bad a fashion as any of the most modern forms of steam-rams could effect. The searchers were successful in bringing to light many remnants and articles of various descriptions, such as bags, umbrellas, and cloaks; but only the three dead bodies before mentioned were found in the cabin or saloon.

The burial of the unclaimed dead collected at Woolwich Dockyard could not be deferred longer than Monday week, most of the bodies having become so decomposed as to be beyond recognition. Early that morning nearly 150 corpses were ranged across the immense shed, but before night not less than eighty-three had been consigned to their graves in East Wickham Cemetery—namely, forty-seven women, eighteen men, and eighteen children. Coffins having been provided at the expense of the local authorities, sixteen bodies were first selected for burial; but three of them were identified by means of the clothes exposed to view in another shed. The first funeral was announced to leave the dockyard at ten o'clock, and punctually at that hour the procession started. A mounted constable or two cleared the way. At the head of the procession, in the capacity of chief mourners, were the Churchwardens and Overseers of Woolwich, Messrs. John Taylor and H. Howes, and Messrs. J. Edwards, R. J. Naylor, and A. W. Lockyer. Messrs. Paine and Tuffield, as a deputation from the Local Board of Health, were also in the procession. Next to these came four ambulance waggons, containing thirteen of the unidentified bodies, some of which had been laid out for identification so long that all hope of their ever being claimed was to be abandoned. Following the ambulances were a few cabs and other vehicles. The procession passed along Edward-street, Powis-street, and the Plumstead-road to the cemetery, which stands on elevated ground on the south side of Plumstead-common. All along the route the streets were lined with people. At the cemetery gates the cortége was met by the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, Rector of Woolwich, who, reading the processional sentences, preceded the bodies to the graves. These are placed at the brow of the hill, and two hundred had been prepared. The coffins, which were covered with black cloth, and severally bore a plate giving the number of the body in the police books, were then lowered into thirteen of the graves. Meanwhile the Rector read portions of the funeral service as the laborious work was proceeding. All the bodies having been lowered, the service was concluded; the clear, sonorous voice of the Rector could be heard for some distance. There was an immense crowd of persons at the grave. The greatest order, however, prevailed, and, with the exception of the trampling on a few graves, little or no damage was done. After the interment the Rector addressed the congregation with some impressive remarks upon this solemn occasion.

The largest funeral, or rather series of funerals, took place in the afternoon, when seventy bodies were interred at the cemetery. The first instalment of twenty-eight left the dockyard at four o'clock, in seven transport-waggons. The procession was headed, as before, by a mounted policeman, a churchwarden, and an overseer, as representing the parish. It was followed by several thousand persons of all ages, some of them in vehicles, but the great majority on foot. After more than an hour the cemetery was reached. Here the vast multitude was met by the Rev. T. Love, Curate of St. Mary's, Woolwich. He conducted the procession, not into the church, but to a spot at the top of the hill, where a hundred graves had been prepared. He read the solemn sentences of the burial service on the way. The waggons ascended the path, and their contents were removed and deposited in the earth; not less than 6000 or 7000 persons witnessed the distressing scene. Before the service, in which the Rector subsequently assisted, had been completed, twelve waggons, bearing forty-five additional corpses, arrived at the cemetery, and forty-two of them were buried in the same way as the others had been. Of the remaining three one coffin had been taken by mistake, as it contained a body which had really been recognised. At the last moment messengers hurriedly came with the statement that the other two corpses had been identified in the dockyard by relatives through seeing the clothes. The right of the relatives to bury their own dead was, of course, at once allowed. A lady belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's, Woolwich, strewed flowers upon the coffins in each of the graves. The melancholy ceremony did not terminate until nearly dark. A large number of the spectators stayed to the close. Since these funerals applications have been made in several cases to have particular graves reopened, the bodies, which were distinguished by numbering, having been claimed by friends who read the descriptions and saw the clothes or relics at the dockyard. Mr. Anson has applied to the Home Office and to the Bishop of the diocese for the necessary permission.

On the Friday after, one of the victims of this calamity, Mr. Frederick Whomes, the organist of the Dockyard Church, was interred in the East Wickham Cemetery. There was a large number of mourners, and great sympathy was felt for the family of the deceased. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. E. Rust, of the Dockyard Church; and the choristers of St. George's Garrison Church, St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Dockyard, the Royal Arsenal Chapel, and St. Michael's and All Angels, attended and sang a processional hymn as the body was lifted from the hearse and carried up the steep hill. Mr. Whomes, father of the late organist, was chief mourner. At Limehouse there was an entire family, Mr. George Davis, with his wife and four children, all drowned in the Princess Alice. The funeral took place in the East London Cemetery at Plaistow, but the procession thither included forty carriages, with deputations from the Freemasons' and Druids' Lodges, and a great concourse of people.

The total number of bodies received at Woolwich Dockyard to the end of last week was 567, besides about forty at Barking, thirteen at Poplar, and a dozen at Rainham and elsewhere. Several cases are known in which persons got out of the water alive, but died from exhaustion; one is that of a young American lady, Miss Ella Hambury, who swam two miles, was picked up by a boat, and survived a week, but died at last at her brother's house at Mildmay Park, Islington. Her intended husband, Mr. Harrison, was drowned in the Princess Alice.

The Woolwich inquest, on Monday and Tuesday last, its tenth and eleventh days, examined some of the most important witnesses; Mr. G. T. Long, chief mate of the Princess Alice; John Eyers, a seaman casually employed, with his half-brother Creed, to steer the vessel; J. R. Rand, one of the look-out men; Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, the second mate; Henry Young, another look-out man; and Thomas Longhurst, head engineer. Mr. Edwin Hughes, solicitor, of Woolwich, attended for the London Steam-Boat Company; Mr. Myburgh, barrister, for the owners of the Bywell Castle; Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., who is a barrister, and two or three other gentlemen, appeared for relatives of persons lost in the Princess Alice. An inquest was also held last week, at Poplar, by the East Middlesex Coroner, but only a formal verdict was returned.

The Mansion House Fund, for the relief of distressed families of any of those drowned by this misfortune, amounted to £20,000 on Tuesday evening, which we should think more than sufficient for the need, as two thirds of those lost were women and children, and many of the others young men with nobody dependent upon them. It has been suggested that the surplus, after relieving all the actual destitution, should be given to the widows and orphans of the 257 working colliers killed at Abercarne, in Monmouthshire. We should like to see a permanent trust fund created, for the whole of England and Wales, to receive and invest all unexpended balances of these charitable subscriptions raised upon different occasions; and the trustees empowered to make grants of money, at their discretion, for any fresh emergency. There are many large sums at the bankers, freely given by public liberality upon such occurrences as wrecks, fires, colliery explosions, and other accidents causing much loss of life, but of which, after the bestowal of such temporary relief as is wanted, the public never hears any more. It is much to be desired that the remaining balances should be collected, and the aggregate fund secured for future use, with the consent of its principal contributors or of their representatives at this time.

We present a portrait of the late Captain William Grinstead, commander of the London Steam-Boat Company's saloon steam-boat Princess Alice. He remained at his post on the bridge of that vessel, refusing to leave it, as he was entreated to do, after the collision, when he could no doubt have escaped either by climbing the bows of the Bywell Castle, or by jumping overboard. He had with him the little children

of Mr. Towse, superintendent of the company's fleet. Captain Grinstead had been about two years in command of the Princess Alice. All who knew Captain Grinstead speak in high terms both of his character and his skill. Captain V. L. Cameron, R.N., the African traveller, has written a letter in which he says, "It may be some slight solace to the friends of the Captain of the Princess Alice that I should bear testimony to his skill and unremitting carefulness. Some years ago I was stationed at Sheerness, and the manner in which he used to handle his steamer was a common topic of praise among naval officers. I then occasionally went to Southend on board his steamer, and his unremitting care and knowledge of how to handle a long, unhandy vessel were beyond all praise. Last June I was one of a party invited by Mr. J. O. Lever to take a trip down the Thames on board the Princess Alice, and I took the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with her captain. His care was the same as I had known of old, and the same, as I doubt not, was exhibited in the last moments of his life. I hope that some testimony to the memory of one who for twenty years has ministered to the pleasure of the people of London may be raised, and the best form such a testimony could take would be placing his wife and family beyond want."

A sister of Captain William Grinstead, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffmeister, relict of the late George Bernard Hoffmeister, Commander Royal Navy, resides in Shakespeare-road, Sittingbourne. Her brother, Mr. Charles Thomas Grinstead, of Swale-street, Poplar, and his wife had been staying with her, and left on Tuesday, the 3rd, for Sheerness, to proceed thence in the ill-fated Princess Alice with their brother, the captain. They are both drowned. Mr. Charles Thomas Grinstead rendered very active assistance on the previous Saturday in getting the passengers out of the train which met with the accident at Sittingbourne, helping to raise the overturned carriages by means of jacks. Another brother, Mr. George Grinstead, of 10, North Kent-terrace, Woolwich, was captain of the Sea Swallow, but is now on the sick list, having burst two blood-vessels. Mrs. Hoffmeister fears that this sad news will retard his progress. A third brother, Mr. Frank Grinstead, resides with Mrs. Hoffmeister.

MUSIC.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this celebration necessarily closed with a brief reference to the first of the miscellaneous concerts, in the College Hall, on the Wednesday evening, when Sir W. S. Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," was very effectively rendered. The important overture was finely played by the band, and the vocal solos were well sung by Misses Mary Davies, Bertha Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore. Several of the pieces produced much effect, particularly the solo and chorus, "With a laugh as we go round" (the solo by Miss Davies); and the favourite trio, "The hawthorn in the glade," in which that lady was associated with Mr. Guy and Mr. Wadmore. After the cantata, Miss Anna Williams sang with good dramatic feeling and expression, the scena ("Softly sighs") from "Der Freischütz," and this was followed by M. Sainton's brilliant execution of the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, in which the excellent violinist produced a marked impression. The second part of the concert was miscellaneous, and included admirable orchestral performances of Mozart's symphony in G minor, and Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," and a selection of vocal pieces, the prominent effect in which was produced by the brilliant singing of Madame Albani in the aria "Qui la voce," from "I Puritani."

On the Thursday morning Dr. Armes's "short oratorio," "Hezekiah," was given in the cathedral. This work, the production of the organist of Durham Cathedral, was first performed at Newcastle-on-Tyne last year. The text is compiled by himself, and consists of passages, taken from the Book of Isaiah, referring to the invasion of Judea by Sennacherib, the destruction of the Assyrian army, and the sickness and miraculous recovery of Hezekiah. The vocal music is preceded by a spirited orchestral introduction in the martial style, supposed to accompany the advance of Sennacherib's army upon Jerusalem. The choral writing is the best portion of the work, and proves that Dr. Armes has studied well the productions of our older cathedral composers. A predilection for the style of Mendelssohn is also frequently observable in the music of "Hezekiah." The choruses that proved most effective in performance were "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace," "O Lord, I will praise Thee," and the concluding "Sing unto the Lord." The solo pieces are somewhat forced and strained in style. The most elaborate of these is a bravura air, "Therefore with joy," which was extremely well sung by Miss Anna Williams. The contralto air, "Enter into the Rock," is flowing in its vocal melody, but possesses no distinctive character It proved, however, effective, chiefly owing to the fine singing of Madame Patey, the ladies just named having given every advantage to the rather pretty, but too volatile, duet, "The Virgin, the Daughter of Zion;" as did Mr. Wadmore to the bass song, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud," and Mr. E. Lloyd to some incidental tenor passages—the four vocalists having co-operated in the quartet, "Seek ye the Lord," a smooth and unpretentious piece of part-writing. Dr. Armes conducted the performance of his work, after which the conductor of the festival, Mr. Done, took the bâton, and the first part of the programme closed with Mendelssohn's sublime hymn, "Hear my prayer," for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra. The solo part was sung by Madame Albani with exquisite purity of voice and style and unaffected devotional feeling. The Thursday morning's performance closed with a very satisfactory rendering of Spohr's "Last Judgment," the solo music of which was assigned to Misses Davies and Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Santley. The overture which opens the oratorio, and the symphony with which the second part begins, afforded fresh evidence of the excellence of the orchestra.

The Thursday night's concert, which was entirely miscellaneous, included the overtures to "Euryanthe" (Weber), "Egmont" (Beethoven), and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai), and Sir W. S. Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor. In this last-named piece Miss Done (daughter of the organist of Worcester Cathedral and conductor of the festival) made a genuine impression by her excellent performance. The young lady possesses a touch both powerful and delicate, and a thorough command of bravura execution; and her phrasing is admirable for clearness of emphasis and rhythm. Miss Done should be heard in London. Special among the vocal music on this occasion was Madame Albani's brilliant singing of the arias "Ah fors' è lui" (from "La Traviata") and "O luce di quest' anima" (from "Linda di Chamouni"); other well-known pieces having been contributed by some of the principal vocalists, besides some effective chorus-singing in Beethoven's "A calm sea and a prosperous voyage;" a clever part-song, composed by the Rev. E. V. Hall, and well sung by the cathedral choir; and part-songs by Pinsuti and Leslie, powerfully rendered by the Yorkshire choristers, who had to repeat the first one.

Of the concluding Oratorio performance yesterday (Friday) week it is unnecessary to say more than that it consisted of the usual festival climax, "The Messiah," the vocal solo music having been distributed between Madame Albani, Misses A. Williams and Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Wadmore. Madame Albani's share included the airs "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" the first of which was given with fine bravura execution, and the other with affecting pathos.

The special evening service which closed the Festival brought forward a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Sir F. G. Ouseley, and a sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by Dr. Stainer—all composed specially for the occasion. The cantata, which was given as the anthem, and was conducted by the composer, is written for solo voices (soprano, tenor, and bass), chorus, and orchestra. It contains much effective and masterly writing, and produced so highly favourable an impression that it can scarcely fail to be soon heard in London. The cantata opens with an orchestral introduction of some length, in which are some good effects of combination and contrast, and many skilful harmonic progressions and modulations. The solo vocal music is full of melodious grace, while the choral writing is always effective, and in one instance of special mastery and power. In the first-named respect, we may refer to the tenor air, "My hope is in the Everlasting," and the duet, for soprano and tenor, "Love divine," the first of which was well sung by Mr. Guy, who was associated in the other with Miss A. Williams; Mr. Wadmore having efficiently rendered some incidental bass solos in other portions of the cantata. All the choruses told well, particularly that for female voices, "Sweet tender flower," and, above all, that for full choir, "Awake, thou that sleepest," the movement above alluded to. This chorus is remarkable for its vigorous treatment, its amplitude of development and well-sustained interest. Excellently rendered, it produced a very marked impression, and the close of the cantata left a strong desire for an early re-hearing.

Sir F. G. Ouseley's two pieces of service music are fully worthy of the reputation of the learned Oxford professor. They are written with a fluent command of counterpoint, and contain many phrases of melodious beauty. The orchestra and chorus were employed in both, and there are incidental passages for solo vocal quartet, which were well sung by Misses A. Williams and B. Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore.

The altered position of the orchestra from the west end of the cathedral (as at the festival of 1872) to the centre of the building, was not an improvement, as it tended to considerable dispersion of sound; and the slighter elevation of the platform on this occasion rendered the performers invisible to all but the comparative few who were placed in immediate neighbourhood thereto. Possibly at the next festival (in 1881) this experience may tend to a resumption of the former arrangements.

Mr. Done has conducted the performances with care and judgment; and his coadjutors, Mr. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and Mr. Colborne, organist of Hereford Cathedral, have done good service in presiding, respectively, at the organ and the pianoforte.

Allusion has already been made to the suppression of oratorio performances and miscellaneous evening concerts in 1875, and to the virtual triumph just gained by the advocates of the festivals in their extended form—the new arrangement of opening and closing with a grand special service, and preceding and following the oratorios with a short form of prayer—being a slight and by no means unreasonable concession to the cathedral authorities. The success of the festival has been complete, the collections and donations having amounted to nearly £1400.

The many attractions at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts have just been heightened by the engagement of Mr. Santley and Mr. Charles Hallé. Our excellent baritone has sung several of those favourite pieces which have so often been associated with his name, and Mr. Hallé has displayed his well-known skill and taste in classical and brilliant compositions. The performance of eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies, in regular order, on Monday evenings, is nearly completed, No. 7 (in A) having been given this week. Wednesday was another "Classical Night," and for this (Friday) evening an "English Night" is announced. This series of concerts, under the management of Messrs. Gatti, is now almost completed, and is to be succeeded by another series, directed by M. Rivière, beginning on Oct. 5.

The performances of operas in English, at the Alexandra Palace, have proved specially successful, and are still continuing on Saturday evenings, the announcement for this week being "Il Trovatore," with Madame Blanche Cole as Leonora.

The twenty-third series of Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts will begin on Oct. 5, when the programme will include Brahms's second symphony (in D), this being its first performance in England. M. Brassin, the Belgian pianist, is to make his first appearance in England, and play Beethoven's concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia. Among the forthcoming specialties will be a Mendelssohn commemoration concert, on Nov. 2, when a manuscript symphony in F minor (for stringed instruments) will be performed for the first time. Among other interesting announcements is the promised performance (in November) of Berlioz's great symphonic work, entitled "Harold en Italie."

The last of the four classical chamber concerts by the London Conservatoire of Music will be given at Langham Hall next Monday evening, under the direction of Messrs. H. C. Cooper and Lansdowne Cottell.

A grand concert is announced to be given in Exeter Hall next Saturday evening, the 28th inst., in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Princess Alice.

The Norfolk and Norwich nineteenth triennial musical festival will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Oct. 15 and three following days. From the programme we learn that Sir Julius Benedict will conduct, and that the principal vocalists will be Madame Albani, Miss Catherine Penna, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Madame Trebelli; and Messrs. Edward Lloyd, H. J. Minns, W. Shakespeare, R. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Dr. Burnett will be the organist, and Mr. J. Harcourt the chorus master; the chorus will number 273, consisting of 77 sopranos, 40 contraltos, 21 altos, 67 tenors, and 68 basses.

The Shakers in Hampshire have removed their goods from the roadside at Hordle to an adjoining field, and the summons on which Mrs. Girling was to appear before the magistrates on Saturday morning for causing an obstruction was accordingly withdrawn. Mrs. Girling and her "family" are about to remove from Lymington to the racecourse at Kingsbury, near London, where they will be lodged in the grand stand.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. H. J. Byron may congratulate himself on his success on Monday with his new comedy-drama, "Conscience Money." It is in three acts, neatly constructed, simple in story, and abundant in character, each distinguished by nice shades, indicating a skilled artist. The manipulation of the dialogue is perfect. First in the development of the plot are Sir Archibald Crane (Mr. R. Pateman) and Mrs. Calverly (Miss E. Thorne). In the drawing-room of the former certain friends assemble, who are interested in Mrs. Calverly's daughter Helen (Miss Bella Pateman). The young lady has the fortune, bad or good, to have three lovers, Frederick Damer (Mr. Charles Kelly), William Tapery (Mr. D. Fisher, jun.), and Sydney Sefton (Mr. W. Terriss). These differ much in disposition and character. The first is morose but honest, the second sheepish, and the third clever but slippery. The lady's instincts lead her to prefer the solid virtues of Damer, the supposed owner also of a country seat; wherefore his rivals have to surrender their claims. A change comes over the picture in the second act. To the surprise of all, the marriage is not a happy one. Some dreadful secret occasions the husband to be absent from home, and thereby to supply his wife with motives for jealousy. The fact is, that Damer's elder brother, reported dead, has returned alive, and the country seat belongs to him. Willingly would Damer have surrendered it at once; but the brother, under suspicion of murder, is a fugitive from justice, and therefore depends on Frederick for the income derivable from the estate. Under these circumstances, Damer refuses to take possession of the family mansion, and his wife is disappointed of a social position to which she had aspired. Helen, when married, finds herself neglected by her apparently wayward husband, and assailed by her two remaining lovers. She nearly yields to the temptation; but Damer has a sincere friend in a schoolfellow, Dick Simpson (Mr. H. J. Byron), who protects him from his false ones, and guides him in a judicious course of conduct. Sydney Sefton overhears a conversation between the two friends, and discovers that Damer is not entitled to the country seat to which he has all along laid claim. Armed with this information, he retaliates upon Damer in presence of his wife, accusing him of having married under false pretences. The effect produced by this revelation is different from what Sefton had expected. Finding that her husband had not been unfaithful, but merely perplexed, Helen throws herself into his arms, a happy wife. The third act needs no detail, it merely gathers up the fragments of the story and points its moral. The acting is admirable, all round. Mr. Byron had reserved the few puns it included for his own delivery. The performance throughout was received with applause.

The opéra-bouffe, "Geneviève de Brabant," with Miss Emily Soldene in the part of Drogan, has been revived at the Alhambra.

A revival of an American adaptation of "La Grâce de Dieu" was attempted at the Court on Saturday, but, as we hear, without success. It is played in five acts, under the title of "Marie, the Pearl of Savoy," and the subject may be known from Donizetti's ballad-opera, "Linda di Chamouni." As we were not invited to the performance, we cannot describe its merits, or those of Miss Agnes Leonard, in the character of Marie; of both the current reports are unfavourable. The theatre is under the temporary management of Mr. W. H. Stephens.

Relative to the performance at the Duke's of "The Barricade," we may mention that the double rôle of Fantine and Cosette was played by Mrs. Digby Willoughby.

The Gaiety benefit for the Hospital for Sick Children last Saturday produced (including the Toy Fund) about £150 for this excellent charity. The toys were the largest present of the kind ever made to the hospital.

The benefit performance at Astley's Theatre on Saturday in aid of the Princess Alice Relief Fund resulted in an addition of more than £60 to the fund.

At St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the autumn season of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment will begin on Monday, Sept. 30. The programme will be "Doubleday's Will," "The Paris Exhibition," and "An Artful Automaton." A new first part by F. C. Burnand and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain are in active preparation, and will be produced without delay.

ART.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Gullick, the art-critic, has completely recovered from his long and severe illness, and that he will shortly return to London from Italy.

The annual exhibition of modern pictures at Manchester, which is now open, is described as being superior in every respect to its predecessors for many years past. Among the exhibitors are Millais, Aumonier, Watts, Israels, Legros, Herkomer, and J. D. Watson.

A committee of the Aldermen, Councillors, and leading inhabitants of the borough of Crewe have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint two lifesize portraits of Dr. Atkinson, first Mayor of Crewe, one for the Corporation and the other for presentation to Mrs. Atkinson.

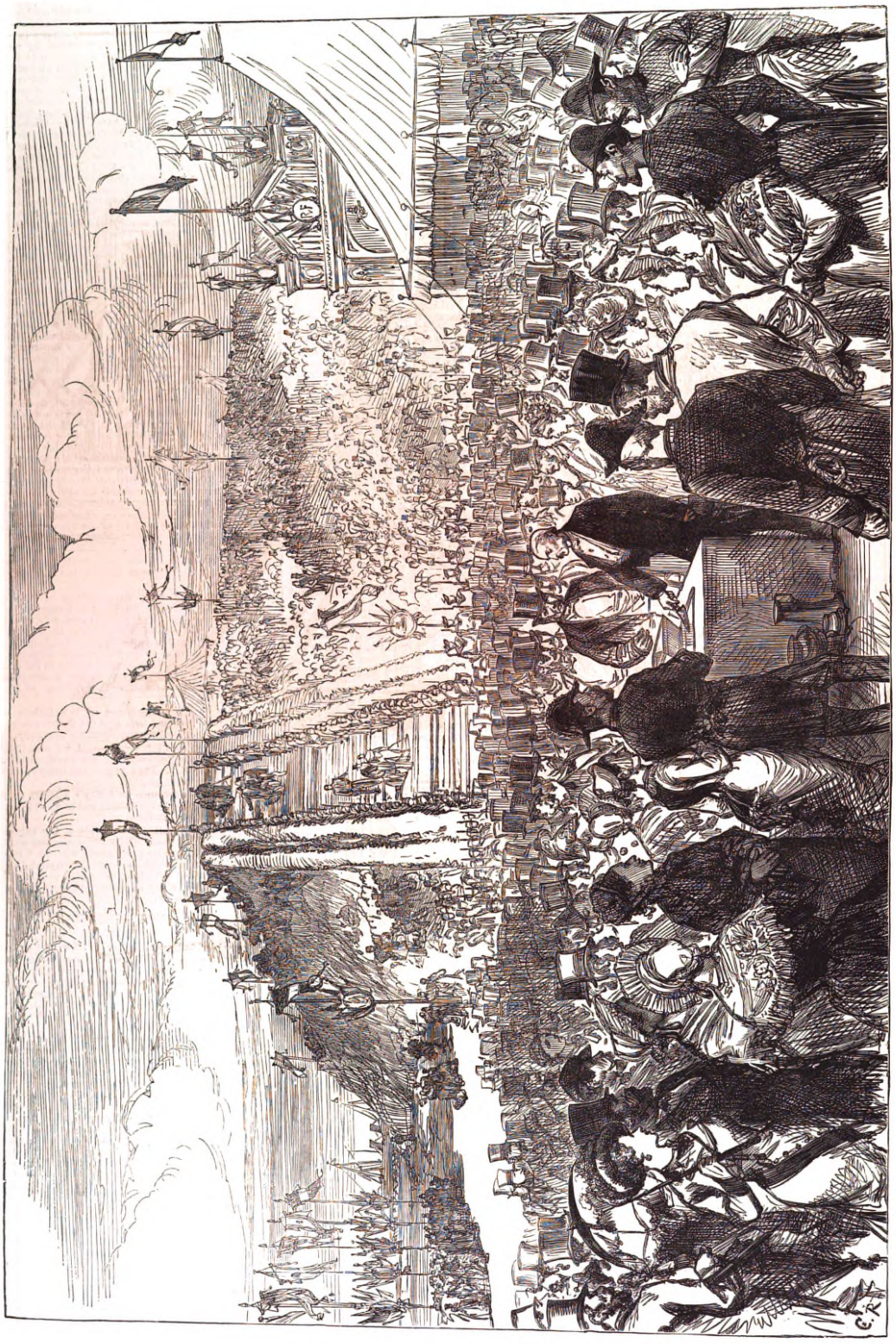
The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society visited Bray church, Ockwells, Shottesbrook, and Maidenhead on the 21st inst., and inspected the antiquities of the district.

A largely attended meeting of mechanics and artisans was held in the Hastings School of Science and Art Institution on the 12th inst., under the presidency of the Deputy Mayor. Addresses were given by Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and other gentlemen, in which the speakers pointed out that mechanics who had a taste and could draw could command better wages than those who could not.

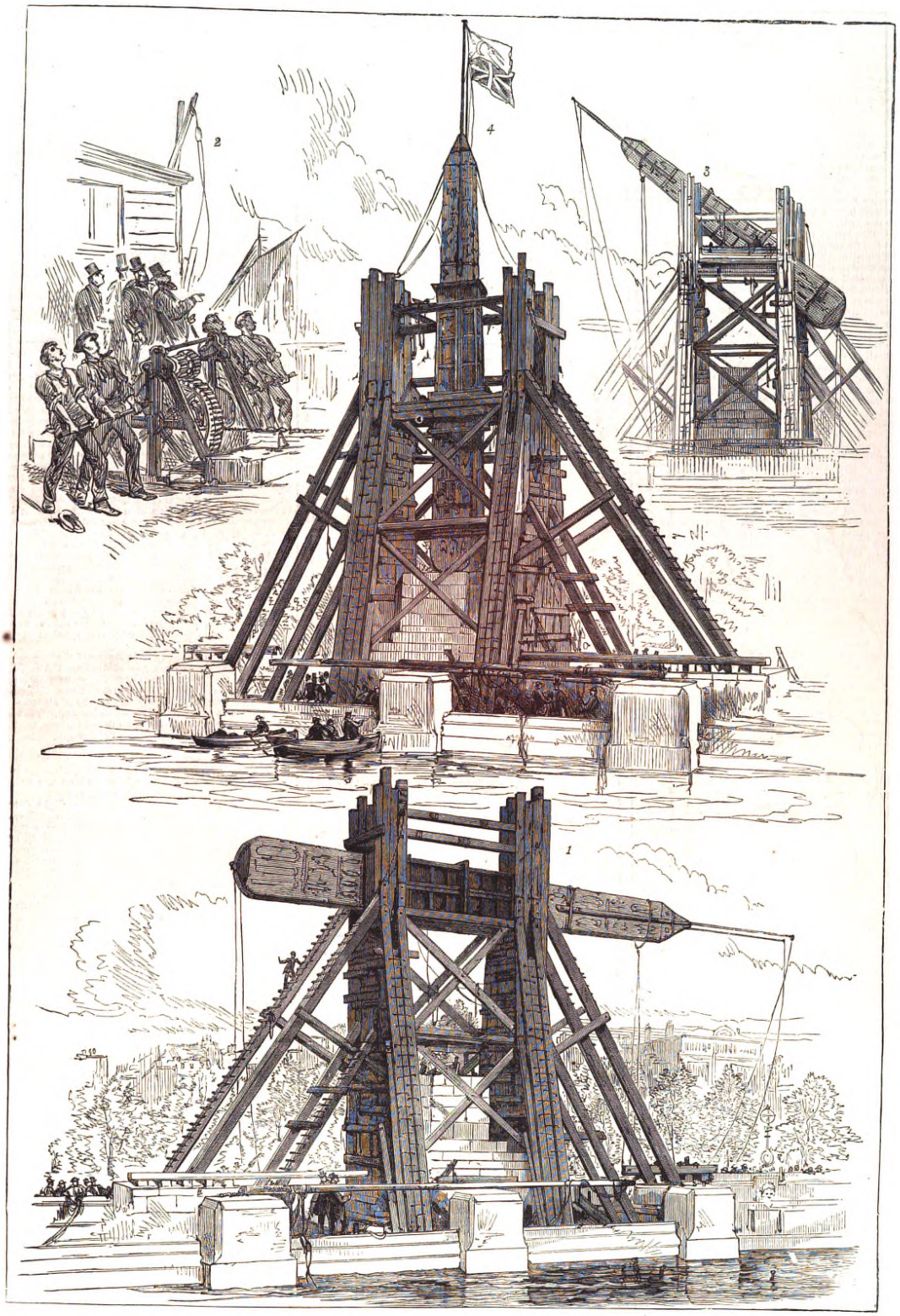
A monument to the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was unveiled last Saturday by his widow in front of the Town-hall, Oldham. Mr. Platt was member for Oldham from 1865 to 1872, the time of his death. The day of the unveiling was celebrated with great rejoicing. A procession was formed of upwards of 10,000 people, the streets were decorated with flags, and at night the town was illuminated. The monument, which is a statue in bronze, is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and cost 3000 guineas.

The Secretary of State for India, through Sir Louis Mallet, has allowed the marble bust of the late Mr. Henry Woodrow, subscribed for by the natives of Bengal and others, to be placed in one of the committee-rooms at the India Office for a short time before it is sent to Calcutta. In addition to the bust, the natives of Bengal have subscribed funds sufficient to found at the University of Calcutta a scholarship in commemoration of Mr. Woodrow's services, and to be called "the Woodrow Scholarship."

A fine-art exhibition has been opened at Poonah, in which some pictures by the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, are exhibited. The prize given by his Excellency was carried off by a well-known amateur artist, Mrs. Gillespie, for the "Head of a Kabyle Woman, Algeria."



FRENCH MINISTERS OF STATE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW HARBOUR WORKS AT BOULOGNE.



1. The Obelisk on Sept. 11.
2. Windlass to lower the bottom end of Obelisk.
3. Obelisk descending to vertical position, Sept. 12.
4. Obelisk erect on its pedestal.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, ON THE VICTORIA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THE NEW HARBOUR AT BOULOGNE.

The Government of the French Republic has begun the construction of a deep and capacious harbour at Boulogne-sur-Mer, to be formed by sea-walls inclosing a large space, which will comprise 340 acres of good anchorage outside the present shore-line, so as to advance the steam-boat wharf to a new basin that will have, when dredged, a depth of five mètres, or nearly sixteen and a half feet, at low tide. The railway trains will run out to this wharf; and the surrounding harbour, beyond it, will be protected by long jetties and breakwaters on three sides; these sea-walls having an aggregate length of one mile and a half. There is to be a passage, between two jetties, to enter the inner harbour of the town. It is further proposed to form docks in part of the space reclaimed by the sea-wall, and a small harbour for the Boulogne fishing-boats. Vessels drawing 26 ft. water will enter the harbour at lowest tide. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a monument, to commemorate the beginning of this great and useful work was performed on Monday week by M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Among the company specially invited were Alderman and Sheriff Staples (representing the Lord Mayor of London), Sir Edward Watkin (chairman of the South-Eastern Railway), the Mayors of Folkestone and Hythe, and several English engineers. There were also present all the French authorities from the neighbouring departments. The streets of Boulogne were decorated in a festive manner; and the Ministers of State, on their arrival from Paris, were met by a procession of the municipal bodies, the bands of the regiments in garrison, the fire brigade, and hundreds of fisher-women in their quaint white shell-shaped caps. In addition to the numerous English visitors who were staying in the town, a thousand excursionists arrived for the day in three of the steamers belonging to the South-Eastern Company from Folkestone. They were welcomed with great cordiality, the bands stationed on the pier playing "God Save the Queen." The procession having escorted the Ministers to the appointed spot, the stone was duly laid, after which brief speeches were made by the Mayor of Boulogne and by the Ministers. M. de Freycinet made especial reference to the near proximity of the greatest mercantile nation, and expressed a hope that the new undertaking would afford encouragement to increased commercial transactions with England. In the evening a grand banquet was given in a marquee erected behind the Etablissement des Bains, and facing the sea. It was attended by 400 guests. M. de Freycinet, in his speech, said this year had been fruitful of great works in France. The Exhibition, which was one of its achievements, had been augmented in importance by the assistance and co-operation of England; and they were now about to build a harbour to facilitate their communications with that generous country. The presence of several members of the English Parliament afforded them great pleasure. In conclusion, M. de Freycinet proposed the healths of Marshal MacMahon and the Queen together. The other Minister, M. Léon Say, in his speech, referred to the state of the national finances, and expressed his gratification that France, for the first time in her history, now occupies nearly the same position in the money market as wealthy England. Mr. Alderman Staples, as representative of the City of London, spoke in English and afterwards in French, and dwelt strongly on the deep interest taken by many persons in the City in the construction of the new harbour. He was very heartily cheered. The banquet having terminated, the guests entered the saloons, where a splendid ball to close the fête was given. Sixteen hundred persons were present, and the whole of the day's proceedings may be declared to have been brilliantly successful. The theatres were opened, and torchlight processions, and public balls in the Tintelleries, and other places, provided ample entertainment for all classes.

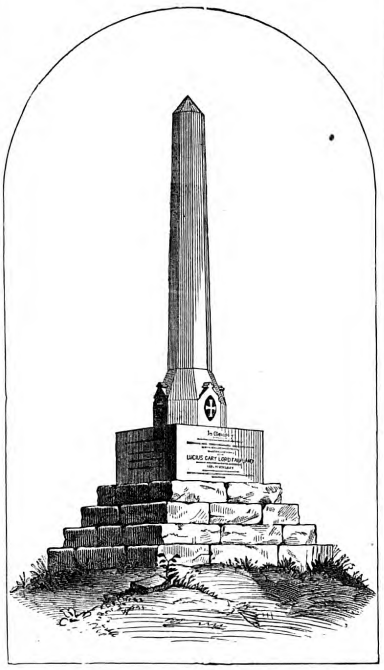
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria, which was lately to be seen hoisted aloft in a horizontal position at the river-stairs of the Victoria Thames Embankment opposite Adelphi-terrace, was on Thursday week placed in its due perpendicular attitude, directly over the pedestal, which will now be completed by adding the upper course of masonry. The mechanical arrangements for swinging this huge monolith, which measures 68 ft 3 in. in length, 5 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 10 in. in breadth at one end, and 7 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. at the other, weighing 193 tons, have been described in our Journal. It had been fitted with an iron jacket round the middle, and with a wrought-iron girder by way of a stirrup, to support the heavier and lower end of the stone, when it was gradually let down, and so to prevent its slipping out of the iron jacket by which its centre was held suspended. The obelisk had been lifted to the height of 50 ft. above the pedestal, through the elevation, by hydraulic jacks, of a pair of iron girders working upwards in grooves left in the main angles of the scaffolding. Upon these girders rested a pair of peculiarly-formed trunnions projecting from the iron jacket, and supported the obelisk in a horizontal position during the time it was being raised. The monolith having attained the necessary altitude, it was only necessary to swing it on the trunnions, or, in other words, to let down the butt or thick end, so as to get the stone into a vertical position, but still held up, with its bottom a few inches above the top of the pedestal. The total weight, including the iron girders, was 216 tons. The operation of "swinging" was completed in about three quarters of an hour, and by lowering the girders the obelisk was allowed to descend to the pedestal and the "Union Jack" and Turkish ensign were run up in token of the success of the work. The obelisk was still kept a little held up, in order that its exact perpendicularity to the surface of the pedestal might be tested with mathematical precision. It had a partial support from the wooden packing laid underneath. On Friday morning this was removed, the weight having first been eased by the action of the hydraulic jacks. The obelisk was then let down the remaining four inches, till it finally rested on its pedestal. The iron jacket and strap will now be stripped off and the scaffolding removed. The operation of Thursday week took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. For the accommodation of those who have taken a special interest in the progress of the work, Professor Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon had chartered a steamer, which was moored abreast of the works. Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and several gentlemen of the engineering profession, were present; also Major-General Sir James Alexander, C.B., Admiral S. E. Ommaney, C.B., Sir Charles Read, Professor Owen, Alderman Sir C. Whetham, Sir G. Elliott, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, M.P. It is stated that Mr. John Dixon, C.E., has expended £5000 over and above the £10,000 liberally bestowed by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, for the cost of bringing Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt, with its detention by the accident in the Bay of Biscay, and finally erecting the obelisk in London. The Hon. C. Vivian, Consul-General in Egypt, was present on the Friday.

Telegrams were received by Mr. Dixon from her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, and from the Khedive of Egypt, to congratulate him and Mr. Erasmus Wilson upon the completion of their undertaking. The following is an authentic list of objects deposited in the two large earthenware jars inclosed in the core of the obelisk's pedestal and supports, and now at length covered by the monolith's base:—Standard foot and pound, presented by the standard department of the Board of Trade; bronze model of the obelisk, ½ in. scale to the foot, cast and presented by Mr. Joseph Whitley, of Leeds; copies of "Engineering," printed on vellum, with plans of the various arrangements and details employed in erecting and transporting the obelisk, together with its complete history, presented by the proprietors of the publication; jars of Doulton ware, presented by Doulton and Co.; a piece of the obelisk stone; complete set of British coinage, including an Empress of India rupee; parchment copy of Dr. Birch's translation of the obelisk's hieroglyphics; standard gauge to 1000th part of an inch as sample of accurate workmanship, presented by J. Holtzapffel; portrait of her Majesty the Queen; bibles in various languages, presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society; Bradshaw's railway guide, Mappin's shilling razor, case of cigars, pipes, box of hairpins and sundry articles of female adornment; Alexandra feeding-bottle and children's toys, presented by a lady; a Tangye's hydraulic jack as used in raising the obelisk, presented by Tangye Brothers; wire ropes and specimens of submarine cables, presented by Mr. R. S. Newall; map of London, copies of the daily and illustrated papers; photographs of a dozen pretty Englishwomen, presented by Captain Henry Carter; a 2-ft. rule, a London Directory; *Whitaker's Almanack*, the last copy of the impression for the year, presented by the publishers.

A full-sized plaster cast of the obelisk is to be made for the South Kensington Museum.

THE FALKLAND MEMORIAL.



We reported last week the proceedings at Newbury, on the Monday, when the Earl of Carnarvon bore the chief part in dedicating to the memory of Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, a monument of the battle fought in 1643, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament commanded by the Earl of Essex, on Wash Common, a mile and a half south of the town. It is there, within a few yards of the spot where Falkland is believed to have been slain, that the monument is erected of which we give an Illustration. It is a plain and massive obelisk of grey granite placed upon a pedestal, elevated upon four courses of granite. The shaft is a monolith, 17 ft. high; the total height is 33 ft. On the north side of the pedestal, facing the road, is chiselled the following inscription:—"In memory of those who on the 20th of September, 1643, fell fighting in the army of Charles I. on the field of Newbury, and especially of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, who died here in the thirty-fourth year of his age, this monument is set up by those to whom the majesty of the Crown and the liberties of their country are dear." The other sides bear inscribed upon them, respectively, a sentence in Greek, quoted from Thucydides, a Latin sentence from Livy, and an English one from Burke. The sentence from Burke runs thus:—"The blood of man is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our God, for our country, for our kind; the rest is vanity, the rest is crime." At the base of the octagonal shaft are gablets, having sunk panels filled in with a cross and ciphers of Lord Falkland, as well as of Lords Carnarvon and Sunderland, who also lost their lives at the battle of Newbury. The effect of the whole design is that of extreme simplicity and solidity combined. It is the joint work of Mr. James H. Money, a local architect, who furnished the design, and Messrs. W. and J. R. Freeman, of Millbank, Westminster. The granite, about forty tons, is from the quarries of Messrs John Freeman and Sons, of Penryn, Penzance, and Cheesewring, Cornwall.

Mr. George Palmer, M.P., laid the memorial-stone of a new Foresters' Hall on Tuesday at Reading, where the society is very strong. At the close of the stone-laying ceremony there was a procession of Foresters, and a public dinner was held in the evening at the Townhall.

THE CABUL MISSION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday as follows:—

The Cabul mission remains the one topic of universal interest. All other subjects have become dwarfed into complete insignificance in comparison with the paramount importance attached in India to the present momentous departure from the long-established principles of Indian foreign policy. The key note to the whole policy of abstention from interference with Central Asian politics existed in the absence of any idea that Russian influence could ever be established at Cabul otherwise than by conquest. It was believed that Afghanistan, if left alone, would constitute for all practical purposes a barrier completely impassable between the two Powers, and that strong feeling of national independence, supported by the natural features of their country, would render the conquest of the Afghans by Russia a task of insuperable difficulty, considering the distance of the Russian base of operations and the consequent danger of interruption to her communications. It was felt, moreover, that in the event of Afghanistan not being able unaided to resist Russian aggression, it would be open to the British Power to accord her succour and assistance, subject to such conditions and terms as might seem desirable whenever the necessity for energetic action should arise, the Government being completely unfettered by treaty stipulations.

Present events, however, have wholly cut the ground from under our feet, and a policy has now to be initiated which may be calculated to deal successfully with a very different set of possibilities. Every conceivable device of Indian diplomacy, supported by the all-cogent argument of immediate resort to military compulsion if the occasion demand it, will have to be exerted now and henceforth to prevent Afghanistan from becoming converted into a Russian camp. The Ameer has distinctly shown his hand, and, unless he entirely withdraws from his present attitude of hostility, it will be deemed indispensable for the protection of India to adopt in self-defence an infinitely more active foreign policy than that previously accepted. One of our great military authorities has lately stated, as the result of his deliberate and well-considered opinion, that our present frontier line is indefensible; that a mountain chain that can be pierced at many points is no protection; and that if we desire the Himalayas to serve as a natural barrier for the protection of India we must, as a mere defensive measure, insist on holding the outlets of the passes.

Preparations are being vigorously pushed forward at Peshawur for the dispatch of the mission. The latest information states that the number of the mission will amount to about 1000, including camp followers. Every effort is being made to keep the number within reasonable bounds; but it is necessary to carry supplies for the road. The escort will be increased by an infantry detachment, and possibly by a troop of the 10th Hussars. Arrangements have been effected with the Khyberees for a safe conduct through the Khyber Pass, and we have received hostages for the due performance of this undertaking. The Commissioner will accompany the mission as far as Pakha, on the other side of the Khyber Pass, where a strong body of the Ameer's troops is stationed. The Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan, the bearer of the Viceroy's letter, is said to be popular with the Ameer and his nobles, to whom he is well known in consequence of having acted as our agent at Cabul for many years.

Shere Ali is reported to be in favour of the succession of his grandson, Ahmed Ali Jan, son of Mahomed Ali Khan, who was killed in 1865 near Khilat Ghilsi while fighting for his father's throne against Sirdar Azim Khan. Ahmed Ali is described as an intelligent youth of about eighteen, with a pleasing demeanour, and fairly well educated. The mother of Abdulla Jan is said to have still another son living, but incapacitated for rule by being totally deaf and dumb. The report of Yakoob's escape is still unconfirmed.

The Viceroy entertained Sir Neville Chamberlain at a banquet given in his honour prior to his departure for Peshawur. Lord Lytton made an impressive speech on the occasion, to which Sir Neville returned a fitting reply.

It is universally felt that a task of no slight danger and difficulty has been imposed upon him, and he will carry with him the sympathy and good wishes of all. As a measure of the passionate animosity towards the British which it will be his duty to endeavour to convert to feelings of goodwill, it may be sufficient to quote the following extract from the Ameer's speech publicly uttered in open Durbar:—"I have seven crores of rupees by me, every rupee of which I will hurl at the head of the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire." It is quite true that this beneficent intention was expressed some time ago, but we have no reason for believing that the Ameer's feelings have in the slightest degree been mollified since these words were uttered—unless, indeed, this has formed one of the results of the visit of the Russian Envoy, a supposition possible, but hardly probable, and one on which it would hardly be wise for General Chamberlain to rely for the protection of his mission without taking other precautions.

The frontier is reported quite tranquil. The left wing of Jacob's Rifles and a detachment, 250 strong, of Scinde Horse are ordered to proceed to Quettah.

There was a violent volcanic eruption of Hecla on Aug. 22.

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has received a free grant of several hundred volumes from the Religious Tract Society, for distribution among the canal boatmen.

Russian officers have taken soundings in the Siberian lake Baikal, which show a depth of 2940 mètres, with a southward sinking indicating a probable depth of 3700 mètres, whereas the deepest sounding in the Mediterranean is only 2158 mètres

A great fire occurred at Zante on Friday night, the 13th inst., by which seventeen houses and a large quantity of other property were destroyed. There was much robbery in the panic which ensued while the fire was raging.

Messrs. Devitt and Moore's sailing-ship Rodney, 1447 tons, Captain Alexander Louttit, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 13th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 505 emigrants, among whom were 105 single female domestic servants.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Euphrates left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Bombay, conveying several military officers, twelve officers' wives, 999 non-commissioned officers and privates, twenty-one soldiers' wives, and twenty-eight children, to join different regiments in India.

A band of 600 Mormon converts en route for Utah sailed in the Guion steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool for New York, on Saturday. Of these, 205 were collected in Scandinavian countries and sixty from Switzerland and Germany. Ireland did not contribute a single proselyte; but there were forty from Scotland, fifty from Wales, and about 200 from England. There were also on board seventeen Mormon elders, besides a principal agent who has been in Europe two years on a Mormon propaganda.

OBITUARY.

LADY EGERTON OF TATTON.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth Baroness Egerton of Tatton died on the 11th inst. at Homburg. Her Ladyship was born April 22, 1811, the eldest daughter of John, second Marquis of Ely, K.P., by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, third Baronet, of Kirtlington Park, and was consequently sister of John Henry, third Marquis of Ely (father of the present Marquis) and of Lord Augustus Loftus, Ambassador at St. Petersburg. She was married, Dec. 18, 1830, to William Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton, M.P. for Cheshire (created Baron Egerton of Tatton April 15, 1859), and leaves two surviving sons, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. for Mid Cheshire, and Alan de Tatton Egerton; and three surviving daughters, the Hon. Elizabeth Anna Maria Barbara Egerton, the Hon. Emily Marianne, Mrs. Percy Mitford, and the Hon. Beatrix Catherine Lucia, Mrs. Tollemache. Lady Egerton's second daughter, the Hon. Alice Mary, Mrs. Cholmondeley, of Condover Hall, Shropshire, died in 1868.

GENERAL HILL.

General Edward Rowley Hill, Colonel of the 5th Fusiliers, died on the 10th inst. at Montpelier Villas, Brighton, at an advanced age. General Hill served in the Peninsula from September, 1812, to 1814, being present at Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of Nivelle and Toulouse, and had received the war medal with four clasps. In the Crimea he commanded the 63rd Regiment from the fall of Sebastopol till the end of the war.

MR. NEVILL, OF DANGSTEIN.

Reginald Henry Nevill, Esq., of Dangstein, Petersfield, J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, died there on the 11th inst. He was born Sept. 14, 1807, the third son of the Hon. and Rev. George Henry Nevill, of Flower Place, Surrey, second son of George, fifteenth Lord and first Earl of Abergavenny, the ancestor of the Marquis of Abergavenny; and married, Dec. 2, 1847, Lady Dorothy Fanny Walpole, daughter of Horatio, third Earl of Orford, and leaves three sons and one daughter.

MR. JOHN HILTON, F.R.S.

This distinguished surgeon died on the 14th inst. at his residence, Hedingham House, Clapham, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had deservedly obtained several of the high appointments and offices open to members of the profession, having been appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, at which institution he received his professional education. In 1854 he was chosen by the Fellows to represent them in the Council, of which at the time of his death he was the senior member. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, in 1865 he became a member of the Court of Examiners of the College, and in 1867 he was elected Hunterian Orator and President of the College, in the affairs of which institution he ever took the deepest interest, and displayed great administrative ability. Mr. Hilton had been a valuable contributor to the advancement of surgical science, not only by his published works, but in the Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Guy's Hospital Reports, the *Lancet*, &c. He leaves a widow and several children.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Jeffcock, Esq., on the 7th inst., at Cowley Manor, Yorkshire, aged seventy-five.

Charles Greenwood, Esq., on the 6th inst., at The Croft, Wallingford, aged eighty-five.

Rev. Robert Henry Fowler, M.A., late Rector of Colmer and Prior's Dean, Hants, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-one.

Charles Currie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., on the 3rd inst., at Agra.

The Rev. John Richard Frederick Billingsley, M.A., Rector of Wormington, Gloucestershire, on the 9th, aged seventy-three.

William Hinde, Esq., for eighteen years Master of the Supreme Court, Adelaide, South Australia, on the 11th inst., at Newlands, Lansdown, Bath.

George Roche Smith, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon to the 7th Hussars and 2nd Queen's Royals, on the 7th inst., at Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, aged seventy-five.

Colonel Arthur Leslie, C.B., on the 12th inst., at Half-moon-street, aged fifty-six. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the 40th Regiment, with which he served in various actions in New Zealand in 1860-1 and 1863-4.

Atwood Dalton Wigsell, Esq., Colonel 2nd Surrey Volunteers, formerly Captain Queen's Bays, on the 7th inst., at Sanderstead Court, Surrey, aged fifty-seven. Colonel Wigsell was the only surviving son of the Rev. Atwood Wigsell, of Sanderstead, and was formerly Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Martyn John Roberts, Esq., F.R.S., late of Pendarren, Breconshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 8th inst., at Bath, aged seventy-two. He was the only son of the late John Roberts, Esq., of Bryn Caeran, in the county of Carmarthen, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of William Yalden, Esq., of Lovington, Hants, Rector of Winchester.

Mr. John Bradshaw, J.P., of Knowle, on the 11th inst., at Boulogne, in his seventy-fifth year. He was one of the oldest magistrates sitting on the Guildford bench, having been appointed on Oct. 20, 1850. In 1865 Mr. Bradshaw served the office of High Sheriff for Surrey. He married, in 1838, Jane Mary, daughter of Mr. George Hole, of Broomfield, Lancashire, who survives him, as do also two sons.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, at Askham Hall, Penrith, on the 13th inst. He was successively Fellow, Tutor, and Bursar of his college, and succeeded to the Provostship in 1862, upon the elevation of Dr. Thomson to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. He was formerly Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale; was appointed Whitehall Preacher in 1827; was Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle from 1846 to 1855; Rector of Cliburn, Westmorland, from 1841 to 1858; Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle from 1856 to 1862; and was afterwards appointed Rector of Lowther, near Penrith.

The memorial-stone of the building in which the Burns statue at Kilmarnock is to be placed was laid last Saturday with full Masonic honours. A procession, of which the Ayrshire volunteers, Good Templars, Foresters, and Freemasons formed part, proceeded to Ray Park, where the memorial-stone was laid by Mr. Cochran Patrick, of Woodside, the Depute Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire. The ceremony was witnessed by about 16,000 spectators.

At Dorchester on Saturday Emma Levi was charged on remand with aiding her husband, who had been confined as a criminal lunatic, to escape from the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum. The evidence of the medical officers of the asylum showed that during an interview with her husband alone Mrs. Levi gave him a suit of clothes, by means of which he escaped. He hid the asylum dress up the chimney. He has not since been heard of. The prisoner was committed for trial.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H G (Cork).—Problems in six moves are unsuitable. There are not twenty chess players in the world who could be induced to examine positions of that kind. We are obliged for your courtesy, nevertheless.

Tyro (Halifax).—All the technical terms used in the practice of chess will be found in Staunton's "Handbook;" and if you require a later work, procure Mr. Gossip's "Chess Openings," published by Longmans. There are still later works on the subject of the openings, but these do not give the information you ask for.

C E Mabe (Kensington).—In the first step of your proposed solution of Problem No. 1800 you overlook that Black's move, 1. B takes Q, discovers check to the White King! The problem cannot be solved in any other way than that published.

P W (Bedford).—We have sent you a diagram of the position as published.

J G A (Montreal).—We are greatly obliged for your letter and the inclosures, and shall be glad to hear from you frequently.

H M P (Plymouth).—Thanks for the problem. It shall have early attention.

T P W (Lincoln).—When you require information about the forty-eighth move of a game, you should send a diagram of the position. To play over forty-eight moves of a game of chess is a tax upon time, and to find that time wasted is a tax upon patience. In the cases mentioned in your letter you have, evidently enough, made some mistake in playing the moves from the printed record.

Franklin Institute.—We are greatly surprised to find you tripping. In Problem No. 1802 the answer to 1. R to B 3rd is 1. P to Q 4th, &c.

Hereward (Oxford).—We see no defect in your analysis; it is perfectly sound, as your problem solutions always are.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1801 received from S D Bessell, W Nicholls, Cant, Hereward, Rycroft, and Ned Nurca.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1802 received from P Wr Kamer, E H H V, Emile Frau, Dr Ditchling Rise, Waldenberg, Tonks, Cheo, S Suggett, Hereward, W H O, Rycroft, and Adams (Eastbourne).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1803 received from H Benthall, H Smith, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), The Prophet, East Marden, P le Page, J de Honstoyn, Cant, N Rumbelow, Alpha, Dr F St, R H Brooks, J K, Sema, W M Curtis, S Adams, M Thayer, T Edgar, W Lee, L of Tuby, J S Wontone, N Brock, D Leslie, Black Knight, S R (Leeds), T Greenbank, C Darrach, Dorothy, C S Coxe, W Franklin, E Worsley, Hal, St J E, H Brewster, E Lewis, J W Cooper, L Sharswood, Americaine, F W S, P Hampton, M Meredith, O Johnson, M and N, S Ingersoll, Hereward, Eriis, T P F, Mrs Clark, W H O, Rycroft, Joseph B, R Roughead, S Western, W F Pettit, N Powell C J G, B Champneys, N Dimmick, G C Elmore, L Burnett, A Scot, G Reeves, R T K, W C Dutton, M Whiteley, H Burgher, Liz, B Parkinson, G Wright, Leonora and Leon, Mechanic, A Mackenzie, T Young, and A Hofman (Berlin).

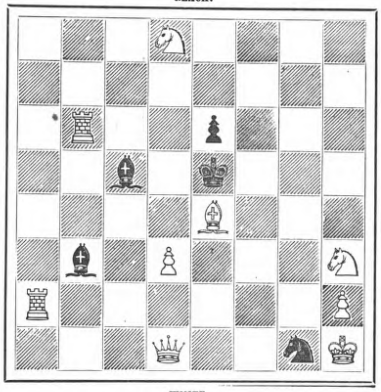
Solution of Problem No. 1802.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 8th	P to Q 4th *
2. R to B 7th	Any move
3. R mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. K to Q 4th, White continues with 2. R to B 3rd and 3. Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1805.
By J. G. Finch.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

In the following amusing affair Mr. Mackenzie, the American Champion, gives the odds of a Pawn and two moves to a London Amateur.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie).
1. { P to K 4th / P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th	P to B 4th
4. P to B 4th	P to Q 5th
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	

White appears resolved to shut out the adverse Knights, but he loses time in the process.

7.	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to Kt 5th	Castles
9. Kt to K 4th	Kt to B 4th
10. Q to B 3rd	B to R 5th (ch)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie).
11. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes K P

A very pretty as well as forcible move.

12. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt P
13. Kt to B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
14. P takes B	Kt takes R
15. Q takes Kt	Q takes P
16. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to R 5th (ch)
17. K to Q sq	B to Q 2nd
18. B to Q 2nd	R to B 7th
19. B to K sq	

His game is past surgery, but this affords Black an opportunity for a good finish.

19.	B to R 5th (ch)
20. K to B sq	R to B 7th (ch), and White resigned.

CHESS IN CANADA.

A Game, played in the tournament of Canadian Amateurs now in progress, between Mr. White, of Quebec, and Mr. Ascher, of Montreal.

(K B Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q 5th	

We should prefer 4. Kt to K B 3rd.

4.	Kt to K 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
7. Q to Q 3rd	

7. B to Kt 5th is a better way of defending the pawn.

7.	Castles
8. Castles	B takes Kt
9. P takes B	P to Q 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	

White has not time for this sort of manœuvre. All his efforts should now be directed to exclude the adverse Kt from his B 4th.

10.	Kt to R 4th
11. K to R 2nd	K Kt to B 5th
12. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
13. Q to Q 2nd	P to B 4th
14. P takes P	B takes P
15. Kt to Kt sq	B to Q 2nd
16. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
17. B to Q 3rd	Q to K sq

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
18. Q R to K sq	B to B 4th
19. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
20. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
21. B takes B	R takes B
22. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to K B sq
23. P to K B 3rd	Kt to R sq
24. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
25. R to K 4th	

This is lost time, seeing that the Knight drives the Rook from the square at once. Perhaps his best move at this point is 25. P to K R 4th.

25.	Kt to Kt 4th
26. Q R to K sq	P to K 5th

Very well played, and much better than taking the h B P.

27. P takes P	R to B 7th (ch)
28. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
29. K to R sq	Kt to B 6th
30. Q takes Kt	

The ending that follows is summary indeed; but White might have prolonged the game by playing now 30. R to K 2nd.

30.	R takes Q
31. Kt takes R	Q takes P (ch), and White resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The approaching departure from England of Mr. Mackenzie, the American chess champion, was marked on Saturday last by a dinner in his honour, given by Mr. H. F. Gastineau, of the City Chess Club. A number of the champion's friends were invited, including all the representative amateurs of the metropolitan chess world, and his reception on the occasion was of the most cordial character. During his visit to England Mr. Mackenzie has contrived to charm everyone with whom he has been associated, and his return to America is universally regretted in London chess circles.

The *Globe* of the 14th inst. contained a description of the Café de la Régence, the famous resort of Parisian chessplayers. The description is accurate as well as picturesque; but the writer appears to be unaware that the structure to which he attaches such historic interest possesses no claim to antiquity whatever. The Café de la Régence of the present day was erected, on a new site, about twenty-five years ago, when the municipal improvements effected by the late Emperor led to the destruction of the old one, and the ground where once stood the haunt of Voltaire, Philidor, Robespierre, Rousseau, and the great Napoleon is now an open thoroughfare.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1878) with a codicil (dated Aug. 1 following) of Mr. Alfred George, formerly of Bristol, porter brewer, and late of Downside, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. at the Bristol district registry by William Edwards George, the son, Edward Harley, and Edward James Swann, the executors, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his executor Mr. Harley £200; to John Lawrence Carige, in consideration of his long and faithful services as his clerk, £100; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Eliza Robinson, Mrs. Lydia Williams, Mrs. Emma Frances Hall, and Mrs. Lucy Parfitt Finzell, £20,000 each; £40,000 is left upon trust to pay the income of £8000 thereof to Mrs. Fanny George, the widow of his deceased son Philip, during widowhood, and then the capital sum, and also £32,000, the remaining part of the £40,000, as from his decease, for the children of his said deceased son. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to his son William Edwards George.

The will (dated May 13, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 8, 1878) of Mr. James Helme, late of Chestnut-walk, Walthamstow, Essex, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Richard Helme, the son, Burchall Helme, the nephew, and the Rev. Thomas Wetherhead Sharpe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Sarah Helme, his household furniture and effects absolutely, and his town residence in Queen's-square, for life; and there are legacies to his daughter Mrs. Alice Ximenes, to Mrs. Jane Read, and other relatives, and to servants. As to the residue of the personalty, one fourth is to go to his wife for life, and then to his son; one fourth to his daughter Mrs. Ximenes for life, and then to his son; and the remaining two fourths to his son. All his real estate is devised to his said son Richard.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1878) with two codicils (dated Jan. 9 and 13 of the same year) of Mr. Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, late of Winkburn Hall, Notts, who died on June 15 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Strelley Pegge Burnell and Hugh D'Arcy Pegge Burnell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture and household effects and the sum of £5000 for life; at her death the said sum is to be divided among his children, except his eldest son, as she shall appoint; he also gives her a rent charge of £420 per annum for life on the Winkburn estate; the said estate is also charged with legacies of £1000 to each of his five younger children, in addition to legacies out of his general estate; the Osmandthorpe estate, in which his wife takes a life interest, at her death is to go to his three younger sons, Hugh D'Arcy, William Acton, and Edward Anneseley. There are legacies to his agents and housekeeper; £200 to the Nottingham General Hospital and £100 to the Newark Hospital. The residue of his property is to be divided between his younger children, his eldest son being already amply provided for.

The will (dated May 30, 1878) of Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., late of No. 68, Granville Park, Lewisham, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by George Ward, William Francis Kent, Samuel Scott Kent, and Edwin Low, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. Among other bequests the testator gives £100 each to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, and the Royal Naval School, New-cross; and £50 each to the Chichester Training-ship for poor boys, and the Royal Naval Female School at Isleworth.

The will (dated July 19, 1878) of Mr. Edward Chatterton Middleton, late of Loughborough, Leicestershire, banker, who died on July 19 last, was proved at the district registry, Leicester, on the 7th ult., by Edward William Craddock Middleton, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated Aug. 24, 1876) of the Rev. Robert Gibson, late of Chidcock, Dorset, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Robert Henry Gibson, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

Captain R. D. Hay, Adjutant of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers, has been appointed Chief Constable of Wolverhampton, in place of Captain Segrave, who has resigned. There were 106 candidates. The annual salary is £300.

The current number of the *North American Review* (now in its sixty-third year) contains an article by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, entitled "Kin Beyond Sea," in which he discusses the condition and character of the United States of America, their people and Constitution.

A long list is published in the *Gazette* of War Office appointments and promotions, among them being the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., to be Colonel of the 45th Regiment of Foot, vice Lieutenant-General H. Cooper, deceased. Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards, C.B., Colonel of the 18th Foot, is appointed General; and Major-General Sir John Josiah Hort., Bart., C.B., Lieutenant-General. By the appointment of Sir D. Lysons a second distinguished service pension is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The returns prepared by the Government emigration officers at Liverpool show that during the month of August 9495 persons left the Mersey as emigrants, the largest number in any month this year, except May, when 9889 sailed. The largest proportion—viz., 7584, proceeded to the United States, while 1641 went to British North America, and sixty-eight to Australia; the remainder sailed to South America, the East and West Indies, China, and the West Coast of Africa. The nationalities of the emigrants were—English 5834; Scotch, 114; Irish, 786; and foreign, 2091. Of 670 the nationalities were not denoted. The returns show an increase of 2229 over those for August last year. The total number of emigrants from the Mersey during the present year, up to the end of last month, is 48,333.

An experiment of considerable interest in pisciculture is intended to be tried on one of the estates of the Marquis of Exeter—the naturalisation of the American black bass. A large number of this fish has been brought over from New York in the steamer Spain, of the National Line, and it is expected that they will take readily to their new home. They were placed on the passage in an improvised tank, the water of which was kept constantly fresh by the injection of air at intervals of ten minutes. The passengers and crew had an opportunity of witnessing an interesting exhibition of instinct on the part of the piscine emigrants. A large catfish having been caught was placed in the tank, whereupon the bass immediately combined their forces and attacked the intruder. They at first charged at his head, but, finding themselves becoming worsted, changed their tactics and took him in flank, and soon succeeded in vanquishing him, completing the victory by devouring him at leisure. The bass is considered by some as having the finest flavour of all the freshwater fish of America.

INTENDING VISITORS to PARIS should first inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S display of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Artistic Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Table Covers, Pictures, Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, China, Glass, and every kind of Artistic Furnishing Items, arranged in spacious Show-Rooms. The prices will be found considerably lower than charged for the same in Paris, besides saving the expense and annoyance of Custom House.—OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67 to 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (near Tottenham-court-road).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

BESIDES THE RECENT ADDITION of the immense range of Premises previously known as the Eagle Brewery, which have been rebuilt and added to the Show-Rooms,

EIGHT LARGE SHOW-ROOMS

HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED

TO THE DISPLAY OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE, &c.

IT IS NOW ONE OF THE LARGEST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS in the World. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to country customers in delivery of goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Strong Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 15s. 9d.; handsome Arabian Bedsteads, from 27s. 6d. upwards; excellent Mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d.; good Feather Beds, full size, 30s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 9d. each; handsome 3-ft. Mahogany Washstands, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet-Glass (best plate glass, size of plate 16 inches by 13 inches), 6s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large, handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each; usual price 15s. 6d. There is nothing sold that can be compared with these for quality and cheapness. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

LINOLEUM. — OETZMANN and CO. LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the New PRIZE DESIGNS are now in Stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. The Trade supplied.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT. Ironstone China Dinner Services, various neat and elegant designs, from 15s. 9d. the set; handsome ditto, at 25s. and 30s. per set—a large assortment of superb patterns for selection; Dessert Services complete, 17 pieces, 13s. 9d.; best French China ditto, 35 pieces, very chaste, with burnished gold edges, 18s. 9d.; China Tea Services, complete, 29 pieces, 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, burnished gold and enamelled, 15s. 9d.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.
OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

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NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS, in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE, ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market.
Address—ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-street, London, or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

GARDNERS' NEW DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES are original in design, effective in appearance, and unequalled in price. Dinner Services from £3 3s. the Set for twelve persons, complete, with 15 per cent discount for cash on or before delivery. Table Glass Services from £3 5s. 6d. the Set for twelve persons complete.

DINNER SERVICES.
Coloured Lithographs post-free.

In Deep Blue.		In Blue and White.	
The Lansdowne ..	£3 3 0	The Lansdowne ..	£3 3 0
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Discount 15 per cent.

In Enamelled Patterns.		In their unequalled Crown Ware.	
The 250 Thousand and Two (A) ..	5 5 0	In Ruby	£5 5 0
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Plain light stem glass	£3 5 6	Light engraved glass ..	£3 15 6
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Discount 15 per cent.

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JOHN MORTLOCK and CO., THE OLD POTTERY GALLERIES, 202, 203, 204, Oxford-street; 30, 31, 32, Orchard-street, W. Established 1746.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

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STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance— (free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants.

Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency. (either French, German, or English).

Observe the only one Address—
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COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

BLACK DRESS SATINS, all pure Silk, at 5s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 6d., made by Messrs. Bonnet.

The DUCHESSE SATIN, at 12s. 9d. (26 inches wide), a magnificent quality, for richness and durability cannot be surpassed.

BLACK SATINS, for Trimming purposes, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap,

Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at	.. 5s. 6d.
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Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.

CHINA WASHING SILKS, 21s. the Piece of 20 yards.,

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As he buys direct from the Manufacturer, all intermediate profits are saved.
Address SOLELY for Patterns as follows:—
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BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

From pure and good-wearing Silks, at 5½, 6, 6½, and 8 guineas.
Copies of expensive French Models.

THE MYRA SILK COSTUME complete, for 3 guineas.

"Photographs of the Costumes" sent on application to PETER ROBINSON'S, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES at One Guinea.
Black Brussels Net, at 29s. 6d.
Tulle (condition keeping), 30s.
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New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.
Illustrations free.

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THE FASHION FOR THE AUTUMN.
In Black, Navy, and neutral shades, from 5 to 10 guineas complete.
Our Buyers have returned from Paris with great novelties in all departments.
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FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.

33 inches long	::	::	::	::	9½ guineas.
36 inches long	::	::	::	::	11½ guineas.
39 inches long	::	::	::	::	13 guineas.

New and Perfect Shapes,
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FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long, 34s., 42s., 55s. 6d., and 3 guineas.
Also a special lot,
Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 6 guineas.
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NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

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The "Morning Post" of Aug. 15, 1878, says:—
Probably in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to so severe criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of articles of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of
THE LOUIS VELVETEEN
has been received in that city. This BEAUTIFUL FABRIC,
which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons Silk Velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe PARISIAN critics, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other Velveteens, amongst which may be specially noticed that it neither changes colour, fades, cockles, nor spots with rain, one and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK,
and made in various qualities and thicknesses suitable for either Millinery, Dressmaking, or Trimming purposes. With so many good points to recommend it, it is not surprising that the LOUIS VELVETEEN should have been largely imitated, a fact which has rendered it necessary to stamp it on the reverse side every seven yards with a Trade-Mark representing a Griffin's Head, and the motto, "Nos sapere juvant."
THE LOUIS VELVETEEN IS NOT DEARER THAN INFERIOR DYES AND MAKES.
CAUTION.—SEE THE VELVETEENS ARE STAMPED AT THE BACK IN PLAIN LETTERS "THE LOUIS VELVETEEN," WITH TRADE-MARK AND MOTTO AS ABOVE.
Agents for Wholesale only:—J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling-street, London; WM. FIFE, 52, Glassford-street, Glasgow; JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

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AUTUMN SHOW OF NOVELTIES AT ALL PRICES.

Black Silks made to Wear.	Dress Materials.	Lace.
Velvets and Satins.	Gloves.	Sealskins.
Millinery.	Costumes.	Wool Wraps.
Mantles.	Dinner Dresses.	Fancy Hosiery.
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Patterns free on application,
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MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES Selling Off at Half the Cost. Consisting of Moss Cachemires in the new dark plain colours. Price 42d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street W. Patterns free.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES, CLOAKS, &c.—T. LITTLE and SON beg to announce that their buyers and dressmakers have returned from Paris with the latest NOVELTIES for the AUTUMN SEASON. During the weaving of Oxford-street carriages can set down in Newman-street, two doors from Oxford-street.
42 to 44, Oxford-street.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, 1878.
SPECIAL NEW SHADES.
110 New Tints, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Coloured Satins to match, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Richer qualities, Coloured Silks, 4s. 6d., 5s. 3d., and 6s. 9d. per yard,
all specially manufactured for this season.
360 Pieces extra rich Brocaded Silks, at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.
These prices are the lowest ever known for such qualities.
600 Pieces of China Washing Silks, 12s. 9d. for 20 yards.
A special purchase of Grisaille and Quadrille Silks, 23s. 6d. the Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
Established at this address in 1833.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—BLACK SILKS.
One Thousand Pieces of the best manufacture at 2s. 11½d. and 3s. 11d. per yard.
A special purchase of Bonnet's Black Silks, commencing at 2s. 11d. per yard.
276 Pieces Black Satins of extreme brightness, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per yard.
For Patterns please address only
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

RICH SILK AUTUMN COSTUMES.
One Thousand Coloured Silk Costumes at 6½ gs.
BLACK SILK COSTUMES at 5½ gs.
Black Silk Skirts, one guinea.
BLACK BRAIDINE COSTUMES, including five yards for Bodice, suitable for Dinner or Evening wear, at One Guinea each.
Rich Black Velvet Velveteen Costumes, Black Cashmere ditto, all Wool, And Black Serge Costumes, all Wool, } all 2½ gs.
The above are all in the latest Style of Fashion and Ready for Wear.
For Illustrations please address only
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VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.
RICH BLACK VELVET VELVETEENS.
300 pieces fast Black, very wide, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
All the New Rich Shades of Colour, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
Black Cashmeres and Cashmere Merinos FOR AUTUMN DRESSES.
A Special Purchase in Black and all the New Colours, amounting to several thousand pieces, very wide, at 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE DRESSES, Witney, Estamene, and Angola Serges, Fancy Casimires, Rich Poplins,
New Autumn Mixed Cloths, and other Novelties, in endless variety, 10s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. the Dress.
A New Fabric in Brass.
CREPE CASHMERE (REGISTERED), A most useful Material, in six designs, specially adapted for this season's Costumes, full width, 1s. 9d. per yard.
New Fabrics for Paletots, &c.
Black Beaver Cloth Matelassé,
Poil de Chameau, Diagonals, &c.
These elegant Fabrics can also be had in Choice Shades of Fawn, Grey, Cuir, Mode, &c.
From 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. the Yard, 54 in. wide.
For Patterns address only
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES, in Tulle, Tarlatan, and Muslin.
THE MAUDE,
a charming Dress in Black Tarlatan, profusely Trimmed with Bouillonné and Pleatings.
This Dress can be had
in White and all the New Colours, price 21s., a substantial Box included.
A Pretty Dress in Black Brussels Net, price 25s.;
or Non-Crushing Silk Net, 42s.
The New Sheet of Engravings can be had, post-free, from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

MANTLES and JACKETS for AUTUMN and WINTER.
NOVELTIES FROM PARIS AND BERLIN DAILY,
in Beaver Cloth, Diagonal Cloth, Mille-rayé Cloth, and Drap Brute; also, in Velvet, Face, Sicilian, and Gros Grain, lined and quilted.
Several New Shapes in Ulster Mantles.
The New Waterproof Tartan Mantles.
For Illustrations apply to
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
The only address.

REAL RUSSIAN SEAL FUR PALETOTS (half fitting).
33 in. deep, from 7 gs.
36 in. deep, from 8 gs.
Several New Shapes in Seal Mantles, in the finest quality.
GREY SQUIRREL PALETOTS (a great novelty).
Sable, Seal, Fox, Racoon, Skunk, Beaver, Otter, Russian Hare, Chinchilla, Ermine, and every other description of Muff, Necktie, &c.
A large Stock of
RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS,
24 to 27 in. deep, from 4 guineas upwards.
Imitation Seal Fur Jackets, 42s. each, 28 to 29 in. deep.
Cashmere Circulars, with Hood, and lined Russian Squirrel, 45 in. deep, from 21s. upwards.
Cashmere Circulars, with Hood, and lined fawn Russian Squirrel, 48 in. deep, 56s. 6d. upwards.
A great variety of New Shapes in Silk Mantles, lined with the finest quality of Russian Squirrel.
Fur Carriage and Travelling Rugs, from 30s. upwards.

PETER ROBINSON, SILKMERCER and DRAPER,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
that his business has been carried on at these premises since its establishment in 1833, and respectfully requests his Customers to address orders to this address only.

WIDOWS' MILLINERY.—Mrs. Creaton begs to inform widow ladies that she has her usual select assortment of WIDOWS' CAPS of the first designs, for First and Second Mourning, in the materials and shapes now in present fashions. Also Collarettes, Cuffs, and Collars for evening and morning wear. A superior class of Widows' Bonnets, and every description of Widows' Millinery.—Show-Rooms, No. 296, Regent-street, W. Pattern Sheets post-free. Established thirty-one years.

WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS at SUMMER PRICES.†

33 inches,	36 inches,	40 inches,	45 inches,
9½ gs.	10½ gs.	12½ gs.	16½ gs.

These Paletots can be sent on approval to any part of the country by giving a reference, and sending the following measurements:—Width of back between shoulders, across chest, round waist, length of Paletot.

WAYRE'S FUR-LINED CLOAKS, 2½ gs. Summer price. French Cashmere, Real Squirrel Linings, 50 inches long.

WAYRE'S SKUNK PALETOT SETS complete, 4 gs. Summer price. Length of fronts, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 11 in. Dark natural colour.

WAYRE'S REAL SABLE-TAIL PALETOT SETS complete, 20 gs. Summer price. Natural colour. Length of front, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 9 in.

WAYRE'S REAL MARTEN-TAIL PALETOT SETS complete, 8 gs. Summer price. Dark natural colour. Length of front, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 12 in.

WAYRE, FUR MANUFACTURER, Importer of Foreign Skins direct, 96, Oxford-street, and 232, Oxford-street (corner of Regent-circus). Furs of every description sent for selection to all parts of the Kingdom. Ladies' own Seal Jackets re-dyed, re-lined, repaired, altered, and lengthened to present fashion.

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COURTS.
EGERTON BURNETT'S
WELLINGTON SERGES,
AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.
EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "three admirable Serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.
Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN-BOOKS sent free by post and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.
A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSES,
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INDIGESTION.
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The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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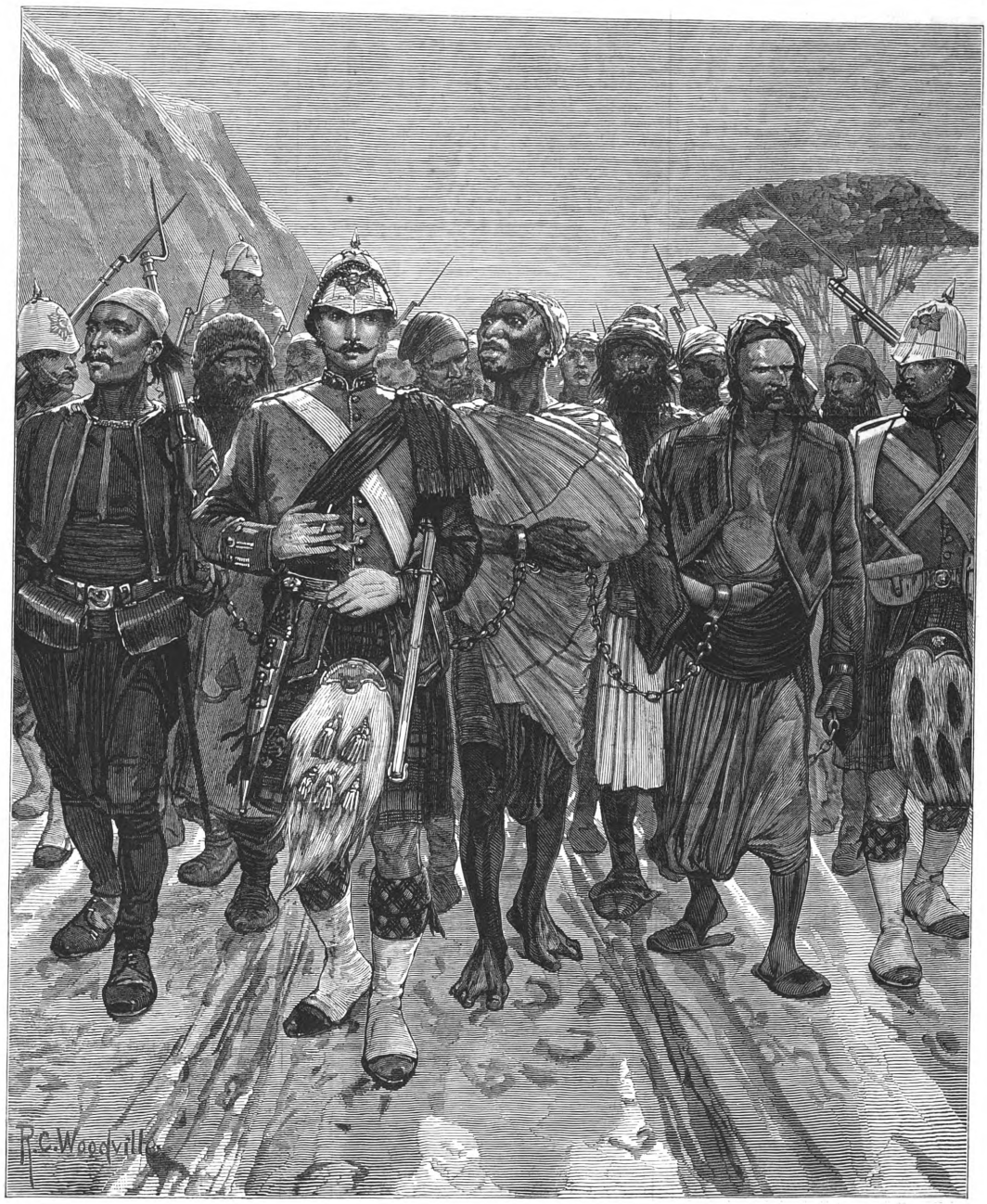
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2048.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: PRISONERS FROM THE GAOL AT NICOSIA ESCORTED TO KYRENIA BY BRITISH AND TURKISH TROOPS.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., at Stoke House, Nantwich, Cheshire, Mrs. C. H. Hornby, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Woodfield Frenchay, near Bristol, the wife of George Tinn, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Manor House, Durrington, Lady Champion de Crespigny, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Bossall Hall, York, the Lady Adelaide Dawnay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Captain J. Strachan Bridges to Lady Grace Harriet Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Courtown.

On the 21st inst., Carl Ernst Gotthard, Freiherr von Richthofen, eldest son of Bolko, Baron von Richthofen, of Gross Rosen, Silesia, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Sir George J. R. Hewett, Bart.

On the 7th ult., at St. James's Church, Sydney, Alexander Kirkman, younger son of Alexander S. Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, Argyleshire, to Nora Augusta Maud, second daughter of the Governor of New South Wales, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., and the Hon. Lady Robinson.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., early, at Beach Cottage, Fowey, Cornwall, Miss Christianna Jaques, in the 87th year of her age. This lady was a lineal descendant from the family of Sir Roger Jaques, knighted by Richard Cœur de Leon on the field of Askalon.

On the 22rd inst., at 34, Norfolk-street, the Earl of Dysart, aged 83.

On the 12th inst., at 17, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Louisa Forbes, wife of Sir James R. Fergusson, Bart., of Spitalhaugh, Peebleshire, aged 32.

On the 22nd inst., at 2, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, Sir Richard John Griffith, Bart., aged 94.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

SUNDAY, Sept. 29.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings xviii. or Gen. xxxii., Acts xii. 5-18. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. to 31, or Dan. x. 4, Rev. xiv. 14.
St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. A. H. Stiwell; noon, Rev. H. A. Cotton. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Kynaston; 3.15 p.m., Ven. J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. T. F. Crosse, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hastings.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Savoy, closed.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

St. Jerome, Father of the Church, Doctor and Confessor, died, 420.
Half the roadway of London Bridge closed till Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
Pheasant-shooting begins.
National Gallery, closed.
British Museum, closed for a week.
Church Congress at Sheffield (president the Archbishop of York): Albert Hall, 2 p.m., the president's address; 2.30 p.m., papers and discussions on Colonial Missions; 7 p.m., Modern Doubts and Difficulties in Relation to Revealed Religion. Cutlers' Hall, 7 p.m., on Free and Open Churches.
Library Association of the United Kingdom, annual meeting at the Union Rooms, Oxford (three days).
University College: Introductory Lectures—Professor H. Morley, 3 p.m. (on University College, 1828 to 1878); Professor R. R. Lankester, 3 p.m.
Nottingham Races.
London Hospital Medical Schools reopened; addresses:—St. Thomas's, 4 p.m. (Mr. Nettleship); Middlesex, 3 p.m. (Dr. A. W. Ellis); St. George's, 4 p.m. (Dr. Whipham); St. Mary's, 3 p.m. (Dr. Farquharson); Charing-cross, 4 p.m. (Dr. J. Pearson Irvine); Westminster, 3 p.m. (Mr. Macnamara); King's College, 4 p.m. (Professor Garrod). St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and London Hospital Schools, no addresses.
Veterinary College: Lecture by Professor Brown, 1 p.m.
Owens College, Manchester, 11.30 a.m. (Professor A. W. Ward, on University Experiences of the Renaissance and Reformage in Germany.)
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, closing cruise.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

Church Congress at Sheffield, Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on Comprehensiveness in the National Church; 2.30 p.m., the Church's Work; 7 p.m., the Duty of the Church in Regard to Intemperance. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m., the Church in Relation to the State; 2.30 p.m., Ecclesiastical Patronage; 7 p.m., Marriage Law.
Sanitary Institute, congress at Stafford, general meeting, address by Mr. E. Chadwick, the president of the congress. Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, open till the 19th.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Distribution of prizes and certificates to students; address by Mr. Octavius Corder, of Norwich).

THURSDAY, Oct. 3.

Moon's first quarter, 7.1 a.m.
Sanitary Institute at Stafford, reading and discussion of papers, conversazione and reception in the Borough Hall.
Abergavenny Horse Show and Agricultural Association, exhibition of hunters, &c.
Church Congress at Sheffield: Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on the Attitude of the Church towards Popular Literature, &c.; 2.30 p.m., on Woman's Work in the Church; 7 p.m., meeting of working men. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m., on Parochial Church Councils; 2.30 p.m., Cathedrals, &c.; 7 p.m., Sunday Schools.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Sanitary Institute at Stafford, reading and discussion of papers, public dinner.
Church Congress at Sheffield, Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on Spiritual Life; 2.30 p.m., Supply, Training, and Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders; 7 p.m., Church Music. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., on Results of Discoveries in Egypt, Nineveh, Palestine, and Rome as to Interpretation of Scripture; 8 p.m., conversazione.
Races: Kempton Park Autumn Meeting (two days).

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Sanitary Institute at Stafford; visits to public works and manufactories.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
Grafton Club Athletic Sports, Stamford-bridge; and Leicester Ground, Aylestone-road.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 9 p.m.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 9 p.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m. this morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m. this morning.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
September 18	29·682	55·9	50·2	·84	7	61·7	49·7	SW. W.	348	0·050
19	29·859	52·4	43·9	·75	6	59·5	45·3	SW. WSW.	288	0·000
20	29·937	50·6	43·2	·77	5	58·0	44·7	WSW. NW. N.	132	0·010
21	30·148	49·1	41·5	·77	7	58·6	40·2	N. NW.	74	0·000
22	29·761	52·7	47·5	·84	—	57·3	45·8	NW. S. ESE.	212	0·125
23	29·449	48·5	43·4	·84	6	59·1	42·8	SSW. WSW.	85	0·010
24	29·659	47·9	43·3	·85	4	59·8	37·0	WNW. NW.	83	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·634	29·910	29·863	30·171	29·905	29·463	29·621
Temperature of Air	64·4°	55·2°	53·1°	51·4°	56·2°	50·7°	49·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	61·7°	48·8°	48·7°	50·5°	51·1°	48·8°	45·5°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	NW.	SW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 17	3 36	3 57	4 20	4 42	5 2	5 25	5 49	6 15	6 45	7 20	8 0	8 42	9 32

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE. Two Courses are given, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin Friday, Oct. 4, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend public lectures can have private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at Professor Tennant's residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

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FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;
TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the Illustrated London Almanack the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.
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WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY NEXT.
ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.
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THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28; and Every Evening at Eight o'Clock will be presented Shakespeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Preceded, at Seven o'Clock, by Lecocq's Operetta ANGELIA; or, A Woman's Wit. Concludes with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

The projected Mission to Cabul has been dissolved. Sir Neville Chamberlain, who was to have conducted it, has been recalled. The Ameer of Afghanistan, Shere Ali, has declined to receive it, and the commandant who represents his authority at Ali Musjid, in the Khyber Pass, in response to an application by Major Cavagnari for a safe passage, abruptly refused it with threats and armed demonstration. The question now presents itself, what are the next steps to be taken by the Viceregal Government of India. There seems to be no doubt that the Ameer's officer in charge of the Frontier relations was fully instructed from Cabul as to the course he should pursue. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the rude and even fierce repulse of the British Envoy is an act for which Shere Ali has made himself personally and politically responsible. The public is informed, upon authority which there is no great reason to suspect, that, in consequence of the foregoing events, the garrison at Quettah is to be reinforced by 3000 more troops; that a mixed European and Native Force of 4000 men is ordered to assemble immediately at Thull, a town at the entrance to the Khooram Valley; and that a reserve force of 6000 men will be formed at Sukkur early in November. It is intimated that no attack on Cabul is intended; that the armed demonstration resolved upon by the Viceroy has for its chief object to show the Ameer how utterly helpless he would be if prompt hostilities on the part of the Indian Government were to be brought to bear upon him; and that no design to abridge his independence as a Sovereign will be entertained, on the condition, however, that it shall not be pledged to Russia. The Russian Mission still remains at Cabul, and continues to be treated with special favour. But it is declared at St. Petersburg that the assumption of an understanding having been established between Russia and Afghanistan is purely imaginary, and that there are no known grounds to justify any such imputations and conjectures.

The state of affairs thus slightly sketched is grave enough in regard to its possible consequences. It may pass off like a flash in the pan, but it may also lead on to a struggle which might shake the very foundations of our Indian Empire. Be it remembered, we have to take into the account that when once the ball has been set rolling across the North-Western frontier of India its motion will, to a certain extent, become uncontrollable. It is likely enough that nothing at present is to be apprehended from Russian military aggression; but it would be rash to enter upon a conflict even with Shere Ali without having provided against the chance of being more sorely pressed, or, perhaps we might better say, of being more obstinately resisted, than our calculations had allowed for. If, as some military authorities have given the public to understand, an army of 40,000 men should be required to occupy Afghanistan as an advanced Frontier of the Empire, it has to be taken into serious consideration whether, looking at the Armies maintained by Native Sovereigns, India can safely bear so great a draught upon her defensive resources. If not, the case would be hardly mended, inasmuch as the United Kingdom would have to furnish the necessary addition to the armed Forces of India, and ultimately, it is to be feared, to share the expense of maintaining them. The question, therefore, is no remote one, without making much practical difference to ourselves at home, we may view with favour, or with disfavour, as the case may be; but it is one which will assuredly touch English interests, English taxation, and English commerce (to say nothing of English securities) before its final settlement.

The phase of events which now confronts the Indian Government cannot, it is true, be ignored as if it did not exist. The problem first started by the Viceroy at Calcutta more than twelve months ago must now be solved, and in all probability solved by force. Circumstances may so far change as to lead to a fortunate conclusion without the application of warlike means. The Ameer may think better as to the line of conduct which it will be wise for him to pursue. The influence brought to bear upon him with a view to conciliation may operate with greater power than just now there seems reason to anticipate; and it may turn out, after all, that nothing very serious will result from that complication of causes to which the disagreeable relations of Cabul to Simla may, without much chance of error, be attributed. But the challenge which the Ameer has discourteously launched at us cannot well be allowed to remain without reply. It had been better, perhaps, never to have provoked it. It was an unwise departure from precedent of some standing. It would even seem to us that the Viceroy himself looks upon it as a possible mistake, and is inclined, in as far as he has the power, to modify the character of its results. But there can be no doubt, we apprehend, that a step has been taken admitting of no retrocession. That it was thoughtlessly taken we have no right to venture even to suggest. But when the normal tone of British foreign policy (including that of India) is about to undergo essential change it is but fair, we think, to ascertain by the usual methods what is the deliberate judgment of the Parliament and people of this country.

Lord Carnarvon, if we correctly catch his meaning, has suggested that we had better, if we intend to baffle Russia, adjourn the conflict to some more accessible region than that of Central Asia. The suggestion does not exhibit, we venture to think, his usual wisdom; and, indeed, we are not sure that there is any solid ground for troubling the relations between Great Britain and Russia—at least, so far as Afghanistan is concerned. It is surely not any part of our National Mission or "manifest destiny"—much less a chief part of it—to meet and, if possible, obstruct the imperfect phase of civilisation adopted by Russia wherever it may chance to make itself visible. The form of government to which she resorts may be extremely distasteful to us and largely oppressive to the millions subject to her authority; but we can hardly undertake to prevent its extension by force of arms, save as it may threaten interests which we are bound to care for and protect. We must beware of tempting Shere Ali into a political position which would enable him to hold the balance between two great Empires, so as that, now inclining to one, then to another, he might improve his

own circumstances by placing their international relations in danger. It will not do to put into the hands of barbarous kinglets the possibility of stirring up war whenever they please. We cannot but hope that the present complicated knot of perils may be quietly unravelled, and that what is in itself of comparatively trivial import will not be exaggerated into something approaching a disaster. There still remains discord enough in Europe to keep alive our solicitudes. One Eastern Question is quite enough for a single generation. If another supervenes, surely our statesmanship must be at fault.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrew's, officiated. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph in the afternoon at Abergeldie Mains. Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at the castle on Monday on a visit to the Queen, attended by Major Von Liebenau. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Prince of Wales and Major Von Liebenau have dined with the Queen. Viscount Cranbrook, who is Minister in attendance, has dined generally with the Royal family.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince William of Prussia have had good sport deer-stalking. The Duke left Balmoral on Wednesday. Prince Leopold has driven out daily.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prickard, V.C., has arrived at, and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby has left, Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Abergeldie on Sunday afternoon for Invercauld on a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson. A grand deer drive took place on Monday, at which his Royal Highness was present, and had excellent sport. On Tuesday the Prince and Colonel Farquharson were in Invercauld Forest, and again had good sport. A grouse drive was arranged for the remainder of the party staying at Invercauld. The Prince returned to Abergeldie in the evening. His Royal Highness has enjoyed good sport in the Royal forests.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, returned to England on Tuesday from Rumpenheim. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Calais in the special mail-steamer Maid of Kent to Dover. The Princess was received upon landing by the principal naval and military officials; a guard of honour was drawn up upon the Admiralty Pier, and Royal salutes were fired from the castle. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, travelled from Dover in a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, to Charing-cross, whence the Royal party drove to Marlborough House. The Princess, accompanied by her daughters, left Marlborough House on Wednesday, en route for Abergeldie Castle, to join the Prince of Wales.

The Prince has sent a cheque for fifty guineas to the Lord Mayor as a donation to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ebbw Vale Colliery explosion.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House yesterday week from Paris, where he stayed a week on his way home from Kissingen and Switzerland.

The Duke de Nemours has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

The Maharajah of Johore, after a stay of three months in this country, has left for France, en route to Singapore.

His Excellency Count Münster has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

His Excellency Viscount de Rio Branco has arrived in London.

The Duke of Westminster has left town for the North of France.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Blackmount, N.B.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Ellerbeck, Chorley, from Scotland.

The Duchess of Norfolk opened St. Edmund's Roman Catholic Schools in Queen's-road, Sheffield, on Monday. The Duke and Duchess afterwards received an address from the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Association of Sheffield. A brooch set in brilliants, of the value of 150 guineas, was presented to the Duchess. The Duke entertained a dinner party at The Farm. At his Sheffield residence on Tuesday he entertained 600 of the townspeople and tenantry; and on Wednesday the Duchess laid the foundation-stone of a new drill-hall, to be called the Norfolk Drill-Hall, for the use of the Sheffield Artillery Volunteers, of whom the Duke is the honorary Colonel. The volunteers were afterwards entertained at a dinner given by his Grace at The Farm.

Lord and Lady Carington arrived at Gunton Park on Saturday last on a visit to Lord and Lady Suffield. They were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the residents of the district, and a congratulatory address was read. Lord and Lady Suffield afterwards entertained the tenantry at luncheon in the park pavilion.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and Lady Emily Annora Charlotte Pierrepont, eldest daughter of Earl Manvers, was solemnised on Tuesday at Perlethorpe village church, adjacent to Thoresby Park. The bride, accompanied by Countess Manvers, on her arrival at the church was received by her father, who gave her away, and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Mary Pierrepont, her sister; Lady Jane Dalrymple, Miss Emily Egerton, Miss Mary Wynn, Miss Evans Freke, and Miss Madeline Seymour. Earl Beauchamp was accompanied by his nephew, the Hon. George Fitzroy Somerset. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a veil of the same lace. The jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' toilettes were of white muslin, trimmed with blue, blue silk fichus, and blue bonnets to match; dresses relieved with bunches of lilies of the valley. Each wore a locket the gift of Earl Beauchamp, set with pearls and pink coral. The marriage rite was performed by the Rev. Evelyn H. Harcourt Vernon, B.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Grove and of Headon, Notts; assisted by the Rev. Thomas J. Luard, B.A., Incumbent of Perlethorpe, and the Rev. Henry Seymour, B.A., Rector of Holme-Pierrepont, Notts. Earl and Countess Manvers received their relatives and friends at breakfast, after which Earl Beauchamp and his bride left Thoresby for Madresfield Court, Earl Beauchamp's seat near Great Malvern. The bride's travelling-dress was of dark blue velvet, trimmed with satin, bonnet to match, trimmed with Brussels lace. The wedding presents were very numerous.

The marriage of Captain John Strachan Bridges, R.A., and Lady Grace Harriet Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl of Courtown, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Charlotte, Eleanor, and Lily Stopford, her sisters; Miss Ernestine Shelley, her cousin; Miss C. Bridges and Miss C. Way, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of rich white satin brocade, handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace, orange-blossoms, and tuberoses; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by pearl stars, the gift of her father. Her other ornaments were a pearl necklace and earrings, also the gift of her father, and a diamond pendant set with pink pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of ivory foulard de laine, trimmed with satin of the same colour and wide Valenciennes lace, and Du Barry hats with feathers to match. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Gerald C. H. Parlby, R.A., as best man.

The marriage of Sir Lambton Loraine with Miss Frederica Broke is arranged to take place in London on Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Henry Augustus Stanhope, Rector of Gawsworth, Cheshire, third son of the late Earl Stanhope, and the Hon. Mildred Vernon, second daughter of Lord Vernon; and between Captain William Codrington, R.N., private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Miss Leach, stepdaughter of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor remitted to Admiral Fanshawe £5496, being the amount collected at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the Eurydice disaster.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, recently Recorder of Bath, officiated at the Thames Police Court on Monday for the first time as magistrate, in the place of Mr. De Rutzen, now at Marylebone Police Court.

It is announced that, in consequence of the Premier having expressed to the Chief Commissioner of Police his disapproval of the scheme for the registration of public-houses, no further steps will be taken in the matter.

The teams of horses which have run in the Tantivy coach from London to Watford were sold on Monday at Tattersall's, and realised an average of 58 guineas. The horses were the property of Mr. F. Sedgwick.

In consequence of the Lady Mayoress's indisposition, and of the confusion that would arise by the holding on the same day the dinner to the Lord Mayor elect and the inauguration dinner of the new Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor has postpon ed the banquet at the Mansion House from to-day (Saturday) until next Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Last Saturday being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, according to custom, went in state to Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, which adjoins Christ's Hospital, and afterwards formally received from the treasurer of the hospital the list of governors and other information, for preservation in the Corporation records at Guildhall.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in September was 76,295, of whom 38,903 were in workhouses and 37,392 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 258, 1315, and 5544 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 423, of whom 309 were men, 99 women, and 15 children under sixteen.

The Thames Steam-Ferry Company have given notice of the closing of the ferry from Wapping to Rotherhithe on Saturday (to-day), in order to make the necessary preparations for the increased traffic resulting from the partial closing of London Bridge on the 30th inst. The ferry will be reopened next Monday, at six a.m.—One half of the roadway of London Bridge will be closed for repaving from Monday next until Nov. 2, during which period one line of traffic only each way can pass over the bridge.

The annual Fruit Show of the Crystal Palace was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The International Potato Exhibition, under the auspices of a society of which Alderman Hadley is president, was held at the same time. Except at great shows in Edinburgh, no such collection of grapes had been seen as that now at Sydenham. The north nave was redolent of peaches, fragrant apples, nectarines, and other fruits. In the south nave the round and kidney potatoes succeeded each other in piles upon long tables. The potato exhibition was probably the best of the kind ever witnessed. There was an enormous aggregate and a great variety of sorts, some of these being very remarkable. Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, exhibited very extensively, though not for competition.

The opening of the Metropolitan and Provincial Medical Schools will take place as usual next Tuesday, Oct. 1, and at most of them introductory addresses will be given—by Dr. J. P. Irvine, at the Charing-cross Hospital; by Dr. Whipham, at St. George's; by Professor Garrod, F.R.S., at King's College; by Dr. Farquharson, at St. Mary's; by Dr. A. W. Edis, at the Middlesex; by Mr. Nettleship, at St. Thomas's; by Mr. Lankester, F.R.S., at University College; and by Mr. Macnamara, F.R.S., at the Westminster. At St. Bartholomew's, the London, and Guy's Hospitals no introductory addresses will be given; but at the first-named a dinner in the hall to old students and distinguished visitors; at Guy's and the London the distribution of prizes and conversaziones will be given.—The provincial schools will also inaugurate the opening of the session by addresses at Queen's College, Birmingham, by Professor W. Thomas; at Leeds, by Dr. J. E. Eddison; Liverpool Royal Infirmary, by Dr. Shearer; Newcastle College of Medicine, by Mr. S. M'Bean; the Sheffield, by Dr. W. Dyson.

There were 2491 births and 1259 deaths (including 16 caused by the late collision in the Thames) registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 2 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 80 from diarrhœa. The 43 fatal cases of whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 14, and included 16 in South London. The 24 deaths from scarlet fever were 54 below the average. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 16, 23, 25, and 32 in the four preceding weeks, were 30 last week, of which 25 were certified as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. No deaths were referred to typhus. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 3 and 7 in the two previous weeks, were 4 last week. The deaths referred to diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had steadily declined from 494 to 90 in the seven preceding weeks, further fell to 81 last week, and were 23 below the corrected average. In the Greater London 3022 births and 1521 deaths (including 48 caused by the sinking of the Princess Alice) were registered, equal to annual rates of 35·4 and 17·8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 54·4 deg., being 1·9 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814—73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 34·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 86·9 hours.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, George Alexander, to be Rector of Puckington.
Barlow, John James; Rural Dean of Fairford.
Bather, Henry F.; Prebendary of E. Withington in Hereford Cathedral.
Ben Oliel, Maxwell M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Patrick's, Earl's Court.
Bucknell, Samuel; Rector of Howick.
Bulkley, James Rice; Vicar of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.
Clunn, William D.; Curate of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, during vacancy.
Cumby, William; Perpetual Curate of Whorlton.
De Lusignan, Constantine Adolphus; Vicar of Caton, near Lancaster.
Dighton, C. E., Rector of Mitcheldean; Vicar of Maisemore.
Downer, Arthur Cleveland; Vicar of Ilkley.
Douglas-Hamilton, Hamilton A.; Vicar of East Witton, Yorks.
Featherstone, Samuel; Vicar of Whitchurch.
Harkness, George Law; Vicar of Purton, Wilts.
Jones, Hugh; Curate of St. David's, Pembroke.
Lee, Henry; Rector of Sheinton, Salop.
Lewis, Joseph Pollard, Vicar of Wiston, Pembrokeshire; Curate of Clarbiston in same county during vacancy.
Macphail, E. W. St. Maur; Vicar of Balking-with-Woolstone, Berks.
Mathias, Thomas; Curate of Newmoat during vacancy.
Packer, Arthur; Rector of Hartest-with-Boxted, Suffolk.
Pilcher, Francis; Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.
Richardson, Thomas; Vicar of Rhyl.
Smith, John; Vicar of Thorney.
Stanton, J. John; Vicar of South Barrow, Somerset.—*Guardian.*

A harvest festival will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Archbishop of Canterbury laid the foundation-stone of the new Folkestone vicarage on Tuesday afternoon.

A church at Studley, the gift of the Marchioness of Ripon, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of the diocese.

St. Nicholas, Grosmont, which is said to be one of the most interesting churches in South Wales, from the beauty of its architecture, has been reopened after restoration.

The Bishop of Lichfield on Monday consecrated a new burial-ground in connection with All Saints' Church, West Bromwich. The ground, which forms part of the Sandwell estate, was presented by the Earl of Dartmouth.

The memorial of the late Lord Lyttelton, which has been placed in Worcester Cathedral, was on Saturday last formally handed over to the Dean and Chapter by Lord Hampton, the chairman of the memorial committee.

The *Birmingham Gazette* is informed that Miss Ryland has added to her other benefactions to Birmingham and the neighbourhood by the generous offer of land for a new church in Balsall-heath district.

The parish church of Hampton-in-Arden, which has been restored at a cost of over £3000, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester. About £600 remains to be collected towards the cost of the work.

The Rural Deanery of Liverpool South, at a conference held on Tuesday night, passed a resolution declaring it to be undesirable to frame a canon recognising brotherhoods and sisterhoods as a part of the system of the Church of England.

The Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea and honorary Canon of Winchester, has presented a stained-glass window to the Church of St. Andrew, Derby. This window, the subject of which is Nicodemus, was inaugurated at the harvest thanksgiving service this week.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Ely consecrated a new church in the parish of Guyhirne, near Wisbech, the erection of which is due to the munificence of the Dean of Edinburgh, Dr. Montgomery, who has given £1500 to the building fund. The church is built from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday consecrated the enlarged parish church of Upton-cum-Chalvey, better known as Slough. The old church was built about forty years ago, and its foundation-stone was laid by the present Duke of Cambridge. Great interest has been taken in the work of enlargement, the Queen heading the subscription-list with a donation of £100; Mr. Charsley gave 1000 guineas, Mr. Algernon Gillat £600, and Mrs. Nixey £500, and a further sum of £2000 remains to be raised. If funds can be obtained it is proposed to build a memorial spire to the memory of Sir W. Herschell, whose telescope stood on the spot occupied by the present tower.

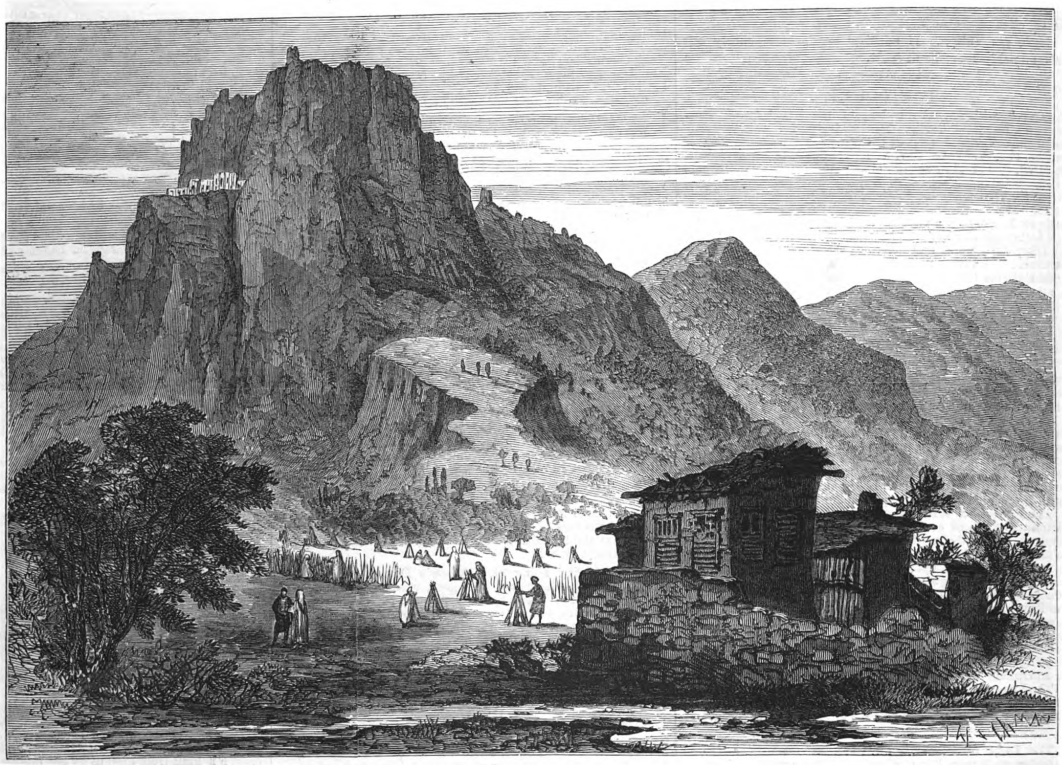
The Bishop of Durham began his visitation in the chapel of Auckland Castle on Saturday last. In his charge the Bishop dealt with the questions of the increase of the Episcopate, the Burials Bill, Rationalism, and Ritualism. He would view favourably the demand of the Nonconformists with regard to the burials question if it were not avowed to be part of a scheme for the disestablishment of the Church. Clergymen, he said, ought to specially prepare themselves to meet the opposition of the Rationalists, who were multiplying with rapidity. He concluded by strongly condemning what he considered the dishonesty and rapacity of the Ritualists in setting the laws of the Church at defiance, but yet retaining their benefices.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

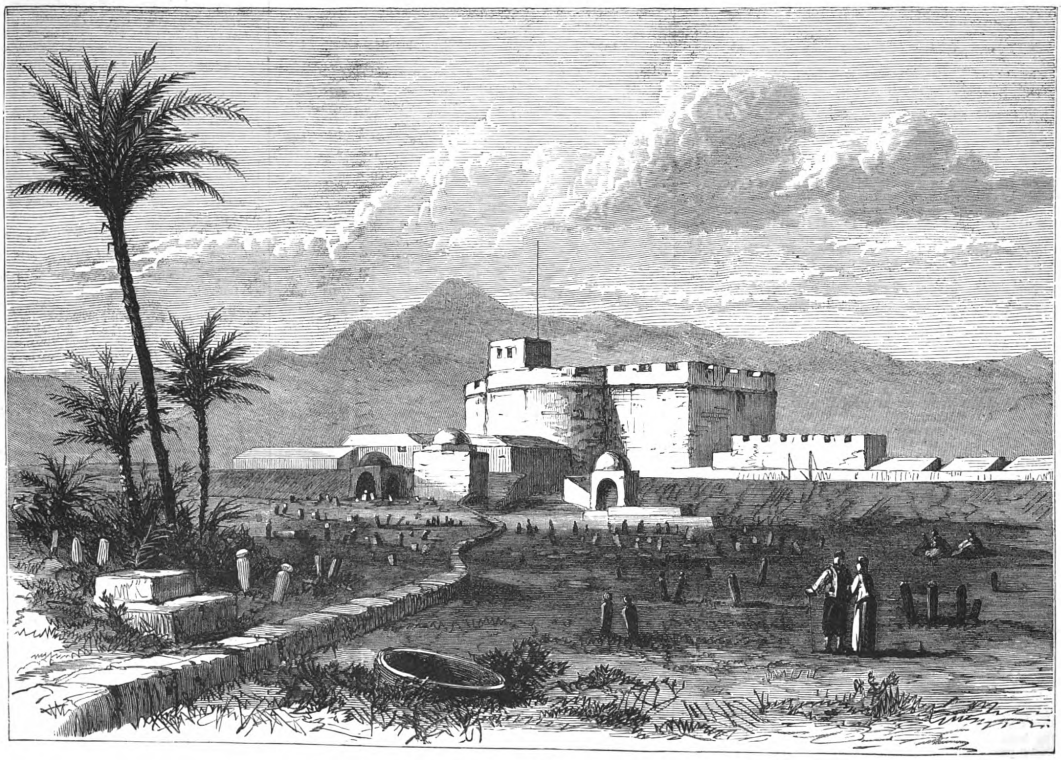
We have engraved for this Number our Special Artist's Sketch of the south-west city gate of Famagusta, and shall give a few more Sketches of that place, with his letter describing a trip to the east coast of Cyprus. Famagusta was the principal seaport and fortress of the Venetians, who ruled Cyprus nearly a hundred years after the fall of the Lusignan kingdom. The siege of Famagusta by the Turks in 1571, and the fate of the Governor, Marcantonio Bragadino, who was skinned alive by his captors to revenge his heroic defence of the city, will be remembered by readers of history. Othello is an unhistorical personage, but Famagusta is the city where he was supposed to have been persuaded by Iago to take the life of innocent Desdemona. Our large Engraving is a Sketch, by the same Artist, of the landing-place at Baffo (the Greek Paphos), at the western extremity of the island, with British and Indian soldiers, a few sailors, Greeks, Maltese, and donkeys, apparently in some confusion. We are indebted to Captain R. Coveney, of the 42nd Regiment, for the sketch of a large batch of criminal prisoners, removed from the Turkish gaol at Nicosia, under guard of a detachment of the 42nd, with some Turkish troops, arriving at Kyrenia to be there embarked for transportation to Asia Minor. The number thus transported was altogether 266, and it is stated that they were not natives of Cyprus, but Turks from Asia. The officers in charge were Colonel Baker Russell, Major Lorne Macdonald, Captain Lord Gifford, Major Wood, and Captain De Lancey. We also give a view of the castle of St. Hilarion, near Tembros, on the north coast of Cyprus.

Mr. Mapleson and his opera company sailed from Queenstown for America on Wednesday in the Inman steam-ship City of Chester. The party numbered together 104 persons, and included Mesdames Gerster, Lablache, Parodi, Pisani, Robiati, and Sinico; Mdlles. Cavalazzi, Hauk, and Parodi; and Signori Arditi, Bolli, Campanini, Foli, Gardini, Galassi, Del Puente, and Rosetti. Mr. Mapleson has entered into an engagement to give representations of Italian opera in New York during the winter season for seven years.

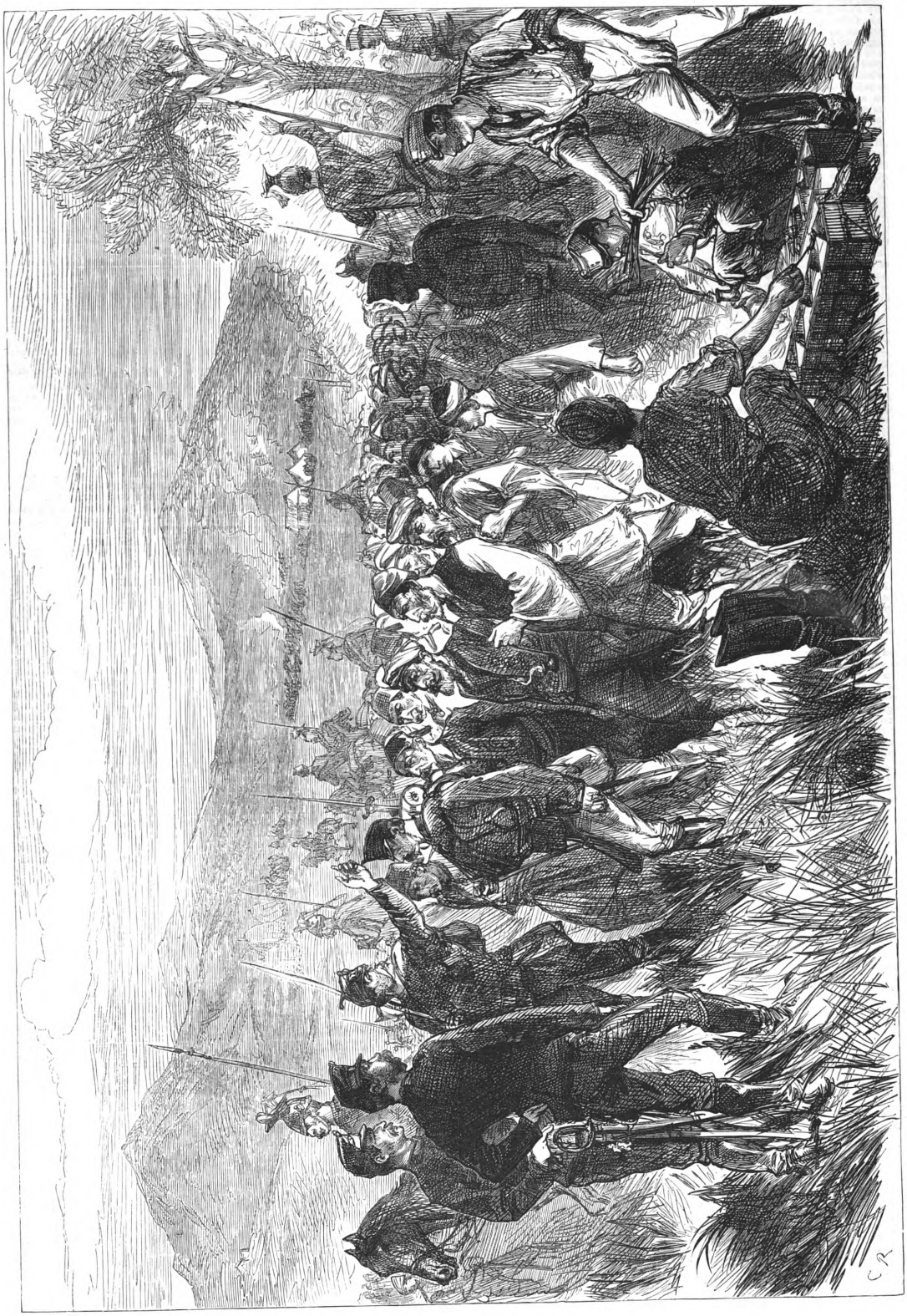
THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.



CHÂTEAU OF ST. HILARION, FROM THE VILLAGE OF TEMBROS, NORTH COAST.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SOUTH-WEST GATE OF FAMAGUSTA, THE OLD VENETIAN SEAPORT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA: BRINGING IN INSURGENT PRISONERS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon and his family left Paris for La Forêt on Monday. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich went to the Elysée on Thursday week to take leave of the Marshal. His Excellency, accompanied by General d'Abzac, returned the Grand Duke's visit shortly afterwards. In the evening the Grand Duke left Paris. Colonel Lamorelle went to the Northern Railway station to present to the Grand Duke the Marshal's best wishes for a prosperous journey.

The Grand Duke of Sachsen-Weimar, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, arrived at Paris on Sunday.

The Government has decided to open a subscription in aid of the victims of the yellow fever in Louisiana.

M. Gambetta, on account of persistent hoarseness, had been obliged to abandon his purpose of going to Grenoble, and has gone to the Château des Crêtes at Clarens for a few days' rest. M. Gambetta's speech at Romans is regarded in Paris as containing the programme of the Republican party. Republican papers generally refer to it with mixed approbation, while the non-Republican journals criticise it keenly. The Catholic press regards it as a declaration of war against Catholicism, and the Bonapartist papers condemn it strongly. The *Journal des Débats* agrees with M. Gambetta as to the object of his political programme, but is not entirely at one with him in regard to the means. After the speech 10,000 people escorted M. Gambetta to his hotel, singing the "Marseillaise." Children dressed in white strewed flowers before him, and a little girl read a complimentary address. The recent speech of M. Gambetta has been sharply replied to in a letter, which some of the Paris newspapers published, from the pen of the Bishop of Angers, who, in answer to the charges against the clergy, reminds M. Gambetta that he himself was educated at a religious school. The Bishop, however, hopes that M. Gambetta's aggression will lead to the reconstruction of an alliance amongst those who regard religion as the basis of social order.

Banquets were held on Sunday, in Paris and in the provinces, to celebrate the proclamation of the First Republic in 1792.

It is stated by some of the Paris papers that the Exhibition will remain open until Nov. 20. Exhibitors will, it is added, be permitted to sell their goods after Nov. 1.

The Peace Congress was opened on Wednesday with a speech by M. A. Franck, member of the Institute and president of the French society.

The death is announced of General de la Hitte at Bessières, Haute-Garonne. He was born in 1789, and served in the Spanish war during the First Empire. He took part in the Morea Expedition, and commanded the artillery at the taking of Algiers. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the Second Empire he sat in the Senate. Since the war he has lived in complete retirement.

The whole gang of French bank-note forgers have been convicted; the principal, Joseph Barreau, being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

ITALY.

Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, laurel crowns were placed by the Syndic and Municipal Council upon the tomb of the late Victor Emmanuel and upon the monument erected at the Porta Pia to the soldiers killed near the spot. Congratulatory telegrams on the occasion were sent by the Syndic to the King and to General Garibaldi.

Cardinal Nina has sent a circular note to the Papal Nuncios at the foreign Courts stating that the Vatican may possibly be obliged to take measures for preserving the authority of the Pope, in view of the hostile attitude adopted by the Italian Government, observable chiefly in the exercise of the prerogative by the King in the nomination of Bishops whom the Pope would never recognise. The Nuncios are instructed to sound the Governments to which they are accredited, and especially to ascertain their views in the event of the Pope taking extreme measures. It is stated that the Pope has addressed a second letter to the Emperor of Germany, congratulating his Majesty on his restoration to health, and wishing him a long and happy life. The letter makes no reference to ecclesiastical questions. On Monday the Pope received a band of pilgrims from Piedmont, and, in addressing them, said he knew that efforts were being made to root out the faith in Italy, but the Italian people were not disposed to allow it to be taken from them. He was confident that the Catholics of Italy would continue their allegiance to the Church, the more because the difficult position in which the Pontiff was placed tended to become more serious.

The eighth annual congress of the Italian Medical Association began at Pisa on Sunday. The medical profession was represented by over 500 members.

With the exception of seven, all the brigands arraigned at the Court of Assizes at Palermo have been convicted. The three who escaped while being taken to the place of trial have been sentenced in default, and active endeavours are being made to recapture them.

Vesuvius is in a state of partial and intermittent eruption; at the base of the cone are immense fissures, from which flames and lava are issuing. On Tuesday part of the crest of the cone gave way. The volcanic activity is on the increase.

SPAIN.

The King arrived at the Escurial on Monday night, where the Duke de Montpensier, the Duchess, and family also arrived next morning. Mass in memory of Queen Mercedes was said on Tuesday, in the presence of the King and Royal family. The King went to Madrid on Wednesday morning to preside at the Council of Ministers, at which the date and route of his journey were fixed. He will leave Madrid on Oct. 2 for a three-weeks' journey. He will attend the manœuvres in the Ebro Valley, near Vittoria.

BELGIUM.

The fêtes and ceremonies in celebration of the forty-eighth anniversary of Belgian national independence began on Monday, and were continued until Thursday. A solemn funeral service to the memory of those who fell whilst fighting for their country in 1830 was performed at the Church of Ste. Gudule, and was attended by several members of the Government, the Presidents and several members of the Chambers, the Judges of the superior courts, in official costumes, and numerous officers of rank, and of the Garde Civique. The choir of the church was draped in black for the occasion, and a catafalque specially prepared was lighted with candles. Their Majesties were represented by several members of the Royal household. On Monday morning the Brussels Linnæan Society opened their annual exhibition, consisting chiefly of agricultural instruments and farming machinery. The King and Queen of the Belgians honoured the exhibition by their presence, and they were also present at the races which took place in the afternoon. The tower of the well-known Hôtel de Ville was splendidly illuminated in the evening, and there was a display of fireworks. All the leading thoroughfares, as also all the Government and public buildings, were profusely decorated with the national flag in honour of the event. During the ensuing three days Brussels was en fête, and there was a continued series of popular rejoicings of various sorts, comprising concerts, gratuitous theatrical performances, regattas, balloon ascents, and racing.

The Brussels Court of Assizes has passed a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. upon M. Claudel, the author of a pamphlet libelling the Emperor of Germany, and also of another treatise described as of Socialist tendencies, and one in which the obligatory power of the law is contested. M. Carlier, the printer of these papers, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 500f. M. Claudel was not present at the trial, and judgment was passed in contumaciam.

HOLLAND.

In bringing forward yesterday week the Budget for 1879, the Finance Minister said after 1879 it would be necessary to find means of increasing the annual public revenue by 4,000,000 fl., and the Minister intended to propose with that object income and property taxes. The state of affairs was "not alarming, but required the exercise of care, foresight, and economy."

The Second Chamber of the States General on Tuesday adopted, by 47 votes to 13, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, almost paraphrasing the Royal Speech. M. Vanhouten, an advanced Liberal, delivered a speech in the course of the debate, in which he energetically advocated a general reform of the system of taxation. The members of the Catholic party also took part in the discussion, warmly condemning the report presented to the King by the Government against the petitions asking the King to refuse his sanction to the law on elementary instruction. The Minister for the Colonies, in reply to some objections expressed by M. Cascmbroot, stated that, according to advices from the Dutch Commandant in Acheen, twelve complete battalions of troops were at present engaged, forming a force amply sufficient to terminate the war.

A rumour of a contemplated marriage of the King with Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont is contradicted.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany was yesterday week present at a grand military parade held at Cassel, and rode on his charger down the lines to inspect the troops. He no longer carried his right arm in a sling. The Empress followed in a carriage drawn by six horses. His Majesty was enthusiastically greeted by a large crowd of spectators.

Prince Bismarck was able to transact Government business on Friday last. Following the advice of his physicians, he left Berlin on Monday for Varzin, to spend a few days with his two sons. His only daughter, the Countess Mary, is betrothed to Count Rantzau, a rising diplomatist, of the ancient Schleswig-Holstein family of the same name.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, left Berlin last Tuesday night on his return to St. Petersburg.

The *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of Count Statzfeld as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Socialist Bill does not make much progress.

The *Times* hears from Berlin that, notwithstanding the strictest investigation of the Hödel and the Nobiling cases, no trace of conspiracy has been discovered.

The *North German Gazette* of Tuesday evening, referring to the German Circular upon the dilatoriness of the Porte in carrying out the Berlin Treaty, says that Germany's only motive in urging dispatch was to contribute towards the preservation of peace. Moreover, as the Power who presided at the Congress, her issue of the circular was a duty imposed by her position, notwithstanding the probable rejection of her proposals by the other Powers. Germany, having acquitted herself of this duty, will not revert to the subject; the less so as the murder of Mehemet Ali renders it doubtful whether the Porte does not lack the power rather than the will to fulfil her obligations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph, left Vienna on Wednesday to attend the military manœuvres in the Tyrol.

A telegram from Prague states that the Czechian Deputies, who have hitherto abstained from attending any of the sittings of the Legislature, on Tuesday appeared in the Diet and made a statement, in which they declared that, while remaining true to their former protests, they had entered the House in order to prove whether they would attain their end by a conciliatory attitude.

Official despatches published at Vienna state that the occupation of Bosnia has been proceeding rapidly the last few days, and that the pacification of Herzegovina is virtually concluded.

DENMARK.

The King arrived at Copenhagen from England at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Waldemar, the Ministers, the members of the foreign diplomatic body, and the principal civil and military authorities. The King proceeded to his summer residence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor paid a visit on Tuesday to Sebastopol, where he reviewed the troops who have returned from Turkey.

The Russian troops, it is stated, have now completely evacuated San Stefano, but will remain a week or two longer at Rodosto. The Russian head-quarters are removed to Adrianople. General Todleben has sent to the Czar a telegraphic report of his enthusiastic reception at Adrianople. He was welcomed by the Mussulman, Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Jewish clergy, who requested him to express their unbounded gratitude for the protection afforded by the Russian authorities, and to state the opinion of the inhabitants that no such order and justice had ever prevailed in the city as during the Russian occupation.

The draught of a definitive treaty has been submitted by the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, and is now under consideration by the Ottoman Government.

The Turkish scheme for a new loan has proved fruitless, owing to the want of English co-operation, and the Porte, it is now stated in a telegram from Constantinople, relies upon England to exert a moral influence upon capitalists by making an official declaration respecting the resources of Turkey.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has telegraphed to the Porte that the pacification of Crete will shortly be effected.

Safvet Pasha is stated to be willing to cede eventually to Greece several islands of the Archipelago, but no territory on the Turkish mainland.

It is stated in telegrams from Constantinople that the Envoy of the Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavouring to induce the Porte to conclude an alliance with Russia.

Official despatches received by the Porte state that the Turkish troops under Moussa Pasha entered Erzeroum on the 20th.

All responsibility has been repudiated by the Porte for the events which have occurred in Bosnia; and it has addressed a circular to that effect to its representatives abroad.

The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that Admiral Hornby has received telegraphic instructions directing him to leave Prinkipo and at once proceed with the fleet to Artaki, in the Sea of Marmora. The Admiral had, however, telegraphed for permission to remain in his present anchorage until Saturday.

EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson's appointment to the post of Egyptian Minister of Finance was announced on the 20th inst. in the *Official Journal*, in which also it was stated that the cession of lands by the Khedive for the benefit of the State has been duly effected by the Commission. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has been suppressed from economical motives. The Customs are to be under the control of the Finance Ministry, and the Post Office under the Ministry of the Interior. Prisoners for debts to the Daira are released by order of Nubar Pasha.

CANADA.

A telegram from Toronto, dated Sept. 24, says that the Earl of Dufferin, in an address delivered at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition in that city, eulogised the people and institutions of Canada, and predicted a brilliant future for the Dominion under the auspices of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. His Lordship urged the Canadians to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Americans, whom he characterised as a noble, generous, and hospitable people, and animated by the kindliest feelings towards the Dominion. His Lordship concluded by expressing his confident opinion that both countries were destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship.

We reported last week that the general elections to the Dominion Parliament resulted in the complete defeat of the supporters of the Mackenzie Administration, the Opposition having a majority in each of the leading provinces. The Ministers of Finance and Militia were defeated, as was also Sir John Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, but a constituency (that of Manitoba) for the latter has been found since. The victors are pledged to a Protection policy, and owe their success largely, it is thought, to the late depression of business.

We hear from Montreal that six Orangemen have been committed by the police magistrate for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of belonging to an illegal society. The action is brought as a test case in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the Orange celebration of July 12 last.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has met with an enthusiastic popular reception at Pittsburg.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sitting Bull has sent six Sioux emissaries to Port Keogh, Montana, to ascertain the terms on which he could surrender.

A demonstration of a threatening character was made at Washington last Saturday by 400 men on strike. They were dispersed without difficulty by the police. Two companies of regulars have been ordered from Baltimore.

From New Orleans we have intelligence that the yellow fever is rapidly decreasing, except in the country districts.

AUSTRALIA.

The following telegram has been received by the Agent-General for Queensland from Brisbane:—"Parliament prorogued. General election takes place in November and December. Prospects of season good. Rainfall general."

MEXICO.

Congress was opened on the 18th inst. In his message President Diaz declared that the Government had performed its duties towards the United States in good faith and to the full extent of its power. The negotiations entered into between the two Governments for the joint military protection of the Rio Grande frontier had failed, because the United States Government had declined to countermand its instructions to General Ord. The President concluded by stating that Mexico desired to maintain peace with all nations, and especially with the United States.

INDIA.

Shere Ali has given a very decided negative to the overtures of the Indian Government by refusing to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission into Afghan territory. The mission, advancing from Peshawur, has been stopped in the Khyber Pass by troops that were no doubt acting under instructions from the Ameer. Details respecting the stoppage of the mission, and the proceedings of our Indian Government consequent thereon, are given in another column.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that floods have caused great damage in the Indus Valley. The Kusmore Bund has been breached, and the railway line near Phulji station endangered. It is hoped, however, that the Indus Valley Railway will be opened for through traffic from Mooltan to Kotree before the end of October. The Government have resolved to complete the Punjaub Northern State Railway to Rawul Pindee with the utmost energy. All leave has been stopped, and employés on leave recalled.

Telegrams from Rangoon state that the report of the death of the King of Burmah was unfounded.

Khudojar Khan, the ex-ruler of Khokand, has, according to the *Turkestan Gazette*, fled to Afghanistan, and is at Cabul.

The prisoners charged with being concerned in the riots at Surat in April last, on the occasion of the imposition of the license tax, have been honourably acquitted.

The death of Orélie Antoine, formerly known as the King of Araucania, is announced from Périgueux.

Mr. John Carr, jun., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the Gambia Settlements.

The Spanish frigate Pizarro has foundered at sea, but the whole of the officers and crew have been saved.

The three principal hotels on the Righi—the Scheideck, the Fürst, and the Kulm—have been declared bankrupt.

The *Invalide Russe* has received intelligence from Central Asia that 20,000 Chinese troops have arrived at Manas on their way to join the army of Tso-Koun-Tsan at Kashgar.

A terrible accident has occurred in the St. Gothard tunnel, where three cases of blasting-powder exploded, causing the death of ten workmen and injuries to many others.

Despatches from Belgrade report the death of the newly-born son of Prince Milan, also the serious illness of Princess Natalie in consequence of her premature accouchement.

Under the presidency of Herr Brachelli, of Vienna, the International Railway Congress, for the discussion of railway statistics and the means of facilitating railway communication, was opened on Monday at Berne.

Commissioners from the Government of Japan have been visiting Victoria and New South Wales, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the products and manufactures of the country. The principal member of the party, Mr. M. Yokoyama, is an experienced traveller, and speaks and writes English as well as a native-born British subject. He will go

home viâ the United States and Europe. The others return direct to Japan. The commission went to Australia on a strictly business mission, to ascertain what can be done to open up trade between Japan and the colonies.

The German barque Elise, from Bremen, arrived in the Tyne on Monday evening with the crew of the brig Ohio, of North Shields, whom she picked up in an exhausted condition after they had abandoned their vessel. The Ohio foundered during a gale off Souter Point about a week since.

The Postmaster-General announces that the steam-ship Cuzco will leave Plymouth on the 30th inst. for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "per s.s. Cuzco, viâ Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of to-day (Saturday).

A telegram has been received from Shanghae, dated the 18th inst, intimating that a good harvest has been reaped in Northern China, and that it is, therefore, no longer necessary to go on collecting money in this country for the relief of the sufferers by famine. Under these circumstances, it is intended to close the subscription list in London as soon as possible.

Galignani states that the President of the Republic has awarded a gold medal to Lieutenant William Leare, of the English steamer H. D. Pochin, for saving the crew of the French vessel Marie-Alexandrine, abandoned at sea; and others of silver to the sailors William Humphrey, William Edward Green, Christopher Marriott, Andrew Gibson, Bernard Elliott, and Lona Yolla for their co-operation.

Sir William Northcott, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, who is on the eve of retiring from official duties, has issued a farewell address to the island militia force, which he compliments in the most gratifying manner for its efficiency in every respect, and expresses his satisfaction at leaving behind him a loyal, ready, and well-formed body, capable of fulfilling all the purposes for which it may be required.

Two emigrant-ships sailed on Friday, Sept. 1. The ship Clara, of 938 tons, Captain Cutler, sailed from the Clyde, having on board the following number of emigrants, bound for Brisbane—viz., 52 married men, 52 married women, 105 single men, 54 single women, 50 children between the ages of twelve and one, and nine infants: making a total of 322 souls. The ship Hereford, 1440 tons, Captain McCarthy, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, with 463 emigrants.—The Agent-General has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Hawkesbury, which sailed from Plymouth in June last.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that, on Oct. 1, the Republic of Peru will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and thenceforth the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to that country, by whatever route it may be forwarded, will be as follow:—Letters, 6d. per half-ounce; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per four ounces; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents and patterns, 2d. per two ounces. Unpaid letters from Peru will be charged 9d. per half-ounce on delivery. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, legal and commercial documents and patterns, addressed to Peru, may be registered, the registration fee being in all cases 2d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of the value of 3d. have been issued, the ordinary or the foreign post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to Peru, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of postage required.

It is officially announced that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin at the South Exhibition Galleries, South Kensington, on Nov. 29, the medical examinations taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy.—Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Pasha of Egypt, who recently passed successfully the examination for admission to this institution, joined it yesterday week.

The Duke of Cambridge made his half-yearly inspection of the troops in camp at Aldershott. After the inspection the horse artillery and cavalry went through a sham fight, manœuvring against an enemy supposed to be in position on Cæsar's Camp. On Wednesday the summer and autumn drills in which the Aldershott forces have been engaged for three months were brought to a close with a sham fight on the common east of the staff college, Sandhurst, about eight miles from the camp, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge. The troops were divided into two opposing forces; they marched from the camp at an early hour, and arrived at their allotted positions about ten o'clock. General Peyton commanded the southern force, consisting of about 5000 of all arms, and General Pakenham, with about 4000, commanded the northern force, which was to cover Wokingham against the force advancing from Woking.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public on the following days in the months of October and November, 1878, in English, at six o'clock p.m., in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Physic, Mr. Symes Thompson, M.D., Tuesday, Oct. 8, Wednesday, 9, Thursday, 10, and Friday, 11; Rhetoric, Mr. Thomas F. Dallin, M.A., Tuesday, Oct. 15, Wednesday, 16, Thursday, 17, and Friday, 18; Law, Mr. J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Tuesday, Oct. 22, Wednesday, 23, Thursday, 24, and Friday, 25; Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Tuesday, Oct. 29, Wednesday, 30, Thursday, 31, and Friday, Nov. 1; Geometry, the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D., Dean of Manchester, Tuesday, Nov. 5, Wednesday, 6, Thursday, 7, and Friday, 8; Divinity, the Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D., Dean of Chichester, Tuesday, Nov. 12, Wednesday, 13, Thursday, 14, and Friday, 15; Music, Mr. Henry Wylde, Mus. D., Tuesday, Nov. 19, Wednesday, 20, Thursday, 21, and Friday, 22.

Mr. W. E. Forster gave an address on the 19th in Marischal College to the students of the Aberdeen University, who presented him with an address of thanks and congratulations for the manner in which he had performed the duties attached to the rectorial chair. Principal Pirie presided. Mr. Forster declined to enter on a comparison between the English and Scotch University systems; but this he would say, that he hoped the special features of the Scotch system would never depart from Scotland. One great feature which struck an outsider more than any other was the fact that a University education in Scotland was open to all classes; and, after having had some practical experience of the work in the Universities, he could now realise in some measure the importance and advantage of all classes being able to receive the higher culture. He approved the Scotch system of giving degrees early in life, so as to allow young men to begin as early as possible to earn their own livelihood. He was of opinion that the experience obtained at work and business at the age of twenty-two was far more valuable than college training. He referred to the recommendations of the University Commission, and spoke with approval of the suggestion that there should be a preliminary examination, and that classics should not be so entirely the conditions of a University degree as they had been.

REJECTION OF OUR MISSION TO CABUL.

The news from India on Monday morning was of a very serious character. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission left Peshawur on Saturday and proceeded towards Jumrood, a point in British territory close to the Afghan frontier. Major Cavagnari had ridden forward to Ali Musjid, a station in Afghan territory, in order to ask for a safe passage from the Ameer's officer, but was met at once by a decided and unhesitating refusal, accompanied by threats of resistance and by a display of armed force on the surrounding heights. After three hours had been spent in fruitless attempts at negotiation, Major Cavagnari returned to Jumrood, and the mission withdrew to Peshawur in obedience to direct instructions telegraphed from the Viceroy at Simla. At the same time news comes from Constantinople that the Envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who recently arrived in the Turkish capital, is endeavouring to induce the Porte to conclude an alliance with Russia.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday night, gives the following details respecting the stoppage of the British mission to Cabul:—

Our relations with the Ameer have assumed a very critical character. The Cabul ruler has at last thrown off every semblance even of outward friendliness and courtesy, and has chosen to adopt, in preference, an attitude of marked and open hostility. Your special correspondent with the mission telegraphs that it left Peshawur yesterday and proceeded as far as Jumrood, a place on the actual frontier, though within British territory. Thence it was recalled by a telegram from the Viceroy, and accordingly it marched back to Peshawur. This morning private advices from Simla, upon which absolute reliance can be placed, state that on the mission being ordered to march to Jumrood Major Cavagnari rode forward to Ali Musjid, escorted by Khyberries, in order to ask for a safe passage. The Ameer's officer, however, at Ali Musjid positively refused to permit the mission to advance. He then offered resistance, and crowned the surrounding heights commanding the route with armed men in order to dispute the passage. The interview between the chief and Major Cavagnari lasted three hours, and though the former was warned over and over again that the Ameer would be deemed responsible for his conduct, he expressed an unflinching determination to resist the passage of the mission by force. Not the faintest shadow of a doubt is entertained that this officer was acting under full instructions from the Ameer, inasmuch as Mufti Shah and Akhor, two responsible officers of the Ameer, have been dispatched from Cabul to Ali Musjid within the last few days. Both of these officers have been mentioned in Cabul newsletters as favourably disposed towards and engaged in direct communication with the Russian Embassy. Two important facts require to be noted—the first that this insolent rebuff occurred in presence of the two Indian Princes attached to the mission, who were personal witnesses of the interview between Major Cavagnari and the Ameer's officer; the second is that the Russian Envoy is still residing at Cabul. The mission will be now withdrawn. In view of the long-continued ungracious and hostile conduct of the existing ruler of Afghanistan, aggravated as it is by the present contemptuous slight offered to our national dignity, all possibility of renewing friendly relations with this uncompromising and morose barbarian is utterly hopeless; and, even if the prospects were still hopeful, their realisation could only be accomplished at the complete sacrifice of proper self-respect and at the grave risk of very considerable loss of prestige in the eyes of our Indian subjects and of our feudatory Princes. In consequence, therefore, of the present conduct of Russia, and the future policy for us which this conduct now decisively indicates, and against which, fortunately for India, the Government and the English people are most fully and completely warned, this important question of frontier policy will henceforward cease to be treated from a merely Indian standpoint. It at once travels out of the domain of provincial into that of Imperial considerations, and those of the very highest magnitude. No one is more keenly alive than the Viceroy to this new development of the question, and he clearly discerns that it is only by the united efforts and energetic co-operation of the English and Indian Foreign Offices that this dangerously complex state of matters can be finally brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Indian Government are backed by ample military resources to enable them promptly and severely to punish the Ameer for his insulting attitude of disrespect, but the significant fact is fully recognised that the Ameer is but the puppet, while Russia stands behind as the *deus ex machinâ*. The measures, therefore, to be adopted in view of the Ameer's conduct cease to be a question of Indian policy, but are at once resolved into a serious problem of English foreign politics, which can only be dealt with in strict accordance with the settled principles of the English Cabinet. Meanwhile, the immediate object of the Viceroy is to endeavour to make it clearly understood that we have no cause of quarrel with the Afghan people, and to endeavour to win over and secure all the border tribes. The Khyberries have on the present occasion behaved well, and have shown every disposition to remain friendly.

The *Daily News*' Special Correspondent at Simla telegraphs to the like effect with reference to the rejection of the British mission to Cabul; and in a subsequent telegram he states that the mission has been dissolved, and the Viceroy's emissary to Cabul has been recalled. The garrison of Quettah is to be reinforced by 3000 additional troops, and a mixed European and native force of 4000 men is to assemble immediately at Thull, at the entrance to the Khooram valley. A reserve force of 6000 will be formed at Sukkur early in November. The route by the Khooram valley is, the correspondent states, through an open country to Cabul, and a force might advance to within seventy miles of that town, entirely avoiding the Khyber Pass. The intention of this demonstration is not, the correspondent adds, an attack on Cabul, but to show the Ameer his helplessness. At the same time, by friendly treatment, an attempt will be made to conciliate the frontier tribes, who are weary of his oppression.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Bombay of Monday's date which says that a special meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held at Simla, and General Roberts, the commandant of the frontier forces, has started for Peshawur with secret orders. A large force is ordered to be in readiness on the frontier, where 12,000 men are already massed. The Indian newspapers (the telegram says) universally consider that the affront to the mission demands an apology or the occupation of Afghanistan. A war feeling is prevalent among the Europeans, trade is disturbed, and Government securities have fallen.

The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Simla, dated Tuesday, as follows:—Orders have been issued for the concentration of troops at the Thull entrance to the Kurrum Valley, and also at Quettah above the Bolan Pass. The Commissioner at Peshawur is engaged in negotiations which have for their object to detach the Khyberees from the Ameer; and the authorities are hopeful that the end will be attained, as the Khyberees, by their friendly bearing to the mission, have incurred the severe displeasure of Shere Ali. The mission itself is now broken up, and Sir Neville Chamberlain returns at once to Simla.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta says that war with Afghanistan is there believed to be inevitable. He states that the commandant of Ali Musjid Fort threatened Major Cavagnari, saying that, save for his personal friendship, he would shoot him on the spot. Other telegrams show that it is still considered uncertain in India whether the military preparations which are being made are intended as a demonstration to terrify the Ameer or for an actual invasion of Afghanistan.

The Indian papers have published the two letters, dated Aug. 14 and Aug. 23, sent by the Viceroy to the Ameer, the first announcing that it had been decided to send a mission to Cabul, and asking for it a safe conduct and proper reception; the second, offering condolences on the death of the Ameer's heir. To neither of these letters was any answer returned. The *Standard* publishes their text, together with that of the letter which Sir Neville Chamberlain addressed to the Afghan commandant at the Khyber Pass.

The highest tide in the Thames for this year will probably be this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Bristol Docks committee have under their consideration a scheme for placing buoys at all points of danger and shallow parts of the seven miles of the river Avon from Bristol to Kingroad, most of these buoys to have a light at night.

POLITICAL.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that an earldom has been conferred on Lord Cairns, whose titles will be Viscount Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. The *Gazette* also announces that the Queen has appointed the Marquis of Lorne to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

At Truro on Tuesday Mr. Edward William Brydges Willyams (Liberal) and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Tremayne (Conservative) were nominated. The polling took place on Thursday, with the following result:—For Lieut.-Colonel Tremayne, 656 votes; Mr. Willyams, 611: majority, 45.

Several members of Parliament have recently been airing their views on the Eastern Question, both sides being pretty equally represented. We give the pith of the speeches:—

Mr. W. E. Baxter, addressing his constituents at Montrose on the 19th inst., said that the Berlin Treaty was a most important step in carrying out the policy which Mr. Gladstone and his friends had always recommended. The area taken from Turkey was greater than that abstracted by the Treaty of San Stefano, and yet Lord Beaconsfield told us, and simpletons believed him, that there had been no partition, and that Turkey had been strengthened. Sir Austen Layard, who had played a very pitiful part in all these matters, might well say of the Treaty of Berlin that it would lead to the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. It was because that was also his (Mr. Baxter's) firm belief that he rejoiced in it. The treaty, however, failed in many respects, and it would not stand, any more than the treaties of 1815 and 1856. The Convention with Turkey, Mr. Baxter said, he looked upon as a sop to the Jingoes, and it was, in his opinion, the most dangerous arrangement ever entered into by British statesmen.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Elcho, M.P., and Mr. Reginald Yorke, M.P., were amongst the speakers at the Winchcombe agricultural dinner yesterday week. Sir M. H. Beach, replying to the toast of his health, referred to the Eastern Question, and asked that those who were disposed to criticise the policy of the Government should wait before they expressed a decided opinion. The Berlin Treaty, he said, was no particular work of the British Government, but it was more satisfactory than that of San Stefano. There were evils which the Government had attempted to mitigate by the occupation of Cyprus, which island would in time regain the prosperity it enjoyed in centuries past.

Last Saturday Lord Carnarvon met his principal tenants in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire at Teversall, near Mansfield. A military band played on the village green, and there were many signs of rejoicing at his Lordship's visit after an absence of many years. A dinner was given in the school-room, and the clergy and the local gentry were present, besides about one hundred of the tenants. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Crompton proposed his Lordship's health. In reply his Lordship referred at length to the foreign policy of the Government, beginning with the Treaty of Berlin, which, he said, ought not to be called a treaty of peace, for every hour justified his former observation that it did not contain the elements of a really permanent peace. Turkey was crumbling to pieces as fast as possible. The state of our finances required the greatest possible caution on the part of the Government. This was a very questionable time for our interference in Afghanistan, when on all sides there were rumours of possible war in that State. Much more than war, however, he dreaded the conquest or occupation of Afghanistan.

Mr. Childers visited the Barrow Liberal Club on Monday evening and addressed to its members some observations on the present state of the Liberal party, advising them not to try to tie each other down, but rather to bring about a general progress and improvement.

A Liberal demonstration took place on Monday evening at Newcastle-under-Lyme, to celebrate the result of the late election in that town. Addresses were delivered by the borough members, Messrs. Allen and Edge, Mr. Cotes, M.P., and Mr. Delahunty, M.P., and in the evening Mr. Jenkins, M.P., addressed a mass meeting.

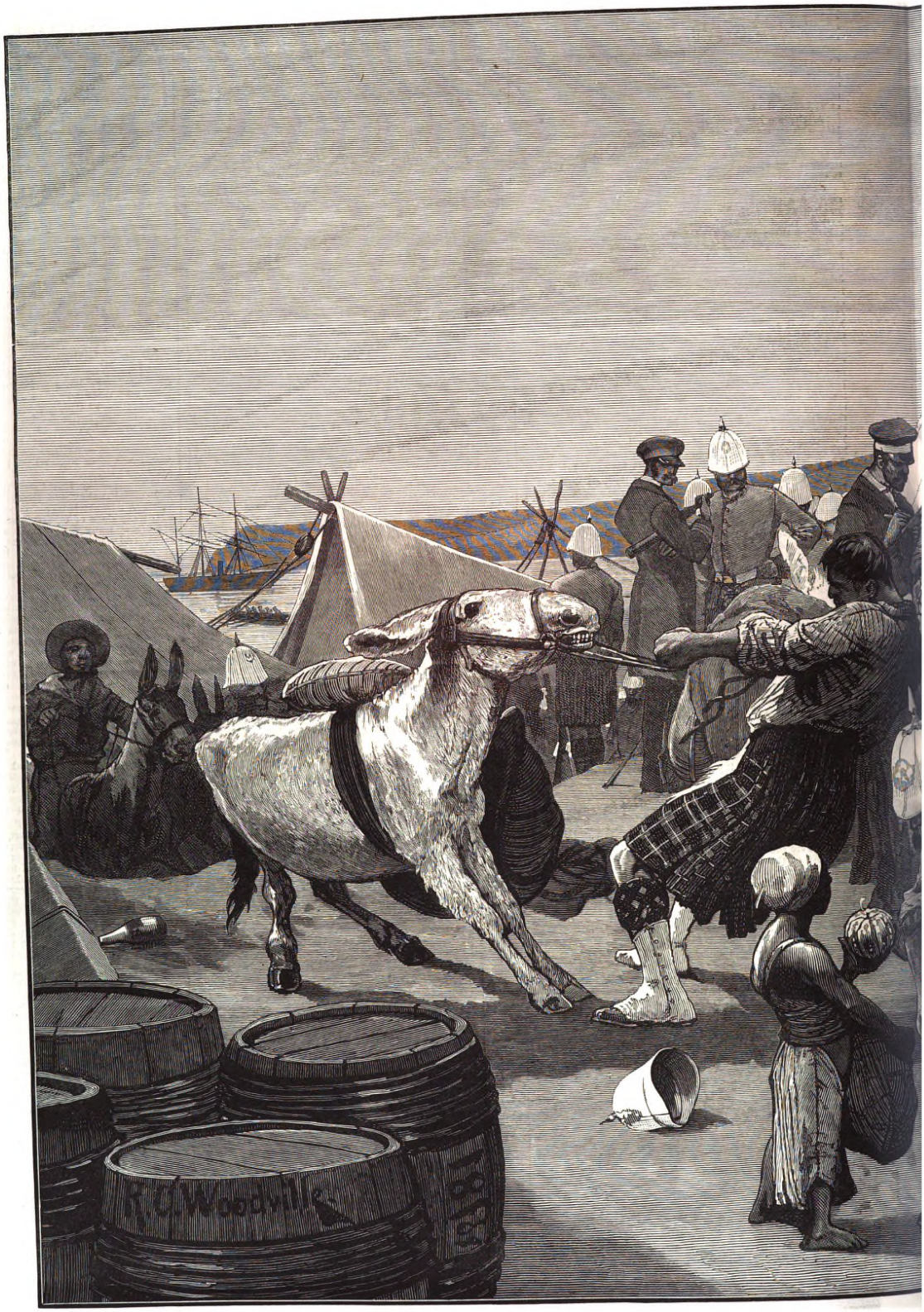
On Tuesday night the Marquis of Lorne addressed the electors of Argyleshire at Inverary by way of leave-taking, prior to his departure for the Dominion of Canada. Only a short time previous, he said, he had no other expectation than that he should have occasion before long to address them as a candidate for their suffrages at a general election. In now leaving for that important part of the Empire to which he had been called, he wished to say a few words by way of taking leave. He had always done his utmost to promote the interests of the country, though he could not hope that he had pleased everybody. Lord Lorne concluded by giving an account of the resources and recent progress of Canada.

Mr. Ingram, the Liberal member for Boston, addressed his constituents at a public meeting on Tuesday evening and was enthusiastically received. He severely criticised the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Earp, M.P., and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The following resolution was carried, with but few dissentients:—"That it is the duty of the Liberals of this country to put forth their most earnest efforts to curb the spirit of the Tory Government in a career which is calculated to bring upon England grave trouble and responsibility, if not disaster, with certainly an unjustifiable increase of taxation; and to promote, on every available occasion, the return of Liberal representatives to the House of Commons." Messrs. Ingram and Parry were unanimously adopted as Liberal candidates at the next general election.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach distributed the prizes at the Chipping Norton and Moreton-in-Marsh Agricultural Show on Tuesday, and afterwards presided at the annual dinner in the evening. He was supported by the Earl of Redesdale and an influential company. Sir Michael warmly eulogised the loyal spirit displayed by the colonies in offering to form whole brigades for the service of the mother country.

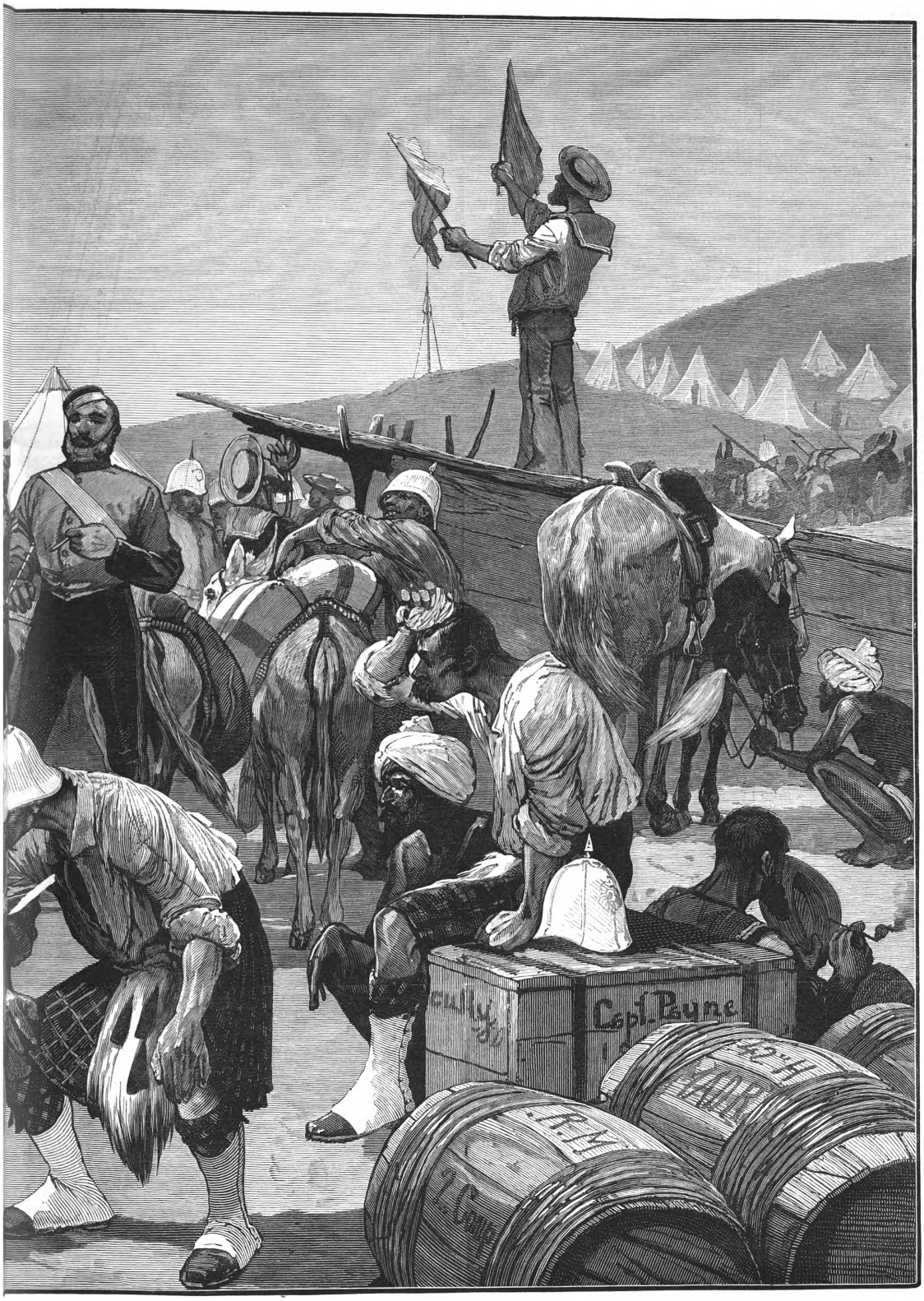
Colonel Stanley, the Secretary of State for War, spoke at a luncheon on Tuesday at the North Lonsdale Agricultural Show. He said that up to the present there was nothing to lead the Government to suppose that the recent negotiations at Berlin would do otherwise than conduce to the ultimate security and peace of the world.

Colonel North and Mr. Harcourt, speaking at the Watlington Farmers' Association, took occasion to refer to the Afghan difficulty. The former believed that the administration of the Government was a thing that Englishmen should be proud of, and that England never stood higher in the feeling of foreigners than it did now. Mr. Harcourt could not conceal from himself that Russia was touching the territory of Afghanistan. The gentlemen who considered it patriotic to question the policy of the Government would be urging that it was not our part to interfere with the Afghans, and that if another Power interfered we must make up our minds to lose India. We were, however, prepared for war, and he believed the country would be united as to any enemy that might assail us.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: LAN

FROM A SKETCH



ING-PLACE ON THE WEST COAST, NEAR BAFFO.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Afghanistán is for the moment in all men's mouths in Paris, and the leading articles of the daily and evening papers are full of more or less hazy conjectures as to what the British Government intend to do in view of the affront offered to our Imperial *prestige* by the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's embassy. One exceptionally well-informed Parisian journal warns us that among the dangers which we shall have to encounter in attempting the conquest of Afghanistán will be the forcing of the celebrated "Guebir Pass, swarming as it does with fanatical fire-worshippers." Another paper disinters (I suspect *ad hoc*) an old prophecy attributed to Nostradamus, running—

Siècle Dix Neuf Anglais fière race
Trouvent Chypre et Khybre moult impasse.

So that we are to find no way out of it, either in Cyprus or in Cabul.

There is a tiny Paris paper of four not too clearly printed pages called the *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds, they tell me 300,000 per diem. One of the specialties of this little sheet is that it contains every morning an essay of from two and a half to three columns on the "burning question" of the day. For some years this diurnal essay was contributed, under the pseudonym of "Timothée Trimm," by a wonderfully prolific writer named Leo Lespés. He died, and his place is now supplied by a gentleman as fecund, but not quite so facile, who adopts the *nom de plume* of "Thomas Grimm." On Wednesday morning last M. Grimm was naturally called upon to write a three-column article on Afghanistán. His exordium is quite touching in its naïve confession of imperfect information. "Unfortunately," he remarks, "there is no country in the world which is so little known as Afghanistán. That it is situated between Persia, Turkestan, China, and British India; that its frontiers are defended by the spurs of the colossus of mountains, the Himalayas; that it has been the region whence issued the barbarians who overran and conquered Europe, and that it is the promised land of wild beasts: that is nearly all which is known about Afghanistán." M. Thomas Grimm, however, by dint of copious draughts on "L' Inde des Rayahs," in the "Tour du Monde," contrived to get through his three columns *à merveille*.

Mem: If I had a copy of the "Journal of Lady Sale" by me I would send it, in a pure spirit of journalistic fraternity, to M. Grimm. Do you remember that fascinating narrative of hair-breadth 'scapes? I well recollect, as a small boy, pasting on my bed-room wall the portrait of the Anglo-Indian heroine on horseback, a Cashmere shawl turban crowning her head, her sash full of daggers and pistols, and waving a scimetar, while the air darkened with arrows and matchlock bullets shot by ferocious Afghans swarming on the crest of the rocky ravine. The "War in Afghanistan" was brought out, I think, as a hippodramatic spectacle at Astley's. Tell me, Orientalists, am I right in placing the accent on the last syllable in Afghanistan? But should it be an acute (') or a grave (`) accent?

The French, up to this present writing, have fully made up their minds as to two things. First, that Great Britain will immediately declare war against Russia (in consequence of Afghanistán), and next, that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be immediately appointed Viceroy of India and Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian armies. "The descendant of the haughty Cardinal Wolsey," they point out, "will be no longer suffered to waste his talents on the fever-stricken deserts of Cyprus."

I note in papers from home that the Earl of Rosebery has been making a speech equally modest, humorous, and sensible on Science and Art, somewhere in Scotland. Incidentally his Lordship touched on cookery, an art which, according to his showing, especially needed development in North Britain; and then he made a jocose allusion to that inscrutable mystery the haggis. Now, with all due deference to the cleverest and most promising of our Liberal peers, I must protest that there is no more mystery about a haggis than there is about a plum-pudding. There are a dozen ways of making both the one and the other dish: that is all. I cannot eat haggis any more than I can eat sweetbread, or tripe, or giblet soup, or "internal arrangements" of any kind; but catholicity in culinary matters impels me to recognise haggis as a most artistic and succulent dish.

It is elaborate, I grant, but far from mysterious. You will find a very fair recipe for a haggis in Mrs. Glasse; but the dish is far more learnedly and exhaustively treated in the review of a work called "Meg Dods' Cookery Book," which (the review) appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* about fifty years ago. The article in question, in which every known form of haggis is discussed at length, may have been written by "Odoherty" (Dr. Maginn) or by "Christopher North" (Professor Wilson); still it is not impossible that its author was Sir Walter himself.

Nor am I, in my own mind, at all satisfied as to the nationality of the haggis. The connection between Scotland and France was in old times very close indeed. The Celt drank claret long before the Saxon did; and in many old French cookery books I have met with recipes intimately resembling those given for the concoction of an orthodox Scottish haggis—but always abating the oatmeal. The Italian *ravioli*, again, is a miniature haggis, an envelope of macaroni paste taking the place of the ovine *sac* in which the Caledonian dainty is contained. How would it be if the Italian cook of Mary Queen of Scots brought over the haggis from the Louvre to Holyrood? Imagine Rizzio plunging his knife into that "muckle" pudding, just before the conspirators plunged their daggers into him!

I am compelled (I shall be home in a few days) to dine out at a Paris restaurant every day; and I regret to state that these eight weeks past (always in consequence of the Exhibition, I suppose) I have found the fish to have much more of an "ancient and fishlike flavour" than is desirable. At the Café Anglais and at the Restaurant Gaillon (conjuncture of the Rue de la Michodière and the Rue Louis-le-Grand) I have invariably found the fish to be as fresh—to use the proverbial expression—"as paint." At the remaining restaurants, even to the grandest, it is frequently more than equivocal. There is but scant consolation for the habitual staleness of a most wholesome and delicious article of food that the French papers of the poorer order, such as the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Voltaire*, revel day after day in extremely funny but, under the circumstances, exasperating stories about stale fish. Here is one: A customer at a boulevard restaurant complains, in distinctly audible tones, that his mackerel is absolutely uneatable. "S-sssh!" whispers the waiter, discreetly putting his finger to his lips. "It isn't the mackerel. *Pas le moins du monde. It's the salmon of the gentleman opposite!*"

Another: A guest complains on Wednesday that his turbot is not so good as that of which he partook on the preceding Sunday. "That's very odd," remarks the complacent *garçon*. "Really, I can't make it out; for it happens to be a slice of the very same turbot which was served to Monsieur on Sunday." This is only a clever paraphrase of the very old French Joe Miller about Jocrisse and the salmon. "I saw this morning," said Jocrisse (the French Tom Fool), "the finest salmon at Chevit's that I ever beheld in my life. I shall save up my pocket-money till I am able to buy it."

A wise gentleman in the *World*, apostrophising me by my own proper name—not even as "G. A. S."—and cruelly tearing the mask of the anonymous from a writer in a daily newspaper, reproaches me with having boasted of the "Burgundy, Chambertin, and Romanée-Comtés at the Café Anglais, as that establishment piques itself on its Bordeaux wines, and does not go in for a spécialité of Burgundy." I beg to state that I never heard of such a wine as Romanée-*Comté*, any more than I ever heard of "Château-Lapouffe," "Clos-de-Pougeot," or "Moulin à Vendre." When the wise gentleman knows more about the wines of Burgundy I will talk to him. For the moment I leave him Romanée—what? as a "French puzzle." I may just add that the cellars of the Café Anglais are among the most surprising and the least known of the wonders of underground Paris. The lease of the famous restaurant is on the eve of expiry, and the sale of the Café Anglais wines—Burgundies as well as Bordeaux—will probably be one of the leading "events" of the year 1880.

Those "French puzzles" in the *World*, at which I glanced just now, are doing right good service in the cause of Anglo-French education, although a few of the examples to be corrected are somewhat too transparent in the blunders which they present for amendment. "Le Prince de Galles tiendra une levée à Buckingham Palace Mardi prochain à deux heures et demies" is too amusingly *naive* in its inaccuracy to be set right by anybody save "the merest schoolgirl;" yet at the same time—quite apart from its being a "French puzzle"—it exposes a solecism which has become ingrained in colloquial English and in the phraseology of our own *Court Circular*. I allude to the word "levée." There is such a thing as a "*levée en masse*;" and the embankment of the Mississippi at New Orleans is correctly called a "*levée*." It is a collective thing which is raised. But her Majesty or the Prince of Wales should hold not a "levée," but a "lever"—that is the act of a thing or person that is rising. Thus, likewise, "*un lever de rideau*"—a short piece played to the rising, as it were, of the curtain. But "lever" in a courtly sense has become a wholly obsolete expression. Crowned heads no longer receive their courtiers the first thing in the morning while they are arising from their couches—you remember how Louis the Fourteenth's valet used to hand his Majesty's periwig to him, on the point of a gold-headed cane, through the barely-opened bed-curtains;—and, certainly, since the Revolution of July, 1830, there have been no Royal "levers" in France. I question, indeed, whether those stately mummeries survived the cataclysm of 1789. The First and the Third Napoleons and King Louis Philippe did not hold "levers" at the Tuileries. They held "receptions," just as Marshal MacMahon holds "receptions" at the Elysée. In England, on the other hand, we persist in our wrong-saying; and not only Royalty but the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief holds "levées." Is it to be assumed that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge gets up at two in the afternoon? Everybody knows that H.R.H. is, like Don Quixote de la Mancha, *gran madrugador*, and that he frequently puts in an appearance in the Park at seven a.m. G. A. S.

A new lecture-hall and library which have been erected at the Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, were opened on Wednesday.

Miss Wedgwood, a descendant of the famous pottery-ware manufacturer, has offered to provide a home for training the young pauper girls of Stoke-on-Trent as domestic servants.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the classes of the Free Library at Wolverhampton took place in the council-chamber of the Townhall on Monday night. The Mayor (Mr. D. Kendrick) presided, and among those present were Mr. Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Mr. M. Ironmonger, Dr. Langley, Mr. Alderman Walker, and the Rev. G. Duckett. Mr. Elliot (the librarian) having read the report, Mr. Staveley Hill distributed the prizes.

At the Peterborough Agricultural Society's annual dinner on Wednesday Mr. Cave, of Boston, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, was awarded the £50 prize given by the Earl of Carysfort for the best cultivated farm within a radius of thirty miles.—Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the ploughing-match luncheon in connection with the West Herts Agricultural Society, held at St. Albans. Responding to his health, he wished the times were more cheerful for agriculture, which was not very prosperous. He advised farmers to increase their grass lands.—Mr. Gorst, M.P., addressing the Waltham Cottage Gardening and Ploughing Society, commended the practice of working men employing their leisure hours in gardening, and thought that every hour so spent might be looked back upon with pride and satisfaction.

The sum of £2300, which included £1070 collected on the Stock Exchange, was received on Tuesday at the Mansion House in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at the Abercarne Colliery. The fund amounted to over £16,000 on Wednesday evening, exclusive of the large sums collected in the country. Among the payments on Wednesday were the following:—"A Welshman by Blood," £100; Mr. James Duncan, £50; R. M. £20; Messrs. Herd, Dawson, and Co., £50; Offertory at St. Margaret's, Lee, £107 13s. 4d.; Messrs. G. Harker and Co., £52 10s.; Miss Isabel Goldsmid, £16; Collection at St. Mary's, Reading, £45 18s. 4d.; Miss Gibbins, £50; Mr. Joshua Dixon, £25; Miss Anne Turner, £30; and Mr. Julian Senior, £21. A meeting of the Central Committee was held on Tuesday at Abercarne and a scale of relief was drawn up.

There are a few Art matters to note, besides those recorded at page 306. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., addressing the students of the School of Art at Maidstone on Wednesday evening, said the best remedy for depression of trade was the cultivation of greater intelligence in those persons engaged in manufactures. By the application of intelligent labour our raw materials might be used in manufactures to much greater advantage than they now were.—On the same day the Ipswich Town Council decided to build a museum, a school of art, and a free library, at a cost of £8100; and also to erect a hospital for patients suffering from infectious disease, at an outlay of £3600. About one third of the first amount, it is expected, will be raised by private subscriptions.—A letter has been received by the Bradford Corporation from the authorities at South Kensington, in reply to a memorial for aid in establishing a museum and art-gallery in connection with the Bradford Free Library, that the authorities will place at the disposal of the committee of the corporation six large cases, containing objects of industrial art. Other cases will be sent requiring a large amount of wall space, which will be filled with samples of textile manufactures.

MICHAELMAS GEESE AND GANDERS.

Although I do not feel disposed, with Pope, to drop a "tributary tear," yet I desire to condole with the Gander on his obliteration from poetry and general literature. It is true that in Painting Mr. Briton Rivière may do him ample justice; but in Poetry he is altogether supplanted by his partner the Goose. The old proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander," does, indeed, appear to place the Gander on an equal footing with the Goose; but it cheats the ear with a delusive promise that is not fulfilled in the pages of historical and poetical literature, wherein the lordly Gander never finds a place. The Capitol was saved, not by Ganders, but by Geese, who, according to Dryden, are "more wakeful" even than "watchful dogs." Macbeth demanded of his scared servant, where he got his "goose-look;" and Macbeth's castle-porter jested about the tailor roasting his goose. It was "noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool" of Goldsmith's sweet Auburn, in whose village public-house the royal game of goose was played. It was the goosequill that was used and praised by the Saxon scholars, Alcuin and Aldhelm, and by such modern poets as Crabbe and Cowper. It was the grey-goose feathers that winged the arrows of the victors at Agincourt. It was the stubble-fed goose, reared on the Saxon *wayz*, or bundle of straw, that was selected as the chief dish for the printers' annual Michaelmas feast of Wayz-Goose; and it was roast goose of which good Queen Bess was eating, at Sir Neville Humfreyville's table, on the memorable 29th of September, 1588, when she washed down the appetising fare with a half-pint bumper of burgundy, and gave as a toast, "Destruction to the Spanish Armada!"

Not a word is there here about the Gander; all the glory is reserved for the Goose. It was the Goose, too, that found favour in the eyes of St. Thomas a'Beckett, who delighted in it when roasted, and said that the dish had not been specially invented for sinners. And St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, the Apostle of the Gauls and Father of the Latin Church, is said to have died, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, from eating too bountifully of roast goose; wherefore in France a Goose is the special dish for St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11, and not for Sept. 29, as with us. It would, however, be hard to say what connection St. Michael had with geese beyond the fortuitous concurrence of their being "in their prime season" at his festival, as was testified by Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1695; so that a Michaelmas goose was the usual tribute to be made by a tenant to his landlord when he came to pay his rent, as was shown by George Gascoigne, in his "Poesies," so early as the year 1575; and at an earlier date than that, in 1470, one of the Herefordshire Barnaby's granted a parcel of demesne lands to John de la Hay on condition that he brought him, on the feast of St. Michael, a goose fit for his dinner. With our ancestors, too, a favourite Christmas dish was Goose-pie.

In all this the Gander is kept in the background, and only comes forward in the proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander." But, what sauce? Apple-sauce would seem to be the most popular with us, though the French deride us for using it. Possibly we might take some exception to the Strasburg recipe of their *pâtés de foies gras*, which, in their preparation, are not to be mentioned in the same category with that Roman delicacy, a white goose's liver eaten with fat figs, the fame of which has been handed down to us by Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Athenæus, Varro, and Martial. There is also tomato-sauce, and gooseberry and sorrel sauce, though the two last are usually served with those green geese that, as Shakspeare's Biron tells us, come when "the Spring is near." Now, which of these four sauces would you prefer to use with a roast Gander? but, whoever heard of a roast Gander—or, for that matter, of a boiled Gander? All the deftly mingled seasoning of onions, sage, salt, pepper, and cayenne—further flavoured even by the aid of lemons and port wine—would fail to reconcile us to a Gander, whether roast or boiled. But, if it be a Goose, well roasted—for, you would as soon boil a Goose as boil a haunch of venison—well seasoned, and with its proper complements of gravy and sauce, then you may sit down to its full-flavoured attractions with the conviction that it is a dish to set before a King, or a good Queen Bess; and that it should never be partaken of by one of those covetous old sinners, who, according to a quaint proverb, would not fear to steal a goose, and to give away the giblets for alms.

But, what about that other proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander"? Must we consign it to the shadowy region of metaphor? Or, shall we consult that Tennysonian goose, who "let fall a golden egg, with cackle and with clatter"? Or go to "Mother Goose" herself, with an introduction from her biographer, Charles Perrault? She is wise, or, at any rate, affects a Burleigh-like appearance of wisdom, with thoughts that are too deep for words; as said that merry old country parson, John Skelton, "When the rain raineth, And the goose winketh, Little wotteth the gosling, What the goose thinketh." Perhaps she would refer us, for an explanation of the proverb, to that Goosey-goosey Gander, whose fitful and eccentric wand erings up stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber, have been so faithfully recorded in nursery chronicles.

But the proverb takes another form, and tells us that "What is good for the Goose is good for the Gander." It is thought that this was the production of a woman's fancy; and it may have been so, for it is certain that the fair sex has been so unfairly dealt with in the generality of proverbial sayings that we are compelled to adopt the belief that what Bacon called "the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation" was expressed from the brains of its male and not its female population.

It is true that there is scarcely any proverb that may not be capped and answered with another proverb; and, if we are to believe that "What is good for the Goose is good for the Gander" means that the two sexes should be dealt with precisely on the same terms, and placed on the same footing, then we are at once tossed upon the troubled sea of Woman's Mission and Woman's Rights. We should again have Socrates declaring that half his virtues were to be attributed to the sharp exercises set him by his domineering wife; and, even if we did not see our colleges supplied with "prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, and bright girl graduates with their golden hair," we might possibly witness the establishment of "Widow Clubs," where "the Republic of Women" would be enforced in the way so amusingly described by Addison in the pages of the *Spectator*.

But, although the doctrine of equality of rights, and treatment, and occupations, and of the making, out of the two sexes, "what Addison calls "an uni-sex," might, by forcible straining, be deduced from our Michaelmas proverb, yet I would prefer to take that rendering of its meaning which would teach us the Christian lesson of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. And this is specially the case where the Goose and the Gander are brought together in the most intimate and nearest and dearest relations of life. They who are "true yoke-fellows" will pull well together, however different may be the fashions of their respective harness. What is good for the one will be good for the other: what is sauce for the Goose will be sauce for the Gander.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The programme of the Newmarket First October Meeting did not promise particularly well, and it was a pleasant surprise to witness a really good day's racing on Tuesday. Many a good stake has been won by an animal whose chance appeared hopeless, still it was difficult to understand what could have induced Prince Soltikoff to pay £150 for the pleasure of seeing Howdie struggle vainly to make Wheel of Fortune do more than canter. Lord Falmouth's beautiful filly never looked better, and there are far more unlikely things than that she may tread in Jannette's footsteps at Doncaster next September. Her form was further enhanced by the result of the Hopeful Stakes, which Peter, who was beaten easily by her at Goodwood, won in a canter from Marshall Scott and six others. The latter, whom Mr. Ellam has publicly "tipped" as the probable winner of next year's Derby, was attempting to concede 6 lb. Peter, who is a son of Hermit and Lady Masham, cost something under 400 gs. as a yearling, and it is pleasant to see such a sportsman as General Peel in possession of so good a colt. The friends of Hackthorpe (8 st. 2 lb.) again supported him very heavily for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. It will be remembered that he was made a strong favourite for the Portland Plate a fortnight ago, and, in extenuation of his poor display, it was alleged that Athol Lad kicked him heavily just prior to the start. For once an excuse appeared to have really good foundation, for though his weight was a heavy one for a three-year-old, Archer brought him home a clever winner from the luckless Warrior (8 st. 3 lb.) and Malay (6 st 5 lb.), who were second and third respectively. The antagonism of Rayon d'Or and Leap Year in the Boscawen Stakes created great interest, and, as the filly was reported to be about the same animal as Charibert, the French colt was naturally a great public fancy. However, he never appears to run twice alike, and, after all sorts of odds had been offered on him in running, he suddenly collapsed, and was beaten by a length. Certainly his form this year, taken altogether, is not very encouraging; but we are loth to believe that such a beautifully-bred, grand-looking, and thoroughly sound colt will not distinguish himself in the future. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes showed Red Archer to be a thorough impostor; and it is utterly unaccountable that he should have finished before Childeric at Ascot. Clémentine ran well, but could never get fairly on terms with Lord Clive, though, being a very lazy horse, the winner required a good deal of rousing at the finish. A good deal of interest attached to the running of Lady Golightly in a Triennial in consequence of the manner in which she has been backed for the Cesarewitch. No exception could be taken to the style in which she polished off Balagny and Ivy, and an advantage of 10 lb. in the weights will scarcely enable the Frenchman to reverse this result in the big handicap.

The racing on Wednesday was as indifferent as that on Tuesday was good, and it is difficult to find anything worthy of comment. Massena (8 st. 8 lb.) secured a clever victory in the First Nursery Stakes, and a Triennial gave us an interesting contest between Attalus and Castlereagh, both of whom ran fairly in the St. Leger. The former gained a head victory; but both are clearly very moderate, and Mr. Houldsworth's colt seldom runs up to the form that he displays in private. Breadfinder beat Radiancy with consummate ease in the Granby Stakes, and it is noteworthy that Archer, who won five races on Tuesday, followed this up with half a dozen unsuccessful mounts. We regret to learn that Jongleur, the champion racehorse of France, died on Sunday last from the effects of an accident. In pulling up at the conclusion of a training-gallop he trod on the stump of a tree, and injured one of his feet so severely that tetanus ensued. In addition to winning many races in his own country, Jongleur secured the Criterion in 1876, and carried off the Cambridgeshire in the following year with the heavy weight of 8 st. 4 lb. on his back.

When the Middle Park stud was dispersed, on the death of the late Mr. Blenkiron, it realised the magnificent sum of upwards of £120,000, Blair Athol, Gladiateur, and Breadalbane alone contributing about one fifth of this total. Such a sum is scarcely likely to be realised again for any single stud, and, considering that blood stock at present seems a drug in the market, the second dispersal of the stud, which took place at the end of last week, was as satisfactory as could have been expected. On the first day none of the brood mares made over £500 gs.; but on Saturday matters were far more lively, Helen (1030 gs.), Pandore (1600 gs.), Gamos (1000 gs.), Lady Sophia (1400 gs.), Anderida (2500 gs.), and Hilda (1300 gs.) all running into four figures. Mr. T. Blenkiron bought in Scottish Chief for 5000 gs., and he will remain at Middle Park; but two of the other sires, Vespasian (400 gs.) and Victorious (300 gs.), a pair of worthy descendants of Newminster, were almost given away.

The last match of the metropolitan cricket season was played at Kennington Oval last week, for the benefit of the Princess Alice Fund. It was between two strong teams of North and South; and, though the weather was far too cold for the thorough enjoyment of spectators, a capital addition of £260 has been made to the amount subscribed at the Mansion House. For the North, Ulyett (71) and Selby (76) were the top scorers; and, as the Southern team could do nothing with Shaw and Morley's bowling, they were defeated in one innings, with 123 runs to spare.

THE LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

A meeting of the committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Princess Alice steam-boat was held on Monday, when it was reported that the fund amounted to £26,150. More than £900 was received on that day, and contributions continue to pour in. During the past week the sub-committee has been engaged almost daily in going through the claims, which have numbered between 300 and 400. It was resolved to refer the claims and returns to the sub-committee with a view to their classification and to a recommendation of such immediate payments as might be advisable. The committee undertook to consider the question of rewarding those who saved life at the time of the accident after the more pressing claims of the widows and orphans had been settled. The sum of £300 was placed at the disposal of a small sub-committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Sir Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Jervoise Smith, and the Rev. W. Rogers, to relieve such persons as, though poor and suffering, would shrink from applying to the fund from fear of publicity. According to a statement made by the Rev. Styleman Herring 370 families are affected by the disaster. Several sums have been received specially for the benefit of the police at Woolwich, in appreciation of their excellent conduct and services.

The fund at the Mansion House amounted on Wednesday to £29,000, of which £1100 was received during the day. Among the donations paid in were—from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, £20; L. L., £100; Mr. John Orrell Lever (third donation), £100; the Licensed Victuallers' Fund (third payment), £100.

A meeting of the sub-committee was held, under the presidency of Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, on Wednesday, when it was reported that, of the claims sent in already, thirty were those of children who had lost both parents, fifty-three of widowers with eighty-three children, twenty-two of widows with sixty-five children, seven of widows without children, and 130 of other relatives. Claims were still coming in. The sub-committee went through many of the latter classes and fixed provisional grants.

It is stated that the expenses incurred by the parish officials of Woolwich in consequence of this calamity may be reckoned at upwards of £1200, a sum which includes the cost of the 429 coffins they had to provide.

The inquest at Woolwich was resumed on Wednesday. At the urgent request of the Coroner for Kent, and of the owners of the Princess Alice and Bywell Castle, the Board of Trade consented to the postponement of the official inquiry, which was to have begun at Poplar on the 24th inst. This will obviate any difficulty which might have arisen through the attendance of witnesses at two inquiries at the same time.

A concert will take place this (Saturday) evening, at Exeter Hall, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the aid of the sufferers in the late collision. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Nouver, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mdlle. Hélène Arnim, M. Federici, Mr. Maybrick, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, and other artists have promised their services.

The arrangements for the meeting of the Social Science Association, at Cheltenham, on the 23rd prox., are fairly complete. The Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, is to preach the opening sermon, and Lord Norton, K.C.M.G., President, will give the opening address. The following are the presidents of departments, each of whom will give an address:—1. Jurisprudence, Mr. Commissioner Miller, Q.C., LL.D.; 2. Education, the Hon. George Brodrick; 3. Health, Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.C.S.; 4. Economy, Professor Bonamy Price; 5. Art, Mr. Gambier Parry. Among the special subjects for discussion are—in department 1, codification of the criminal law and extension of the summary jurisdiction of magistrates; in department 2, the expediency of increasing the number of universities and secondary education; in department 3, regulation of house building and improving the sanitary condition of existing houses; in department 4 will be considered the economic principles which should regulate the borrowing powers of local corporations; and in department 5, the improvement of street architecture, with due regard to economy, will be discussed, and how a sound knowledge of music may be more generally disseminated. In addition to these questions which have been specially appointed for discussion, and on which papers have been obtained, papers volunteered on other subjects coming within the range of the departments will also be read and discussed. It is proposed to hold two conversaziones, to organise excursions to various places of interest in the neighbourhood, and to have a working men's meeting on one evening during the congress, to be addressed by members of the congress. The proceedings will occupy eight days.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol distributed the prizes at the Tolzey, Bristol, last Saturday, to the successful competitors at the musical examinations held in Gloucester in June last. The Deputy-Mayor presided.

The Duke of Devonshire has signified his intention of presenting two acres of land as a site for the new Carlisle Grammar School, which it is proposed to erect in lieu of the old school in Eaglesfield Abbey, and towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £10,000 as an endowment and of £5000 in aid of the building fund.

THE LATE KAFFIR WAR.

One of the remaining sketches taken by our Special Artist who was in South Africa, during the early part of this year, with the British military force employed against the hostile Galekas and Gaikas on the colonial eastern frontier, is presented, though so long after the event, in the way of "Reminiscences of the Kaffir War." It represents a scene of bloodshed, but the charitable work of feeding destitute Kaffir women and children, great numbers of whom came to head-quarters, and to every fort or advanced post, begging relief, since the men of their nation had left them unprovided for in taking the field against us. Their wants, in every instance where it was practicable, were promptly and liberally supplied, and it is to be hoped that the little boys, at any rate, will have learnt not to fight the English, but to live in peace and comfort.

We regret to be informed, by a telegram of news from Capetown to the 3rd inst., that the state of affairs in the Transvaal is rather worse. The chiefs Gangelizene, Mantanzima, and Umquileka are assuming an aggressive attitude, and the Zulus everywhere show hostility to the British military operations in the Transvaal. The Kowannas have retreated into the mountains beyond the Orange river. Cetewayo continues to observe an attitude of covert hostility to the English. In the Transvaal some fighting is now going on; Fort Weber and Leydenburg are surrounded by hostile bands, which have hitherto been repulsed.

The appointment of Colonel Warren, C.E., as Administrator of West Griqua Land, has been announced; Colonel Jarvis is appointed Commandant-General of the colonial militia force, and Mr. Griffiths to be Government agent in Basuto Land.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the army commanded by General Philippovich in Bosnia supplies two or three more sketches of the incidents which attended the Austrian advance upon Serajevo, with a view of the house in that city occupied for the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. It is said that in every town occupied by the Austrian forces enormous dépôts of arms have been found; in Serajevo alone there were stored 4,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 cannon charges, 500 cwt. of gunpowder, and a large number of new rifles by various makers.

The news of this week from Bosnia has been most favourable to the Austrians. Not only has Dolni Tuzla, but also the strongly fortified place Bielina, fallen without a struggle into the hands of the Imperial troops, and the insurgents in the Posavina have been driven back on Zwornik. The surrender of Zwornik, which is an important fortress on the eastern frontier of Bosnia, adjacent to Servia, was announced on Thursday last; but this wants confirmation.

The correspondent of a Vienna journal at Serajevo declares most positively that the Bosnian insurrection will be altogether repressed in a few weeks' time. It is stated further that neither the Christian nor the Jewish population have offered rosistance to the Austrians, who, as a rule, have only been opposed by Mohammedans, incited by fanatical priests and supported by the Turkish civil and military authorities and detachments of Turkish troops. Large numbers of the native population, including some Mohammedans, are flocking from all sides to Serajevo and other towns, to place themselves under the protection of the Austrian army, while anxiously awaiting the termination of the insurrection.

In reply to a request of the Mohammedan chiefs in Bosnia, the Servian Government has consented to receive refugees, women, and children, fleeing from the besieged towns in the Posavina district. Insurgent combatants, however, on crossing the Servian frontier, will be disarmed. Many hundred Mohammedan families have crossed into Servia. The refugees have been received with kindness, and have been furnished with transport, provisions, and lodgings by the Servian officials.

The western part of Bosnia seems now to be almost entirely subdued, as the fortress of Bihacs capitulated last week. The Imperial troops entered the fortress, and found there five cannon of heavy calibre, arms of other kinds, and ammunition. Of the Turkish regular troops there were in the place one staff officer, and a body of artillerymen. The town is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Benakovac Mountains. The river Unna divides the town in two, but the greater part is built on the left bank. There are some 4500 inhabitants, almost exclusively Mussulman. The fortress which gave the assailants so much trouble is on a small island in the river close to the town. Bihacs is a place of historical note, having been the scene of sanguinary battles in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth centuries.

General Jovanovich announces that the virtual pacification of Herzegovina is concluded. On the 11th inst. he started upon an expedition against the most important places in Eastern Herzegovina. On the 16th Bilck, the great rallying point of the insurgents, was occupied without any resistance, and on the 18th he reached Trebinje. A column was then directed to proceed to Gatchko, which had already sent its allegiance to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Korjenice, Livno, and Klobuk will shortly be cleared of the insurgents. During the difficult march of the Imperial troops the Montenegrins maintained a friendly attitude.

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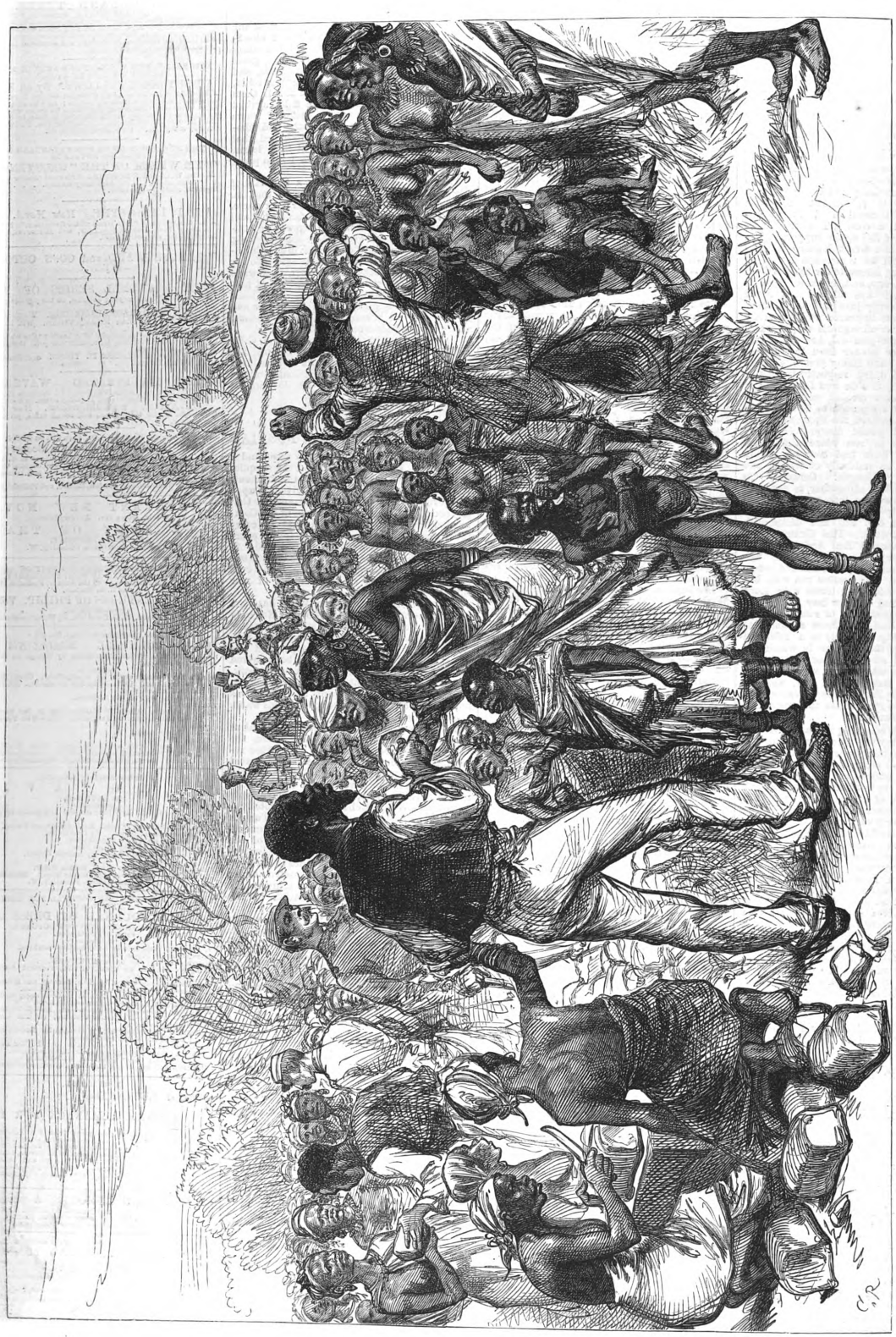
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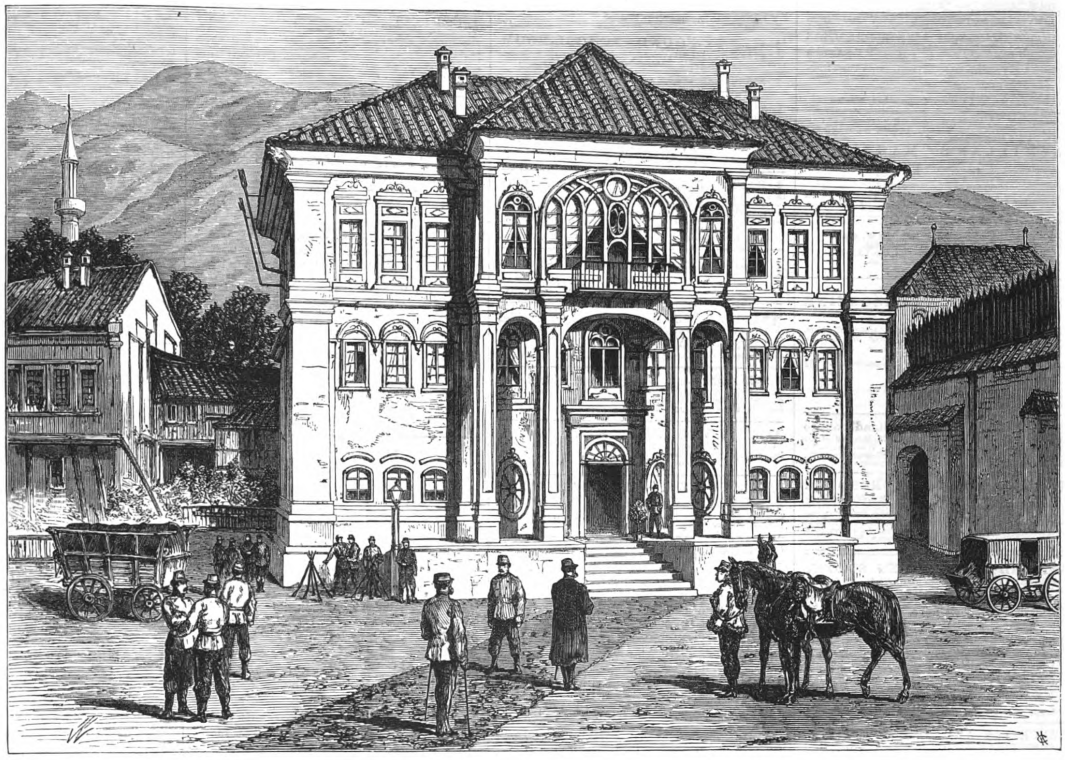
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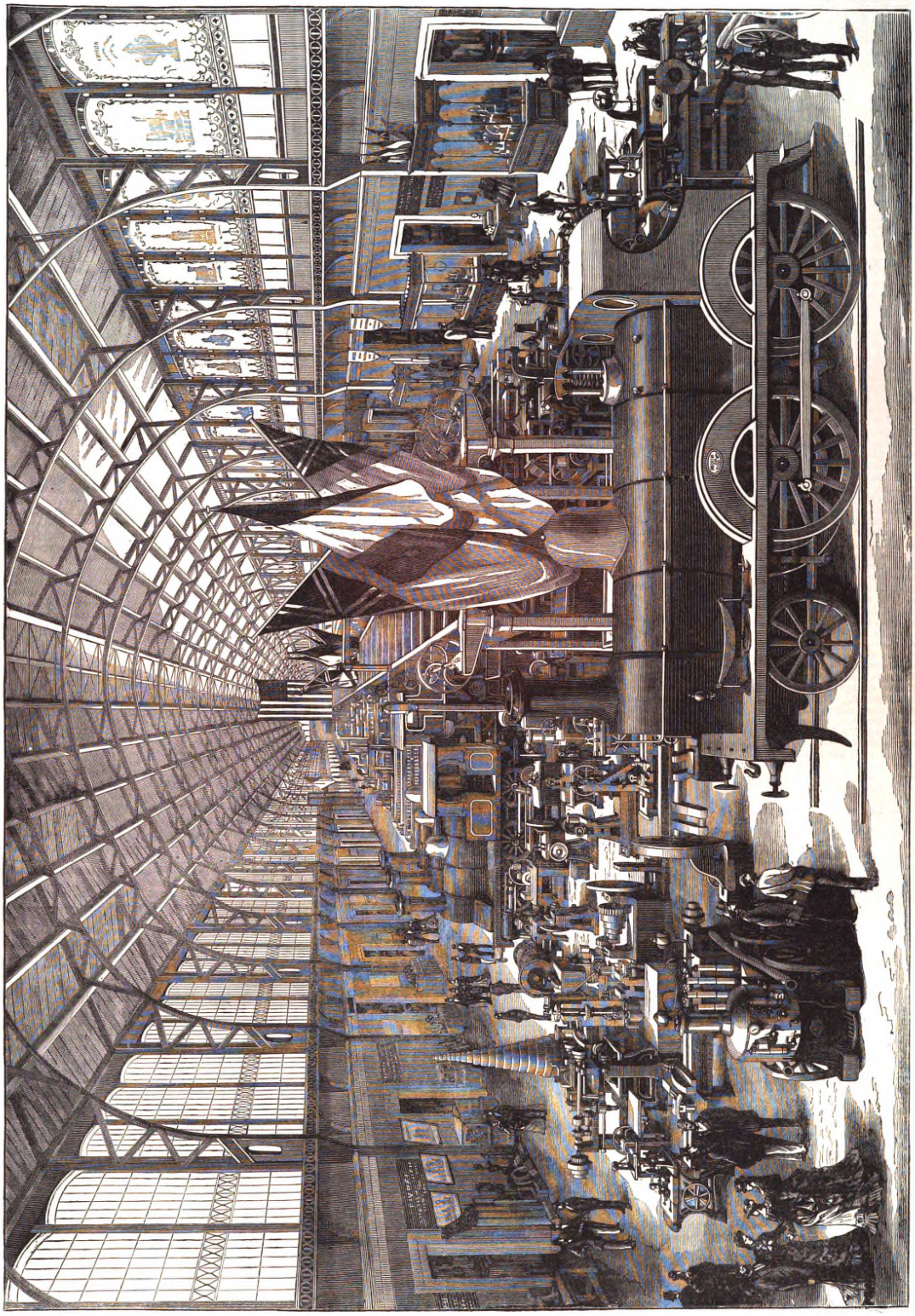
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PARIS EXHIBITION: MACHINERY HALL IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE, CHAMP DE MARS—THE BRITISH SECTION.

MUSIC.

The series of Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will close this (Saturday) evening, a supplemental performance being announced for Monday night, for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors, who deserve well from the public for the liberal spirit and enterprise which have characterised their management throughout the season, which opened on Aug. 5. This week's programmes have included a classical night on Wednesday, and an English night yesterday (Friday). Mr. Charles Hallé's admirable pianoforte playing has continued to be a prominent feature in the programmes. During the season eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies have been performed in regular order on successive Mondays; the greatest of all, the gigantic "choral" symphony, being reserved for the occasion of the directors' benefit on Monday.

The Saturday performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace are continuing. For to-day "Maritana" is announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as the heroine.

As already stated, the twenty-third series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin next week, the programme including the first performance in England of Brahms's new symphony (No. 2), and the first appearance here of the Belgian pianist, M. Brassin.

Madame Julia Woolf, the eminent pianist, has (at the request of Mr. Chatterton) written an overture for the approaching production of "A Winter's Tale" at Drury-Lane.

The organ recital at the Bow and Bromley Institute begins this (Saturday) evening for the season, Mr. W. S. Hoyte being the organist and Miss Ellen Laub the vocalist.

Mr. Frederic Archer, organist and musical director of the Alexandra Palace, has accepted the conductorship of the Glasgow select choir for the approaching season, which extends from October to April. Mr. Archer retains his appointment at the Alexandra Palace.

THEATRES.

FOLLY.

Miss Lydia Thompson has returned to this theatre and recommenced her successful career with two new pieces. The first is an extensive adaptation of the comedy "La Veuve," by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which was produced some four years ago at the Paris Gymnase. The task has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Wyndham, under the title of "The Idol," and is comprised in three brief acts. It is Anglicised throughout—the scene being placed in Clarges-street, and the heroine named Mrs. Erle. She is a widow, whose grief for the loss of her husband is inconsolable. The statue of the lamented defunct is exhibited on a pedestal in the centre of the stage; and here the bereft lady comes to meditate on the excellence of her late husband, and to recall those tender memories which constitute the luxury of a sentimental sorrow. This fond idolatry after a time becomes absurd in the estimation of her friends, and they endeavour to wean her from her folly. Here is manifestly dangerous ground for an English audience, whose reverence for the dead nearly equals that of Mrs. Erle herself. On Saturday, accordingly, we are not surprised that there was a manifestation of feeling from the gallery. On the following Monday, with a different class of auditors, the humour of the incidents was understood, and more than ordinary applause showed that the points were critically appreciated. There is, in fact, in such a subject dramatically treated a subtle irony which appeals to advanced intellects more highly cultivated than is the wont with simple folk, from whom its presence is concealed by the normal directness of their perceptions and habitual insensibility to double meanings. There is much ingenuity shown in dealing with so uncongenial a theme, and the actresses engaged in the performance exerted themselves to point the moral. Much amusement by them was obtained from the gloomy materials. But the praise for good acting must not be monopolised by them—it must at least be shared by a male actor, Mr. Harry Paulton, as a jeweller's clerk, in association with Miss Eastlake as the idolatrous widow. Three years' accounts of her late husband's expenses in jewellery have to be examined and ticked off. For the first year or so the items are accounted for, and the grave and steady clerk is grateful for the recognition of the claims of his firm. But for the last year and a half articles appear which must have gone as presents to other ladies than the inconsolable relic of an evidently spendthrift husband. Not long after this event the lady's sympathies with the living are revived, and she is prepared to accept the attentions of a gallant Captain Breeze (Mr. J. G. Grahame), consents to visit the theatre, and ultimately to become his wife. The gradations are finely marked. The lover is permitted to treat the bust of the husband with a certain careless contempt. He places his hat on its head, and next, as if by accident, brushes it off from the pedestal to the ground. In the third act, the bust is reproduced in a mended state—but the fragments are so marked off that it looks like a phrenological map, and, with a portrait of the late Mr. Erle, is dismissed to another apartment. Such incidents as these appeal to reflective spectators; but having stood the ordeal of two nights, the probability is that the new comedy, well written and well acted as it is, will establish its claims to the appreciation of fashionable and enlightened audiences.

So much cannot be said for an opera bouffe constructed by Messrs. R. Reece and H. B. Farnie from "L'Etoile," by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo, and denominated "Stars and Garters." So much is left in this burlesque to the manipulation of the actors, that criticism is out of place—it must be witnessed, and cannot be described. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Miss Edith Bland are all entitled to commendation, and were adequately supported by the general company. The scenery was good, and included some fanciful accessories that were suggestive. But the reception accorded was certainly equivocal.

At the Olympic on Monday the winter season was opened with a revival of "The Two Orphans," in which Mr. Henry Neville resumed his original character of Pierre the Cripple, and Mr. Rignold that of Jacques. Miss Marian Terry performs the part of Louise, the blind girl.

Mrs. Bateman has bought Sadler's Wells, which has to be rebuilt and remodelled for her occupation. Mr. G. J. Phipps, F.S.A., is to make it a first-class theatre.

Mr. Arthur Matthison has a play in rehearsal at the Court.

A series of Shakspearean performances begins to-night at the Park, in which Messrs. Swinbourne, H. Forrester, and Miss Leighton will appear.

The programme of lectures and entertainments at the Royal Polytechnic has been further varied by the introduction of a lecture on Pekin and the Chinese and a new version of the story of Cinderella." The lecture on China is delivered by Mr. J. L. King, who compresses within the hour occupied by the narrative a great deal of entertainig information; and, with the aid of some original pictures and panorama of the Yangtse, succeeds in imparting an admirable idea of the Chinese at home and the scenery of the localities visited.

The second annual examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the National Training School for Dancing, of which Mr. Mapleson was the founder, took place last Saturday on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

"Nelson," a Play in Four Acts and a Tableau, by Emilia Aylmer Blake (Chapman and Hall), is a realistic drama on an historical subject, designed for the stage, for which it is eminently fitted. It is one of a number—some better, some worse—of which the present commercial system of management prohibits the performance. Yet with such a fact before them, the British public goes on patronising foreign adaptations, as if it had no dramatic writers of its own. Reform is needed in this direction, and in more places than one advocated, but no practical measures have yet been taken to promote its accomplishment.

ART.

The portrait of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, painted in oil by Mr. W. Ouless, R.A., was on the 19th inst. presented at Lockinge House, Wantage, to the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, by Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., on behalf of the Berks Volunteers, of which regiment Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is Commander.

A marble statue of the late Mr. Alfred Rooker, twice Mayor and many years Alderman of Plymouth, was publicly unveiled yesterday week. It is placed in Guildhall-square, and was accepted from the subscribers by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation. The statue is the work of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., and cost £1500.

It was resolved at a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held at Exeter yesterday week to erect a statue of the Earl of Devon as a mark of the public appreciation of the services which his Lordship has rendered to that county.

A new school of art and science was opened last Saturday afternoon at Falkirk by the Earl of Rosebery. Among those present were Sir William Edmonstone, M.P. for Stirlingshire, Mr. John Ramsay, M.P. for Falkirk Burghs, and several of the leading inhabitants. The company having visited the buildings, an adjournment was made to a neighbouring church, the hall of the institution being too small for the crowd. His Lordship said he looked upon the anxiety now shown for information in science and art as a distinct landmark in the intellectual advancement of the country, and as showing that the time was past when the first object was a struggle for elementary education. His Lordship spoke of the civilising influence of industrial art, and said he should like to see every large town possessing its public library and museum, as valuable aids to education.

The annual Fine-Arts Exhibition at Simla was opened by the Viceroy on Saturday last, and various prizes were awarded.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 4th, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 9th and morning hours of the 10th, she is near Mars and Venus on the 25th, but it is the day of New Moon; and she is near Mercury on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	3rd	at	1 minutes after	7h. in the	morning.
Full Moon	11th	"	54	" 8	" morning.
Last Quarter	19th	"	10	" 7	" afternoon.
New Moon	25th	"	58	" 10	" afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 25th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 10th.

Mercury is a morning star till the 24th, rising on the 3rd at 4h. 33m. a.m., or 1h. 32m. before sunrise; the interval gradually decreasing to 1h. 14m. by the 8th, to 51 minutes by the 13th, to 27 minutes by the 18th, and to 6 minutes by the 23rd (the planet rising on this day at 6h. 32m. a.m.); on the 24th the planet rises at nearly the same time as the Sun, and from this day till Dec. 24 he rises in daylight. He sets with the Sun on the 16th, and 5 minutes after sunset on the 28th. He is near Mars on the 12th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th, near the Moon on the 26th, and in his descending node on the 29th, at midnight.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 4h. 46m. a.m., or 1h. 28m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 5h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 11m. before sunrise; and on the 28th at 5h. 51m. a.m., or 57 minutes before the Sun. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 52m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 58m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 12m. a.m. She is near Mars on the 21st, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 5h. 34m. a.m., or 40 minutes before the Sun; on the 18th at 5h. 32m. a.m., or 58 minutes before the Sun; and on the 28th at 5h. 31m. a.m., or 1h. 17m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 35m. a.m., on the 11th at 11h. 20m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 50m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 25th.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 20m. p.m., on the 8th at 10h. 58m. p.m., on the 18th at 10h. 22m. p.m., on the 28th at 9h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 35m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 17m. p.m., on the 11th at 6h. 40m. p.m., on the 21st at 6h. 3m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 28m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd.

Saturn sets on the 9th at 4h. 37m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before sunrise; on the 19th at 3h. 53m. a.m., or 2h. 38m. before sunrise; and on the 29th at 3h. 11m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 17m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 35m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 54m. p.m., on the last day at 9h. 12m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th.

The autumn congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will be held at Stafford from Wednesday next, Oct. 2, to Oct. 5 inclusive, under the presidency of Mr. E. Chadwick, C.B.

Lord Londesborough held a bazaar last week at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, in aid of the funds of the St. Anne's Orphanage at Bridlington.

The sentence of death passed upon Isabel Grant for the murder of her husband has been commuted into one of penal servitude for life.

A monument erected over the grave of the late Tom Morris, champion golfer, in the cathedral burying-ground, St. Andrews, by his friends and admirers, was unveiled on Tuesday in presence of a large number of spectators. Lord Justice General Inglis gave a short address and referred to the late champion's prowess and golfing achievements.

Vice-Admiral R. Coole, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China station, in succession to Vice-Admiral C. F. Hillyar, C.B., who is to be promoted to the rank of Admiral; and Admiral Sir William Fanshawe-Martin, Bart., G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir William James Hope Johnstone, deceased.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the nineteenth annual prize-meeting of the 9th (West) Middlesex, concluded last week, the following were the chief winners:—Series 1: £5, Private Clayton; £4, Private Marks; £3 each, Lieutenant Bell, Lieutenant Towerzey, and Sergeant Wright; £2 each, Private Crighton, Lieutenant Cross, and Private Rees. Series 2 (open to Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals only): £5, Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart; £3, Corporal Edmonds; £2, Lieutenant Towerzey. Series 3 (open to Privates only): £5, Private Partington; £3, Private Clayton; £2, Private J. W. Taylor. Series 4 (a chased silver tazza, competed for by men who had never won a prize of the value of £5): Private Marks. Series 5: £3 3s., Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart; £2 2s., Private J. W. Taylor. Series 6: Cup, Private J. W. May; £3, Private Pavey; £2, Lieutenant Cross. Series 7: £5, Private Pearse. Series 8 (the borough members' old challenge cup): Private Partington. Series 9 (the borough members' new challenge cup): Private Ingram. Series 10: £5 5s., Private Ingram; £2 2s., Private Pavey. Recruits' prizes were taken by Privates Marsh and Nevison.

The following are the winners at the prize-meeting of the 1st London Engineers:—Elkington Challenge Cup Series—Corporal Pannell, Sergeant Cotter, and Sergeant Clarke. Second Series: Sergeant Clarke, Corporal Pannell, Sergeant Cotter, Corporal Ridgway, Sapper Kirkup, Sapper Brock, Sergeant Coreton, Sergeant Belville, Sapper Binns, Sapper Wade, Sapper Warwick, Sergeant-Major Collins, and Corporal Greenfield. Regimental Rifle Association Prizes: Sapper Brock, Sergeant-Major Johnson, Corporal Pannell, Bandmaster Rayner, Corporal Uttridge, Sergeant Cotter, Sergeant Coredon, Sergeant Clarke, Lieutenant Haines, Sapper Kirkup, Sergeant-Major Jordan, Corporal Warwick, Corporal Inglis, and Sapper T. Andrews.

At the prize-meeting of the 1st Surrey the Pollock Challenge Cup was won by Private Knapp; the Bread-street Ward Challenge Trophy, by Corporal White; the Sturdy Challenge Cup, by Private W. Doggett; the Ladies' Challenge Cup, by Armourer-Sergeant Watkins; the Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup, by Private Spon. The Wimbledon Series: Armourer-Sergeant Watkins, Private Spon, Private Lucas, Corporal White, Private Lock, Private Evans, Private Croker, and Private Hancock. Aggregate Prizes: £7 7s., Armourer-Sergeant Watkins; £5 5s., Corporal White.

The following were the principal winners in the chief series at the Battalion Prize-Meeting of the 29th Middlesex:—£10 10s., Private Sawle; £7 7s., Corporal Musgrove; £5 5s., Private Leeming; £4 4s. each, Sergeant Ratta, Sergeant Pickworth, Corporal Giles, and Private Ireland; £3 3s. each, Sergeant Giles, Lieutenant Hopkinson, Sergeant Watkins, Colour-Sergeant Purcell, and Corporal Rouse.

At the prize-meeting of the Drum and Fife Band of the 39th Middlesex the following were the winners:—Drummer M'Cormack, Drum-Major Miller, Drummer Bathurst, Drummer Simmonds, and Drummer Thirtle.

At the annual prize-meeting of the St. George's the challenge cup and gold medal were won by Sergeant-Instructor Andrews, who also secured the Ortner Shield. Private W. C. Williams took the Turner Challenge Plate, and Private Snowden the Ladies' Challenge Cup. In the second series, the chief winners were:—Private W. C. Williams, Corporal Cutting, Private Rosenthall, Sergeant-Instructor Andrews, Lieutenant Johnson, Private Thrower, Private Troake, Sergeant Beeching, Corporal Stafford, and Private Graves. The volley-firing Challenge Plate was won by No. 4 (Captain Hummel's) Company.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Inverness-shire, fired for at the Highland Rifle-Meeting last week, was taken by Corporal Williams, 1st Inverness, with 76 points at Queen's Ranges.

A second house was opened at Leicester on Monday by the directors of the Leicester Coffee and Cocoa House Company.

Last year £11,359 19s. was paid into the Exchequer as "void money orders" from the Post Office.

Mr. George Dunn, B.A., Rector of the High School of Dunfermline, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

Her Majesty's ship Alert, Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for a two-years' survey of the South Pacific.

The annual conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at Halifax on Tuesday. A paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, of the London School Board, advocating temperance teaching in both Sunday and day schools. Several meetings in connection with the union were held last night.

Preparations are in progress for fixing the large clock which is about to be placed in front of the main tower of the new Law Courts facing the Strand, near Temple Bar. With the exception of the clock at Westminster, it will be much larger than any other clock in the metropolis. The clock will have two dials, one facing the west and the other the east side, overlooking Fleet-street. The dials will be nine feet in diameter.

To-day (Saturday) the liverymen of the City, assembled in Common Hall, meet in Guildhall to select two candidates from whom the Aldermen will elect the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The choice of the livery will probably fall upon Alderman Sir Charles Whethum and Alderman Sir Francis Truscott; but the following are also eligible for the office:—Aldermen M'Arthur, Ellis, Figgins, Knight, Hadley, Nottage, Staples, and Breffit. The newly-elected Sheriffs, Messrs. Burt and Bevan, appear for the first time in their official capacity.

The fifty-sixth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, begins on Thursday. Some indication of the work carried on by this institution will be gathered from the fact that one hundred classes meet weekly in the various subjects. To meet the demand for more space a new laboratory has been erected during the recess, and practical instruction will be given both in organic and inorganic chemistry.—The winter session of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, is announced to begin next Wednesday, Oct. 2, with a lecture by Mr. T. Dunman on Modern Science. The art-classes, which have been placed in connection with the Science and Art Department, will recommence on the same day.—A free library and reading-room will be opened next Tuesday at the Working Men's College, 143, Upper Kennington-lane. Professor Huxley will give a lecture early in October, at a general meeting to be held as a formal opening of the new premises of the college, the night schools and some classes of which are now at work.—The winter session of the evening classes of the institute in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, at 165, Aldersgate-street, will be reopened on Thursday next, Oct. 3, when J. D. Allcroft, Esq., M.P., will distribute the prizes to the successful students during the last sessions.

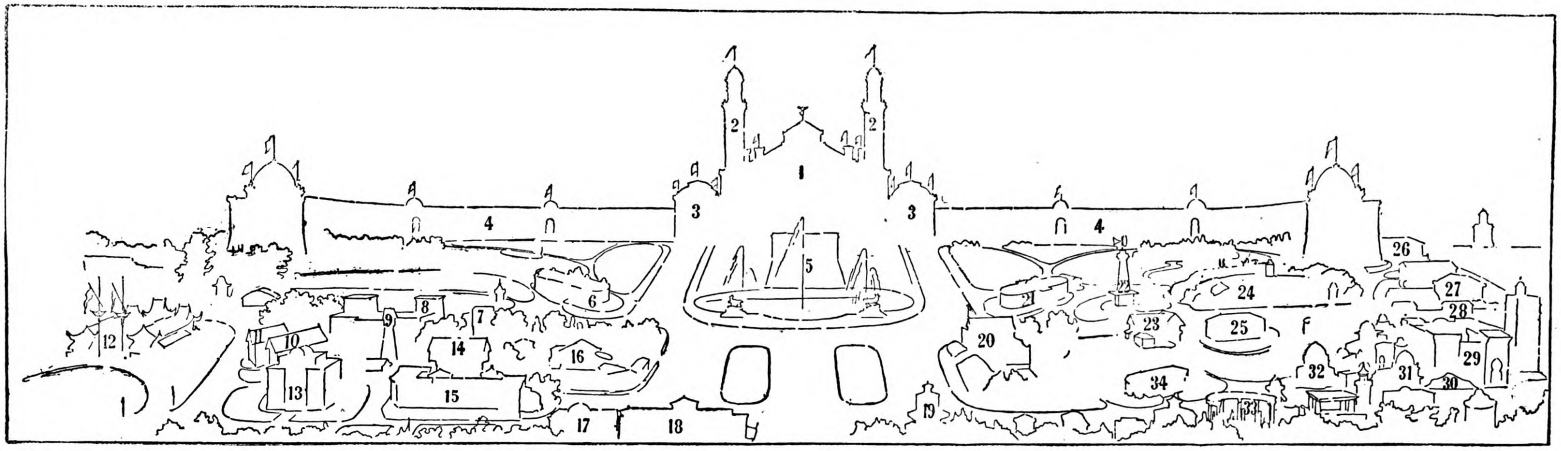
THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The large Engraving presented for the Extra Supplement with this week's Number of our Journal is a General View of the Park and Palace of the Trocadéro, with the various pavilions, detached offices, models of foreign buildings, out-door special exhibitions, cafés and restaurants, of different national styles, erected in this park, which is separated by the river Seine, at the Bridge of Jena, from the main Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars. A separate Illustration of the Trocadéro Palace was given by us about six months ago, and many of the surrounding structures have been shown in the series of Illustrations already published. Their relative positions in the Trocadéro Park, with the *tout ensemble* as beheld from the Champ de Mars looking across the river, may be seen in our Extra Supplement Engraving with the aid of the Key and Index on this page.

The British Section of the Machinery in Motion Department, in the main Exhibition Palace, is the subject of another Engraving. It contains railway locomotives, marine engines for steam-ships and steam-boats, well-borers, and steam-pumps for draining collieries and other mines; agricultural implements, such as steam-ploughs, reaping and thrashing machines: printing-machines (including the "Ingram Patent Rotary," for which the Gold Medal has been awarded to the managing proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*); all the machinery used in the cotton manufacture, ginning, opening, scutching and lapping, carding, drawing, slubbing and roving, spinning by the mule jenny, and power-loom weaving, each process by a special machine; also, the corresponding apparatus, likewise, for the woollen and other textile fabrics; the machinery for forging and shaping iron, steam-hammers, planes, chisels, and lathes; steam-saws for woodwork, and many other useful mechanical appliances, more or less known to everybody from London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, and the mining districts. "Among the railway locomotives," to quote a recent account, "there are three in every way remarkable for power and excellence of workmanship. Foremost as regards power and merit stands Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co.'s locomotive for heavy mail-trains. It is of the well-known South-Eastern and North-Western type, and is conspicuous for its elegance and simplicity; the cylinders, pistons and piston-rods, and cranes are all inside the wheels, so that the engine is flush from stem to stern, and is singularly 'clean built.' This engine is intended for heavy passenger traffic, and will draw twenty-two carriages at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway exhibit a very neat six-wheeled coupled passenger tank engine—one of what are known as 'Stroudley's terriers'—for short trips and suburban traffic. They also exhibit the various parts of an engine—piston, piston-rod, connecting-rod, and so on—that have stood the test of real hard work, in a way to prove the soundness of their manufacture, having travelled over 185,446 miles. An ingenious contrivance—Stroudley's patent ramp—is also shown, by which engines and carriages that have run off the rails can be replaced upon them without the use of jacks or levers. Messrs. Fox, Walker, and Co. exhibit a tank locomotive fitted with six wheels, which is peculiarly adapted for going along sharp curves, the tank and the boiler being on different frames, and independent of the machinery and cylinders. The valve motion is on the Belgian plan.

"Of marine engines there are several interesting models exhibited by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, the well-known Greenwich firm, the most remarkable being three cylinder compound expansive engines, of 2000 to 4000 horse power indicated, fitted in the Italian man-of-war Cristoforo Colombo in 1876. Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field also exhibit a model of the compound four-cylinder engines supplied by them to the Transatlantic and other ocean steam companies. The working of the machinery is practically demonstrated, a special fly-wheel and strap setting it in motion.

"The machinery in motion comprises chiefly steam-hammers, steam-pumps, and the numberless machines used in the preparation, spinning, and weaving of cotton, wool, and flax—a display the like of which has never before been brought together. It shows the various processes which the raw material undergoes from the time it arrives in the manufacturer's hands, in hard lumps, until its transformation into tissue. The catalogue (this part of which is written by Mr. John Anderson) reminds us that the first business of the manufacturer is—in the case of cotton, let us say—to open out these hard masses, to clean them out and make them loose and fleecy. This used to be effected by women beating it with willow wands upon a kind of perforated table; the cotton was softened by this process, and the dust and seeds remaining in it passed through the holes in the table. This and the subsequent processes are now



1. Grand Hall for Public Ceremonials. 2. Towers containing Lifts to the Upper Floors. 3. Hall for Meetings. 4. Fine-Art Galleries: Oriental to the left, Mediæval European to the right. 5. Grand Cascade. 6. Spanish Bodega or Restaurant.
7. Model of a House at Cairo. 8. Egyptian Palace. 9. Norwegian Clock-Tower. 10 and 11. Swedish Pavilion. 12. Chinese Quarters. 13. Persian Palace. 14. Norwegian House. 15. Tunisian Bazaar. 16. Japanese Farm-house.
17. Tunisian House. 18. Moorish Coffee-House. 19. Pavilion of the Art of Pottery. 20. Pavilion of French Woods and Forests Department. 21. French Café Restaurant.
22. Clock-Tower, exhibited by M. Lepante, clock-maker. 23. Châlet of the Gardes Forestiers. 24. Aquarium. 25. Conservatory, exhibited by M. Chantin. 26. Civil Engineering Exhibition. 27. Customs' Office.
28. Algerine Farm-house, belonging to people from Alsace and Lorraine. 29. Algerine Palace. 30. Kabyle Tent. 31 and 32. Algerine Shops and Cafés. 33. Exhibition of French Marbles. 34. Building in which a collection of Noxious Insects is shown.

PARIS EXHIBITION: KEY TO OUR EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, GENERAL VIEW OF THE TROCADÉRO PARK AND PALACE.

performed by machinery; it is beaten, softened, cleaned, and rolled up into a long web. It yet remains, however, in a tangled condition—to lay the fibres together, an indispensable preliminary to converting it into thread, it has to be carefully combed, and by a series of processes gradually transformed from a bulky rope into as many and as fine threads as is thought desirable with regard to the fineness of the tissue to be made out of it. Every step in this process is carried on under the eye of the public, and we need hardly say it is watched with the greatest interest. The most wonderful of all these machines is the self-acting mule, fitted with an electric stop, by which the machine is said to have, as Mr. Anderson puts it, 'authority over the attendants that wait upon it.' Anyone who has seen the operation of cotton-spinning is aware that sometimes the thread breaks, and other little accidents of the same kind frequently occur, requiring constant attention on the part of the man or woman in charge. By this electric stop, the moment anything goes wrong the machine of its own accord comes to a standstill. If the correct and required number of plies are not passing inwards so as to supply the necessary substance for the yarn in course of manufacture—if a single thread break or one of the cans holding the cotton is full to overflowing, a small electro-magnet comes into play, and the machine stops of itself.

"All this machinery—indeed, the whole of the main line shafts and various counter-shafts in the British section—is driven by one single engine, the work of Messrs. W. J. Galloway and Sons, steam to which is supplied by three boilers each suitable for driving thirty indicated horse power. These boilers are each 28 feet long, 7 feet in diameter, and contain two internal furnaces, each 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter by 7 ft. 6 in. in length, going into one oval back flue containing thirty-three tubes. The engine itself is a compound one, the high-pressure cylinder having a bore of 20 inches and the low-pressure of 34 inches, with a stroke of three feet. It works noiselessly, being fitted with valves on the plain flat slide principle, so arranged as to be almost frictionless. This engine is itself one of the noblest features in our grand machinery department."

THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AT BIRKENHEAD.

This meeting, of whose doings some particulars were given in our last issue, was brought to a close yesterday week. Councillor John Hughes, of Liverpool, presided on the 19th inst., in the absence, from illness, of Sir Watkin W. Wynn. There was again a crowded attendance. The Eisteddfod song was given with good effect by Apmadoc, a bard from the United States, and was redemanded amidst loud applause. A competition in Penillion singing took place, and, after a close contest, the first prize of £2 was awarded to John Williams, only seven years of age, from Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. The second prize was taken by Hugh Pugh, of Dolgelly. The Rev. Robert Jones, of Rotherhithe, gave an address, partly in Welsh and partly in English, on the beauty of the Welsh language, and the importance of preserving it as the national tongue. After some solo-singing contests, the great ceremony of the day, the chairing of the bard, was begun, being prefaced by a harp solo by Pencerdd Gwalla (Mr. John Thomas). The Rev. E. Roberts read the decision of the adjudicators awarding the prize of 25 guineas and a bardic chair to the Rev. R. Williams (Hwfa Môn), Independent minister, of London, for the best ode to "Providence." Mr. Williams, who has been chief bard on four previous occasions, was duly installed according to the ancient rites of the bards of the Isle of Britain, and declared the chaired bard of 1878 by the sound of trumpet; and the ceremony closed by the singing of the air "I will extol thee," from "Eli," by Madame Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru, Pencerddes). The choral competition for male voices was won by the Liverpool Vocalists' Union.

Lord Aberdare presided on the 20th, and there was a large attendance. His Lordship defended the claims of the Welsh people to educational institutions of their own, and praised the efforts which they had made to improve themselves. Brutal pastimes were disappearing, and intellectual pleasures were taking their place. He regretted that Wales and Lancashire were yet lower in education than any other part of England, but he looked to the Aberystwith College and kindred institutions to remedy this. After his Lordship's speech the competitions were proceeded with. For the brass-band contest four bands entered: the first prize of £25 was awarded to the band from Nelson, near Burnley, the second prize, a silver cornet, going to a band from Kidsgrove, Staffordshire. In a juvenile choral competition, for children under fifteen, a prize of ten guineas was awarded to the Parkfield Choir, Birkenhead.

A performance of "Samson," in the evening of yesterday week, with Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Signor Foli, and other well-known artistes, brought the Eisteddfod to a successful close.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DYSART.

The Right Hon. Sir Lionel William John Earl of Dysart and Baron Huntingtower, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Great Britain, died on the 23rd inst. in Norfolk-street, Strand, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born Nov. 18, 1794, the eldest son of William Lord Huntingtower, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Francis Grey, Esq., of Lehena, in the county of Cork, and grandson of John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, in the county of Lincoln, by Louisa Countess of Dysart, a peeress in her own right. He succeeded to the peerage at the decease of his grandmother, Sept. 22, 1840, when he inherited the very extensive estates of the ancient and noble family of Tollemache, from which he descended, and to which the earldom of Dysart came by the marriage of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham with the Lady Murray, daughter and heir of William Murray, first Earl of Dysart, the preceptor and favourite of Charles I. His Lordship married, Sept. 23, 1819, his cousin, Maria, eldest daughter of Sweney Toone, Esq., of Keston Lodge, and by her, who died Feb. 15, 1869, had one son, William Lionel Felix, Lord Huntingtower, who married, in 1851, his cousin, Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, Bart., and died, *vitâ patris*, Dec. 21, 1872, leaving, with two surviving daughters, an only son, William John Manners, now Earl of Dysart, born March 3, 1859.

SIR R. J. GRIFFITH, BART.

Sir Richard John Griffith, Bart., of Munster Grillagh, in the county of Londonderry, and of Pencraig, in the county of Anglesey, LL.D. F.R.S., died at his residence, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, on the 22nd inst., in his ninety-fifth year. He was born Sept. 20, 1784, the only son of Richard Griffith, Esq., of Millicent, in the county of Kildare, member for Askeaton, in the Irish Parliament, by Charity, his wife, daughter of John Bramston, Esq., of Oundle, and derived his descent from an old Welsh family. He married, Sept. 21, 1812, Maria Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of George Waldie, Esq., of Hendersyde Park, in the county of Roxburgh, and by her, who died Jan. 2, 1865, leaves surviving issue a son, now Sir George Richard Waldie-Griffith, second Baronet, and a daughter, Elizabeth Charlotte, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bramston Smith, of Hampstead, in the county of Dublin. Sir Richard Griffith was a distinguished civil engineer, and author of the famous Geological Map of Ireland, commenced by him in the year 1812 and completed in 1857, for which he obtained the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London. In 1825 he was appointed sole Commissioner for the General Valuation of Ireland, and in 1851 Chairman of the Board of Public Works in that country, which office he held until 1864. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in Trinity College, Dublin, and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, &c. His long and valuable public services were justly rewarded by a baronetcy, conferred April 20, 1858. The death of Sir Richard Griffith causes a vacuum in Dublin society which it will be difficult to supply. Universally respected and esteemed, the deceased Baronet had long been a prominent personage in the city of Dublin. Although he had attained the patriarchal age of ninety-four, he had up to almost a month before his death the appearance and energy of a man in the prime of life. He seemed likely to rival in years Mr. Baldwin Foott, of Carrigacunna Castle, in the county of Cork, whose celebration of his one-hundredth birthday we recorded last week.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Simson, Esq., of Barrachan, on the 15th inst., at Wigtown, N.B., aged ninety-one.

Commander Charles Thomas Williamson, R.N., on the 11th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

The Rev. Edward Henry Æmelius Goddard, M.A., Vicar of Eartham, Chichester, on the 12th inst., aged eighty-seven.

William Rolph Thornell, Esq., of Standon, Herts, and late of Cleveland, Tasmania, on the 9th, in his eighty-first year.

Alexander Lorimer, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, on the 14th inst., at Bromley-road, Lee, Kent.

General Alexander Tulloch, C.B., late Madras Army, on the 15th inst., at Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged ninety, the oldest general officer in the Indian Army, in which he had seen much active service.

Dowager Lady Cooper, on the 16th inst., at 80, Eaton-place, aged seventy-six. Her Ladyship was the only child and heiress of William Rickford, Esq., for many years M.P. for Aylesbury, and was married, in 1821, to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., who died Jan. 6, 1866. Lady Cooper had ten sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.

The Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, in the county of Hereford, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly Rector of Solihull, in the county of Warwick, at Whitfield, aged seventy-eight, on the 17th inst. He was son of Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., by the Hon. Harriet Archer, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Andrew, last Lord Archer of Umberslade, and represented a younger branch of the family of Clive, now represented by the Earl of Powis.

John Arnott, Esq., of Greenfield House, Auchtermuty, near Dundee, connected for more than half a century with the Fife linen manufacture, of which he may be considered one of the original pioneers. His third son, Sir John Arnott, J.P. and D.L., has long been known as one of the most enterprising commercial men in Ireland, M.P. for Kinsale, 1859 to 1863, and Mayor of Cork, 1859-60, and proprietor besides of the *Irish Times*, the well-known Dublin newspaper.

Colonel William Fraser Tytler, of Balnain and Aldowrie, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., Convener for that county, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery Volunteers, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-three. He was formerly Captain in the Bengal Cavalry and Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Bengal Army. He saw much service, and had five war medals and seven clasps. He was third son of the late William Fraser Tytler, of Balnain, and nephew of Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian of Scotland.

Reginald James Blewitt, Esq., formerly of Llantarnam Abbey, Newport, Monmouthshire, recently, at the age of seventy-nine. He was the second son of Major Edward Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, and was descended from Sir Samuel Blewitt, some time Master of the Skinners' Company and Sheriff of London. Mr. Blewitt sat many years in Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Monmouthshire Boroughs, was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and acted occasionally as Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

George Parker Bidder, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent civil engineer, on the 20th inst., at his residence, Ravensbury, Dartmouth, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Bidder was in early life known as the "Calculating Boy," and exhibited in public his remarkable aptitude in calculating. He afterwards became associated with Mr. George Stephenson, and assisted him in getting several railway bills passed through Parliament. Mr. Bidder was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and was largely employed in the construction of other lines. He was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company, and was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-1.

Dr. Robert Willis, formerly librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the 21st inst., at Barnes, in the eightieth year of his age. He received his professional education in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1819, soon after which he came to the metropolis, and passed his examination for the membership of the College of Surgeons in February, 1823, subsequently becoming a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1827 Dr. Willis was appointed librarian of the College of Surgeons, on the strong recommendation of Dr. John Abernethy, and held the appointment until June, 1845, when he resigned. He was the author of a large number of books, and was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad.

John Penn, Esq., the eminent marine engineer, on the 23rd inst., at his residence at Lee, Kent, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Penn's various patents for marine engines were considered so good that 740 British war-vessels were fitted with his machinery. Among them were the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Achilles, the Hercules, and the Sultan. Messrs. Penn also supplied the engines for nearly all the largest war-ships for the Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, German, Danish, and Peruvian Governments, and those for the yachts of the Queen, the Emperor of Russia, the Khedive, the Sultan, and the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Penn was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1828, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He was also a past president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and had received many marks of distinction from the various foreign Governments who had availed themselves of his professional services.

CHESS.

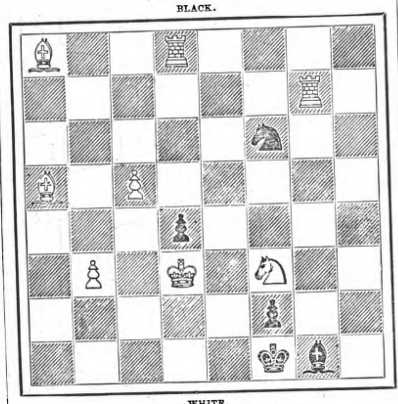
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1803.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt sq	K to Q 5th
2. K to B 2nd	K to K 5th
3. K to B 3rd (dis. ch).	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1806.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

In the tournament of the Canadian Chess Association, for which liberal prizes have been provided, there are thirteen entries, and, according to the regulations, each competitor is required to play one game with each of the others. The play is conducted at the rooms of the Montreal Chess Club, and on the 26th ult. the highest scores were credited to Messrs. Holt, Ascher, Bokum, Hicks, and White, in the order named. The annual dinner of the Association was held on the 24th ult., Dr. Howe presiding on the occasion. In the course of the evening, which was enlivened with music, an original song on the subject of chess was sung by Mr. Henderson.

The names of the prize-winners in the first tourney of the British Problem Association are as follows:—First prize, Mr. J. H. Finlinson, of Huddersfield; second prize, Mr. F. E. Lamb, of London. The prizes for single problems have been awarded to Mr. J. P. Taylor for the best in two moves, to Mr. W. Coates for the best in three moves, and to Mr. Callender for the best in four moves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IVANHOE (Dublin).—(1.) You can castle after the King has been checked, provided you have not moved that piece. (2.) You cannot castle to get out of check.

S W (Greenwich).—We do not think there is any decided advantage in the first move, but most players prefer having it.

L (Truro).—The Counties Chess Association is open to all *bond fide* amateurs of British birth. You should apply to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Rouan's, Malvern.

BISHOP'S PAWN.—We regret that we do not fully comprehend your meaning. Before examining any position, however, we require the name and address of the correspondent that sends it.

ALPHA.—White's answer to 1. Q to Q 2nd (ch) is 2. Kt to K 7th, mating.

E P V (Cheltenham).—We should not have supposed that No. 1803 would have defeated you. The solution is given below.

R T K (Ventnor).—The analysis is clever, but we have not space for it.

W T H (Salisbury-square).—Thanks for your obliging letter.

J F N (Wangford).—The King can never be played to any square within the line of movement of an adverse piece, whether the piece is "pinned" or not.

W H S (Monmouth).—Very promising, but too obvious.

F O N H (Liverpool).—Your last compositions evince a decided advance in knowledge of the art of constructing problems. We like the three-move problem, but are not yet satisfied of its accuracy.

S (Athens) and W S JOHNSON (New York).—Solutions of Problem No. 1801 are correct.

PROBLEMS received from J CRUM (Glasgow) and G Shiel (Sunderland).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1802 received from D J (Dublin), Dabbshill, C G Ellison, Belvedere, Beatrice, E C Davies, and Deansgate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1803 received from C E, D A (Dublin), Lulu, Pretextat, Copiapino, Emile Frau, and Deansgate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1804 received from C E, J Burton, F V P, D A (Dublin), R H Brooks, Lulu, W Gildemeister, Seven and Eight, J O McCreery, A H W, Mrs Clark, Leonard, S Western, A R G, Copiapino, C G Ellison, Thorpe, 8 Stripe, East Marden, Owlet, C R William, G H V, E H H V, H Benthall, Alpha, Cant, A Wood, F le Page, J de Honstevn, W Lecson, E P Vulliamy, T P F, Dr F St, Prétextat, W S B, Norman Rumbelow, Semal, E C Davies, Painter (Shepherd's bush), C S Coxe, Dorothy, O Johnson, F Hampton, W Franklin, E Worsley, N Brock, H Brewster, L Sharswood, St J E, W Lee, T Edgar, D Leslie, F W S, Black Knight, R Ingersoll, S R (Leeds), C Darragh, E Lewis, M Meredith, W Warren, C J G, Leonora and Leon, Oj, of Truro, F W S, Orson, T Greenbank, Z B Young, S Threlfall, T W H, L Burset, L H R, M Whiteley, G Fosbrooke, C C E, An Old Hand, H Stansfield, G Wright, W C Dutton, and B Boughead.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1876) of Mr. James Martin, late of Lombard-street, banker, and of Chislehurst, Kent, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Richard Biddulph Martin and John Biddulph Martin, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator gives to his nephew Richard Biddulph Martin his interest in the freehold premises, No. 68, Lombard-street, and his freehold residence at Chislehurst, with all the personal property therein; and there are specific devises of other freehold properties to his nephews John Biddulph Martin, Hugo Martin, and John Martin; to his sister Miss Frances Penelope Martin he bequeaths £20,000; to his cousins Frances and Caroline Neve, £10,000; to his cousins Admiral Arthur Forbes and Colonel Francis Forbes, £10,000 each; to his cousins Helen Douglas Forbes and Julia Crozier, and to his friend John Biddulph, of Swansea, £5000 each; to each of the clerks in the banking house in Lombard-street at the time of his death, one year's wages; to his gardener, Mackenzie, and to each of the servants in his dwelling-house at Chislehurst, one year's wages. All the legacies are given free of duty. As to the residue of the personalty, the testator gives one half to the children of his brother John Martin, and the other half to his brother Robert Martin.

The will (dated July 24, 1855) of Mr. Beriah Drew, formerly of Bermondsey, but late of Streatham, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold property to his wife, and gives and bequeaths to her all and every his personal estate whatsoever for her own use and benefit.

The will (dated June 2, 1876) with a codicil (dated Feb. 11, 1878) of Mr. Robert John Bagshaw, late of Dovercourt, Essex, who died on the 14th ult., at No. 43, Gloucester-square, was proved on the 9th inst. by Charles Frederick Hope Collisson, Ernest William Fowler, and Charles De La Prynne, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emma Ann Bagshaw, £700 per annum for life, in addition to £500 per annum already secured to her by settlement, and a residence at Dovercourt; £150 per annum for life to Mrs. Mary Ann Bagshaw, the widow of his late father; £250 per annum to his sister, Miss Mary Louisa Bagshaw; £250 to each of his executors, £30 per annum for life to his servant Margaret Webb, and other bequests. He also bequeaths £200 each to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London City Mission, and the Evangelisation Society, Surrey-street; and £100 each to University College Hospital and the Freemasons' Grand Lodge of Essex. All his real estate, subject to the annuities which are charged thereon, is directed to be sold and the net proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, is to go as follows:—One fourth upon trust for his niece Catherine Collisson and her children, one half of the remainder upon trust for his niece Mary Leathes and her children, and the other half upon trust for his niece Georgina Walker and her children.

The will (dated May 18, 1874) with a codicil (dated May 31, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Henley, formerly of Stamford, Lincoln, but late of No. 13, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, merchant, who died on July 21 last at Torquay, was proved on the 5th inst. by Alexander Buchanan and Henry Yeames, the executors for England, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated March 17, 1877) of Miss Esther Bettell, late of No. 135, King's-cross-road, St. Pancras, who died on the 16th ult. at No. 18, Hastings-street, Burton-crescent, was proved on the 6th inst. by Henry William Looker, Richard Coomber, and Francis James Shaw, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. Among other bequests, the testatrix gives £50 Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities each to the University Hospital, Gower-street, the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road, and the Middlesex Hospital; and £30 like annuities each to the London Missionary Society and the London City Mission.

The assets of the London Corporation at the close of last year, exclusive of the City lands, amounted to £384,080; and the liabilities, exclusive of loans sanctioned by Parliament and secured upon the property of the Corporation, left a balance of cash assets over liabilities, £294,491.

A Guildford correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"As a collector of rates and taxes named Ormerod was driving on Monday between Chaile and the line on the South Downs he was stopped by two men and pulled out of his dog-cart, and money in notes and gold, amounting to £120, was taken from him. The footpads, on leaving, presented him with a gilt-edged copy of the New Testament."

The Duke of St. Albans was installed yesterday week as Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for the province of Nottinghamshire, in place of the Duke of Newcastle, who resigned the office last year. The ceremony was performed at Nottingham Castle, the Art Museum there being closed to the public during the day. The installing Master was Lord Carnarvon, pro-Grand Master of England, and there was a large attendance of members of the craft from various parts of the country.—A new lodge of Freemasons named the Kensington Lodge, and numbered 1767 on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, was consecrated yesterday week at the Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, Kensington.

There was a large increase in the total of each description of food landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada when compared with the previous week. It was thought that the boisterous weather which most of the vessels arriving last week encountered in the Atlantic would have caused considerable mortality amongst the live stock; but, fortunately, this was not the case, as the vessels arrived with their consignments — which in several cases were much augmented—in excellent order, and with a nominal death-rate. The steamers with live stock were the Bulgarian, having on board 285 cattle, 703 sheep, and 1384 pigs; the Mississippi, with 64 cattle and 1596 sheep; the Macgregor, with 381 cattle and 190 sheep; the Lake Nepigon, with 114 cattle and 719 sheep; the Sicily, with 284 cattle; the City of Limerick, with 228 cattle; the Gracia, with 122 cattle and four calves; and the Atlas, with 392 sheep: the totals for the week being 1478 cattle, 3590 sheep, 1384 pigs, and four calves. The number of sheep is the largest ever landed in one week. Of fresh meat the Montana had 1400 quarters on board, the Adriatic 700 quarters and 100 carcases of sheep, the England 704 quarters of beef, and the City of Chester 480 quarters of beef and 75 carcases of mutton: making 3284 quarters of beef and 175 carcases of mutton. The steamer British Empire landed 185 tubs of fresh butter and the Sicily 209.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2049.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



FORT OF ALI MUSJID, KHYBER PASS, WHERE THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABUL WAS TURNED BACK.

BIRTHS.

On July 20, 1878, at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, the wife of Charles H. Hemming, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 13, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Lady Florence Dixie, of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Titlington Hall, Alnwick, the Hon. Mrs. Hargrave Pawson, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, A.M., Canon of Norwich, Alfred Waldegrave, eldest son of the Rev. William and the Lady Maria Brodie, of East Meon, Petersfield, Hants, to Catherine Eliza, elder daughter of Major-General Francis Applegath, retired list, Madras Army.

On the 3rd inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. S. E. Pennefather, Vicar of Kenilworth, Henry F. Swan, of North Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Kate Isabel, sixth daughter of the late William Henry Dawes, The Hall, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

On the 24th ult., at Perlethorpe Church, Notts, Earl Beauchamp to Lady Emily Pierrepont.

On June 22, at St. John's Church, Albany, Western Australia, Albert Young Hassell, Esq., J.P., of Kendenup House, W.A., to Ethel, fourth daughter of William Carmalt Clifton, Esq., J.P., of The Mount, King George's Sound, W.A.

On the 28th ult., at Cortachy Castle, Captain H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Lady Blanche Ogilvy, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Airlie.

On the 1st inst., at St. Augustine's, S. Kensington, Philip A. Champion de Crespigny, second son of the late Sir Claude W. Champion de Crespigny, Bart., to Rose, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his son, Langley House, near Slough, James Watson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., of 13, Circus, Bath, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 86 years.

On the 27th ult., at Ilkley, Arthur Henry, son of the late Edwin Bullock, of Hawthorn House, Handsworth, Birmingham.

On the 29th ult., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., aged 82.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Chron. xxxvi.; Ephes. vi. 10; Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii. to 9, or viii.; Luke vii. 24. St. Paul's Cathedral, harvest festival, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Ottley; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Shutte, Vicar of St. Michael's, Portsea. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Rev. A. H. Sitwell. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Savoy, closed. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.

Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting. Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. George F. André on the Application of Electricity to the Ignition of Blasting Charges).

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.

British Museum reopens. Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic). West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

St. Denis, Archbishop and Martyr. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Gaelic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Tolmie on Scotland in the Twelfth Century—Introduction of Feudalism). Cryptogamic Society of Scotland: fourth annual Conference at Edinburgh (three days). Royal Toxophilite Society (Prize Day, Major Lewin's Prizes).

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

St. Paulinus, Archbishop of York, Confessor. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. Royal Toxophilite Society. British Dairy Farmers' Association: Exhibition at Agricultural Hall (four days). Cirencester Athletic Sports.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.

Full Moon, 8.54 a.m. Old Michaelmas Day. Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show. Seamen's Hospital Society, quarterly court, 2 p.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Wealth). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Mills on Anachronisms in "Winter's Tale;" Mr. G. H. Overend on the Site of Burbage's Theatre; Professor Ruskin on the word "fret" in "Julius Cæsar," II., i., 104.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

Photographic Society Exhibition. Wimbledon Archery Meeting.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Sept.	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
25	29·657	51·4	50·4	·97	10	58·7	40·9	WSW. SSW. N.	202	0·040
26	29·986	49·8	46·5	·72	4	58·8	41·8	SW. W. WSW.	128	0·000
27	30·057	53·6	50·5	90	9	60·2	42·6	SW. WSW.	154	0·000
28	30·059	58·0	53·2	·85	9	66·5	53·3	WSW.	105	0·000
29	29·968	53·2	52·8	98	—	64·1	49·7	WSW.	52	0·020
30	29·731	59·1	43·5	·72	7	61·8	47·1	W.	331	0·000
Oct. 1	30·040	52·9	46·3	·80	8	62·5	48·7	N. NW. NE.	100	0·020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·638	29·953	30·067	30·060	30·030	29·975	30·018		
Temperature of Air ..	54·6°	52·1°	47·6°	49·1°	53·6°	58·8°	55·3°		
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·2°	48·5°	53·0°	58·3°	53·3°	52·5°	51·5°		
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	N.		

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 19	10 37	11 30	11 57	—	0 23	0 43	1 0	1 20	1 35	1 50	2 5	2 20	2 33

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, OCT. 5, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28; and Every Evening at Eight o'Clock will be presented Shakspeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Preceded, at Seven o'Clock, by Lecocq's Operetta ANGELA; or, A Woman's Wit. Conclude with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £5000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

The Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue receipts published on the 1st inst. can hardly fail to excite some misgivings in the minds of those persons who are wont to contemplate the future of the country in the light of its financial condition. Indications are not wanting that the elasticity of our ordinary fiscal resources has been to some degree impaired. The Budget Estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have not been verified by experience. The Revenue for the quarter, it is true, shows a net increase of £83,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1877. But we are bound to bear in mind the additional taxation imposed on the public last Session by the twopence extra of the Income Tax, by the Customs' increased duty on Tobacco, and by the Excise augumentation of the Dog Tax. In point of fact, however, there is a falling off of £44,000 in the Receipts of the Customs, of £39,000 in the Receipts of the Excise, of £32,000 in the Receipts of the Stamp Department, and of £13,000 from Land Tax and House Duty. A great change for the better, not certainly an impossible one, but one that can hardly be looked upon as likely, must take place within the next two quarters to bring up the year's revenue to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's original estimate. The balance of receipts and expenditure may, however, be materially disturbed. There are liabilities before us which will claim to be discharged. There is a winter ahead of us which, for anything that meteorologists can promise to the contrary, may be severe; and there is a continuance of that slackness of trade which, not this country only, but almost every other country, has experienced for the last two or three years. The outlook, consequently, is far from cheering. Our fiscal system has probably reached the acme of its power. The purse of the nation is not replenished in proportion to the demands made upon it. The falling off may prove but temporary—but there it is, small, it may be, but quite decided enough to give us some anxiety for the future.

If we look to the side of expenditure we find but little consolation in it. There is a floating debt against the Exchequer, left over for next year, of a very serious amount. The South African War, the expenses incurred by the occupation of Cyprus, and, at least, a moiety of that incurred in the invasion of Afghanistan must necessarily swell the debit side of our account. A deficit of between two and three millions in the year, or, in other word, an excess of national expenditure over income to that amount, is by no means beyond the range of present possibilities. It is not the actual amount of this which need excite our apprehensions; it is much rather the mode in which it has been brought about and the seeming unconcern with which it has been viewed by those who have the control of the finances of the country. Because what is going on now may be going on in like manner next year, or the year after that, and everyone can foresee that a declining revenue and a rapidly increasing expenditure must, if persisted in, terminate in disaster.

Probably, it will *not* be persisted in. The prudence of the nation will, though perhaps too tardily, discountenance the policy which is pointing to such results. That this United Kingdom should fail to take her proper place, or to exercise her undoubted influences among the political Powers of the world; that she is bound by her selfish interests to isolate herself from those of humanity; that she should hesitate to speak with authority wherever the voice of authority can avail—few persons, we think, whose intellectual and moral culture has not been wholly neglected would be found to contend. But that England should revert to her old and, till lately, obsolete habit of intervening in a somewhat dictatorial spirit in all the quarrels and intrigues of European and even barbarous Potentates, is quite another thing. We can have a spirited foreign policy without going to that length of self-assertion. We can potently sway the movement of other States without making their follies the measure of our own. Our political freedom, our wealth, our industrial and commercial activity, and other qualities of a moral kind, will always secure for us such consideration in the Council of Nations as they really deserve. Any departure of ours from a quiet, steady, and self-appreciative policy, in regard to the Powers by which we are surrounded, is sure, in the nature of things, to tend to an unnecessary exhaustion of our vital resources. So we have found it in days that are past. So we shall find it still. Fever is not health. Restlessness does not always mean the energy of life. A blaze, although here and there it may make itself more conspicuous to onlookers, gives out less heat than a clear and flameless fire.

It is not impossible that financial considerations will exercise some perceptible influence in recalling the country to increased political sobriety; and, if so, it will have reason to rejoice in, rather than regret, its present declining fiscal condition. We are all of us somewhat disposed to live too fast, and to regard an ostentation of self-will as more honourable to us than the fulfilment of high purposes. But already the day of reaction from this state of feeling strikes us as having dawned. The process of correction may be slow, and, in many respects, painful; but the abiding good sense of Englishmen is a rich treasury of national health and strength. There is no overpowering reason, therefore, to look with despondency upon the country's destiny, or to imagine that it has already touched the zenith of its career. If it has parted with some of its best characteristics, it has done so only for a time. It retains abundant elements of vitality. It may yet take the lead of nations without needlessly offending their self-respect. Above all, it can discharge its duty to mankind without assuming to be their appointed master, to whose interests they must in all cases give way, and to whose dictation they must submit. For, after all, there are moral principles which lie at the foundation of political arrangements. To such principles our policy, whether at home or abroad, had best be conformed, and, sooner or later, we are convinced will be conformed. Such thoughts as these soothe our anxieties in regard to the prospects upon which the country is entering. We can afford to look without dismay upon the difficulties, financial or otherwise, which cast a present shade upon the place we occupy. But we are not unmindful of the obligations imposed upon us by immediate exigencies. And we cannot but think, with a goodly number, as we hope, of upright and thoughtful patriots, that the time has come, or, at any rate, is near at hand, when such influence as can be exerted upon public opinion ought to be put forth in furtherance of a more exalted, as well as more watchful, order of rule than that under which it is our lot to live.

The winter session of the Leeds School of Medicine was opened on Wednesday, Dr. J. E. Eddison, president for the year, occupying the chair.

Sir William Armstrong has offered to present to the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne twenty-six acres of land, worth £20,000, adjoining the twenty-two acres recently bought by the Corporation for an East-end Park. The offer has been accepted with thanks, and it is proposed to call the grounds Armstrong Park.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service performed at Balmoral Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters have visited and lunched with her Majesty, and the Queen has paid various visits to their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to Glen Gelder Shiel, and has walked daily in the castle grounds.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral on Tuesday for the south.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia took leave of the Queen yesterday week on his return to Germany.

In the presence of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was on Wednesday baptised in the Palace of their Royal Highnesses, and received the names of Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria.

The Earl of Fife and the Hon. Hamilton Duncan lunched at Balmoral last week, and were received by her Majesty.

Viscount Cranbrook has left the castle. The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour has been on a visit at Balmoral.

The death of General Sir Thomas Biddulph at Abergeldie Mains on Saturday last has caused the Queen the profoundest grief. He had been for twenty-seven years one of the Queen's most valuable and confidential servants, and his death is felt by her Majesty as an irreparable loss. Her Majesty had called daily during the week, and had only just left the house when the sad event took place. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to Abergeldie Mains in the afternoon to inquire after the Hon. Lady Biddulph and her son and daughter, and her Majesty paid daily visits until the departure of Lady Biddulph on Thursday for the south with the remains of her late husband. All the members of the Royal family who were absent have telegraphed their deepest sympathy and regret. The loss of the lamented Sir Thomas Biddulph is deeply felt by the whole of the Royal household, of which he had so long been an honoured member. Sir W. Jenner and Dr. Profit were in constant attendance on him during the week.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Ballater at a quarter past two p.m. on Thursday week. The Prince of Wales met their Royal Highnesses upon their arrival. A detachment of the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Gordon, was drawn up at the railway station. Their Royal Highnesses drove in a waggonette to Abergeldie Castle. The Princess, with her daughters, visited the Queen at Balmoral the next day. Her Majesty visited their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie on Sunday, and took tea with the Princess on Monday. The Prince has passed a few days during the week on a visit to Viscount Macduff at the Derry Lodge, Braemar. His Royal Highness has had good sport in the Forest of Mar. The Princess, with her daughters, has driven out daily in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Duke de Nemours has left the Pulteney Hotel for Paris.

Count Münster has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Dysart House, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duchess of Westminster left Grosvenor House on Saturday last, accompanied by the Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, for Paris.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Belvoir Castle from Longshawe Lodge.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Anthony Lucius Dawson (Coldstream Guards), youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, was married to the Hon. Mary Frances FitzGerald de Ros, only child of Lord and Lady de Ros, on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Mr. H. C. Jervoise (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The bride was received by her father, Lord de Ros, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Miss Constance Kerr, Miss Sibyl Coke, Miss Frances and Miss Constance des Vœux, Miss Caroline Boyle (cousins of the bride), and Miss Long and Miss Susan Long (cousins of the bridegroom). The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, wreath of orange blossoms and veil, and ornaments of diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore dresses of grey cashmere and ruby satin, and ruby satin toques with silver clasps. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The bride and bridegroom left Lord de Ros's residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, for Chaddesden Hall, Sir Henry Wilmot's seat near Derby, to spend the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent the bride an Indian shawl; Princess Louise of Lorne, an ornamented and chased looking-glass; the Duke of Connaught, an ebony and china clock; Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, a gold bangle bracelet, set with diamonds and sapphires. Among the presents received by the bridegroom were, from Lady Cremorne, his grandmother, a purse of £500.

The Hon. Wilbraham F. Tollemache, M.P., was married to Miss Mary Stuart Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, on Wednesday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Baring, the Hon. Rhona Tollemache (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Hamilton (sister of the bride), Miss Baillie, Miss Hamilton Gordon, and Miss Catherine King. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with flounces and garland of Honiton lace and orange flowers, and over a wreath of orange-flowers and clematis a veil of Honiton lace, which was fastened to the hair by a diamond spray; and she wore a diamond and pearl necklace. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white cashmere, trimmed with white satin and forget-me-nots. Their head-dresses were white satin caps trimmed with lace and forget-me-nots, to harmonise with their dresses. The Rev. George H. Wilkinson, M.A., the Vicar of St. Peter's, performed the marriage rite. After the breakfast, the bride and bridegroom left town for Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Tollemache, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of claret merino, trimmed with silk of the same colour, and hat and feather to match.

The marriage of Captain H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Lady Blanche Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Airlie, was celebrated at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, on Saturday last. The Rev. C. Greenhill Henderson, Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, officiated. The marriage was quite private, owing to Lady Airlie's delicate health after her severe illness.

A marriage is arranged to take place in November between the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, third son of the late Earl of Rosse, and Miss Agnes E. Bateman, youngest daughter of John Frederick Bateman, Esq., of Moor Park, Surrey.

ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has given £500 towards a museum, school of art, and free public library for Ipswich.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, 28, Baker-street, will begin next Monday, Oct. 7.

Lord Carnarvon is to deliver, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 5, the opening address of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Focardi's marble statuette, "You Dirty Boy!" round the plaster model of which at the Paris Exhibition a laughing crowd of boys may always be seen, has been appropriately bought by Messrs. Pears, soap manufacturers.

Mr. Brock, of 30, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Mr. Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. The statue will, it is believed, when completed, be erected on the Thames Embankment.

The Ecclesiastical Art-Exhibition which opened on Monday at Sheffield has been liberally supported by the best local and the leading metropolitan firms who are engaged in art-manufacture; also by many architects and artists.

Mr. Sydney Hodges has completed a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Bailey, late Warden of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The portrait has been placed in the hall of St. Augustine's, on the retirement of Dr. Bailey, in commemoration of his having filled the office of Warden for twenty-eight years.

The question of the advisability or otherwise of granting a license for the sale of alcoholic liquors at the Art-Museum at Nottingham Castle, which has lately created a good deal of interest in the town, was settled on Monday, when the magistrates granted the license.

The erection of the library and picture-gallery connected with the Shakspeare memorial buildings at Stratford-on-Avon was begun yesterday week. Mr. Lascelles, the contractor, is also engaged in the construction of the theatre portion of the memorial, which will be completed by the poet's birthday next year, when an inaugural ceremony will take place.

The annual meetings of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes were held on Tuesday. Attention was drawn by the chairman to the importance of an extension of the subjects taught in Government-inspected night schools; and a resolution was passed requesting the council of the union to take steps to induce the Education Department to amend the education code accordingly. At a public meeting held in the evening the prizes and certificates gained by the students were distributed, the presentations being made by the Mayor of Manchester, who presided.

Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, presided in the Wolverhampton Exchange, on Monday, over a numerous and influential assemblage for the inauguration of a series of classes for the study of high-class literature, with weekly lectures by gentlemen connected with Oxford University. Lord Wrottesley said he could not with others fail to perceive the growing desire that existed for higher mental culture, and he was also desirous that he should—though in a small way—join in promoting efforts made for the purpose. He expressed his gratification that the University of Oxford, as well as the sister University of Cambridge, had come to try to promote the cause. The lecturer was the Rev. A. H. Johnson, M.A.

A series of water-colour drawings and sketches from nature of Swiss life and scenery will be opened for free exhibition on the first three Sundays in October, at 33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The drawings are the work of Mr. W. L. Thomas, who has lent them to the Sunday Society for the purpose of furthering the object the society has in view—the opening of public museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday, the people's leisure day. Works of art exhibited for such a purpose are out of the pale of ordinary criticism; nevertheless, most of the drawings in this collection are of such a sterling quality that they can well bear the closest examination. These Sunday art-exhibitions are intended to be continued from time to time until the society's object is accomplished.

On Wednesday at midday the Mayor of Reading (Mr. J. Silver), attended by the Corporation of the borough, opened a loan exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, engravings, and photographs in Victoria Hall, in that town. Among the contributors are Mr. Walter, M.P., Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., and Sir Charles Russell, M.P. The collection is large and valuable, and comprises the works of many old and modern masters, including Vandyck, Titian, Rubens, Gainsborough, Canaletti, Sir John Gilbert, Millais, Birket Foster, Rivière, and Teniers. There are several pictures which attracted considerable notice when exhibited at the Royal Academy this year. The exhibition has been got up for the purpose of encouraging and developing a taste for higher art among the working classes, a similar exhibition held in the town four years ago having been attended with unexpected success. In opening the exhibition, the Mayor spoke of the great value of such undertakings, and expressed a hope that the aims which they had in view would be fully realised. The exhibition will remain open for a fortnight at very low charges.

The annual meeting of the Library Association began on Tuesday at Oxford, and was presided over by the Rev. H. O. Coxe. Amongst those present and who took part in the discussions on the papers read, were the Baron De Watteville, representing the French Government; Professors Acland and Rolleston, the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Lincoln, Professor Seligmann, Count Babzani, Count de Massy, and numerous representatives from the British Museum. In the evening the Bodleian librarian held a reception in the hall of Worcester College.—On Wednesday the conference was resumed, under the presidency of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian librarian. The report of the committee on a general catalogue of English literature was first considered, in which it was agreed that the general catalogue of English literature should consist of an alphabetical catalogue under the authors' names, and that it should comprehend all books printed in English, either in the United Kingdom or abroad. The report was adopted. Mr. E. A. Axon, Manchester Literary Club, read a paper on "Is a Printed Catalogue of the British Museum Practicable?" which gave rise to a discussion; and Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, said if he could persuade the trustees and obtain the support of the country, he intended to print a catalogue of the entire contents of the museum. Papers were also read by Professor Seligmann, Dr. Acland, and others, and the conference adjourned. In the evening Dr. Acland gave a reception in Radcliffe Library, which was largely attended.

Sir Wyville Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh University, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Liverpool School of Science at St. George's Hall on Monday night, when the Mayor presided. In introducing Sir Wyville, his Worship referred to what Liverpool had done for literature, science, and art, and said he did not think that the people of any other town in the kingdom were willing to tax themselves to the extent of £12,000 a year in this cause, as those of Liverpool had done. Sir Wyville Thomson delivered a practical address. In the course of his address he mentioned that the school was intended specially for the working classes, and went on to remark that able artisans were required as much as able professional men, and to deprecate a wholesale effort on the part of the former to rise to the ranks of the latter. In the former station of life, with knowledge and steadiness of character, a position of the utmost independence and respect was a man's birthright. If he sought to quit it, he exchanged his birthright for a struggle in a profession alien to the traditions of his family in which competition was great, and was entered upon by him at a disadvantage, and in which he was probably embarrassed for many years by a wretched necessity for keeping up appearances. This was not a rise in life. The position of a struggling professional man was not to be compared to that of a skilful artisan in comfort or independence. While, therefore, he exhorted artisans to continue their science studies, he recommended them to do so for the sake of science, and not of "rising in life."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Haberdashers has contributed five guineas to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

At most of the hospitals lectures were given last Tuesday on the occasion of the opening of the medical schools.

Another establishment of the Coffee Tavern Company was opened last Saturday at 339-41, Commercial-road East.

Cardinal Manning on Sunday opened a new convent for nuns of the Carmelite Order in St. Charles-square, Notting-hill.

The sixteenth annual edition of the Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1878-9 has been published by Messrs. Hardwicke and Bogue.

In accordance with annual custom, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor-elect, Sir C. Whetham, at dinner at the Mansion House.

An open competitive examination for clerkships (Class I.) in the Civil Service will be held in London on Nov. 5 and following days. Preliminary examinations will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on the 15th and 22nd inst.

A new member of the family of mechanical chessplayers has been introduced to London in the person of "Mephisto," who on Wednesday made his first appearance at the Westminster Aquarium. A number of gentlemen well known in chess circles attended to witness the performance.

The Waterloo Bridge Company held a special meeting on Monday, at which the directors were appointed trustees to receive £475,000, to be paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the bridge. At the board meeting of the shareholders, held on Thursday morning, it was arranged that the property should be handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works at midday on Saturday (to-day), when the bridge will be declared free to the public.

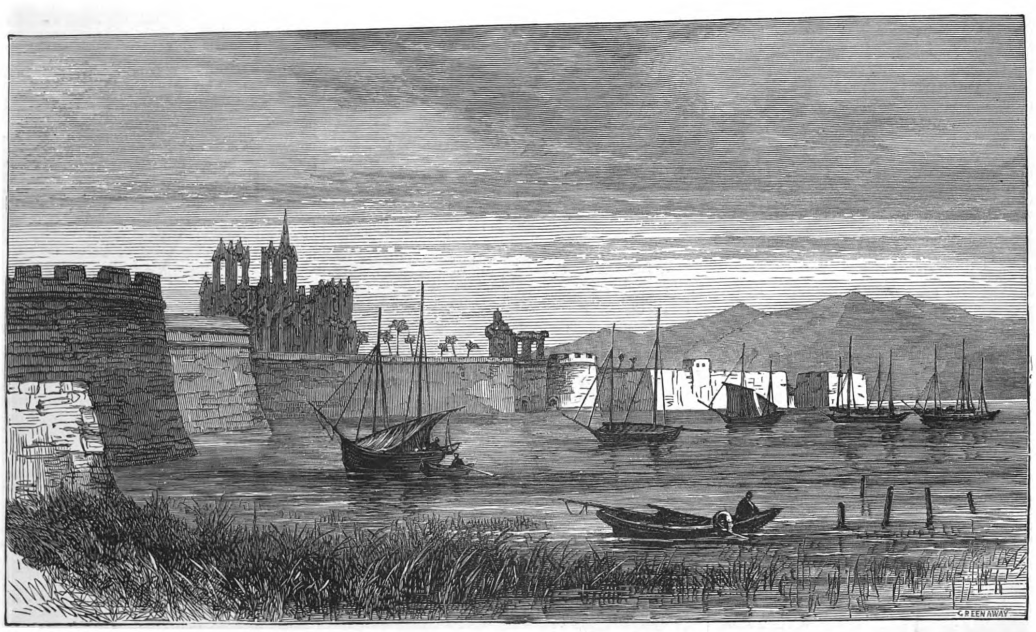
At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works attention was called to the statements made at the Princess Alice inquiry that the water of the Thames where the accident occurred was "poisonous" and "its taste and smell something it was impossible to describe." The works and general purposes committee were directed to inquire into the accuracy of these statements, and to report whether such a state of the water, if correctly described, arose from the drainage outfalls.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal gardens, Kew, and the pleasure gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive notice of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant and of the time and manner of their distribution.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers through the Abercarne Colliery explosion now amounts to about £21,000.—A meeting of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress caused by the Princess Alice disaster was held on Monday, at which it was stated that about £10,000 had been appropriated, leaving a large proportion of the cases still to be considered. The committee have decided, as a general principle, to award each widow £100, children and widowers being dealt with according to circumstances. A party of gentlemen selected by the Coroner for the duty have made a careful survey of the wreck, with a view to ascertaining the stability and seaworthiness of the vessel at the time of the collision, the result of the examination to be given in evidence before the jury. The relief fund now amounts to about £33,000.

There were 2494 births and 1355 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 61 from diarrhœa. The fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a further increase upon the numbers in the two previous weeks, and exceeded the corrected average by 23. The deaths from measles and scarlet fever continue considerably below the average. The deaths from diphtheria again showed an excess. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 32 and 30 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 27 last week, of which one was certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. In Greater London 3056 births and 1626 deaths were registered. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was only 9·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 83·6 hours.

For the first time after the recess the School Board for London met on Wednesday, and Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman, presented a review of the work of that body during the past year. From this it appeared that at the present time the Board had under its control 278 schools, with 704 departments, which give accommodation for 192,000 children. This was an increase upon the last report of 36 schools, 112 departments, and 29,092 school-places. Till recently the Board had followed their enumeration of 1871, which showed the number of children in the metropolis requiring elementary education to be 574,693. This year they had, for greater accuracy, re-scheduled the various districts, and estimated the number at 614,857. These figures, however, were probably considerably below the real number. Of these, the voluntary schools provided at Midsummer last for 278,923, and the Board for 186,468, so that the entire provision at that time amounted to 465,391 school places. When they had completed works now in progress, the Board would have raised their share of the supply to 240,000, thus securing a total provision for 518,000 children.



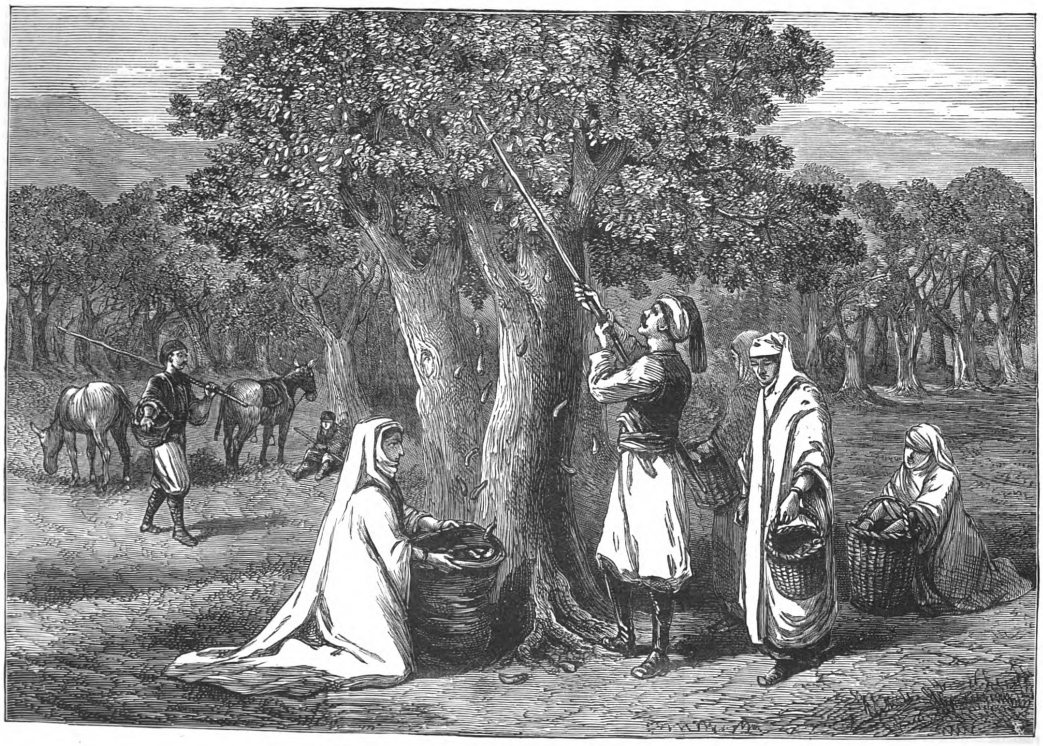
THE HARBOUR OF FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Varoschia (near Famagusta), Sept. 2.

Having closed the mail for England on Thursday, the 29th ult., I lost no time in leaving Larnaca, its dirt, dust, and extortions; and having chartered an open boat, with a crew of three Greeks, I embarked for a trip to the eastern shores of this island. We sailed merrily before the south-west breeze, which blows regularly here at this time of year, so as really to be a trade wind, all day after ten or eleven o'clock till sunset. In about two hours we were off the steep bluff of Cape Pyla, distant from Larnaca thirteen miles as the crow flies. We then passed the lower land, where the Turks are said to have disembarked three centuries ago (1570), previous to the capture of Famagusta. Four o'clock in the afternoon brought us to Cape Greco, the ancient Pedalium Promontory, twenty-six miles from Larnaca. Here there is a bold headland, a miniature Gibraltar, or rather Table Mountain, looking like a Cyclopean citadel cut out in terraced limestone. Doubling the cape, and still with a fair breeze, only wearing the boat, and having the wind on our port beam instead of right aft, as we had hitherto been running before the wind, we coasted within a stone's throw of the low ledge of rocky coast,



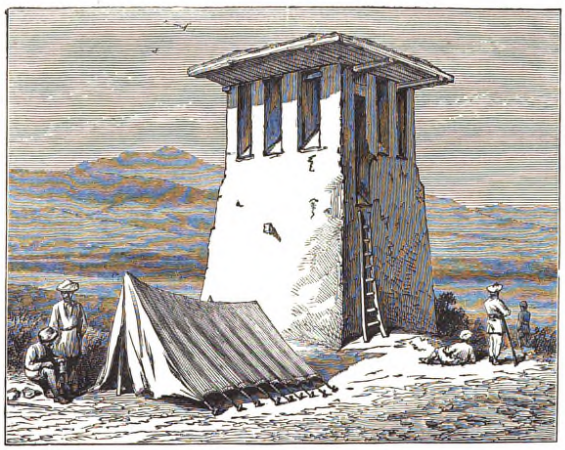
THE CAROB HARVEST IN CYPRUS—GATHERING THE LOCUST BEANS.
A SKETCH NEAR KYRENIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SHERE ALI, AMEER OF CABUL.

apparently of coral formation, and passed a fleet of boats off shore engaged in sponge-fishing. The breeze subsided slightly in the afternoon, but we slipped along till dark in smooth water, and anchored, or rather were beached, on the sandy shores of Varoschia, the inhabited suburb or Greek village a mile outside Famagusta, having sailed in all forty miles from Larnaca by sea. Famagusta is a walled city, only inhabited by two hundred and odd Turks, no Greeks being permitted to live there. A lodging was soon procured by the dragoman in a garden of figs and pomegranates, watered by two rude water-wheels, turned by mules, and raising the water from wells some thirty feet deep, cut in the solid rock.

In the morning I accompanied the Commissioner (Captain L. V. Swaine, of the Rifle Brigade) to the Konak or official residence in Famagusta. This place, which probably is destined to be *the* port of Cyprus, is at present quite a city of the dead; Pompeii is hardly more so. Surrounded with high and massive ramparts, solidly constructed of lasting masonry, the large fortress town appears from without as if constructed yesterday. The broad ditches and moats, cut out of the solid rock, must have cost an infinity of labour, and were doubtless the work of galley-slaves. They were formed in the twelfth century for mediæval warfare. The Venetians, and after them the Turks, readily adapted the strong lines for artillery, and even now they are no mean fortification. Within, after traversing the permanent bridge and drawbridge across the moat, one enters a deserted ruin. A few Zaptiehs and a guard of Turkish soldiers at the gate spring up on our approach to salute the Commissioner, and that guard passed we are in solitude. I was at once struck with the anomaly that in a strongly-fortified city such as this, with the union-jack flying over it, there should not be a single English soldier, while at Baffo and other out-of-the-way places in the open country there are companies of infantry with nothing to guard except their precious health. As it is, in Famagusta the united strength of Turkish soldiers, who, by-the by, are deserting daily, and of Zaptiehs, is barely sufficient to keep up the sentries at the gates of the town. The truth, I suppose, is that Famagusta is reported unhealthy; and, having a bad name, it is shunned accordingly. I do not myself believe Famagusta to be at all more unhealthy than Larnaca, if so unhealthy; but of this we may hear more by-and-by. Leaving the Commissioner at his office, I traversed the walls and ruins of this city of the dead, and naturally bent my steps towards the ruins of the ancient Cathedral Church, now used as a mosque. The west front, although dilapidated, shows traces of great architectural beauty; and it is depressing to see the Moslem disfigurement and desecration. Surely, where the Mohammedans are in such a miserable minority, these ancient churches should be restored to their pristine sanctity, and the ugly traces of Islam removed. Let the ruins be Christian ruins, at least. Although not so large as St. Sophia at Nicosia, the design of the Famagusta Cathedral is lighter and more elegant, especially the apse at the eastern end. The photographs by M. Dumas lately taken will show more fully than pages of description the beauties of the edifice. Various other monastic and conventual buildings, all in a state of desolation, are scattered between the ruins of the streets. Old bronze cannon, in considerable numbers, are lying here; and there are some mounted on the walls, others dismounted and lying inside the gates, especially the water-gate, as if ready for removal. Most of these guns bear the winged lion, or the winged horse, on the chase of the piece; and, as a rule, their cascables are cast flat, without the ornamentation of rings, fillets, and ogees.



OUTLOOK HOUSE, NEAR THE KHYBER PASS.

Captain Swaine, with his Assistant-Commissioner, Captain J. A. S. Inglis, of the 71st Highlanders, are the only two European residents in Famagusta. Till to-day Lieutenant Eastman, of the Marine Artillery and belonging to the Minotaur, has been acting here in charge of the native police (Zaptiehs); but, as his ship is leaving, he is to proceed home with her. This is another mistake in the semi-military, semi-civilian administration of this unfortunate island. None of the appointments in Cyprus are permanent. None of the officers appointed to civilian posts feel secure; they all know that not only they may be moved at any time, but that they are nearly sure to be ultimately,

ere not long either, altogether. In fact, a general feeling of mistrust pervades the community. The policy of the Government of secrecy keeps everyone from settling into a state of security. Trade—that is to say, legitimate trade—is paralysed, for a state of uncertainty will not tempt the merchant to risk his capital. The unparalleled extortionate demands of the citizens of Larnaca and Nicosia have prevented those cities reaping the full benefits that they might have expected from the British occupation. Larnaca will *not* be the port of the future—at all events, in an official sense. All the available ground there, and the buildings, have been bought up by speculators; whereas at Famagusta all the sea face remains in the hands of the Government. They have only to throw down the sea-face walls, and the materials will construct any amount of quays. The harbour of Famagusta, though considerably full of silt and sand, can easily be dredged, and a mole inexpensively constructed. The route from Famagusta to Nicosia presents far easier gradients than that from Larnaca, and the district of Famagusta, including the Messarian plain, is the largest corn-growing and richest country. So likewise at Nicosia, the extortionate demand of the householders for rent has already driven the head-quarters of Sir Garnet Wolseley out of the town, and in all probability the British settlement will be formed on another site without the town. The Government will wait and keep their counsel till the last moment, when I predict all the present speculators will have their eyes opened considerably.

Colonel Prendergast, commanding the Engineers of the Indian contingent, has left with the Indian force for Bombay. He sailed in the Trinacria; and, when I last saw him on board that vessel, was very ill with the prevalent Cyprus fever. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Popham Magnay, commanding the Royal Engineers, is most energetic at Nicosia. He is not the man to stick at trifles, and difficulties soon melt before him. He is importing timber from Trieste, and intends placing the huts which are arriving from England upon wood framework or piles, like the ancient lake dwellings. Ultimately these platforms can be filled with concrete, forming solid platforms, like the "stoops" of the South African Dutch houses, over which, at a later period, verandahs can be constructed. We have sapper officers in all directions, spying out the nakedness of the land and selecting sites for sanatoria and cantonments. Young Bethell has been through the Troados range, and found good sites, and Lieutenant A. H. Bagnold, R.E., has found a suitable camping ground up in the Carpas Mountains, not far from the famous Castle of Cantara, which commands a view of the sea on either side of the ridge, as well as of the opposite coasts of Asia Minor.

The 101st and 71st Regiments are by this time at Dali, the ancient Idalium, some ten or twelve miles south of Nicosia, but on higher ground, where it is to be hoped they will be more healthy. I intend to pay them a visit there shortly. The thirty-first company of Royal Engineers at Nicosia have, I regret to learn, lost four men by death from fever and sunstroke, and has other men badly ill. Acclimatised men from Gibraltar and Malta should have been sent. Absurd hurry, utterly uncalled for, and confusion, has been the predominant feature hitherto of the hasty occupation and rapid partial evacuation of Cyprus. Thousands of tons of hay are arriving for cavalry horses which have departed. This is sold at a loss to speculators who are eagerly buying up forage, which is being stored at Beyrout, it is said on good authority, on French Government account: if so, it is significant. Major Maitland, R.E., is over in the hills near Beyrout, suffering from dysentery, an old complaint, which should have prevented his coming out here (at least in the summer) at all. Another blunder is that which I learnt at the Consulate before starting for here. The commissariat here are buying up firewood for fuel in large quantities, at what is considerably above normal market rates. Well, now it appears that this firewood is all obtained from the extensive Government forests and property on the mountains to the north of the island, and so the English Government has actually been buying its own wood at an exorbitant price; and not only that, but the forests, which are valuable, are being destroyed for this purpose, and within the last two months more damage has been done in the way of disforesting and devastating the few remaining woods still existing in the Kyrenia and Carpas districts than had been accomplished in a decade of years. As it is, the island is quite burnt up enough, so that it is distressing to see the enormous piles of firewood along the beach and by the landing-places at Larnaca, and to know that they represent many square miles of wood-land recently destroyed. The wood, too, itself is not of worthless scrub, only fit to burn, but includes olive and other fruit-producing trees, cypress and various useful woods, which would be valuable to individual owners; but, as it is Government property, of course all the contractors care for is to get wood as conveniently near as possible for transport in boats to Larnaca. Of course, all this will be remedied, and promptly, as soon as it is known; but, meantime, it shows us that the task we have set ourselves of ruling Cyprus is far from an easy one: so let us take heed before we are too much entangled in Asia Minor.

S. P. O.

Our Special Correspondent furnishes also the following notes, in explanation of his sketches of the tombs at Larnaca:—

"At the north-west side of the irregular quadrangle of cloisters which surrounds the Greek Church of St. Lazarus, in a remote corner, there is a small parcel of ground railed off, containing the tombs of English, mostly of the seventeenth century. The three shown in the sketch are elaborately carved in marble, the remaining ones are not so elaborate. I transcribe one of the inscriptions, which is as follows:—'Here lieth the body of Ion Ken, eldest son of Mr. Ion Ken, of London, merchant. Who was born the 3 February, 1672, and died the 12 July, 1693.' The second inscription runs thus:—'Heare lyeth interred the body of Capt. Peter Dare, Comr. of the ship Scipio, who departed this life 25 June, 1685, aged 38 years.' I send you another sketch, also of a tomb, but far more ancient. A short distance out of Larnaca, and near where the Madras Sappers have their camp, is a ransacked tomb of remote antiquity, probably Phœnician. Under a huge mass of conglomerate is a species of arched antechamber, beyond which is an inner cell, the entrance to which has been guarded by a stone door fitting in a grove, and let down like a portcullis. It is not dissimilar to several of the Etruscan tombs of Hellenic origin."

The Illustration of a rustic scene near Kyrenia, peasant women and a man gathering the fruit of the carob or locust-bean tree, is from a sketch by Captain Coveney, of the 42nd Regiment. This fruitful tree (the Ceratonia siliqua) abounds in some districts of Cyprus. Its succulent pods are an article of commercial export; and their pulp, vulgarly called "St. John's Bread," is believed to have been the food of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness. The word "locusts," in the English New Testament, is therefore a mistranslation, though in many parts of the East people have occasionally eaten the insect called by that name.

Yesterday week, the 27th ult., being the first day of the Turkish Feast of Bairam, Sir Garnet Wolseley held a state reception at Nicosia, which was attended by the leading Mohammedans of Cyprus. His Excellency announced that he had received orders from her Majesty to appoint a Legislative Council, of whom half were to be inhabitants of the island. He at once handed to Mustafa Fuad, who was present, a letter, nominating him to the Council. A Greek of Nicosia, and a landed proprietor of Larnaca (an Italian by birth) will also receive nomination. There will be three official members, with the High Commissioner as President, making a Council of seven. This announcement caused high satisfaction. An Executive Council will also be appointed, and the work of legislation will commence as soon as possible. The weather is now cool and pleasant, and the health of the troops is slightly improved. One or two hundred invalids will be sent for a cruise in her Majesty's ships Raleigh and Black Prince.

The Queen's Orders in Council, dated the 14th ult., containing the regulations for the administration of the government of Cyprus by the High Commissioner, with the aid of a Legislative and an Executive Council, were published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last. The High Commissioner is to act under the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook, her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India.

THE PROJECTED AFGHAN WAR.

The prospect of a war to be undertaken by the forces of British India, and to be backed, if requisite, by those of Great Britain, against Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul and principal native ruler of Afghanistan, has excited great interest both in India and in England, and indeed throughout Europe. The military preparations in India, of which we receive, by telegraph, very positive accounts, seem to be going on rapidly, and already steps have been taken for the formation of three columns: the northernmost, from Peshawur, apparently intended to operate by the Khyber Pass; the central one viâ the Koorum Pass, from a place called Thall, to the west of the Kohat district; and the left or southern column, under Brigadier-General F. S. Roberts, by the Bolan to Khelat. Another force will go to strengthen the garrison of Quetta, beyond the Bolan Pass. It may be that these columns will merely resolve themselves into corps of observation destined not so much for the actual invasion of the Ameer's territory as for the purpose of showing him that we are prepared to strike should he remain recalcitrant; for although there is no doubt that these three divisions could easily make good their position in Afghanistan before the winter sets in with all its severity, yet it is by no means certain that provisions in sufficient quantities could be obtained in order to enable them to withstand a siege in their winter quarters. The collection of grain for such considerable numbers, of forage for horses and fodder for the camels, must prove a work of time; and, remembering the sufferings and privations of the garrisons of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, Cabul, and Candahar during the winter of 1841-2, it may be thought well in India to stay active operations until the weather is fine enough for the Commissariat Department to cater properly for the welfare of the army of invasion.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the following is the *personnel* of the staff for the expeditionary army as at present decided:—The column concentrating at Peshawur, 15,000 strong, will be commanded by General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I., at present Commander of the Oude Division. He is brother of Sir Neville Chamberlain, and distinguished himself much in the last Afghan war. The garrison of Quetta is being reinforced by 3000 troops, British and native; 4000 troops are assembling at Thall; the reserve of 6000 men will be collected at Mooltan early in October. General Roberts commands the column at Kohat. Colonels Cobbe and Tytler will each command a brigade of infantry. Colonel Clough will have the cavalry brigade. The Head-Quarter Staff will consist of Major Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Perkins, Chief Engineer. Lieutenants Spratt and Childers will be the Field Engineers of the force; Captain Wynnefield will be Telegraph Officer; and Lord William Beresford one of the Aides-de-Camp. General Biddulph will command the Quetta column, having as his brigadiers Colonel Appleyard and Colonel Nuttall, of the Bombay Army, with probably Colonel Fane, of the Staff Corps, in command of the cavalry brigade. Major Wolseley will be Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain R. G. Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Hitchens Chief Engineer, and Captain Bisset Aide-de Camp. Colonel Stewart commands the reserve column, and Colonel Baxter and Colonel Hughes will be brigadiers of the infantry. Colonel A. Hills is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain E. F. Chapman Assistant Quartermaster-General. The following troops, in addition to those before detailed, have been ordered up to Kohat:—F Battery A Brigade, and 11th Battery 9th Brigade, under Colonel Alfred Lindsay, and 8th Battery 4th Brigade, and the 3rd Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Colonel Le Mesurier. The 5th Company of Sappers and the 32nd Pioneers are ordered to march at once to Quettah. The A Battery B Brigade, G Battery 4th Brigade, and the 5th, 9th, and 11th Batteries 11th Brigade, will join the reserve at Mooltan. A garrison battery from Madras and one from Bombay, with a siege train, will probably be dispatched to Sukkur. A telegram from Rawul Pindee states that the troops are all ready to march, but are awaiting carriage, which is not expected to be ready for some days. At Lahore it is understood that the Viceroy will pass the winter there, instead of going down to Calcutta. In Baroda and the native States well affected to us public opinion is strongly in favour of an immediate occupation of Afghanistan and the prompt punishment of the Ameer. A telegram from Simla says that in official circles it is considered that no advance upon Cabul will take place until the spring.

Lord Lawrence, formerly Governor-General of India, has written the following letter:—

"The news from Peshawur which appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organising a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake dispatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our doing so. Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to be so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexatious is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to force our Mission on him, still less should it induce us to declare war against him. It appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

"We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857 the late Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuses. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings, he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawur towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

"The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

"What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, who can we put in his place? And how are we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the throne, except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

"I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

"The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

"Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Burnes's Mission in 1837 did actually bring upon them?

"I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in this way and refuse to have intercourse with its neighbours. This may be a reasonable objection among civilised nations, but ought not to apply, I submit, between civilised Governments on the one hand and barbarous peoples on the other.

"No doubt, Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy to the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

"The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quettah, one at Thall, on the river Koorum, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what are called 'precautionary measures.' I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decisive movements unless very speedily checked by the people of England.—Yours faithfully, LAWRENCE."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, who arrived in Paris on Monday from his shooting-box, attended on Tuesday afternoon the Dutch trotting-match in the Avenue des Acacias, Bois de Boulogne. A handsomely decorated tribune was prepared, in which Madame MacMahon took her seat. The weather was wet, but a considerable crowd was attracted by the novelty. The Prince of Orange explained to the Marshal the system of these matches, which are very popular in Holland. The winner, Prinses, owned by M. P. Smith, beat the seven others in succession, and won a work worth £100; the second had 1200 francs. One of the losers, a mare, was sold for 14,000 francs. The Dutch Ambassador, Prince Orloff, the Marquis and Marquise de Molins, the Duc de FitzJames, and the members of the Dutch Commission were among the company.

M. de Marcère, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Prefect of the Seine, and the Prefect of Police, attended the opening on Tuesday of the new horse market in the Place du Danube, Paris, where there is room for upwards of 1000 horses. Complimentary speeches of a frankly Republican character were exchanged between M. de Marcère and the Mayor of the nineteenth arrondissement.

M. Bardoux has resolved on creating a Professorship of Mediæval History at the Sorbonne, a domain hitherto appropriated to the Chair of Ancient History.

The Exhibition prize distribution on the 21st inst. will be witnessed, it is expected, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Aosta, the Count and Countess of Flanders, and two Austrian Archdukes.

The Government are about to found a Meteorological Bureau, in which will be centralised all the information relative to the great movements of the atmosphere and the warnings to be given to the stations in the seaports. The service has hitherto belonged to the Paris Observatory, but the Government believe there would be an advantage in creating for it a separate department.

An International Peace Congress assembled at Paris on Thursday week in one of the wings of the Tuileries, under the presidency of M. Franck, Professor of International Law at the Collège de France. Delegates were present from the English, French, Austrian, Swiss, Dutch, Italian, Belgian, and American Peace Societies. Resolutions have been adopted to the effect that it is the duty of civilised Powers to have recourse to arbitration in the event of any misunderstanding, and that an International convention should define the means for enabling the execution of article 8 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856. The principal members of the Congress, including Mr. Pease and Mr. Henry Richard, attended a brilliant reception at M. de Marcère's, on Tuesday night. Among the company

were Lord Houghton and his son, and two daughters of Mr. Cobden, who received marked attentions from several Ministers

The issue of the additional million tickets in the National Exhibition Lottery was concluded yesterday week.

We learn from the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* that the total effective strength of the French army for the next year is fixed at nearly half a million of men.

M. de Freycinet, speaking at a banquet at Bordeaux last week, said that he did not insist upon the absolute application of the principles of free trade, but he demanded that future treaties should be drawn up in as liberal a spirit as that of 1860.

The French Southern Railway Company has signed a treaty with M. de Freycinet for the construction and working of 1500 kilomètres of railroad. The Northern and Eastern Railways are negotiating with the Minister with the same object.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso left Madrid last Wednesday on a military tour. He will return on the 25th inst. The Cortes meet on Oct. 30. During the tour of the King the Prime Minister and the Princess of the Asturias will remain in Madrid. The Duke of Montpensier will remain in town for ten days before he goes to Seville, and will spend this winter in Spain.

Three cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred in the Madrid Hospital.

ITALY.

The Pope has appointed his brother, Professor Giuseppe Pecci, to be librarian at the Vatican, and has intrusted him with the reorganisation of, the library. Inquiries on the subject of the letter recently addressed by the Pope to the Papal Nuncios having been made by several of the foreign Governments, a note has been sent to the Nuncios abroad explaining that the intention of the Pope in publishing the letter in question was to show his willingness to assist foreign Governments in overcoming the existing spirit of subversion against the altar and the throne.

A scheme for a Vesuvius Railway, similar to that constructed for the ascent of the Righi, has been approved by the Superior Council of Public Works at Naples.

HOLLAND.

The betrothal of the King to Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont (which has been often affirmed and denied) was officially announced at the Hague on Monday.

A telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies has been received at the Colonial Office at the Hague announcing the unconditional surrender of Habib Abdul Rachman to Dutch authority. He not only consents to leave, with his followers, the Bay of Olehleh, the Dutch port on the mouth of the Acheen river, but urges the other chiefs to submission. Further reinforcements, to the number of 2500 troops, have arrived at Acheen.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has resumed his public life. On Tuesday week he left Cassel, with the Empress and Crown Prince, for Coblentz, after having witnessed the manœuvres of the Hessian Army Corps. On Thursday their Majesties, with the Crown Prince, visited Cologne in state, and were present at the uncovering of the equestrian statue erected on the Heumarkt, to the memory of the Emperor's father, Frederick William III., the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Emperor himself in 1865. Last Saturday night the whole Imperial family reunited at Baden-Baden, in order to celebrate the Empress's birthday.

His Majesty has sent the following reply to the congratulatory address recently presented to him by the President and Vice-Presidents of the German Parliament:—"The words which the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag have addressed to me in the name of the representatives of the German people do my heart good. They are in harmony with the sincere sympathy which has been accorded me from all circles of the beloved Fatherland and by Germans from all parts of the world. They increase my gratitude to God, who has graciously disposed everything for the good of Emperor and country. The gravity of the time is clear and tangible to us all. We must, each in the measure of his power, strive to avert the dangers which threaten moral order and the safety of the State. The bill which has been submitted to the Reichstag is intended to find the way to this end. My firm trust accompanies the labours of an Assembly to which, sprung as it has from the choice of our nation, the whole of Germany looks with hope."

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin from Varzin.

The German Socialist Bill passed its first reading last week before the Parliamentary Committee, who have provided for a court of appeal of nine members, a majority of whom must be attached to the supreme court of justice. The Emperor is to appoint the president. Count Eulenburg, the German Minister of the Interior, on Tuesday addressed the Committee on the Socialist Bill on the second reading, and, speaking in the name of the Government, said that the amendments made during the first reading appeared, on the whole, to be acceptable. The Government considered, however, that the term of two years and a half to which it was proposed to limit the action of the bill was much too short, and was, in fact, inadmissible. But, notwithstanding these observations, the Committee on Wednesday passed the second reading of the measure essentially in the form it passed the first reading.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has elected Herr von Forckenbeck, the President of the Reichstag, Chief Burgomaster of the city.

The celebrated German geographer, Dr. Petermann, died on Thursday week at Gotha. He was born at Bleicherede, in 1822, and in early life attached himself to the Geographical Academy at Potsdam. While there he became acquainted with Humboldt, for whose work on Central Asia he prepared the map in 1841. In the task of map making, in writing geographical essays, and in the conduct of his well-known magazine devoted to his favourite study, Petermann's life was passed, his efforts to cultivate an interest in geographical discovery extending far beyond his own land. In England he was well known, and had many friends. He took great interest in Arctic and African exploration, as was recently shown by his writings in reference to the voyage of the Alert and Discovery, and Mr. H. M. Stanley's travels in Africa. It was Petermann who suggested the Missions of Barth, Overweg, and Vogel; and it was he who organised the Prussian North Polar Expedition in 1865-8.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving a deputation from the Tyrol Diet at Innsbruck, expressed himself satisfied with the country's defences, adding that the performances of the riflemen, who knew how to encounter any enemy, had convinced him that the Tyrol was worth a good defence.

M. Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the whole of his colleagues have done the same. This course of action is attributed to difficulties in connection with the occupation of the Turkish provinces.

Further progress has been made in the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Duke of Wurtemburg, the commander of the 13th Army Corps, telegraphs news of the capitulation of Livno last Saturday, after a bombardment which had lasted from 7.30 a.m. on the previous day. Field Marshal Lieutenant-General Jovanovich has also telegraphed to Vienna that Klobuck, the last stronghold of the Herzegovinian insurgents, was occupied at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, after a violent bombardment lasting five days. Three divisions of the army of occupation are, it is announced, to be sent back to Austria, the object for which they have been operating having been obtained. Severe rain storms are reported to have prevailed towards the end of last week in Bosnia, rendering the military roads almost impassable.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian Senate authorising the police and gendarmes to enter factories at any time, for the purpose of searching the premises and making arrests if necessary. Owing to various circumstances, amongst which may be mentioned the retrocession of Bessarabia to the Czar, and the future relations between Russia and Roumania, it is intended again to place the south-western provinces of Russia under the rule of a Governor-General. It is stated at Rustchuk that the Emperor of Russia has presented guns for six batteries of artillery to the new Bulgarian Principality. General Scobeleff has issued a circular to the authorities of the territory occupied by the Russians in Bulgaria, in which he threatens to proclaim martial law against those inhabitants who may rebel against Russian authority. The Porte is stated to be preparing a similar circular to be published in the provinces recently occupied by the Turkish troops.

The British fleet, consisting of the Alexandria, Agincourt, Invincible, and Research, with the Salamis and Helicon in company, left Princes Islands on Saturday morning, and, after appearing for a short time off the entrance of the Bosphorus to salute the Turkish flag, proceeded to Artaki Bay. Osman Pasha has been sent by the Sultan to express to Sir A. H. Layard his regret at not having visited the British fleet before its departure for Artaki Bay, and to tender his Majesty's thanks to Admiral Hornby and the officers and men of the fleet for their conduct and kind feeling both towards himself and Turkey during their stay. It is stated that Sir A. H. Layard objects to the plan suggested by the Porte of generalising the reforms proposed by England for Asia Minor. It is also said that the Porte intends to submit the definitive treaty of peace with Russia to the consideration of the Powers. Another telegram gives a summary of a circular note addressed by Safvet Pasha to the Turkish Ambassadors abroad denying the allegations made by the Hellenic Government that the Porte is stirring up the fanaticism of the Albanians against Greece and providing them with arms and ammunition. The note further accuses the Greeks of aggressive intentions towards Turkey. The Order of the Medjidié in diamonds, an unusual mark of distinction, has been conferred by the Sultan upon Safvet Pasha. Sir A. H. Layard had an audience of five hours' duration with the Sultan on Wednesday.

GREECE.

Letters from the Queen and the Prince of Wales, expressing wishes in favour of an arrangement of a moderate and conciliatory character being arrived at between Greece and the Porte, are stated in a Constantinople telegram to have been sent to Athens by Hobart Pasha. The same despatch says that the Russian Government has promised to support the claims of Greece in the frontier question.

The Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting on Monday, and the Government candidate, M. Sortiropulos, was elected President by seventy-eight votes.

ROUMANIA.

The Chambers were opened yesterday week with a message from Prince Charles, which dealt chiefly on the painful sacrifice to which the Roumanians have had to submit through the decision of the Berlin Congress as to the retrocession of Bessarabia. The Roumanians, however, are urged to have faith in the future.

EGYPT.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the first Beiram reception since the introduction of the financial reforms in Egypt was held last Saturday by the Khedive, when a large number of persons attended to pay their respects. The Nile, the same correspondent says, continues to rise, but there is no fear of an inundation, while splendid promise is given for the next crops.

AMERICA.

Chin Lam Pin, Chinese Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Hayes on Saturday last. He is the first native Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Resolutions denouncing repudiation in any form, demanding the resumption of specie payments, so that "greenbacks" may be convertible into coin on demand, opposing the Southern claims to free elections and equal rights, have been adopted by the New York Republican Convention.

The Nebraska Democratic Convention has adopted a soft money platform.

The Australian cricketers arrived in New York on Sunday.

Yellow fever is reported to be increasing in the country districts in the Southern States, especially among the refugees from infected places. At New Orleans on Monday there were fifty-four deaths, at Memphis thirty-three, and at Vicksburg twelve.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been thrown from his carriage and seriously injured.

An explosion occurred last Saturday on board the steamboat Adelphi, running between South Norwalk, Connecticut, and New York, by which ten persons were killed and many others received injuries.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, replying to a deputation from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Toronto, urged upon them the eradication of ancient religious feuds. In the course of a speech made by his Lordship on Thursday week, he said that he had recently proposed that Ontario and New York should combine to make a public international park at the Niagara Falls, and that the Governor of New York had received the proposition very favourably.

It has been declared by the Supreme Court of Victoria, Vancouver Island, that the bill recently passed by the Legislative Assembly imposing a tax of 40 dols. upon every Chinaman in the province is unconstitutional and void.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Fighting, according to the latest intelligence (to Sept. 10) received from Capetown, continued at the Transvaal at the early part of the past month, but without any decisive result. The country on either side of the St. John's River had been occupied by the British troops, and Umquikela, the Chief of Pondoland, had been deposed. Permission had been given by Royal Proclamation to the subordinate chiefs to deal directly with the British Government as the sole paramount authority. A rich gold-field has been discovered in the Transvaal.

JAPAN.

A telegram from San Francisco states that the Emperor has adopted his boy cousin as the heir to the throne. The telegram also states that a mutiny has occurred in Japan. Three hundred men belonging to the artillery and the Imperial Guard mutinied on Aug. 23, and killed three of their officers. The mutiny was immediately quelled, and is said to be wholly due to the discontent occasioned by the reduction of pay in the army and the partiality with which rewards and decorations have been distributed.

A telegram from Mandalay announces the death, on Wednesday, of the King of Burmah.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Director of Indian Telegraphs.

Vice-Admiral R. Cloete, C.B., has been selected for the command on the China Station, and has left England, en route to Hong-Kong, to enter upon his duties.

The Queen has appointed Major Charles William Wilson, C.B., R.E., to be her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the Principality of Servia in accordance with the limits specified in the thirty-sixth article of the Berlin Treaty.

A scheme for a Vesuvius railway, similar to that constructed for the ascent of the Righi, has been approved by the Superior Council of Public Works at Naples.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded the medal for long service and good conduct to H. A. Barker, Quartermaster of her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, and to John Harvey, commissioned boatman, of the Coast Guard.

His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., will, it is stated, invest his Majesty the King of Siam with the Order of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The ship Marlborough, Captain Anderson, chartered by the New Zealand Government, was dispatched from Plymouth last week with emigrants for that colony. She had on board 336 souls, whose destination was Canterbury, New Zealand.

The German branch of the International African Association has appointed Herr Gerhard Rohlfs to the command of a new expedition. He is to set out from Tripolis for the Wadai country through Koufara and Waganda. He is then to follow in part the course of the River Schart to the angle formed by the Congo, and to return by the road which he will deem most advantageous.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Major-General Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired. We hear from Jersey that General Nicholson was sworn in last Tuesday.

A plague of grasshoppers, or locusts, has appeared in the Central American States, and the crops in Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have been almost entirely destroyed. The land has been turned into a complete wilderness. The exportation of cereals and vegetable produce has been prohibited, and the whole population has been engaged in destroying the insects, men, women, and children alike turning out into the fields for the purpose. The Government of Costa Rica has recommended the planting of potatoes, which are said to be proof against the attacks of the locusts.

Alderman Grundy, at the unanimous request of the Manchester City Council, has consented to serve as Mayor for another year.

The late Provost Macneille, of Ayr, has bequeathed his estate, subject to the life-interest of his widow, for the benefit of the poor of Ayr who are not in receipt of parochial relief. The value of the estate is estimated at £10,000.

Christmas and New-Year cards, tastefully got up, have been issued at a cheap rate from the office of the Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row. Among these seasonable gifts are Bible Blessings, Christmas Wishes, greetings for the New Year, and Sunday-school reward tickets.

We are authorised to state that, by command of the Prince of Wales, the banquet to the farmers is fixed for Nov. 7 next at Willis's Rooms. The buck-hounds will meet in the Harrow country on the following day. The country banquet will take place about a week later. No subscriptions can be received after Saturday, the 26th inst.

The taking off coaches from the roads denotes as plainly as falling leaves the approach of winter. On Monday the horses which ran in the Margate and Canterbury coach were sold at Tattersall's, and produced an average of twenty-seven guineas only.—The London and Brighton coach will run its last journey out of London this season next Saturday.

In view of a winter campaign in Afghanistan, the home authorities have ordered the immediate dispatch of bedding and extra clothing for the troops, and already 10,000 blankets and 5000 sheets have been issued from store, at Woolwich, and are now in course of transmission to Bombay. These are the only stores yet specially ordered to India.

The following additional annual prizes at the Oxford Military College have been promised:—By the Chaplain-General, Bishop Claughton, for classics; by Lord Waveney, for horsemanship; by Lord Overstone, for military drawing; and by Mr. J. MacGregor ("Rob Roy") for swimming. A prize for good conduct and military proficiency has also been promised by a friend who desires to remain *incog.*

The annual meetings of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of the United Kingdom began on Tuesday at Liverpool. Mr. P. Stewart Macliver presided. The general secretary's report stated that on June 30 last the society numbered 207 branches, containing £13,400 members, and that there was a balance in hand of £21,000. The president's address dealt chiefly with the questions of accidents and compensation to railway servants injured in the performance of their duties. It was stated by the president that preparations had been made for the defence of the two persons committed for trial in connection with the Sittingbourne accident.

Among the awards for gallantry in saving life made at the Royal Humane Society on Wednesday were a bronze medallion voted to Mrs. Disney Roebuck, wife of Captain Roebuck, of the 46th Regiment, and a handsome testimonial inscribed on vellum to Miss E. Bond, for the following courageous conduct:—On the 8th ult. the three Miss Picils were bathing at Broadstairs, when one of them was carried off her feet into deep water. Another sister, going to her help, was clasped by the neck and dragged into deep water; and the third sister, who went to help the other two, was carried out of her depth, all three being in the utmost danger, when, an alarm having been given by a man on the cliff above, Mrs. Disney Roebuck, followed by Miss Bond, her sister, with their clothes on, rushed in and rescued the three girls from their great peril. Mrs. Roebuck was the first to reach the ladies, and was dragged out of her depth. Miss Bond, partly wading and swimming, saved the whole party, the difficulty being much enhanced by the incumbrance of the clothes of herself and sister and the strong current setting to the eastward.



ENTRANCE TO THE KHYBER PASS AND FORT OF JAMROOD.

ENTRANCE TO THE KHYBER PASS AND FORT OF JAMROOD.



IN THE KHYBER PASS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

General Ulysses S. Grant, after an almost Royal progress through Eur pe and the more accessible parts of the East, has returned to Paris, and is naturally the centre of interest to his countrymen in the French capital; but, as the General wishes to enjoy a little rest and quiet, the Parisians, with their usual good taste, have refrained from lionising him over much. Americans who "ought to know" tell me that the eyes of the people of the United States are turning every day more steadily towards the Hero of Vicksburg as a candidate for the Presidency at the expiration of Mr. Hayes's term of office. In that case, and should General Grant once more be elected Chief Magistrate, an American artist of an imaginative turn might, remembering the legend of Dick Whittington, paint a picture representing Ulysses S. as a young cadet at West Point listening to the steam whistle on the Hudson River railroad, and construing the shrill sounds into

Turn again, U. S. G.,
Turn again, U. S. G.,
Three times President of the United States of America.

The worst of it is—at least so it appears to English students of American politics—that in the race of American Presidential candidates it is usually a "dark horse" that is nominated. I do not believe that one educated Englishman in a thousand had ever heard of Abraham Lincoln when it was announced that the Illinois lawyer and rail-splitter, destined to fill so illustrious a place in the history of his country, was to be "run" for the Presidency; and I suspect that quite as much ignorance prevailed in England touching the merits of Mr. Hayes when that gentleman beat Mr. Tilden.

But one cannot know everything, obviously. Innumerable correspondents of this Journal hurled scorn and defiance at the wretched writer of these Echoes because he asked for some information respecting the "Ladies of Llangollen." The remembrance of my fearful turpitude in the matter of the Welsh hermits makes me charitable to other folks' blunders. Thus, it was only with a gentle smile that I noticed the other day that an eminent Parisian journalist, M. Albert Millaud, had written a leading article in the *Figaro* commenting on the promotion of Lord Beaconsfield to be "Comte Cairns et Vicomte Gartmoyle." How was the French journalist to discriminate between the nice *nuances* of the British Peerage. "French puzzles" are fashionable just now; but what an English puzzle it is that the Marquis of Lorne is in reality only Sir John Douglas Campbell, and the Marquis of Hartington is only "commonly so called," and is simply Mr. Cavendish.

I hope that I am not violating *les convenances* and *les bienséances* when I hint that, at the invitation of one of the loveliest ladies whom I have the honour to know, I dined the other day at the Café Anglais with one of the original and veritable Corsican Brothers. Do not start, reader. There was no duel, neither was there a Ghost Scene during our pleasant repast. The Original Corsican Brothers are both, happily, in the land of the living; but it was on certain episodes in their lives arising from the phenomenal—I may almost say supernatural—sympathy existing between them that Alexandre Dumas the Elder founded his romance of "The Corsican Brothers," which was subsequently dramatised and transferred to our own stage by Mr. Dion Boucicault. One of the Brothers is M. Charles Blanc, the distinguished Academician and art-critic. The other, my fellow-guest at the Café Anglais, is M. Louis Blanc, the renowned Republican Deputy.

Those "French puzzles" in the *World* (to the usefulness of which I have already borne testimony) continue, in some cases, to presuppose a distressing amount of ignorance, not only of the French language, but of general literature among the *World's* refined and fashionable readers. "Whence comes and of whom first used is the phrase 'Pour encourager les autres?'" This is one of the "puzzles" propounded this week. Does the "French editor" assume that nobody reads Voltaire's "Candide?" The Admiral who was shot at Portsmouth "pour encourager les autres" was Admiral Byng?

I have no desire, myself, to engage in a "puzzle" competition; yet I should be very pleased if some of the accomplished linguists with whom I occasionally correspond through the medium of this column would furnish me with the English equivalents for the following French locutions. I confess that they puzzle me:—"*A bon chat bon rat.*" (The stern joy that warriors feel In foemen worthy of their steel." Would that do?) "*Faute d'un moine l'abbaye ne chôme pas.*" (The House of Commons could get on without Mr. ——, the celebrated Obstructionist member. Would that be an equivalent?) "*Il met de l'eau dans son vin.*" *Mettre de l'eau dans son vin* means to act with circumspection, or to speak with bated breath; but I know of no proverbial British equivalent to the French expression. "*Manger de la vache enragée.*" That puzzles me entirely; so does "*Tirer le diable par la queue,*" which means to obtain money by desperate expedients. "*Mettre du foin dans ses bottes.*" I give *that* up. "*Le pâté d'anguille est bon; mais il ne faut pas en abuser.*" The only equivalent I can find for this last locution is in Sam Weller's "rather too rich, as the young lady remarked of the pork pie which was all fat."

And here is a puzzle for the French editor himself. In Sedaine's play of "Richard Cœur de Lion" the troubadour Blondel sings a song which becomes the rallying cry of the Royalists in the early days of the first French Revolution. The first verse of the song runs thus:—

O Richard, ô mon roi,
L'univers t'abandonne;
Sur la terre il n'est que moi
Qui s'intéresse à ta personne.

A Parisian newspaper has lately pointed out that this classical quatrain contains a very serious grammatical error. Where is it? An analogous solecism occurs in the illustrious Corneille's tragedy of "Nicomede"—

Et je ne vois que vous qui le puisse arrêter.

A lady who is a great authority on matters of costume (and in many other things, alas!) tells me that the most conspicuous feature in the Paris autumnal fashions will be the white waistcoat with gilt buttons: the jacket buttoned over the vest, but cut away so as to display the waistcoat flaps. A dove-coloured or a silver-grey dress, with a waistcoat *couleur cardinal* (why not lobster colour? Did not Jules Janin once call the crustaceous delicacy "the Cardinal of the seas?"), likewise promises to be much worn this autumn. I remember that English ladies used to wear waistcoats some five-and-twenty years ago; and Pepys mentions a similar fashion as prevailing among the British fair in 1662. So far as my own observation goes, the "trail of the serpent" seems to be spreading over the whole of the Paris fashions. Hats and shoes of boa-constrictor's skin are accounted exquisitely *à la mode;* jewelled serpents are worn in the hair; and bouquet-holders are usually in the form either of snakes or lizards. When will the reign of frogs and toads come in, I wonder?

Mem.: English ladies of fashion have been much addicted, during the past season, to sending to Paris for dresses of flowered cambric of patterns of the kind termed "spanglorious" by the Americans, and for plaid ginghams of grey hues. I am assured that these fabrics are all of British manufacture.

A Monsieur Georges Duval has been detected by a sharp-eyed Paris journalist in a gross act of plagiarism from Honoré de Balzac. M. Duval, having to describe in a novel the boudoir of an actress, coolly appropriated *verbatim et literatim* about fifty lines from Balzac's "Grand Homme de Province à Paris." Who has not stolen—or, to put it more gently, borrowed—from the illustrious author of the "Comédie Humaine"? The death-bed scene of Marguérite Gauthier in the "Dame aux Camellias" was coolly "lifted" by M. Alexander Dumas the younger from Balzac's description of the death of Coralie; and manifold was the indebtedness to the same author of our own Lord Lytton.

M. Georges Duval's explanation of his plagiarism is, to say the least, ingenious. He informs the public he has a prodigious memory, and that the gift occasionally becomes an infliction, inasmuch as he is apt when writing to be unable to distinguish his own language and thoughts from those of other people. The plea may be admissible to English people who remember the little scandal which arose some six-and-twenty years ago about the Earl of Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) and his magnificent mortuary panegyric on the Duke of Wellington. On the morrow of the delivery of that eloquent discourse, a hard-hearted book-worm wrote to the *Morning Chronicle* to point out that the glowing periods which had so electrified the House of Commons had been faithfully translated from a funereal oration pronounced over the tomb of the French Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. Mr. Disraeli's perfectly satisfactory explanation was that he had himself made the translation into English many years before the Duke's death, and that, finding it in his commonplace book, he had imagined the glowing periods to be all his own. But, urged the ill-natured critics, when Mr. Disraeli commonplaced the oration the Duke of Wellington was alive and hearty, and Mr. Disraeli had nothing to do with Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. To the death of what great commander was the writer in the commonplace book referring? The answer was triumphant. There was an allusion in the speech to the white head of a famous Roman General, *Stilichonis apex*. Obviously, Mr. Disraeli had composed an imaginary discourse upon the death of Stiliche.

G. A. S.

REAL CONVERSATIONS.

Imaginary conversations between great, or celebrated, or notorious personages have before now met with considerable acceptance, as the literary career of Walter Savage Landor is sufficient to show; but as regards the majority of the world there is nothing like the leaven of reality to tempt the appetite and to promote digestion. And it is just reality which gives importance to the two huge volumes entitled *Conversations with M. Thiers, M. Guizot, &c.* by the late Nassau William Senior; edited by his daughter, M. C. M. Simpson (Hurst and Blackett), a work containing printed proof of a father's prodigious memory and of a daughter's discreet and considerate editorship. Incredulity is the chief feeling with which one approaches the task of perusal, and the incredulity is increased rather than diminished by knowing that the enormous quantity of reminiscences recorded is but an insignificant portion of all that the late Mr. Senior remembered and committed to the pages of his journals. No mortal memory, it seems, could possibly have retained so much, even if the mental reservoir were habitually and methodically relieved by a process of bottling off, as it were, at regular or irregular intervals, but as soon as might be after a new supply, the continually increasing flood of impressions into oblivion-tight receptacles, such as note-books and diaries. The spirit of unbelief, however, is pretty well exorcised, when it is understood that the late Mr. Senior took the opinion of some, if not all, of the personages with whom he had conversed, and that they admitted the accuracy with which he had represented their sentiments and statements, or even corrected them with their own hands. At the same time, it cannot be supposed that he put down on paper their very language: it is sufficient if we have the essence of what they said. The conversations given in the two volumes now under consideration were held with more or less distinguished persons who were intimately acquainted with the state of political affairs and of private as well as public feeling in France and elsewhere during the period included between 1852 and 1860. That was the first decade of the Second French Empire; and, naturally enough, the prominent topic is Napoleon III., his character, his policy, his fatalism, his popularity and unpopularity, his improvidence, his abilities. It is probable that, what with Victor Hugo on one side, and what with many writers of much inferior calibre on the other, the English reader has had about enough of Napoleon III., whose proper measure is most likely to be ascertained by the almost infallible method of striking a balance between the best and the worst that has been said of him, whether physically, mentally, or morally. We all know how, especially in these days of innumerable newspapers, with their "world-wide circulation" and their universal influence, the snowball of glorification or of vilification is rolled and increased in bulk until it attains dimensions out of all proportion to the merits or demerits of any human being. In connection with Napoleon III. and the first ten years of his reign, it is a matter of course that we should find such subjects of conversation as the Crimean War and whatever and whoever had anything to do with it, Orsini's plot and murderous attempt, the swagger of the French Colonels and their offensiveness towards England, the Italian War, the annexation of Savoy and Nice, Lamoricière and Rome, Garibaldi and Cavour, French Generals and Russian Generals, and other more or less cognate matters; and it would be difficult to exaggerate the interest attaching to the diversity of opinion among persons all competent, if not equally competent, to form a judgment. It is not improbable, however, that ordinary readers will derive most gratification from the conversations which have reference to quite another sort of persons and things, and from the descriptions interspersed among the dialogues, such as Ristori and Rachel, and their points of similitude and dissimilitude, and such as the very charming sketch of M. Guizot's home and mode of life at Val Richer. It is always advisable that people should learn to be as contented as possible with their own country; but among ourselves there is a tendency to believe, or perhaps to pretend to believe, that Paris is a nicer city than London to live in, and that the Parisian cabs are better and better managed than our own. The latter heresy has, no doubt, been much shaken lately by the exposures which took place during the late "cab strike" in Paris.

And now let us see what M. de Montalembert told Mr. Senior about Parisian houses. "The large open spaces," he said, "the ground occupied by public buildings, hospitals, and convents, and the manner in which shops, manufactories, and warehouses are intermixed with mere residences, instead of being kept separate as they are with you, render the distances great . . . Then the open drains keep the greater part of Paris damp during the winter, and offensive in the summer. I dislike, too, our system of apartments. After all our revolutions we continue to be the slaves of our porters and our porters' wives. And one generally has some internal enemy, some noisy or irregular neighbour among the strata of people above and below one. I often wish for the independence, and quiet, and street-door of Belgravia." We English, it is true, cannot all of us live in Belgravia when we are in London, and, as regards Paris, M. de Montalembert spoke of things as they were in 1854; but, making all allowances and exceptions, it is doubtful, even now, whether a Londoner would do well to "swop," as an American would say, with a Parisian of the same social and pecuniary circumstances

As for "the life of a country gentleman in the Department of the Sarthe," let us see what answer was made by M. Beaumont when he was asked "how he liked" it. "I am busy," he replied: "I am engaged in a work on Austria. I am studying Latin with my son, and learning English from him. I have to manage an estate of about seven hundred acres, surrounded by about one or two hundred small owners, who are always trying to nibble bits away from me. I grow my own wheat and vegetables, and produce my own milk and butter, and wine—at least, the wine for my servants. So that I have occupation and domestic pleasures, but I have none of what are called the pleasures of society. . . . The country round me swarms with gentilshommes who have good blood and good manners; they want nothing but intelligence and knowledge. . . . They shoot, they fish, they play at domino, they farm their little properties, and if they would keep out of my way I should not complain of them; but they have a terrible habit of coming to pass a day with you . . .; they are incapable of taking a hint, because they are incapable of entering into the feelings of a man who considers time as anything but an enemy." This picture does not lead one to suppose that the English country gentleman, any more than the Londoner, would care to "swop" with his French parallel; for, everything else being equal, the English country gentleman's neighbours do not "play at domino," at any rate, as a general rule.

What sort of orator is Lord Beaconsfield? Here is Lamartine's reply, given by inference, when he was asked whether Montalembert were not a great orator: "No. He is, for some purposes, a good rhetorician; he can elaborate a speech in his cabinet, full of sharp hits and epigrammatic conceits, and deliver it with point and effect; he can please his friends, and, what he enjoys much more, wound his enemies. He is just such a speaker as your Disraeli . . .; he is a clever speaker, not a great orator." Altogether, M. de Montalembert does not come out in these conversations as the "very superior person" he was considered to be, at least among certain circles in this country. As for Napoleon III.'s arch-imp, as M. Victor Hugo regards him, it would probably cause the illustrious poet a very bad quarter of an hour, as well as an outburst of sardonic laughter, to read how "the Curés" in a particular neighbourhood "all talked with effusion of ce bon et saint Monsieur de Morny;" but then M. Victor Hugo, one would say, considers the ordinary priest capable of anything.

Let us conclude with some remarks made in 1855 touching Napoleon III. by M. Grimblot, who is described as "a man of great sagacity and experience, and singularly moderate," and who, nevertheless, refuses him the possession of qualities in which he was commonly supposed to excel. "Louis Napoleon," we read, "wants the first talent of a Sovereign, a knowledge of human nature;" and, so far from entering into the feelings of the French people, "he has certain fixed ideas as to the wishes of the French people, which from time to time coincide with the truth, just as a clock which stands still is twice in the twenty-four hours exactly right; but he cannot follow the movements of public opinion. . . . I have often been asked by English people whether he will be faithful to the alliance. I have no doubt that he will. Not from any feelings of honour, or fidelity, or honesty, for he is not affected by them. He has no moral sense; he does not, in the English sense of the word, know right from wrong." Yet he was supposed, by almost general consent in England at the height of his prosperity, to be himself inscrutable but able to see through a stone wall or a stony heart, to play on the French people's nature as easily as Paganini played on fiddle-strings, and to be as faithful to the friends and the land of his exile—unless he should be absolutely forced by his nation and his name to take vengeance for Waterloo—as a sepoy to his salt. And so we leave two wonderfully attractive volumes to the appreciation they deserve.

A large Congregational chapel, erected at a cost of £4000, was opened at Yeovil on Wednesday. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Morley spoke on free churches, for all of which he thought there was scope, and said if they were wise they would benefit by antagonism. Mr. Morley also availed himself of his visit to Yeovil to address a large number of friends of the temperance movement.

At a meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday at Datchet, the Prince Consort Silver Cup, value twenty guineas, given by the Queen for root crops, was awarded to Mr. G. Botham, Wexham; Mr. Ives, of Langley, taking the second prize, a piece of plate, value ten guineas, presented by Mr. N. G. Lambert, M.P. The members of the society dined in the evening at the Royal Hotel, Slough.—The annual show of stock of the North Walsham Agricultural Association was held the same day at North Walsham, Norfolk, and was largely attended. At the dinner in the evening Lord Suffield presided, and was supported by Lord Carington, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Colonel Duff, M.P., and others.

From a Parliamentary return issued by an order of the House of Commons it appears there are 458 old savings banks in the United Kingdom. The number of accounts open in these banks is 1,509,847, and the sum at the credit of depositors £44,238,686; and, notwithstanding five banks with 3421 accounts and an aggregate capital of £104 929 were closed during the past year, the number of depositors increased 16,446, and the amount by £954,986. There were 1,851,193 deposits, and 1,099,447 payments, or 2,950,640 transactions during the year. The number of paid officers employed was 1576, their salaries amounted to £112,769, and the amount of security given to the Government by them was £380,610. At the close of the year the amount owing to depositors in the old savings banks was £44,238,686, to meet which the Government held (including the surplus funds) £44,475,777, and in addition there was in the hands of the local treasurers £300,756, for which the Government held security to the amount of £317,910; so that, whilst the assets amounted to £44,776,533, the liabilities to depositors were only £44,238,686, showing a clear surplus of £537,847 in favour of the banks. During the past ten years the depositors in the old savings banks have increased 124,065 in number, and £7,704,670 in money, although 81 banks have closed during that period. The average rate of interest allowed in the old savings banks is £2 19s. 5d. per cent, in the Post Office banks £2 10s. per cent

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Hudson, Richard, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Bury.
Jackson, P.; Vicar of Kingsteignton, Newton-Abbot.
Lucas, M. B. G. R.; Perpetual Curate of Chilton super Polden-cum-Edington.
Norris, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Rawtenstall.
Pendered, W. L.; Vicar of Ennerdale, Carnforth.
Shoriand, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Oakhill.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Ripon last Saturday consecrated the new Church of St. John, at Cote Hill, Warley, near Halifax.

An organ, built by Mr. Alfred Monk, of Camden-town, will be opened at St. Anne's, Hoxton-street, on Sunday, the 6th inst.

An illuminated address, bound in morocco, and a purse containing £60, have been presented to the Rev. Cunningham Geikie, by the congregation of St. Peter's, Dulwich.

The *Sussex Advertiser* states that a handsome window is to be placed in St. Ann's Church, Lewes, as a memorial to the late Mark Antony Lower, the well-known Sussex archæologist.

The memorial-stone of the Marsh Memorial Church, Rumworth, Bolton, was laid last Saturday by Mr. T. L Rushton. Excluding the site, which has been presented by Mr. J. Ormerod, the cost of the church will be £3950.

It is proposed to erect a new cathedral at Colombo, on the old Rifle Parade ground, at a cost of £25,000. It is arranged that the present edifice, known as St. Peter's Church, formerly a Dutch official building, shall be taken over by the authorities, the amount of the valuation going towards the construction fund of a new cathedra'.

The festival service held in aid of the funds for the restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey Church added £350 to the sum already raised for this object. The committee were fortunate in obtaining, through the influence of Mrs. Ellicott, wife of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the gratuitous assistance of Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Wadmore.

The Earl of Wharncliffe, Mr. W. Spencer-Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. F S. Powell have issued a circular in reference to the Wakefield bishopric, announcing that an account named "The Wakefield Bishopric Fund Account" has been opened at Messrs. Beckett's Bank, Leeds, and also at Bradford, and at Wakefield. They add that Viscount Cranbrook has, unsolicited, promised £1000.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Bettisfield, a district of the parish of Hanmer, in Flintshire, the Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated a village church, which was built some time since, at the cost of Lord Hanmer, in whose estate the district lies. The building is of stone, from Cefn and Grinshill, with a red-tiled roof, and was designed by Mr. Street. It is cruciform in plan, and consists of chancel, with aisles, nave, and transepts.

After being closed four years for the purpose of undergoing necessary restoration, the parish church of Handsworth was reopened last Saturday afternoon by the Bishop of Lichfield. The cost of the restoration is £10,000, towards which about £8000 had been contributed prior to the consecration service. The Bishop, in his sermon, expressed his gratification at the renewed activity which was now perceptible throughout the country in regard to church building and restoration.

The consecration of St. Mary's, Lottisham, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, took place on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The new church is intended as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of West Bradley, and has been built at a cost of about £1700. On Friday all the poor of Lottisham were regaled with a supper. The church was built and endowed chiefly at the expense of the late Dr. Henry Jenkyns, Canon of Durham, his son, Mr. Jenkyns, and some others interested in the parish.

Mr. Henry Marshall, assistant-secretary of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Monday with embezzling upwards of £1000 belonging to the fund. It was stated that it was the prisoner's duty to enter the amounts received on behalf of the fund and pay them into the bank. During the present year he had received £9767, of which only £8697 had been accounted for. He admitted to two members of the council that his defalcations amounted to £3000. He was remanded, bail being refused.

The restoration of the exterior of the south transept of York Minster, one of the oldest and most interesting portions of the edifice, is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, under the supervision of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. The east aisle was completed some time ago, and the west aisle has been restored as far as possible at present. The restoration of the central arch of the transept, containing the famous rosette window, will, it is calculated, be completed in about eighteen months. The Dean and Chapter are promoting a musical festival to be held at the Minster on the 29th inst. in aid of the restoration fund.

The Church of St. Michael, Overton, near Marlborough, was reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The church, which is a handsome structure, has been rebuilt entirely at the cost of the trustees of Sir H. Meux, Bart., the Marquis of Ailesbury, and Lord Malden. Many costly gifts, including two stained windows, a set of silver communion vessels, a lectern, books, and other fittings, have been presented by the parishioners and other friends. The Earl of Pembroke also presented a two-manual organ. A public luncheon was held after the morning service in a tent, the Rev. F. W. Welburn, Vicar, presiding. During the afternoon tea was provided for between 300 and 400 of the poor of the parish

At Sheffield on Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated the first of nine new churches to be erected in that town within five years, under a scheme for church extension. This one is to be called the Sale Memorial Church, and is erected in memory of the Rev. Canon Sale, late Vicar of Sheffield. Canon Sale had long wished to see a church erected in that locality, which was almost destitute of church accommodation; and it was thought the most fitting tribute to his memory would be to carry out his long-treasured scheme. This has now been done, and the church, which has cost £10,000, will accommodate about 800. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who succeeded Canon Sale as Vicar of Sheffield.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, the annual Church Congress began its proceedings on Tuesday at Sheffield. About 2000 of the clergy and laity were present. The introductory address was given by the Archbishop, who entered upon a defence of Church Congresses, some influential persons having sought to induce all the clergy of the Evangelical school to withhold their presence from this meeting. His Grace also spoke at some length on the Pan-Anglican Synod. He was very explicit on the subject of the confessional, which could lay claim to no primitive antiquity, and which was deeply repugnant to the feelings and instincts of English people as a whole. The congress afterwards proceeded to the discussion of some of the numerous papers set down for hearing; and prominent amongst those subjects was that of foreign and colonial missions.—The most important subject of discussion on Wednesday was the just limits of comprehensiveness in the national Church, which was introduced by the Hon. Charles Wood, and gave rise to an animated debate, at the close of which the Archbishop spoke in strong terms concerning the resistance of the Ritualists to the authority of the Bishops, and said it seemed to him a thing to "make the angels weep" that the Ritualists should be going on in the course they were pursuing.

On Thursday, Sept. 26, the ancient parish church of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, dedicated to St. Guthlac, was reopened after restoration. Richard de Rulos, a relative of Hereward the Wake, about A.D. 1050, founded a chapel at Deeping, dedicated to St. Guthlac, and made it the parish church. The present building (now restored) is considered to date from about A.D. 1170, the nave having both pointed and rounded arches. The exterior of the church is chiefly Perpendicular in style. The north aisle has been rebuilt and enlarged, adding some seventy sittings to the church An organ-chamber and vestry have been built. The church has been seated with oak seats, carved with emblems from Croyland Abbey or from monuments found in the church. The cross over the porch is copied from the hermitage at Peakirk, where it is said Pega, the sister of St. Guthlac, lived. Many gifts, including hangings for the sanctuary, embroidered with flowers from the Fen, the pulpit, subscribed for by school children, with panels of olive-wood brought from Jerusalem, adorn the restored parish church. The church porch and tower were illuminated at night.

Four new churches were opened on Thursday week at Barrow-in-Furness. Previously there were but three Episcopal churches in the town for a population of 40,000. The Bishop of Carlisle, in a sermon preached two years ago, pointed out how essentially necessary it was to extend the church accommodation in the town, and a movement was set on foot by Sir James Ramsden and other gentlemen with this object. It was determined to build four new churches in various parts of the town, and to dedicate them to the Four Apostles. The sum of £24,000 was soon placed at the disposal of the committee. The Duke of Devonshire gave £12,000, thus practically giving effect to one half of the scheme; the Duke of Buccleuch gave £6000; Mr. H. W. Schneider (Mayor of Barrow) gave £1000; Sir James Ramsden, £500; and the remaining £4500 has been contributed by others. It was resolved that temporary churches should be erected in the first place, and permanent parsonages; but it is ultimately intended that permanent churches shall take the place of the temporary edifices. The churches are constructed of wood and brick, and embrace the ordinary church arrangements—chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. Their extreme length is 102 ft., and their breadth 50 ft. The sittings are open, and in each church there is room for 520 worshippers. The opening of the churches took place simultaneously, the Bishop of Carlisle officiating at St. Matthew's, the Bishop of Hereford at St. Mark's, the Bishop of Sodor and Man at St. Luke's, and the Archbishop of York at St. John's. At a luncheon held afterwards the Duke of Devonshire, who presided, spoke with satisfaction respecting the growth of churches in the province of York. He could not conceal the anxiety, however, which somewhat qualified this satisfaction. occasioned by the internal state of the Church. The Archbishop of York referred to the same circumstance as merely a passing phase.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a church of a remarkable character. In March, 1871, the foundation-stone of a new church at Studley Royal was laid by the Marchioness of Ripon (then Countess de Grey), at the end of the avenue in the park, which was intended for the villages of Aldfield and Studley Royal, in place of two old chapels The building is in the thirteenth century style, and is from designs by Mr. Burgess. The church consists of a nave, with aisles, chancel and inner chancel, vestry and west tower, and a spire 152 ft. high. The porch is on the south side, and has a richly moulded archway, and in the gable is a sculptured representation of the Annunciation, the Holy Ghost being figured in the quatrefoil above. The chancel is in two bays, divided by bold buttresses. The windows are in pairs. The east window occupies the whole width between the buttresses, and has four lights. The central piece of sculpture is the Crucifixion; on the right are figures of St. George and the Dragon and St. Bernard with his book; on the left those of St. Wilfrid with his episcopal staff, and St. Gabriel with his sword and shield. The tracery of the west window represents the Root of Jesse and the Ancestors of our Lord, on the sill of the window being the reclining figure of Jesus. The window of itself contains scenes in the life of the Blessed Virgin. The subjects of the aisle windows are all scriptural.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. J. R. Magrath, M.A., Vice-Provost, was on Thursday morning elected Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in the room of the Ven. W. W. Jackson. Mr. Magrath was appointed to the office of Provost of the Society on Dr. Jackson becoming incapacitated by age in 1877. Mr. Edward Westrop Dorrington, of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to a Holme Exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, of £45 a year for five years.

Mr. George Pirie, M.A., Cambridge University, son of Principal Pirie, Aberdeen, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen, in room of Dr. Fuller, resigned. Professors Nicol (Natural History) and Harvey (Materia Medica) have both resigned their chairs on account of failing health. In both cases the appointments lie with the Crown.

Viscount Cardwell was present on Tuesday at the opening of the session at Owens College, Manchester (of which college he is a governor), and presided over a meeting held in the chemical theatre, to hear the introductory letter, by Professor Ward, on "Some University Experience of the Renaissance Age in Germany." There was a large attendance of the friends of the college and students. His Lordship spoke in terms of high praise of the important work which the college was doing and its general efficiency, and expressed a belief that, from the completeness of the schemes and the objects at which it successfully aimed, it must be regarded as a singular accession to the academical strength of the country.

Professor Henry Morley gave on Wednesday the introductory lecture at the opening of the session of the faculties of arts, laws, and science at University College, the subject being the Origin and Progress of University College, from its inception in 1825, and its subsequent establishment, down to the present day, when the decision of the governing body relative to the higher education of women comes into operation.

Professor Huxley on Tuesday evening inaugurated the new session of the local branch of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching by a lecture on Physiology as a Branch of University Education, at St. Mary's School-Room, Whitechapel. The Rev. S. A. Barnett presided, and the room was crowded to excess. Professor Huxley, who was cordially welcomed, gave a very interesting sketch of the lines which a course of lectures in physiology might suitably follow. He deprecated the adoption of the maxim, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," if only the knowledge was real knowledge, and said that what was a little knowledge now would have been a great deal of knowledge not long ago. Such knowledge in physiology as Harvey would have given his right hand to possess was worth having on its own account. He believed, therefore, that the work done by the society in setting on foot lectures and classes in various districts of London and the suburbs was a work well worth doing. At the conclusion of the address Mr. F. Rogers said that, as a working man of the Tower Hamlets district, he could testify to the interest excited there by the society's teaching.

Mr. Gladstone visited King William's College, Castletown, Isle of Man, on Wednesday, and addressed the boys. The Principal, Dr. Jones, had suggested a lecture on Homer. The time, place, and surrounding circumstances were extremely suitable, but he objected. He was, however, glad the request had been made, as it showed an appreciation of the old poet, and he hoped all looked forward to reading him. He expressed great pleasure to see such unmistakable signs of interest there in ancient study. Although he would not lecture on Homer, he would be glad to answer any question. He knew the main cause of success in schools to be in the teachers, and the centre of their life was the Head Master. The rearing of the young was different, and its varied requirements were increasing with the standard of education. Boys could be helps to their teachers, could cheer them, and make their work sweet. He impressed strongly upon the boys the enormous importance of taking every advantage of the passing time, cautioning them not to let it slip through their hands, but to let every hour produce fruits of an enduring character. Play earnestly, said he, among yourselves, and let your work also be earnest. All must be resolute and manly in whatever God had set them to do, as the principles of courage, duty, and perseverance were requisite for manhood. In conclusion, he wished all a continuation of their present prosperity, and prayed that God would grant them health and happiness. On his leaving the boys lined both sides of the road and cheered lustily.

Lord Carnarvon, as president of the Salt Schools, Saltaire, gave an address there last Tuesday on the general subject of education, his chief point being that instruction should be more largely than at present directed to the development of the moral side of character.

Mr. S. C. Logan, M.A., educated at the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, and Goldsmith's Exhibitioner, has been elected Head Master of the Hull Grammar School.

The City of London School Committee have agreed upon a report to the Court of Common Council, the principal point in which is a recommendation that the foundation be removed from its old site in Honey-lane Market to a new site on the Thames Embankment, adjacent to the Royal Hotel. It is estimated (says the *City Press*) that the old site will produce upwards of £100,000.

At the commencement of this term the following were appointed to masterships in Reading School:—The Rev. J. G. Cheshire, B.A., Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Mr. F. P. Barnard, B.A., Exhibitioner and Honourman in Modern History, Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. C. Brodie Searle, B.A., of the University of London; Mr. A. J. H. Barber, member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and formerly Vicar-Choral of Ripon Cathedral.

A scholarship, to be held by the son of one of our foreign missionaries, has been founded at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, in memory of the Rev. R. L. Pennell, formerly a master in that school, who died at Zanbibar whilst engaged in work for the Central African Mission. This is the second Mission Scholarship that has been founded at Hurstpierpoint.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, on Monday, Dec. 2, and following days, the first day being devoted to medical examination.

The election of the Head Master of Portsmouth Grammar School took place at the meeting of the governing body on the 19th—the Vicar, the Rev. E. P. Grant, presiding. There were sixty-one candidates, three of whom were selected for an interview with the governors—namely, Mr. Agar, assistant master at the Manchester Grammar School; Mr. Bond, second master at the Middle-Class School, Cowper-street, London; and Mr. Jerrard, head classical assistant master at the Norwich Grammar School. Mr. Jerrard was unanimously elected. The school has recently been reorganised, and the new building, erected on land reclaimed by the demolition of the fortifications, will be finished by the close of the year.

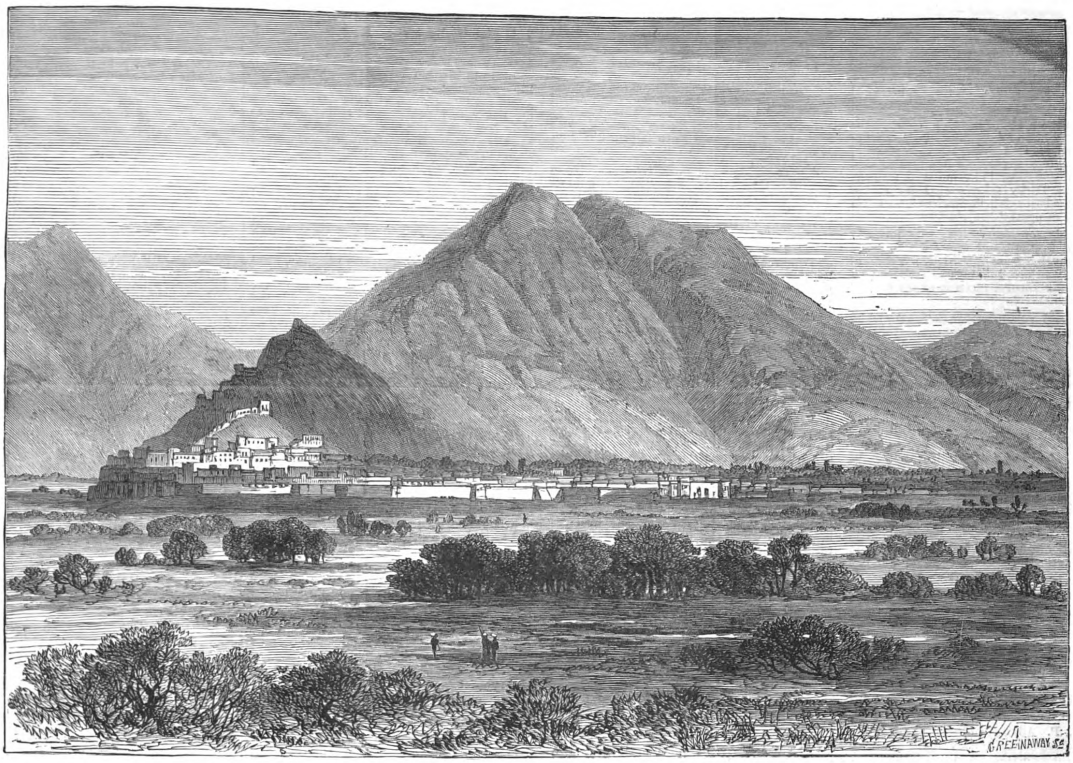
The administration of Abingdon School, Berks, passes this month, under its new scheme, into the hands of a new governing body. The school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by John Roysse, citizen and mercer of London. Thomas Tesdale, the first scholar admitted into the school, and his nephew, William Bennett, were great benefactors: Tesdale endowed the usher ship and Bennett established scholarships in the school. Tesdale's munificence also combined with Wightwick's aid to found Pembroke College, Oxford, that the scholars of Abingdon School might enjoy the benefits of the neighbouring University. Under the University bill of 1854 the school still has five valuable scholarships at that college. There are twelve governors, two ex officio, six representative, and four co-optative. The ex-officio governors are the Mayor and Recorder of Abingdon; of the representative governors two are appointed by the Town Council, two by the master and governors of the local Hospital of Christ, two by an electing body consisting of the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Camden Professor of Ancient History, and the Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford University. The four co-optative governors are named in the scheme—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Archdeacon Pott, Mr. J. S. Bowles, and Mr. J. T. Morland. The school is divided into a senior and junior department. The instruction in the junior department is to comprise the usual English subjects, with Latin and one modern European language; and in the senior department the same subjects, with the addition of Greek, advanced instruction in mathematics, natural science, modern languages, and English literature.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester distributed the prizes at the Burnley Grammar School, and in the course of his address said he differed from Mr. W. E. Forster with reference to the desirability of the education of young people terminating at an earlier age than at present. Instead of curtailing the period of age, he thought that if parents could afford the delay twenty-one was not too late a time of life to start in business. Quality, he added, rather than quantity, should be the object of the teacher. He was in favour of political economy being taught in schools, and instanced the recent strike in North-East Lancashire as showing the necessity of such knowledge among our operatives.

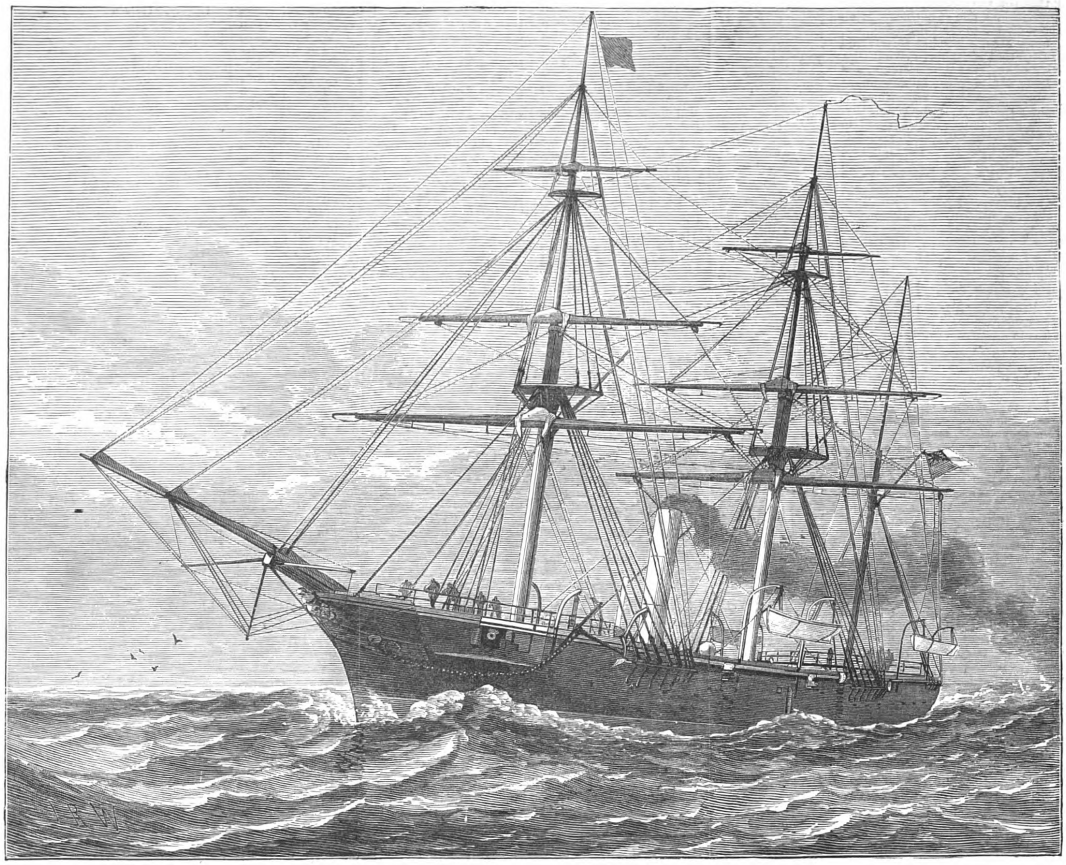
The College of Preceptors announce that their course of lectures on practical teaching will be given by Mr. J. G. Fitch, M.A., one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, at the institution, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The lectures, twelve in number, began at seven, on Thursday, Oct. 3, and will be given on successive Thursdays.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.



CABUL, THE CAPITAL OF SHERE ALI'S DOMINIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.



H.M.S. CORMORANT.

PARIS EXHIBITION: THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.

POLITICAL.

Colonel Tremayne has been elected member for Truro, as was reported in a large portion of our issue last week. The polling took place on Thursday week, the numbers being—For Colonel Tremayne (C.), 656; for Mr. Brydges Willyams, 611. The result does not alter the position of parties in the House of Commons, as the late member, Sir F. Williams, belonged to the Conservative party.

A section of Mr. Plimsoll's constituents having asked him to reconsider his determination to retire from the representation of Derby, the hon. gentleman has replied that "if at the next general election it is still the wish of his Derby friends that he should represent the borough in Parliament his services are at their disposal."

Mr. Pochin, of Manchester, who formerly represented Stafford and who owns an estate near Conway, has been invited by a section of the Carnarvonshire Liberals to contest that county in the Liberal interest at the general election.

The Liberal party in North Staffordshire have resolved to request Lord Anson, son of the Earl of Lichfield, and Mr. A. S. Bolton of Oakamoor to allow themselves to be nominated in the Liberal interest at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Round and Colonel Brise, at Bristol on Thursday week, addressed their hearers on both home and foreign affairs. Mr. Round dealt with Afghanistan, and Colonel Brise with agriculture. Mr. Round thought a policy of "masterly inactivity" was all very well while Russia was not making great strides on Afghanistan; but she had approached too closely and too craftily now to give no cause for alarm. Colonel Brise deplored the ruinous price of corn, but considered the Cattle Diseases Act of the late Session of the greatest value to agriculturists, although it did not contain all they asked for.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson yesterday week addressed a political meeting at Alston, in Cumberland, and, in regard to the Afghan difficulty, said that, if Lord Lytton sent the Cabul Mission without knowing whether the Ameer was ready to receive it, he had done the most foolish and reckless act any British statesman had ever committed; and if the Cabinet did not recall him, they valued light as a feather the integrity of the Indian empire.

Mr. W. P. Adam, addressing his constituents at Alloa on Monday night, referring to the Afghan question, said that he was certain that no more dangerous policy could possibly be pursued than our venturing beyond that impregnable mountain barrier which bounded our Indian empire. The first mistake that was made in that respect was made when we sent a body of men to occupy Quettah. Since that time the ruler of Afghanistan had naturally been jealous and suspicious. If an insult had been offered to the British flag, we, of course, must avenge it; but if war did ensue, he trusted that we should make it with the single view of coercing the Sovereign, and not of incensing the people. It was a most dangerous policy to have such a nest of hornets as the Afghans on a portion of our frontier. The policy now being pursued with regard to Afghanistan was fraught with danger to this empire, and he lamented most sincerely that we had not in India and at home statesmen who were imbued with the old, safe, and steady policy of other days, when it was thought madness to go beyond the frontier. With reference to home politics, Mr. Adam said there was no doubt that the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland would be ripe for solution at a very much earlier date than the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England, which could not be considered within the pale of practical politics.—Mr. Adams subsequently addressed his constituents at Dollar, Culross, and Kincardine in a similar vein.

In the course of an address at a large temperance meeting at Yeovil on Wednesday, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., said that some action was necessary to put an end speedily to public-house legislation, and that if working men would decide in their own homes, instead of in public-houses, whom they would send to represent them in Parliament, they would fare better.

At the annual dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Association held on Wednesday evening, Lord Suffield presiding, Lord Carington, who was warmly welcomed, said that as the Embassy sent to the Ameer of Cabul had been grossly insulted, it was for our Army to vindicate the honour of the British flag, and teach a lesson to this barbarian which he will not soon forget. Sir Fowell Buxton thought that possibly Russia might have urged the Ameer to insult us, but it was possible also that our occupation of Quettah, the sudden stoppage, by the Viceroy, of the presents formerly given to the Ameer, might have had something to do with it. Colonel Duff, M.P., expected that the measures now being taken would have the effect of bringing the Ameer to reason without a war.

In responding to the toast of "The House of Commons" at the annual dinner of the South Bucks Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday, Mr. Lambert, the Liberal member for Bucks, said that about twelve years ago, when he was selected as a candidate, he undertook to support Liberal measures, and he hoped he had always done so; but at the same time he stated that he would not undertake to support every measure a Minister might bring forward. He was glad that he made that reservation, for he could not follow Mr. Gladstone when he took the country by surprise by dissolving Parliament, and, as a bait for renewal of confidence, promised the total repeal of the income tax—about six millions, which would almost entirely have gone into the pockets of the rich. Nor did he follow Mr. Gladstone's action in regard to the late war, when he took such a strong part with the Russians. He, however, had no feeling against Mr. Gladstone; on the contrary, he admired his ability and honesty. Great credit was due to the present Government with regard to the Conference and with respect to their policy as to Cyprus and Asia Minor.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association, held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was passed:—"That this committee regards the action of the Government of India, in relation to the Ameer of Afghanistan, constituting as it does a reversal of the sagacious and prudent policy pursued for a long period by the most eminent Indian statesmen, as rash, aggressive, and untimely, and as likely to lead to an inglorious war, which must seriously increase the financial burdens already pressing with such severity on the English and Indian peoples."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT, PARIS EXHIBITION.

The importance and popularity of the British Section at the Champ de Mars has been materially enhanced by the show of wealth, industry, and progress contributed by the great dependencies of the empire in Australia. The subject of our present Illustration is the South Australian Court, which, although of less area than older and wealthier colonies, has attracted much notice by the effective manner in which the colony's varied agricultural, pastoral, and mineral resources have been displayed. The design of the façade is bold and in good taste, whilst the general interior effect is attractive and pleasing. Oil paintings and photographs of scenery, public buildings, and other objects, adorn the walls; the display of one hundredweight of gold, as taken from the Port Darwin diggings, and some elegantly-mounted emu-eggs in silver by Adelaide jewellers, attract the eye on entering.

Specimens of natural history, and of the weapons and utensils of the aborigines, are artistically grouped, whilst the rich produce of the colony is represented by what the jury term a "magnificent collection" of wheat, which has secured the first prize, as in 1851 and 1867; also by exhibits of wool, for which a gold medal has been awarded, and by gold, copper, and other minerals, for which a diploma of honour has been granted. A diploma has also been awarded for the native weapons' collection. Olive oil and wine are also successful exhibits. In fact, in this small space is shown what great results can flow from the energy and enterprise of British colonists in so short a term as forty years. The population of South Australia now numbers 250,000, its foreign trade reaches £10,000,000, and its revenue £1,500,000. It has no less than 1,250,000 acres under wheat cultivation, and it will be gratifying to the colonists to know that they have again succeeded in carrying off the premier prize for that cereal against all the world. Much attention has been excited by a handsome trophy in the West Dome erected by South Australia, in compliance with the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the British Section. The bright copper obelisk, 65 ft. high, represents the yields of the mines for one year, value £600,000: other staple products are grouped at its base. Mr. Boothby, Under-Secretary for South Australia, is Special Executive Commissioner at Paris.

H.M.S. CORMORANT.

This new vessel of war, one of seven or eight of the same class to be added to the British fleet, is designed for an unarmoured cruiser, drawing little water, to be able to run into shallow bays and creeks. The hull is of composite structure, having considerable strength combined with lightness. The length, between perpendiculars, is 170 ft.; the extreme breadth, 36 ft. 1 in.; the draught forward is 13 ft. 4 in., and 15 ft. 9 in. aft; the total displacement is 1137 tons. The engines are of 900-horse power, indicated, and the vessel has a speed of eleven knots an hour. She carries six guns; namely, two revolving guns of 4½ tons weight, and four 64-pounders. Her complement of men is 141, and she has been commissioned by Commander Bruce for an experimental cruise of three months. The Cormorant was built at Chatham Dockyard.

The Carysfort, a new steel corvette, built for her Majesty's Government by Messrs. John Elder and Son, of Govan, Glasgow, was launched on Thursday week.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick delivered a long address at the opening of the Sanitary Congress at Stafford on Wednesday, in the course of which he gave an outline of what, in his opinion, might be done for the improvement of the sanitary condition of both towns and rural districts, for the prevention of the spread of disease in infantile and juvenile life, and in workshops, schools, and lower-class houses by the appointment of competent sanitary officers. This institute has for its object the advancement of sanitary reform generally, but especially in relation to its local administration. The labours of the congress were continued throughout the week.

The Extra Supplement.

"GOING TO BED."

This picture, by Mr. E. K. Johnson, which was in the Spring Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, presents to us a common incident of family life under a rather interesting aspect. The lady whom we see going out of the room with her back towards us, but with a pretty head turned so as to show the bright and still youthful face over the left shoulder, is a fond mother accustomed to pet her first-born child, and giving herself the pleasant task of putting the little darling to bed, instead of delivering it wholly to a nursemaid's care. This is quite as it should be; and we know middle-aged or elderly persons who cherish the sweetest remembrance of having been nightly laid to rest by their own mother's hands, comfortably tucked up, kissed, blessed, and prayed for, with a tenderness and earnestness which could not be had, for any wages, from a female hired servant of the household. Such recollections are beyond price in after years, when the parents have long since departed from this world, and no one is left, probably, of those belonging to the old home, whose presence might recall the endearing associations of childhood. "Going to Bed" is a word that means a great deal; its full significance, perhaps, is reserved for the close of life.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a capital beginning on the Tuesday, proceedings at Newmarket were very tame on the following day, nor did the Thursday exhibit any improvement, about the only race of interest being a Triennial Produce Stakes. Wheel of Fortune was opposed by a field of eight, among which were four really good winners in Despatch, Jessie Agnes, the Modena filly, and Annie. There were, however, no penalties, and the odds of 4 to 1 on Lord Falmouth's crack were never in doubt. She will have no end of admirers for the Middle Park Plate, and though the experience of each successive year seems to show that it is hopeless to expect a fully penalised animal to win the two-year-old Derby, where is one to be found to beat her? We suppose that it will be found, probably from among the "dark" youngsters that have been specially reserved for this event, and then we shall have a Derby favourite at once. The fact of Witchery having escaped a penalty made her a great favourite for the Snailwell Stakes; but her want of size generally stops her in good company, and a capital finish between Mowerina and Alpha resulted in a neck verdict for the former, with White Poppy third. The weather on the Friday had changed considerably for the worse, still there was every promise of such exciting sport that most of the visitors remained until the finish. Lina (7 st. 3 lb.) secured such a runaway victory in the October Handicap, that no importance must be attached to the positions of Thunderstone (8 st. 10 lb.) and Rylstone (8 st. 12 lb.), who were respectively second and third, though Mr. Alexander's giant might make a fair show in the Cambridgeshire, for which he will have 7 lb. less to carry. A baker's dozen went for the Rous Memorial Stakes, for which the unbeaten Ruperra naturally started a great favourite. As was the case in the July Stakes, however, he showed a marked inaptitude for getting down hill, a fact which will be terribly against his chance at Epsom next season, and Peter won cleverly from Peace, a smart filly in Mr. Alexander's team, whose début must be considered most satisfactory. Nothing could get near the pair, though such smart animals as Marshal Scott, the Modena filly, Japonica, the Honey Bee colt, and High and Mity were among the opposition. This form makes Wheel of Fortune better than ever, as she beat Peter easily at Goodwood. The Second Nursery Stakes was left to Massena (9 st. 8 lb.) and Romana (9 st.) at the finish, and, in spite of his crushing weight, the son of Victorious got home in gallant style. A 10-lb. penalty could not stop Japonica over the last half of the R.M.; and then came perhaps the most interesting race of the meeting. This was the St. Leger Stakes, over the severe D.I., in which Sefton made his first appearance since his unsuccessful effort in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. Mr. Craufurd's horse was reported to have improved wonderfully during the last three months; still, a 7 lb. penalty is no joke over perhaps the most trying two miles in England; and he was opposed by Childeric, Pacific, Insulaire, Inval, and Thurio. The last-named, who was also burdened with 7 lb. extra, looked very short of work, and Insulaire rattled the field along at such a pace that Childeric had had enough of it a long way from home. Sefton assumed the command at the Turn of the Lands, and, romping up the hill in such style as we have seldom seen, won with consummate ease from the French pair. This brilliant performance fairly removes the stigma of being one of the worst of Derby winners from Sefton, and he ought to rival the Julius feat and carry his 8 st. triumphantly in the Cesarewitch next Tuesday.

Wolverhampton Races last week were only noticeable for the fine form shown by W. M'Donald, who earned six winning brackets during the two days. At Nottingham on Wednesday Romana (8 st. 12 lb.) successfully conceded all sorts of weights to fifteen opponents in the Rufford Abbey Nursery Plate; and Lord Clive was only opposed by Bonnie Dundee for the Queen's Plate.

The sculling-match between J. Hawdon and Joseph Cannon took place, over the championship course, on Tuesday afternoon, and resulted just as all Hawdon's engagements have done, in his easy victory. Cannon took the lead for a few strokes; but, before they had gone half a mile, the north countryman was in front, and, drawing away just as he liked, won by six lengths, in the very fast time of 23 min. 3 sec. Hawdon's next engagement is with Lumsden; but when that is over we expect he will have to soar far higher before he can find a match.

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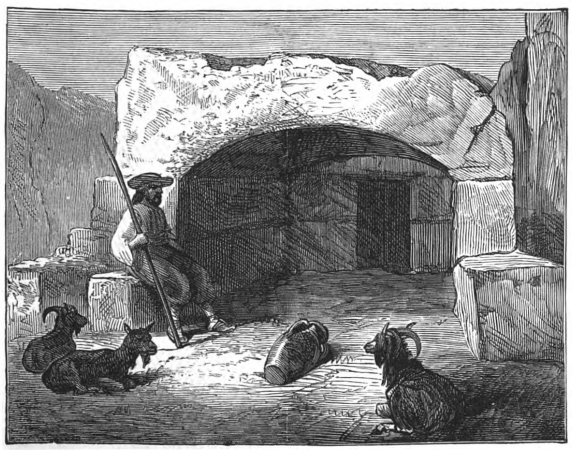
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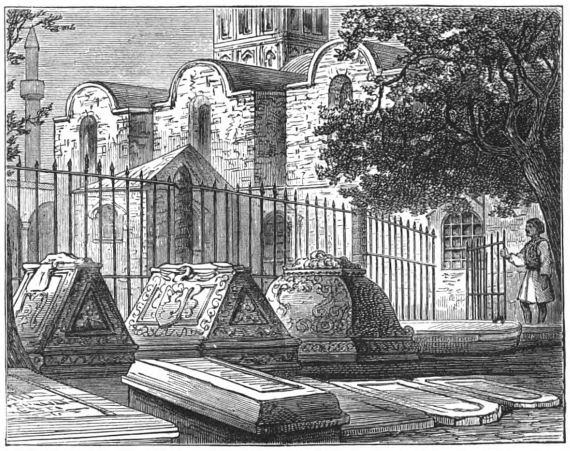
THE LATE MR. JOHN PENN, OF GREENWICH, MARINE ENGINEER.

THE LATE MR. JOHN PENN.

This eminent mechanical engineer, well known as the inventor and constructor of the most approved steam-engines for ships and steam-boats, was born in 1805, at Greenwich, where his father had established a factory for making agricultural implements and other machines. He began work very early, and fitted the steamers Ipswich and Suffolk, running to London along the east coast, with beam-engines, each of 40-horse power. In 1835 four passenger-boats to run between Greenwich and London were similarly engined by him. In 1838 his well-known oscillating engines with tubular boilers were applied to some of the boats running above London Bridge. The way in which these worked attracted general attention. In 1844 the Lords of the Admiralty were induced to place their yacht the Black Eagle in his hands. He replaced her former engines by oscillators of double the power, with tubular flue boilers, but in the same space and without any increase of weight. A number of orders followed to fit up ships on the same principle. Among them we may mention her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert and the Great Britain. But Mr. Penn's success was still more remarkable with the trunk engine, designed for the propulsion of fighting ships by the screw, and capable of being placed so far below the water line as to be safe from an enemy's shot. In 1847 he was commissioned to fit her Majesty's ships Arrogant and Encounter on this system. He has applied trunk engines to no less than 230 vessels varying in power from the small gun-boat of 20-horse power to such ships as the Sultan, giving an indicated power of



ANCIENT TOMB EXCAVATED NEAR LARNACA, CYPRUS.



ENGLISH TOMBS IN CLOISTERS OF GREEK CHURCH OF ST. LAZARUS, LARNACA.

8629 horses, and the Neptune (late Independencia), giving upwards of 8800 indicated horse power. These, we believe, are the largest amounts of power hitherto realised with one pair of engines since the use of steam for marine propulsion began. Up to the present time, he and his firm have fitted 735 vessels with engines, having an aggregate actual power of more than 500,000 horses. A list of the ships in which this amount of machine force has been distributed would include the Orlando, Howe, Bellerophon, Inconstant, Northampton, Ajax, Agamemnon, Hercules, Sultan, Warrior, Black Prince, Achilles, Minotaur, and Northumberland. In 1854, at the commencement of the Crimean War, when Admiral Napier found himself powerless in the Baltic for want of gun-boats, it became imperative to have 120 of them with 60-horse engines on board, ready for next spring, and at first the means for turning out so large an amount of work in so short a time puzzled the Admiralty. Mr. Penn pointed out, and put in practice, an easy solution of the mechanical difficulty. By calling to his assistance the best workshops in the country, in duplicating parts, and by a full use of the resources of his own establishments at Greenwich and Deptford, he was able to fit up with the requisite engine-power ninety-seven gun-boats. Altogether during the Crimean War 121 vessels were fitted with engines for our Government by Mr. Penn. He has taken out numerous patents for improvements in steam-engines, and one of these, now in universal use, aptly illustrates his fertility of resource as a mechanician. In the early days of screw propulsion no bearings of brass or other metal could be got to stand the strain of the stern shaft, and at one moment it seemed as if the screw must be abandoned and the paddle-wheel reverted to. Mr. Penn solved the problem by using "lignum vitæ" wood bearings, which, lubricated by water, were found to act without any appreciable wear.

Mr. Penn was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1828, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He was formerly president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he received many marks of distinction from foreign Governments. He married, in 1847, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William English, of Enfield, and has left four sons and two daughters. In 1872 he took his two eldest sons into partnership, and they are now the heads of the firm, which employs upwards of 2000 hands. Mr. Penn himself retired from business in 1875.

The funeral of Mr. Penn, which took place last Saturday in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Belmont-hill, Lee, adjacent to his residence, "The Cedars," was attended by a thousand of the workmen employed by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, and by about a hundred gentlemen, amongst whom were several engineers of repute, and many personal friends.

The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by M. Keutlinger, of Paris.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, in John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £186 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month, in which period they saved sixty-two lives, besides helping to rescue a stranded schooner and several fishing-boats which were in danger of being wrecked. Altogether, the institution has contributed this year, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of 436 lives. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £2865 were made on some of the 268 life-boats of the institution. It was decided to form a new life-boat establishment at Clogher Head, Ireland; and new life-boats have recently been sent to Hartlepool and Dover. The committee earnestly appeal to the public for support to enable them to meet the continued very heavy expenses on the numerous life-boat establishments of the institution. Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to the coast.

EDUCATION AT THE EAST END OF LONDON.

Mr. Le Page Renouf, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the metropolitan district of the Tower Hamlets, in his report for 1877, makes the following statement:—

The great defect of which all examiners complain is want of intelligence. It is to be lamented, but certainly not to be wondered at. Persons who have had the advantage of a liberal education are apt to ignore conditions under which their own minds have been formed, and which are altogether lacking in the education of the children who frequent elementary schools. Our own education was in fact going on, unconsciously to ourselves, during most of our waking moments. We learned as much, like the ancient rabbi, from our companions as from our teachers. It is not so with the children of our schools. Their education is almost entirely confined within the school hours. The vocabulary of their families is extremely limited. Home influences are destructive of school influences. This is the case even with reference to pupil-teachers, whose reading up to the moment of entering college is often as deficient in accuracy, intelligence, and expression as that of the younger children. It is, perhaps, natural that little children who know what a donkey is, or a "moke," should not know what an "ass" is, or that if asked how many legs a fish has, they should say "four," "two," or "one;" but it is almost incredible that great girls, pupil-teachers in the east end of London, should not know what is a "mushroom," or that both boy and girl pupil-teachers should habitually understand as a "churchyard" the "rampart" to which the body of Sir John Moore was hurried. One of the most favourite pieces of prose learned by pupil-teachers in their fifth year is the famous speech of Lord Chatham. I have not yet had one who understood what is meant by "extending the traffic to the shambles of every German despot." The meanings of the words were not always known; the sense of the entire passage, never. An amusing story about a sow was lately given out for the composition of the pupil-teachers. A good many understood "cow" instead of "sow," but the animal, whether as "cow" or "sow," was in almost every case spoken of as "he" or "him." The following is the account of the Indian Mutiny given by a female pupil-teacher in her fifth year of service and the eighteenth year of her age:—"There was a dreadful massacre in India, and thousands were slain; it was placed under the hands of a Governor, but he did not attend properly after the country, and so the people took the law into their own hands, and the country became in a dreadful state, men and children being killed. The Queen then became Empress of England."

But the picture has lights as well as shadows. Treating of the Jews' Free School in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, he says:—

This school is the largest school in his district, and probably in all England. The average attendance last year was 1248 boys and 850 girls. At one of his visits he found 2437 children present—1452 boys and 985 girls. There are nine certificated mistresses, and six certificated mistresses, six assistant teachers, and thirty-six pupil-teachers. The boys are under the superintendence of Mr. Moses Angel, and the girls under that of Mrs. Phillips, neither of whom is a certificated teacher. Mr. Angel, however, stands in the place of director, training-school, and, indeed, factotum of the entire institution, the efficiency and prosperity of which are in a large measure due to him. The inspector bears witness to the success of its action upon so large a number of children, many of whom belong to foreign families, in which the English language is but rarely and most imperfectly spoken, and who are also of migratory habits. The senior certificated mistresses, Miss Lipmann and Miss Goldsmid, are teachers of rare excellence. The inspector says he finds no school in which so large a proportion of the pupil-teachers, especially of the boys, obtain grants. He adds that a large Jewish infants' school is held in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, under the wise and maternal superintendence of Miss Harris, and that he has reported that in many visits to this school, private as well as official, he has never seen a little child idle. To all persons interested in education, a visit to this school, in which a large variety of physical types may be discerned, is full of interest.

The *Glasgow News* states that the Government intend erecting a general prison for Scotland in Renfrewshire.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"When Summer dies" is an expressive song—simple in melody and accompaniment—by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. Worthington Blies), who has produced so many telling pieces of the same class. It is published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., who have issued two editions, one in D for a soprano voice, the other in C for contralto. "Sing to my slumbers" and "Soft star of the West" are songs by Signor Pinsuti, who has long since been known as a composer of agreeable vocal music. Each of the pieces now referred to possesses a taking melody which lies well for the voice, and within moderate compass. The second of these songs is especially adapted to be sung in unison by a number of voices, and is therefore particularly suitable for schools where vocal music is practised. Messrs. Cocks and Co. are the publishers; as also of an effective transcription, for the pianoforte, of Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," from "Le Prophète," by F. Lemoine; a similar arrangement, by W. S. Rockstro, of the old Scottish melody, "The Flowers of the Forest;" "Classical Extracts" (a series of short pieces from the works of the great composers), easily arranged by J. Duval; and two sets of spirited waltzes, "Queen of Hearts" and "The Swallow's Farewell," by Claude Davenport.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of "Six Pensées Dansantes," for the pianoforte, by Alfred Cellier (Metzler and Co), are well written for the instrument, and are at once melodious and piquant in style.

"Moments de Loisir" is the title of an extensive collection (reaching to fifty numbers) of extracts from classical works adapted for violin and pianoforte. The arrangements are very effectively made by Mr. W. Czerny, who is also the publisher of the series, which includes specimens of most of the great masters, of the old and modern schools. Mr. Czerny has likewise lately issued a "Romance," for violin or violoncello, by E. Marlois, a piece well calculated for the display of the expressive capabilities of those instruments. Another piece from the same publisher is a clever transcription for the pianoforte, by D. Vraisanges, of "La Danse des Sylphes," a characteristic movement from Hector Berlioz's grand work "La Damnation de Faust." "The Daughter of Jairus," sacred cantata, by John Stainer; "Hezekiah," a short oratorio, by Philip Armes (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). We have here two compositions that were performed at the recent Worcester Festival; the first-named work having been produced specially for the occasion. Of the merits of each we have already spoken, and need now therefore only record their publication in a handy and inexpensive form.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Some competitions took place last week, the following being among the most noteworthy:—

The prize-meeting of the 13th Kent (Greenwich) was brought to a conclusion at Nunhead. The Greenwich challenge cup was won by Sergeant Wells, the same member also securing the ladies' challenge cup. In the other contests the chief winners were:—Series 3: Private Ridgers. Series 4: £5 5s., Lieutenant Lovibond; £4 4s., Sergeant Hollis; £3 3s. each, Private Ridgers, Corporal Hatfield, and Sergeant Ives; £2 2s. each, Private J. Shepherd, Lieutenant Frigout, Sergeant Orchard, and Sergeant Shepherd. The prizes for highest aggregate scores were taken by Sergeant Wells, Lieutenant Lovibond, and Private Ridgers; and Sergeant Carter won a silver cup presented by Major Bristow for attendance at drill and shooting combined.

An All-comers' Meeting was held at the range of the South London Rifle Club at Nunhead, and brought forward some very fine shooting. The first day was devoted entirely to the Martini-Henry rifle, and the second to the Snider. There were also range prizes and sweepstakes by Messrs. Steward.

The Artists' Rifles held their Monthly Cup Competition at Ealing, when the first place was taken by Private Boutcher, Corporal Downe and Private Brock coming next in order. In addition to the ordinary trophy the highest scorer became the holder of a challenge picture painted and presented by the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Leighton, R.A.

The annual prize-meeting of No. 4 company of the 29th (North) Middlesex (Captain Venables) took place at Child's-hill range, Hampstead; the following being the winners:—Messrs. Rudd, Sawle, Jennings, G. Batty, Johnson, H. Batty, Byers, Hawkins, Beeching, Hide, Weston, and Brandt. Private Phillips won the recruits' prize, and Privates Edwards and Kerr the prizes for members who had never won a prize.

The annual repository competition of the 3rd Essex Artillery took place at the head-quarters of the corps at Stratford. The three following shifts with a 32-pounder gun, mounted on an ordinary standing carriage, had to be performed:—1st shift, from carriage to carriage by slewing; 2nd, dismount by parbuckling; and, 3rd, mount up the rear on long skids and rollers. Eight detachments competed, and the first prize was won by No. 8 Battery (under Sergeant-Major Macklin as No. 1), who did the three shifts in 3 min. 58 sec. No. 4 Battery, with Sergeant Palmer as No. 1, completed the work in 4 min. 24 sec., and was second; and the third prize was taken by No. 3 (Bow) Battery, under Sergeant-Major Maw as No. 1, their time being 4 min. 33 sec.

At Leamington, the ex-Mayor's silver cup was won by Sergeant Metcalfe, of the Leamington Volunteers. Each competitor had to run fifty yards between each shot, and the prize was for the highest score thus made in two minutes.

An accident owing to rifle-practice occurred on the Brighton Downs last Saturday evening. While Major Kincaird Smith was riding with his daughter, the young lady remarked that her horse was going somewhat strangely. Her father lifted her from the saddle, and the horse immediately fell dead. It was then discovered that the animal had been shot by a bullet, fired, it is supposed, by some member of the 1st Sussex Rifles, who were at ball-practice at the butts in Sheepcote Valley.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary at head-quarters, vice Major-General Robert Beaufoy Hawley, C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.—It is also announced that Admiral Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th ult.; and the following promotions consequent thereon have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Charles Farrel Hillyar, C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral Henry Schanck Hillyar, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 16, 1877; Captain Algernon M'Lellan Lyons, to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List:—Vice-Admirals Frederick Byng Montresor, Edward Codd, Spencer Smyth, Arthur William Jernigham, to be Admirals on the Retired List.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FRONTIERS IN ASIA.

Our Map exhibits the territories which intervene between the Russian possessions in Asia and British India. In its compilation the most recent explorations of Russian travellers and of British native agents have been consulted, and the head-streams of the Amu Darya, or Oxus, have been laid down in accordance with the information collected by them. The distance which now separates the Russian and British possessions in Asia hardly exceeds 160 miles, at one point. A traveller desirous of following that line from north to south would start from Khokand. He would first scale the mountain ranges south of that town into Alai, then ascend through the Kizil Yart, or some other pass, to that portion of the elevated steppe region of the Pamir, the centre of which is occupied by the great Kara-Kul lake, and thence wend his way southward, through an equally inhospitable region, to Gilgit. Hardly any inhabitants would be found along this route, and although the country can be, and has been, crossed by small caravans during summer, no army could ever hope to pass through it. A very much easier route exists to the west, and one, too, with which the Russians are well acquainted, they having recently explored it. Taking Samarkand for their starting-point, an army, accompanied by guns and store-waggons, may even now march to Cabul without meeting with obstacles which may not easily be removed by the pioneers attached to every field-force. The route runs through Shahr i Zebs, the famous Pass of the Iron Gate, Balkh and Bamian. The distance, as far as Cabul, without counting minor sinuosities, is not less than 500 miles. The route leads through Bokhara, nominally an independent State, though in reality very much at the mercy of Russia. There are routes to Afghanistan still further west, but a glance at our Map will show that none of these hold out any advantages to an enemy intent upon invading India from the north or west, unless, indeed, Persia were to be secured as an ally. The military operations of the Russians recently reported from Central Asia appear to point to two objects, the subjugation of the Turkomans and the conquest of Kashgar. The former have already given the Russians much trouble, and there can be no doubt that it is intended to occupy the Turkoman villages lying along the northern frontier of Persia, as far east as Merv. This is a town of some importance, and its possession would bring the Russians very close to Herat, the capital of North-Western Afghanistan. As for the Chinese, they have recently reoccupied Kashghar and the whole of Eastern Turkestan, close to the right-hand margin of our Map, and we hear that they now call upon the Russians to surrender the district of Kuldja, an important district to the north-east, which they occupied whilst the country was in a state of anarchy. The Russians naturally object to this restoration, while the Chinese, whom recent successes have rendered overbearing, may insist upon it. In that case, a war may be unavoidable; and, supposing the Russians to prove the stronger of the two, the British and Russian boundaries in Asia will come to be contiguous. With special reference to our map, we ought to mention that the districts of Darwaz, Roshan, and Shighnan, on the upper Oxus, are virtually independent, though they occasionally pay tribute either to Bokhara or to Afghanistan, or to both. Karategin we have included in Bokhara, but that district, too, appears to be in reality an independent principality.

AFGHANISTAN.

Our readers will endeavour to form a correct idea of the country which before long may be entered by a British army. Afghanistan is, on an average, about 430 miles from east to west, and 460 miles long from south to north. On the north it is bounded by the Oxus till a few miles below Kilat, and thence the boundary line dividing it from Khivan territory runs east and by south to a point a few miles west of Sarrakhs. On the west it is bounded by Persia, on the south by Khelat. From its south-easternmost extremity the frontier runs in a north-easterly direction along British territory as far as Swat. On the east it is bounded by Swat, Kaffiristan, and Kashgar. A glance at the map shows that there is a long narrow promontory, as it were, of Afghan territory, which is bounded on the south by Kaffiristan, on the east by Kashgar, and on the north by some minor khanates, more or less subject to Kokand and Bokhara. At one point this promontory is only 200 miles distant from Cashmere. As, however, we do not anticipate invasion from Afghanistan we may leave out of consideration the above-mentioned tongue of territory. The main features of Afghanistan are the mountain chains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which throw out buttresses to the north and south. Afghanistan is traversed across the centre from east to west by a chain of mountains, which may be viewed as an offshoot of the Himalayan system. This chain, called the Hindoo-Koosh, or more properly the Hindoo-Koh, ends in the Koh-i-Baba, a huge mass north-west of and at no great distance from the city of Cabul. It is covered with perpetual snow, and its loftiest peak is nearly 18,000 ft. high. Thence run two parallel chains, one called the Safed Koh; the other—the southernmost one—the Siah Koh. The northern range terminates just north of Herat; and the southern range, when it reaches a point just south of that city, trends off to the south-west and by south. These mountains are of no great height. North of the Koh-i-Baba and the Safed Koh is a high plateau, intersected by minor ranges, and called the Huzareh district. Running in a south-west direction from Cabul past Kandahar to Girishk is another chain of mountains. Practically, almost the whole of Afghanistan is a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, of which some are of considerable size. The main watersheds of the country are, however, the crests of the two chains which run, one from east to west, and the other diagonally from north-east to south-west.

The chief rivers of Afghanistan are the Murghab, the Heri Rud, the Balkh, the Cabul, and the Helmund. The Murghab, rising near the north-eastern extremity of the Safed Koh, flows to Merv, a little beyond which the stream, whose waters in its course have been greatly drawn off for purposes of irrigation, loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva. The Balkh, rising in the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, is exhausted in a similar manner soon after it reaches the town of Balkh, and before it can effect a junction with the Oxus. The Cabul river rises in the mountains near the city of that name, and, passing by Jellalabad, makes its way through the Khyber Pass into British territory, falling into the Indus close to Attock. The Heri Rud, taking its rise in the north-easterly slopes of the Siah Koh, traverses the long narrow valley formed by the Safed Koh and the Siah Koh, runs close to and south of Herat, a few miles past which it turns to the north, following for some distance the boundary of Afghanistan, then, quitting that country, turns north-west and falls into the Tojend. The Helmund rises in the south-eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, near Cabul, and, running in a south-westerly direction to Girishk, about one hundred miles south of that city, makes a sudden turn to the west, and, after flowing in that direction another hundred miles, emerges from

Afghan territory. There are other rivers besides those we have named, but they are of no great importance. As a whole, it may be said that Afghanistan is well watered, and that in consequence the valleys are fertile. Unfortunately, we are able to give but scant details of even the principal rivers. The Murghab is described as a clear and rapid mountain stream. Of the Balkh river we can say little. Of the Cabul River we know that from Tezeen the body of General Elphinstone was, at the end of April, sent down on a raft to Jellalabad. We also know that in the same month the Cabul River was forded by cavalry with great difficulty opposite Lalpoora, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass. It is probable, therefore, that the river throughout the greater part of the course from Cabul to the Indus is navigable for small boats even in the spring. According to Captain Marsh, who travelled from Meshed to Herat about five years ago in the month of April, the Heri Rud, where he crossed it at the Afghan frontier, had very little water in it, being exhausted by the irrigating canals higher up. The stream itself was only two yards wide and 1 ft. deep, but the bed was more than 1000 yards broad. The plain of Herat is watered by canals from the river, and one of these enters the city. The same author says that during the winter, which sets in early and lasts four months, all the streams near Herat are frozen. Concerning the Helmund, which would have to be crossed by an army marching from the Bolan to Herat, Captain Marsh, who passed it at Girishk in the beginning of the month of May, says that at that season it is 100 yards broad and 3½ ft. deep. It is then at its lowest, and split up into many small streams. At the end of May or beginning of June, when the river is swollen by the melting of the snow, its breadth is computed at about a mile. The left, or south bank, is higher than the right, or northern bank.

The climate and soil of Afghanistan are very variable. In the valleys the climate is very hot in the summer, and fruit and grain are abundant. There is also a good deal of cultivation on terraces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Throughout the country, however, and especially in the north, there are frequent tracts of desert or rough rock-strewn plateaus, where nothing is cultivated. The valley of Cabul is remarkably fertile and highly cultivated—at all events, near the city of that name. The climate is, however, colder than that of Afghanistan generally, but is very regular. There are three months of the winter, three of spring, three of summer, and three of autumn. During the winter, which sets in about the beginning of December, the town is regularly blockaded by the snow, which completely blocks up the streets, so that business is at a standstill. The present ruler of Cabul, who bears the hereditary title of the Ameer, is Shere Ali, one of the sons of Dost Mohammed, our enemy from forty to thirty-five years ago, but who afterwards became a peaceful neighbour. The Ameer Shere Ali once visited a late Governor-General of India at Lahore, and received large gifts of money and guns from the Indian Government. We give his portrait, from a photograph by Mr. W. Baker, of Murree and Peshawur. He is shown wearing a head-dress of the Herat fashion.

It seems that history first recognises the existence of the tribes called "Afghans" when they were settled at Ghor, in Western Khorassan, in the eighth century. Here they were invaded by the Mohammedans, and, embracing Islam en masse, continued to flourish. About two hundred years later a Tartar invasion of Cabul proper succeeded in driving out thence the Hindoos who then possessed it, and in establishing a Tartar dynasty at the city of Ghuzni. The Afghans assisted the Tartars in the work of conquest, and with them spread, not only over the present Afghanistan, but across the Suleiman range into the present British districts of Moultan and Rohilkund, where their descendants still form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. In time, however, they grew stronger than the conquerors, and in the twelfth century overthrew the Tartar dynasty of Ghuzni. One portion of the Afghans settled down as rulers of Cabul, while another entered India, where they founded at Delhi a dynasty that ruled in Upper India until 1526, when the Mogul conqueror, Baber, overthrew both kingdoms. After his death Western Afghanistan fell to the Persians, the Eastern portion remaining nominally under Delhi. But in 1740 Nadir Shah brought the whole under his sway, only, however, for seven years, for he was assassinated in 1747. His commander-in-chief, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, at once seized the vast treasure which the Persian army was carrying home from the plunder of India, and, proclaiming himself King of the Afghans, readily united under him all the tribes of that name, and established within its present limits the independent kingdom over which Shere Ali now rules. Between the dates of Ahmed Shah and Shere Ali a hundred and forty years have elapsed, marked throughout by violent internal dissensions and resulting in frequent temporary changes of dynasty and frontier. The most important of these was the overthrow of the Suddozai family in 1839, which led to British interference. Under the impression that the restoration of the Suddozai dynasty would be pleasing to the Afghans, the British Government attempted the reinstatement of the deposed Ameer, Shah Shoojah, hoping also, by thus constituting a friendly Power in Afghanistan, to obtain a permanent guarantee against the intrigues of Russia, then threatening to occupy Khiva and to disturb the peace of Afghanistan. The history of that attempt and its results is now recalled to memory. The British invasion of Afghanistan in 1839, with an army commanded by Sir John Keane, was for the time a brilliant success. Ghuzni was taken by storm—the citadel being captured after a desperate combat of three hours' duration, and Hyder Khan, the Governor, one of the sons of Dost Mohammed, the then ruler of Cabul, being taken prisoner. The consequence was that Dost Mohammed, on receipt of the news of the fall of Ghuzni, abandoned his throne and fled, with only 600 horsemen, to seek a refuge beyond the Oxus. When Shah Shoojah, under the protection of the victorious British army, made his formal entry into his former capital of Cabul, the Afghan war appeared to be at an end. But the disasters which subsequently befell the British forces in Cabul, isolated and surrounded by hostile tribes — the assassination of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William Macnaghten, the convention under which Major Pottinger and Captains Laurence and Mackenzie were delivered up as hostages to Akbar Khan, and the massacres which ensued—are also matters of history. Twenty-six thousand men, women, and children fell in the rocky defiles and mountain gorges of Afghanistan, partly under the incessant attacks of the Afghan troops and the wild hill tribes, but more from hunger and the deep snows and wintry blasts of that region. Of all that host only one, Dr. Brydon, made his way alive to Jellalabad, bringing the news that the army of Cabul had ceased to exist. Seven or eight only of the survivors were taken prisoners; the rest were killed. The campaign of 1842, conducted by General Pollock and General Nott, vindicated the superiority of British arms, and compelled the Afghans to submit to the terms imposed on them. It is scarcely probable that they will be enabled to resist the military power of our Indian Empire, backed by that of England, upon the present occasion.

THE KHYBER PASS.

The Khyber Pass may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, ten miles west of Peshawur, and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village, surrounded by a mud wall. There still exist the ruins of an old Sikh fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains by the Khalsa army under Hurree Singh. Within 1000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 yards, with steep precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1500 ft. in height, slaty, bare, and to all appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies from 290 to 40 feet. For a distance of two miles and a half beyond Ali Musjid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lâlâ Beg Valley, about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being scarcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lundi Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and a half; the ascent over it is narrow, rugged, steep, and generally the most difficult part of the road; guns could not be drawn here except by men, and then only after an improvement of the track. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west side of the pass the mountains gradually open out and lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant about eight miles, and here the defile ends. Difficult as the Khyber is to force, it is evident that what Wade and Pollock did many years ago can, if necessary, be done again. Moreover, our knowledge of these mountain ranges has much improved of late years, and several roads are well known which completely turn Ali Musjid, the most formidable obstacle between Peshawur and Jellalabad. Among these is the Tatara road, which enters the hills about nine miles north of Jamrood and joins the main route at Dhaka; the Kadapa road and one through the Bara Valley both avoid Ali Musjid, are practicable for lightly-equipped columns, and doubtless would be made use of were we compelled to force the Khyber. That the Khyber Pass presents but slight difficulty to a well-handled force is evident from the fact that in 1839 Colonel Wade forced it at the head of an irregular contingent, penetrating from Peshawur to Jellalabad, with a loss of but 180 men. In 1842 General Pollock forced it by shelling the heights from the ravines below, while two columns of twelve companies each on either flank pushed the enemy from ridge to ridge. His casualties were 128. On his return march he lost but fifty-six men.

It must be borne in mind that the tribes residing in the Pass and its immediate vicinity, though nominally owing allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan, are yet powerful enough to demand and to obtain subsidies from him in return for the privilege they grant in permitting the highway to be made use of. In the time of the Durani Kings the Maliks of the Khyber received 130,000 rupees per annum. After the annexation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, Dost Mahomed paid them only 20,000. During our occupation of Cabul, 1839-42, we paid them 125,000 rupees annually; and after our withdrawal Dost Mahomed continued a payment of 27,000. At his death these allowances were stopped, nor has Shere Ali renewed them. Consequently, his hold on the Afridi and Shinwarri tribes, who virtually hold the pass from Jamrood to Dhaka, has been much weakened. Once through the pass, there appears small reason to believe we should be unable to keep it open for the free transmission of supplies. Fortified posts at judiciously selected spots, coupled with liberal douceurs to the neighbouring chieftains, is all that is requisite. The forcing of the Khyber and the necessary construction of a road practicable for wheeled traffic to Cabul would be but the commencement of an Afghan war. The fortresses of Jellalabad, Cabul, and Ghuznee would have to be reduced. Of their present condition little is known; but the Afghan rulers have spent much labour and money in perfecting their defences.

The boundary line of British territory runs between Jamrood and Peshawur. It is understood that Sir Neville Chamberlain, the British Envoy, had crossed the frontier on his late mission to Cabul, and that his way was not stopped, according to the telegrams, till he reached the mouth of the Pass. One of our Illustrations therefore represents the scene of this event, the importance of which, relative to future history, time only can determine. Jamrood was erected by the former ruler of the Punjaub, Runjeet Singh, as a sentry-box to watch the mouth of the Pass. It was too small for that purpose in British possession, and it has been left to go to ruin. The station of Peshawur now serves the same purpose for which Jamrood did before, and is the principal military station on the frontier. The Khyber Pass being one of the only two doors into India, Peshawur, as the guard-house on its inner side, becomes of necessity a place of very great importance. There is a large fort at Peshawur, otherwise it is not fortified; but, in the event of invasion, the town could easily be put into a state of defence. An army coming into India by the Khyber would have to force the Pass, and then to reduce Peshawur, before advancing on the Indus, which is about twenty miles away, and is commanded by the Fort of Attock.

With the prospect of war, and of an advance upon Cabul through the defiles of the Khyber, the character of the tribes there becomes a point of some interest. They are all, in the true sense of the word, Highlanders, strong, active, and warlike, and they live in clans. They are usually armed with some weapon or another, at every moment, so that quarrels are often settled on the spot in a summary fashion, which leads to feuds and to wars of one clan with another. The Afghans have a tradition that they are descended from Saul, and they call themselves the "Beni Israel"—that is, the "Children of Israel." There is something of a Jewish type in many of their faces, and Jewish names are common; but these names might be derived since the Mohammedan conquest. One of the tribes of the Khyber is called the "Yusuf-zais," or "Sons of Joseph." The "Afreedis" and "Kookie-Khails" are the names of clans in the same region, which one often hears mentioned at Peshawur. They are very anxious, at all times, to take service in the Indian army; but their fighting qualities are such that the authorities avoid having more than a certain proportion of them in our regiments. The fierce "Khails," or tribes of that district, are one of the dangers which a force passing through the Khyber has to calculate on. They live among the mountains, and wherever there is a commanding point they can seize upon it; and as they fight desperately, they make every post of the road cost dear with the blood shed in forcing a passage. Such people, hanging about on the line of march, can swoop down like hawks upon stragglers; and their long knives are deadly weapons. If they are still anxious for service, the best plan, if we are to have war, would be to enlist most of them on our side.

It may be remembered that it was in the region of the Khyber Pass that Lord Clyde first won high military distinction. It was for service in that region he received the honour of the K.G.B. and became Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Clyde was at Peshawur with Lord Canning in 1860, at the time when our Artist, Mr. William Simpson, was there, having just paid a visit to the Khyber. One evening Lord Clyde was looking over Mr. Simpson's sketch-book, and, seeing the original from which our Illustration of an Outlook House is drawn, he said that those outlook houses were originally an idea of his own. He then explained how the outlying sentries in the Afghan War were sometimes found dead in the morning, stabbed to the heart by the fierce Khyberees; and how, for their safety, a line of these houses was consequently put up. The outlook house is loop-holed all round, so that it not only commands the view, but has military command of the space about it. There is no means of getting up into the upper part except by the ladder, which those on duty can pull up after them—a very simple arrangement to accomplish the object desired. This idea may have been taken from the martello towers of our south coast, or from the Border towers or "peels" of Tweedside.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

The Brighton Aquarium has just added, to its other attractive features, a new Promenade and Terrace Garden, with a Music Pavilion, of which we give an Illustration. The space for these has been gained by suppressing the skating-rink, which at Brighton and elsewhere seems to have gone out of fashion. Its site has been converted into a pleasant promenade, which is partly sheltered by a glass screen on the side next the sea, and which will be gratefully enjoyed by invalids in the winter season. It is adorned with pretty flower-beds, and at the east end is a pavilion, of Moorish design, for the accommodation of a large band of musicians. The architect, Mr. E. Birch, has shown good taste and skill in this improvement of the Aquarium premises. The opening of the new Terrace on Saturday last was attended with some festivity. The Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Alderman Mayall, performed the ceremony of declaring it opened. A déjeûner was afterwards given, by the chairman and directors of the Aquarium Company, to a party of invited guests in the room beneath the Terrace. Mr. J. McMillan, chairman of the company, presided, and the Hon. Howe Browne was in the vice chair. The general manager, Mr. G. Reeves Smith, received high compliments, his health being coupled with that of the chairman, proposed by the Mayor of Brighton. The band of the 5th Lancers played on the Terrace, by permission of Colonel Massey, who was one of the guests of the company upon this occasion. The Aquarium concert, on the same afternoon, with songs by Madame Patey, and with Miss Lillie Albrecht as pianist, was much enjoyed by a large audience.

The annual congress of homœopathic medical practitioners was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. Gibbs Blake, Birmingham.

Two memorial stones of the new English Presbyterian Chapel at Denbigh were laid on Tuesday—the first by Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs, and the second by Mr. Thomas Gee, the Mayor of Denbigh. The chapel, which is to cost £3000, and to seat 300 persons, will have a tower and spire 90 ft. high.

The Very Rev. W. Packenham Walsh was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin, last Saturday. This is the first ceremony of the kind that has taken place in the cathedral since its restoration. The Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishop of Cork, officiated, and the sermon was preached by Canon Peacocke. The consecration service was read from the new Prayer-Book.

The predicted high tide on Saturday last was felt along the south coasts of England and Ireland, where considerable damage was done in the low-lying districts. On the eastern coasts, however, the tide was unusually low. The water rose very high on the western coasts, but no inundations took place. In the Thames the tide rose to a considerable height, but no damage was done.

Last week eight steamers arrived in the Mersey from the United States and Canada, having on board 1659 head of live cattle, 2942 sheep, and 1058 pigs. These figures, though large, show a slight decrease when compared with those for the previous week. The steamers conveying fresh meat were four in number, and all came from New York. The supply consisted of 4236 quarters of beef, and 420 carcases of mutton.

At the eighth annual show of cheese and butter at Frome last week £260 was competed for in prizes, and in several of the classes the competition was open to the United Kingdom, while in the butter classes there were eighty-four entries, against eighty-one last year. The cheese showed a remarkable falling off, there being only 159 entries, against 264 last year. Twenty of the prizes for cheese were carried off by Somerset exhibitors and eleven by Dorset.

Last Saturday afternoon the liverymen of the various companies of the City of London assembled at Guildhall for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The choice fell upon Sir Charles Whetham, the senior Alderman below the chair.—Mr. George Burt and Mr. Thomas Bevan, the newly-elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were publicly admitted to their office on the same day. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon at the Albion Hotel.

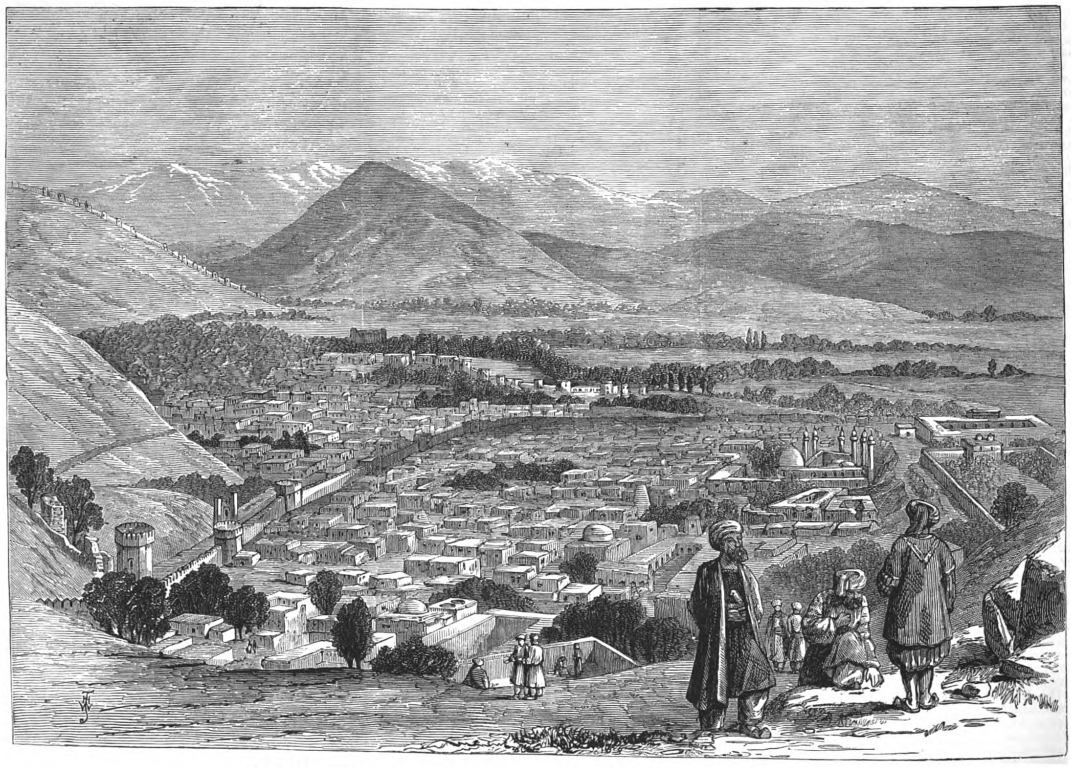
The returns of the revenue of the United Kingdom up to Monday night show that the receipts of the past quarter amounted to £16,708,527, being a net increase of £83,545 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For the past half-year, however, the net increase is only £34,372. During the past quarter there has been a decrease in customs, excise, stamps, land tax and house duty, and miscellaneous receipts; but an increase in property and income tax, Post Office and telegraph service, and interest on advances.

On Tuesday morning the Coroner's jury, which had been for nine days engaged in an inquiry into the loss of five lives at the fire at Digbeth, Birmingham, returned a verdict to the effect that the fire was wilfully caused, but by whom there was not sufficient evidence to show. The jury also strongly censured the police for inefficient management of the Fire Brigade appliances.—At the inquest held on the bodies of the persons killed in the recent accident on the Macroom line, the jury the same day brought in a verdict declaring that the deaths were the result of culpable negligence on the part of the directors, the traffic manager, and the working ganger of the line.

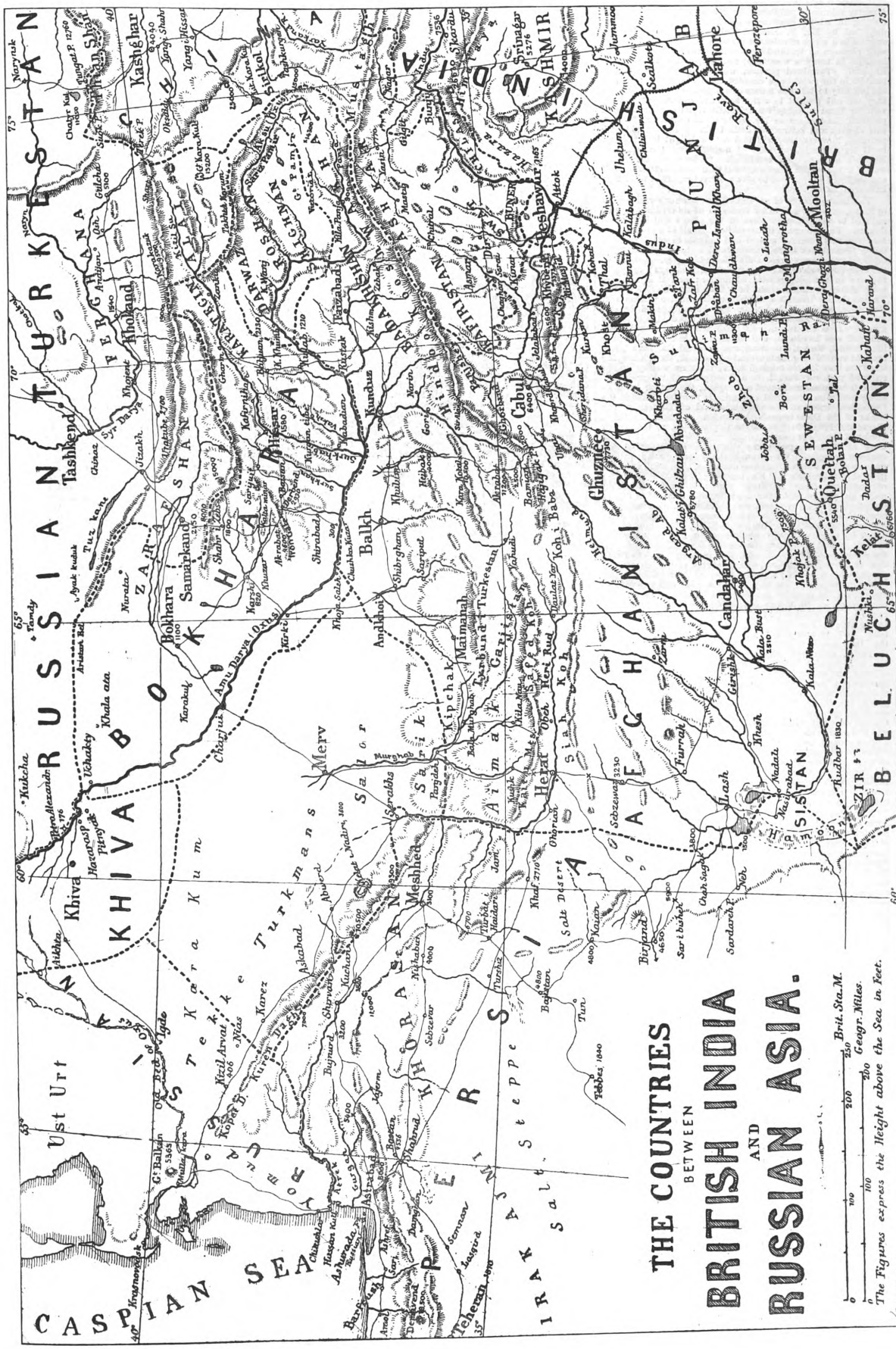
Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off there, no less than 119 tons 2 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, 98 tons 17 cwt. had come by rail and 20 tons 5 cwt. by water. The fish numbered 144,186, and included 15 brill, 3 coalfish, 145 cod, 5 crawfish, 2500 dabs, 500 gurnets, 76,118 haddocks, 12 hake, 1875 herrings, 4 jack, 18 ling, 2538 lobsters, 94 mackerel, 257 mullets, 29,808 plaice, 92 skate, 500 smelt, 622 soles, 370 thornbacks, 44 trout, 136 turbot, and 23,600 whiting. There were seized, in addition, 2555 gallons of shrimps, 1464 bushels of periwinkles, 68 of whelks, and 34 of mussels, 4 barrels of cod-sounds, 28 lb. of prawns, and 333 lb. of eels, a bag of escallops, and one of oysters. The whole quantity was destroyed.



THE BRIGHTON SEASON: NEW PROMENADE AND MUSIC PAVILION AT THE AQUARIUM.



THE BALA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.


THE COUNTRIES
BETWEEN
BRITISH INDIA
AND
RUSSIAN ASIA.
Brit. Sta. M.
Geogr. Miles.
The Figures express the Height above the Sea in Feet.
RUSSIAN TURKESTAN
KHIVA
BOKHARA
AFGHANISTAN
BELUCHISTAN
PERSIA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL Sea
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarkand
Merv
Balkh
Kabul
Candahar
Herat
Quetah
Tashkend
Kokcha
Khokand
Kashghar
Yarkand
Khotan
Leh
Srinagar
Peshawar
Lahore
Multan
Mooltan
Jhelum
Attok
Indus
Ust Urt
Kara Kum
Kara Turkmans
Sahara
Steppe
Salt Desert
Hindoo Koosh
Sulimani Mts.
Safed Koh
Koh i Baba
Khyber P.
Bolan P.
Kojuk P.
Zhob R.
Helmund R.
Furrah
Girishk
Kelat
Nushki
Kudaur
Jash
Nasirabad
Sistan
Hamun
Zirreh
Sea of Aral
Sea of Azof
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Constantinople
Smyrna
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Delhi
Agra
Lucknow
Benares
Patna
Allahabad
Jeypore
Ajmere
Indore
Nagpore
Hyderabad
Poona
Goa
Mangalore
Cochin
Ceylon
Colombo
Trincomalee
Pondicherry
Madras
Vizagapatam
Cuttack
Calcutta
Chittagong
Rangoon
Moulmein
Tenasserim
Malacca
Singapore
Penang
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Philippines
Manilla
China
Canton
Hong Kong
Macao
Pekin
Nankin
Shanghai
Japan
Yeddo
Nagasaki
Formosa
Loochoo Is.
Aden
Muscat
Ormuz
Bushire
Bussorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Erzeroum
Trebizond
Sinope
Kertch
Taganrog
Azof
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Gallipoli
Salonica
Athens
Corfu
Malta
Gibraltar
Tangier
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Barbary
Fez
Morocco
Mogador
Canary Is.
Madeira
Azores
Cape Verd Is.
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cape Palmas
Ashantee
Dahomey
Benin
Bonny
Old Calabar
Cameroons
Fernando Po
Gaboon
Congo
Loanda
Benguela
Mozambique
Zanzibar
Mombas
Abyssinia
Nubia
Dongola
Khartoum
Sennaar
Kordofan
Darfur
Wadai
Bornou
Timbuctoo
Soudan
Senegambia
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cape Palmas
Ashantee
Dahomey
Benin
Bonny
Old Calabar
Cameroons
Fernando Po
Gaboon
Congo
Loanda
Benguela
Mozambique
Zanzibar
Mombas
Abyssinia
Nubia
Dongola
Khartoum
Sennaar
Kordofan
Darfur
Wadai
Bornou
Timbuctoo
Soudan
Senegambia
Gambia

FLOWERS, FERNS, AND GARDENS.

A pretty volume is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in which *Familiar Wild Flowers* are figured and described by Mr. F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S. The figuring appears in a series of coloured plates, which will be recognised with pleasure as truthful representations of our native floral beauties in many a woodland, meadow, and hedge of rural England. Townbred persons, who enjoy their occasional rambles in the sweet open country, have sometimes to regret the inability to tell the names of its commonest flowers. If they are not trained to strict botanical observation, it is in vain for them to consult a scientific treatise without such pictorial illustrations as Mr. Hulme has drawn for them in this elegant and instructive little book. With the aid here provided, however, they will find a new delight in revisiting, be it for a month, a week, or a single day, the scenes of Nature's unpretending loveliness. "The dustiest roadside walk," as the author promises, "will then have its attractions;" and they will be qualified to give a correct report of what they have seen and enjoyed.

The living beauty of vegetation, its harmony and variety of forms, and the delightful freshness of its verdure, may be enjoyed to perfection in some of the plants which bear no flowers. There is much to be said on behalf of a predilection for ferns, and even for mosses and lichens, as not less justifiable than the ordinary horticultural taste which cherishes artificial variations of rare and delicate blossoms. Greenness, the everyday garb of most vegetable life, is always pleasing to the eye in this department of nature; and it is nowhere more richly provided than in "The Fern World." Mr. Francis George Heath's agreeable and instructive volume with that title, published last year, had been preceded by one called *The Fern Paradise*, which already stood high in public favour. It is the fourth edition of this book, considerably enlarged and improved, and adorned with many charming illustrations, that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have lately brought out. Being made almost a new book, though keeping what was best in the original work, it seems worthy of our renewed notice. Part I. is a description of "Fern-land," which it is a pleasure to read over again; the author leads us along with him in several enthusiastic rambles through the Devonshire lanes, in the neighbourhood of Totnes, on the banks of the Dart towards Ashburton, or about Lustleigh Cleave and Pingle Bridge, on the Upper Teign, at the eastern border of Dartmoor; and he dwells with the rapture of a true lover of Nature upon every characteristic feature of that enchanting region. We are enabled, by some past acquaintance with the localities he describes, to recognise the general truthfulness of his account; and the profusion of luxuriant ferns in those places is such as would make his assistance in the capacity of a naturalist highly acceptable to one who should visit them with a discriminating admiration. The views of such green-lane scenery, from photographs by Messrs. Brinley and Son, of Totnes, reproduced by the Woodbury type process for this volume, are a suitable accompaniment to Mr. Heath's interesting pages. In the second part of his work, under the heading "A Fern Paradise at Home," which has been entirely re-written for the present edition, we find sufficient practical instructions for the culture of these fascinating plants, either in garden rockeries, upon lawns, in grottoes and artificial caverns, in areas and court-yards, or by indoor glass cases, in pots or hanging baskets, on window-ledges, and in many other ways, furnishing an exquisite adornment of the house. The next part is occupied with a satisfactory discussion of the influence of growing ferns upon the atmosphere of rooms, and upon the health of their inmates. Part IV. is a popular botanical treatise on the natural history of ferns, and on the chief species of British ferns, the bracken, hartstongue, lady-fern, Osmunda regalis or flowering fern, maidenhair, mountain parsley, and adderstongue, the polypody group, the shield, the buckler, and the bladder ferns, the woodsias, spleenworts, and others. These are illustrated by the aid of eight wood-engravings, by Mr. J. D. Cooper, in which the ferns are represented by white or shaded figures on a black ground, having been photographed on the blocks. In "The Fern World," it may be remembered, the photographs of ferns were transferred to stone for the lithographer, and the lithographs were printed in colour, by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, with very beautiful effect. Both these works of Mr. Heath's claim our hearty admiration, and are a valuable contribution to existing literature upon the subject.

From England to India, and from the pursuit or culture of ferns to the contemplation of exotic botany, with the accompanying native birds and insects, in a Paradise on the banks of the Ganges, is a rather considerable stride. This step, however, is easily taken by the reader who loves the gossip of a genial naturalist and genuine humourist, to be met with in Mr. Phil Robinson's delicious little book called *In My Indian Garden* (Sampson Low and Co.). A more agreeable pocket companion we can hardly choose than this volume of wholesome pleasantry concerning the plants, trees, fruits, and flowers; the sultry, the rainy, and the mild seasons; the parrots, crows, and various feathered tribes; the jackals, squirrels, and other common beasts of that country; the ants, flies, and mosquitoes, and the rustic habits of life among the people, as it seems, in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. It is a welcome change from the repeated descriptions of so many Indian towns and cities, temples and palaces, lately visited in state by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and not less relief is found in the contrast of these quiet idyllic sketches with those perpetual stories of tiger and elephant hunting which have made the name of a "shikaree," or any mention of the jungle, somewhat fearful to tame-spirited stayers at home. Mr. Phil Robinson's readers are allowed to remain quite unconscious, while passing through the pages of this book, that there are such places as Calcutta or Bombay. In sojourning here the mind breathes only of the air of an Indian garden; and so true are the author's word-pictures, we can have no doubt but that the garden is a "compound" in the "Mofussil." The descriptions of the birds are perhaps the best part of the book. That of the *Corvus splendens* may be cited as an example; indeed, it smacks of Æsop. The author will no doubt be tempted to cultivate this literary kind of garden a little more. He might be reminded to add something about the native traditions concerning birds and animals in India; to give us what is now known as "folk-lore," such as prejudices, superstitions, and romantic legends. It is the common idea in the East that to see two crows is lucky, while to see one is the reverse; and there is a capital story founded on this, which is well known. A man said to his servant one morning, "Should you see two black crows, call me to see them, for that is a lucky omen." The servant, seeing two crows, called his master; but before he got to the window one of them had flown away, and the master, getting angry, beat the servant as the cause of his seeing an unlucky sign. A friend afterwards came in with a present of flowers and fruit, to whom the master related what he considered the stupidity of his attendant; but when he had done, the servant said, "Master, you saw one crow, and you have received a present of flowers and fruit; had you seen two crows, like me, you would have got a beating." The irony here is refreshing, and such tales are far from scarce in the East. The legends about Solomon and the Hoopoes would in themselves form a volume. We want all that can be collected of such flowers from the Garden of Indian popular thought; and this delightful little volume is a sign that our wishes are likely to be realised. It is prefaced with a brief introduction by Mr. Edwin Arnold, who knows India familiarly enough to vouch for Mr. Robinson's minute acquaintance with everything that he describes in his truthful though playful comments upon its characteristic forms of vegetable and animal life.

MUSIC.

The series of Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts closed on Monday night with the supplemental performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors, the occasion having derived special importance on account of the programme including Beethoven's ninth and final (the "choral") symphony, the greatest of all works of the kind. Not only did this form a grand climax to the season just terminated, but it completed the rendering of the whole series of the great master's symphonies, given in regular order on successive Monday evenings, the first eight only having been promised in Messrs. Gatti's prospectus.

Another series of Promenade Concerts, also at Covent-Garden Theatre, will begin this (Saturday) evening—these being under the direction of M. Rivière. This scheme will include the co-operation of a permanent chorus of forty voices, under the direction of Mr. Josiah Pittman, the number to be increased to about two hundred at the Friday concerts, which are to consist of sacred music; the Wednesday evenings being classical nights; Mondays, English ballad nights; and Tuesdays, operatic nights—the first four Thursdays being appropriated, respectively, to Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and English festivals. Among the sacred works to be performed are Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Verdi's "Requiem." On other evenings classical orchestral works will be introduced, besides adaptations from popular operas, arranged by M. Rivière. Among the solo vocalists engaged are Mesdames Sherrington, Enriquez, D'Alton, and Osborne Williams; Messrs. Penna and Arnim, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Signor Urio; many others being named in the prospectus, several being first appearances. The list of solo instrumentalists includes the names of Herr Remenyi, M. Sainton, M. Vivien, and Mr. Carrodus. The orchestra is to consist of about seventy-five performers, led by Mr. Eayres, and will be occasionally augmented by a military band. Mr. Lindsay Sloper will be the solo pianist and accompanist. During the series of concerts a "double piano" is to be introduced, its capabilities to be exemplified by M. Zarebski This remarkable instrument has two rows of keys, one placed over the other, the scale of the upper keyboard running the reverse way—that is, the highest notes beginning at the left hand. It is patented by MM. Mangeot Frères, of Paris.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen on Oct. 19 for Italian opera performances at reduced prices. "Fidelio" being the opera selected for the first night, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora. Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor, assisted by Signor Orsini.

Mr. W. Carter's series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall is to begin on Oct. 24, with Haydn's "Creation."

Mr. Carter gave on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall the first of three pianoforte recitals, playing Beethoven's Sonatas Pathétique, Moonlight, Appassionata, Funeral March, and Les Adieux. His choir sang some madrigals and part-songs. The other concerts will be held at the same place on Nov. 5 and Dec. 3.

At the Royal Academy of Music last Saturday, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new academic year, Professor Macfarren, the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, delivered the opening address to the students. There was a large attendance of the students. Professor Macfarren, who was warmly applauded in the course of his address, first alluded with great regret to the death by the disaster to the Princess Alice of Master Henry Cockram, the Sterndale Bennett scholar, who, he said, was an ornament to the Academy. In that Academy a notable characteristic was that the teachers had free scope for the exercise of their powers; and, while each of the students had the advice and instruction of the particular professor to whom his talents were confided, each gathered some amount of the perception and insight of the whole academic staff, and it was noticeable that a large part of their instruction was communicated from one to another. They compared their views, they enlarged upon their perception of those very views, and they came by that means to a comprehension of truth—a many-sided statue. A point on which they must set considerable store was that when the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship was instituted it was made a condition that before entering the musical competition the candidate should pass a literary examination. A similar condition was subsequently made by the Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities. The study of languages—and first and chiefly of our own beautiful language—was of very great importance to the musician. A young institution in the Academy was the operatic class, which he hoped had since last term been raised to something beyond an experiment. It was the regret—one might almost say the reproach—of this country that we had not an instituted opera in our language.

This (Saturday) afternoon, the twenty-third series of Crystal Palace concerts begins, the programme including the first performance in England of Brahms's new symphony, of which we must speak next week.

The Saturday afternoon performance of opera in English announced for this week at the Alexandra Palace is to consist of Auber's "Crown Diamonds," with Madame Blanche Cole as Catcrina.

On Saturday last a meeting of the stewards of the recent Worcester Festival was held, at which the accounts were produced and passed. The hon. secretary, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, showed that, after paying all the expenses of the festival, there was a balance in hand of £97 odd, besides the sum collected for the charity at the doors of the cathedral after the oratorios and services, which amounted to the almost unprecedented sum of £1504 12s. 4d. The amount received for the charity in 1872 was £865; and in 1875, when the Dean and Chapter held a festival of their own, £1453, of which about one half was subscribed before the festival (so called) was held. The £1504 will be handed over intact to the charity for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans of the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, and the £97 was ordered to be added to the amount already funded on behalf of these charities, which already brings in an annual income of nearly £100. The usual vote of thanks were passed to those gentleman who had kindly undertaken the execution; to Mr. Done, the conductor; and, lastly, to the chairman, Lord Hampton, in acknowledging which vote he expressed his extreme gratification at the result of the festival.

It appears from the annual report of Mr. Hullah on the examination in music of the students of training colleges in Great Britain that there are now forty of such institutions in England and Wales and seven in Scotland. The majority of the suggestions which he made in 1872, Mr. Hullah says, are now acted upon in every training school in the country, but he urges the further adoption of combined practice.

Franz Liszt, who is staying at Rome, is engaged at present in the composition of a dramatic oratorio, "St. Stanislas."

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The national theatre reopened, under Mr. Chatterton's management, on Saturday, with one of the best of Shakspeare's plays, "The Winter's Tale." This fine drama belongs to the epic and imaginative period of the great poet's poetical development. We may, if we will, see in this the advanced thinker and artist, in perfect possession of his powers; aiming at, and succeeding in, a complex structure of drama, such as he had already tried in "Lear," "Troilus and Cressida," and "Cymbeline;" but never in so calm and serene a mood, holding his subject under complete control, and subduing it entirely to his will. Notwithstanding the conventional character of this legendary play, he has contrived to invest it with so much of beauty and grace, such fertility of fancy, and such facility of style, that the poetic element reigns supreme, and dominates even the passion and humour alike of its tragic and comic plots. The poetic artist is absolute master of its theme and its treatment. The latter intentionally brings it to the level of a child's sympathy. "The Winter's Tale" is eminently a nursery tale, and the familiar ballad is the model on which it is constructed. The genius of such a piece is represented in one of its comic characters, Autolycus, the ballad-monger, an idea which we have ventured to suppose must have been contained in the original conception of the tale. It is accordingly generally a favourite with the audience. Upon the present occasion it was represented by Mr. E. Atkins, a sound and judicious actor; but he seemed to act under restraint, and with a desire to subdue the comic element, and keep it in a condition of subordination to the more tragic business of the surrounding scenes. We regretted this, for we had expected more hilarity in the group of which he is the centre. Miss Hudspeth as Mopsa, however, acted in the old spirit, and was not afraid to be demonstrative in her retorts upon her rustic rival. We are afraid, too, that other characters and of more importance were under-acted and not adequately represented. Miss Wallis, indeed, showed lack of training for the part of Hermione, and adopted a false style of stilted elocution which destroyed the music of the lines she had to utter, and deprived the speeches of their wonted melody. Her person also was too slight for queenly dignity, and not sufficiently developed to give the full sculptural development to the statue scene. Throughout, too, she was stagey without being artistic; like an actress whose experience was insufficient duly to support a character so complex and intricate. Mrs. Hermann Vezin acted Paulina, and towered above the heroine in all that constitutes force, dignity, and emphasis. The episode of Florizel and Perdita was delicately interpreted by Mr. E. Compton and Miss Fowler, artists to whom the boards are familiar, and who sustained the pastoral attitude with native ease and simple elegance. Mr. John C. Cowper was admirable as the old Shepherd. The three principal rôles were in all respects satisfactorily filled. Mr. Charles Dillon looked remarkably well as Leontes, and entered from the very opening into the spirit of the part. The passion of jealousy in Leontes is very different from that in Othello—that of the Moor is derived from without, that of the Monarch is of home growth, and belongs to his nature, is a part of his individuality. Mr. Dillon treats it as a natural defect, nor seeks for it in any cause out of himself. Its very irrationality is owing to its purely subjective motive. Mr. Dillon was especially careful to give due effect to the emphatic lines and speeches, and deservedly won rounds of applause from a discriminating audience. Next in order comes Mr. John Ryder as Antigonus, always correct in delivery and intelligent in action. Mr. E. F. Edgar was excellent in Polixenes. The progress of the events was relieved by warlike and Bacchic ballets, and illustrated by some charming scenery. The curtain fell to immense plaudits; and the principal performers were all summoned to the front and enthusiastically greeted.

A brief Shakspearean season began last Saturday at the Park Theatre with the tragedy of "Othello," which commanded a numerous audience. Mr. T. Swinbourne as the Moor, and Mr. Forrester as Iago, left little to be desired, and were well appreciated. Mr. George Temple as Cassio was respectable. Mrs. Charles Harcourt's Emilia was better than Miss Edith Lynn as Desdemona. The tendency of all, however, was rather to under-act, a prevailing fault with the rising actors of the present day.

At Astley's Miss Virginia Blackwood has produced a new melodrama by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, entitled "Land Ahead." It is on the old basis of an Irish national interest, and consists of the old materials, so treated as to produce an intense feeling. A fatherly priest figures among the characters, and a fair-haired girl, with three lovers, the honest Brian More, the grasping landlord, and his designing bailiff. Matters are so arranged that Brian, according to all previous example, has to fly the country; but in the second act he returns, to meet with new troubles, from which he is delivered by the devoted priest.

The Star Theatre at Blackburn was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The theatre was built of wood, and would seat 4000 persons, and had been erected at a cost of £3000

A Home for Incurables, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was opened at Cheddar, near Weston-super-Mare, on Monday. The whole expense of building and endowing the home is borne by Mrs. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol.

The Cambridge Free Library report shows that during the past twelve months the total issue of books to borrowers and readers was 55,732, which was an increase of 2845 volumes over that of the preceding year. From a classification of the books issued it is observed that no fewer than 33,500 were works of fiction. The expense of the whole institution is covered by a penny rate.

The foundation-stone of the proposed railway bridge across the Firth of Forth was laid on Monday forenoon by Mrs. Bouch, wife of the engineer of the undertaking. The ceremony took place on the island of Inchgarvie, which is about equidistant from North and South Queensferry, and the stone was laid on the site of the middle pier. At a luncheon held in the afternoon at South Queensferry, Mr. Adam, M.P., spoke on the value of the bridge to the country generally, and especially to the East Coast and Midland Railway Companies.

OBITUARY.

LORD JOHN FREDERICK GORDON HALLYBURTON.

Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, G.C.H., Admiral R.N., whose death took place on Sunday, the 29th ult., at Hallyburton House, near Coupar Angus, was born Aug. 15, 1799, the third son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, by Catherine, his wife, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., and was married, Aug. 24, 1836, to Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine, sister of George, first Earl of Munster, and widow of the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine. He was D.L. for the county of Forfar, and represented it in Parliament from 1841 to 1852. His Lordship has died without issue. His wife had pre-deceased him Dec. 8, 1865.

SIR GEORGE COLTHURST, BART.



Sir George Conway Colthurst, fifth Baronet, of Ardrum, in the county of Cork, died on the 25th ult. He was born in 1824, the eldest son of Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, fourth Baronet, M.P., by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Colonel George Vesey, of Lucan, in the county of Dublin. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father in 1829, and married, Jan. 14, 1846, Louisa Jane, only daughter of St. John Jeffryes, Esq., of Blarney Castle, in the county of Cork, by whom he leaves, with two daughters, one son, now Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth Baronet, formerly a Lieutenant in the 43rd Foot, and A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The late Sir George Colthurst was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Cork, served as High Sheriff in 1850, and sat in Parliament for Kingsale from 1863 to 1874.

SIR T. MYDDELTON BIDDULPH.

General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B., P.C., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, died on the 28th ult. The event has caused the Queen the profoundest grief. Sir Thomas had been for twenty-seven years one of her Majesty's most valuable and confidential servants. He was born 1809, the second son of Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, and Cofton Hall, in the county of Worcester, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter and eventual heiress of Richard Myddelton, Esq., M.P., of Chirk Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Denbigh, representative of a distinguished branch of the old Welsh family of Myddelton of Gwaynenog. In 1826 he entered the 1st Life Guards, and in 1851, as Lieutenant-Colonel, went on half pay; he attained the rank of General in 1878. In 1851 he succeeded Sir George Bowles as Master of the Queen's Household and Extra Equerry to her Majesty. In 1866 he became joint Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1867 was appointed sole Keeper of the Privy Purse when the office was limited to one. For these long and valuable services he received the insignia of K.C.B. in 1863, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1877. He married, Feb. 16, 1857, the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, the Maid of Honour, and now Hon. Bedchamber Woman to the Queen, and member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (third class), only daughter of Frederick Charles Seymour, Esq., by Lady Mary Gordon, his first wife, third daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly.

JUDGE KEOGH.

Mr. Justice Keogh died on the 1st inst., at Bingen, on the Rhine, where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his impaired health. He was born in 1817, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered Parliament for Athlone in 1847, became Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1853, Attorney-General in 1855, and in the following year was elevated to the judicial bench, where, during twenty-two years, he has acted as one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Yarburgh Gould, on the 22nd ult., at Windsor Cottage, Ringwood, Hants, aged seventy-two.

Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, Q.C., the father of the Irish Bar. He was called to the Bar in 1816, and received silk in 1837. He was a barrister sixty-two years.

Matilda, Mrs. Cairns, on the 26th ult., at her residence, 14, Elgin-road, Dublin, widow of the late William Cairns, Esq., formerly of Cultra, in the county of Down, aged eighty-six.

The Rev. T. Augustus Purdy, M.A., on the 26th ult., aged fifty-one, at his residence, 6, Plimsoll-street, East India-road, Poplar. He was formerly Chaplain of the London Hospital.

Charles Seager, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, of Percy House, Brook-green, W., Professor of Hebrew at the Catholic University College, Kensington.

Henry Morris Kemshead, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, on the 20th ult., at The Lodge, Westbourne-park, Paddington, aged eighty-six. He was long known as a City merchant, and held for nearly half a century a prominent position in the city of London.

Sir James Jell Chalk, Kt., F.S.A., on the 23rd ult., at 80, Warwick-square, aged seventy-five. He was second son o James Chalk, Esq., of Queenborough, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Edward Shove, Esq., J.P. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, held the office of Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England from 1850 to 1871, and was knighted in the last-named year.

William Henry Lee, Esq., late Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, at his residence, Leeland-place, on the 11th ult., in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased entered the Government service as a clerk in the Executive Council Office of the late Province of Upper Canada in 1821 ; appointed senior clerk 1831, acting clerk of the Executive Council 1839 ; at the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, assistant clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and clerk of ditto, 1853. When the union of the B.N.A. Provinces took place in 1867 he was appointed Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and held that position until 1872, when he retired on his superannuation allowance. On his retirement the members of the Privy Council presented the deceased gentleman with a valuable silver urn, on which was engraved a suitable record of his public services. Mr. Lee married a daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Samuel B. Smith, senior Executive Councillor of the late Province of Upper Canada, and some time Administrator of the Government, who survives him, together with two sons and three daughters.

The Duke of Cambridge yesterday week inspected the troops at Woolwich, and expressed his satisfaction with their appearance and training.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging a copy of a book on the subject of the "Clergyman's Sore Throat," writes :—"When I have had very lengthened statements to make, I have used a glass of sherry beaten up with an egg. I think it excellent, but I have much more faith in the egg than in the alcohol. I never think of employing it unless on the rare occasions when I have expected to go much beyond an hour."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—We note your correction of the first letter received from you.

J W S (Heytesbury).—Thanks for the information. We have pleasure in complying with your request.

OWLEY (Luton).—Blank chess diagrams can be obtained from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

W G (Whitby).—A little gem among chess problems. We should be glad to hear from you more frequently.

H F M (Mansfield, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1801 is correct.

J F (Grimsby).—We are greatly obliged for the game played by Mr. Orchard, inclosed in your courteous letter.

B S (Bombay).—There is no Black King upon the diagram received from you.

St. J E (York).—The subscriptions to the tournament of 1851 amounted to £600.

A R G (Ventnor).—When the adverse King is alone on the board, mate cannot be forced by two Knights. The game is therefore drawn.

S. NEWCOMB (Washington, U.S.A.).—Your problem shall have early attention. Thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1803 received from J S, W Leeson, E L G, and J G Kidd.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1804 received from Jane Nepven (Utrecht), Ned Nurca, Queen Beatrice (Ealing), J W W, J S, J G Kidd, J K, W M Curtis, Onno of Utrecht, Woodstock, A P Corrêa of Lisbon, E L G, and Emile Frau.

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1804.

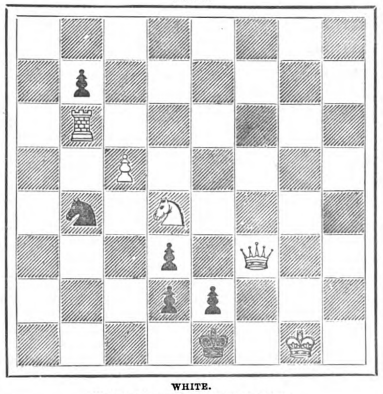
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 6th	B takes P*
2. R (from B 2nd) to B 3rd	Any move
3. R mates.	

* If the Bishop is played to any other square White continues with 2. B to B 5th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1807.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HUNGARY.

A Game played at the Chess Club in Buda-Pesth between Herren S. SPITZER and J. UNGAR.—(*Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Herr U.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	Kt to K R 3rd
An unusual, if not altogether a novel move. It is probably designed, among other things, to prevent the Frazer attack, which, if now attempted, leads to an exchange of Queens—ex gr.:	
5. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
6. Q to B 3rd	P to Kt 7th (ch)
7. R takes P	Q to Kt 8th (ch), &c.
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
8. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
10. Q to K sq	K to Q sq
11. P to Q 6th	P takes P
12. K B takes P	B to R 3rd (ch)
13. P to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
14. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to B sq
15. B takes Kt	R takes B
16. Kt to Q 4th	R to K Kt 3rd
17. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th
18. Kt to K B 5th	R to K sq
19. R to Q sq	B to Kt 2nd
20. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q B 3rd
21. R to K sq	B takes Kt
22. R takes B	B to B 4th
23. B to Q 4th	Kt to B 3rd
24. B takes B	

The attack up to this point presents many points of interest, but here White commits an error that proves to be irreparable.

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Herr U.)
24.	Kt takes R
25. Q to Q 5th	Q to K 7th (ch)

This *coup* disposes of the attack effectually enough, but if there is any danger to Black from capturing the Bishop with Kt, it is so remote that we are unable to discern it.

26. K takes Q	Kt to B 6th (ch)
27. K to Q 3rd	Kt takes Q
28. B to Q 6th	Kt to B 2nd
29. K to K 4th	P to B 3rd
30. Kt to Q 4th	P takes P
31. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
32. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
33. R to Q sq	R to K 2nd
34. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 3rd
35. Kt to B 8th	R (from Kt 3rd) to K 3rd

Black, it may be assumed, is willing to concede the exchange, to simplify the game.

36. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
37. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Kt 5th
38. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 3rd
39. Kt to B 5th	R to B 2nd
40. P to Kt 4th	P to R 4th
41. P to Q R 4th	P to Kt 6th
42. P to R 5th	P takes Q R P
43. P takes P (R5th)	P to Q 3rd
44. P takes P	P takes P
45. Kt takes P	R to B 5th (ch)
46. K to K 3rd	R takes P
47. Kt takes P	R to K Kt 3rd
48. R to Q Kt sq	K to B 4th, and White resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following amusing little Game was played recently between Dr. BALLARD and another Amateur.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	

This move is now more frequently adopted by good players than 5. P to Q B 3rd, which is given in the books.

5.	B to K Kt 5th
6. R to B sq	

6. R to Q Kt 4th preventing the hostile Kt being played to Q 5th seems a safer line of play.

6.	Kt to Q 5th
7. P takes P	P takes P

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
He should, of course, have taken off the Kt with the Bishop at once.	
8. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
9. Kt takes Kt	

The *coup juste*. The proffered Queen, if accepted, should turn out a "Greek gift."

9.	P takes Kt
10. Q takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
11. Q to B 5th	K takes B
12. Kt to Q 5th	R to K sq
13. P to Q 3rd	R to K 3rd

His best move here is 13. B to K 2nd; although even that move would not save the game.

14. Kt takes Kt, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Everyone interested in the practice of chess by correspondence will be glad to learn that there exists an association designed to promote that phase of the gentle game. The rules of the Albion Corresponding Chess Club require that each member shall pay an annual subscription of one shilling, and the pairing of competitors is arranged by the honorary secretary, Mr. J. W. Snelgrove, Channel-end, Heytesbury. The competition tourney of the club will be begun on Nov. 12.

The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the *Town and Country Journal* of Sydney under the title of "Chess Dreams" :—"We came across a curious work the other day, which professes to explain the signification of dreams—'the children of an idle brain.' Under the head of 'Chess,' we find the following inspiration :—'If any one dreams that he plays at chess with an acquaintance, it is a sign that he will fall out with somebody he knows ; and if he imagines in his dream he wins, he shall be over his enemies ; and, on the contrary, if he dream that he loses, he will be overcome and worsted in the combat.'" We are curious to know whether this interpreter of dreams was a Prophet or a Martyr.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1878) of Mr. George Payne, late of No. 16, Queen-street, May-fair, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Charles Snell Paris, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, in giving his plate, furniture, and other personal effects to his sister, Lady Elizabeth Martha Goodricke, goes on to say :—"From this bequest I except a magnificent present made to me by the farmers of Northamptonshire, and which I order may never be sold ; and if Lord Spencer would allow it a place at Althorp, making any use he pleases of it there (except selling it), where it would be in the old county in which I passed all the happiest days of my life, I should esteem it a great favour and an act of kindness on his part ; in the event of his allowing this request, I give the said testimonial or present to him and his heirs, with this stipulation, that it is never to be sold." All his money in the Consols is left to his said sister for life, and then for his nieces, her three daughters, Laura, Carolina, and Harriet ; to his executor he leaves £200 ; upon trust for Mrs. Simmonds, and afterwards for her son George, £1000 ; to his cook Annie, £20 ; and all his personal wearing apparel to his valet. The residue of his property, including his half of the Glasgow stud, goes to his sister, the said Lady Elizabeth Martha Goodricke.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1877) of Mr. Henry Buckworth Powell Montgomery, late of Wilverley Park, Lyndhurst, Hants, who died on June 24 last, has been proved at the Winchester district registry by Dame Laura Emmeline Dickson, the widow, and William Martin Powell, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and his carriages, horses, furniture, linen, and china ; and legacies to relatives and servants The mansion house, park, and grounds, Wilverley Park, and all other his real estate, the testator devises to the use of his wife for life, if she so long continue his widow, with remainder to the first and other sons of his brother William Martin Powell successively, according to seniority ; his copyhold and leasehold property, and the residue of the personalty, are settled upon similar trusts. All persons, except his wife, becoming entitled in possession and not bearing the name of Powell are to take that name. His diamonds, plate, pictures, statuary, books, and articles of virtù are made heirlooms, so as to go with the settled property

The will (dated April 3, 1869) with two codicils (dated Jan. 15 and Aug. 8, 1870) of Mr. John William Egerton Green, late of Colchester, Essex, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Henry Egerton Green and Horace George Egerton Green, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises his freehold property at Ardleigh, Essex, to his said son Henry, charged with the payment of £4000 to each of his sons the Rev. Vernon Thomas Green and Cecil Egerton Green ; he also gives to his two last-named sons further legacies of £500 each ; his capital in the Colchester Bank he leaves equally between his sons Henry Egerton Green and Horace George Egerton Green ; in addition he bequeaths £1000 to his son Henry and £500 to Horace. There are some other bequests, and the esidue he leaves to his said sons Henry and Horace.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1877) with a codicil (dated June 6, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Knight, late of Finchley Villa, Lewisham, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Octavius Chapman Tryon Eagleton, Alfred Smart, and James Arthur Tapley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Redhill, the London Master Bakers' Pension Society, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the London Church Missionary Society, and the Royal Kent Dispensary ; and £100 to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Gravesend, upon trust, to invest the same during the life of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales and twenty-one years after, and to apply the dividends in keeping in repair his family grave, and the remainder, if any, in the purchase of bread to be given to the poor of the said parish in each year at Christmas.

The will (dated July 19, 1878) of Mr. John Ritchie Cartwright, late of No. 62, Grosvenor-street, and of No. 50, Oxford-road, Kilburn, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Francis Machell Cartwright, the brother, and Robert Pirie Shiell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated June 25, 1864) of Major-General George Alexander Oakes, C.B., who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Richard Francis Oakes, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Familiar Wild Flowers. By F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. First Series. Coloured Plates. (Cassell and Co.)

The Sight, and How to Preserve it. By H. C. Angell, M.D. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)

Proceedings of the Musical Association. Fourth Session, 1877-8. (Lucas Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street.)

The Europeans. A Sketch. By Henry James, jun. 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

Cookery for the Artisan and Others. By M. Smithard. (Chapman and Hall.)

Nelson. A Play. By Emilio Aylmer Blake. (Chapman and Hall.)

Truths about Whisky. (Sutton, Sharpe, and Co., Queen Victoria-street.)

A Life's Hazard ; or, The Outlaw of Wentworth Waste. By Henry Esmond. 3 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The Tragedy of Hamlet, according to the First Folio. By Allan Park Paton. (Edmonston and Co., Edinburgh.)

Plevna, The Sultan, and The Porte. Reminiscences of the War in Turkey. By J. Drew Gay, Commander of the Osmanie. (Chatto and Windus.)

The Six Chief Lives, from Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," with Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." Edited by Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan and Co.)

The Advantages of Glengarrif as a Winter Health Resort and Sanatorium. With Description and Maps of the Lakes of Killarney, &c. (J. Bush.)

The Sea : Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. By F. Whymper. Illustrated. (Cassell and Co.)

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, from Judy's Point of View, as Shown by the Cartoons during the last Ten Years. ("Judy" Office.)

Humanity and The Man. A Poem. By Wm. Sharpe, M.D., Q.U.I. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England. A Historical and Speculative Exposition. By the Rev. Joseph Miller, B.D., Curate of Holy Trinity, Darwen. Vol. I. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Tracts on the Greek Language. Nos. 6 and 7. By Frederick Parker. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

Land Ahead. A Novel. By C. Grant. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

Travels of Dr. and Madame Helfer in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah, and Other Lands. Narrated by Pauline, Countess Nostitz (formerly Madame Helfer), and rendered into English by Mrs. George Sturge. 2 vols. (Bentley and Son.)

Hibernia Venatica. By M. O'Connor Morris. With Photographs. (Chapman and Hall.)

Prince Bismarck's Letters ; to his Wife, his Sister, and Others. From 1844 to 1870. Translated by Fitz Maxse. (Chapman and Hall.)

Sporting Sketches : with Pen and Pencil. By Francis Francis and A. W. Cooper. (The *Field* Office, 346, Strand.)

History of the Corporation of Birmingham ; with a Sketch of the Earlier Government of the Town. By John Thackeray Bunce, F.S.S. Vol. I. Cornish Brothers, 37, New-street, Birmingham.)

Hunted Down ; or, Recollections of a City Detective. By James M'Govan. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

About Some Fellows ; or, Odds and Ends from my Note-Book. By an Eton Boy. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Auld Lang Syne. 2 vols. By the Author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." (Sampson Low and Co.)

Our Lady of Tears. A Novel. By Leith Derwent. 3 vols. (Chatto and Co.)

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MESSRS. JAY have a Staff of Assistants, specially engaged to wait upon Ladies at their homes, either in town or country, and to forward Goods for inspection, all of which are marked in plain figures, and sold at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

SWAN and EDGAR
are now showing
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
AUTUMN NOVELTIES,
Silks, Mantles, Costumes,
and Sealskin Paletots.

SWAN and EDGAR,
PICCADILLY and REGENT-STREET
London.

WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS at SUMMER PRICES.

33 inches,	36 inches,	40 inches,	45 inches,
12 gns.	13 gns.	16 gns.	18 gns.

These Paletots, manufactured from first-class skins only, can be sent on approval to any part of the country by giving a reference, and sending the following measurements:—Width of back between shoulders, across chest, round waist, length of Paletot.

WAYRE'S FUR-LINED CLOAKS, 3 gns. Summer price. French Cashmere, Real Squirrel Linings, 50 inches long.

WAYRE'S SKUNK PALETOT SETS complete, 4 gns. Summer price. Length of fronts, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 11 in. Dark natural colour.

WAYRE'S REAL SABLE-TAIL PALETOT SETS complete, 20 gns. Summer price. Natural colour. Length of front, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 9 in.

WAYRE'S REAL MARTEN-TAIL PALETOT SETS complete, 8 gns. Summer price. Dark natural colour. Length of front, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 12 in.

WAYRE, FUR MANUFACTURER, Importer of Foreign Skins direct, 95, Oxford-street, and 332, Oxford-street (corner of Regent-circus). Furs of every description sent for selection to all parts of the Kingdom. Ladies' own Seal Jackets re-dyed, re-lined, repaired, altered, and lengthened to present fashion.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application

INDIGESTION.
It is conclusively ascertained that LACTOPEPTINE will bring about the Digestion of Food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice. "A glance at the Formula of LACTOPEPTINE would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration. Composed of ptyalin, pepsine, pancreatine, hydrochloric and lactic acids, it is a combination of all the digestive agents; consequently, can never be administered without giving the utmost satisfaction; for if there is a deficiency in the system of all or any of these agents, LACTOPEPTINE will supply it, and thus assist in digesting the food, enabling the organs that produce these principles of digestion to rest and recuperate their relaxed energies."—From "Practical Medicine and Surgery," July, 1877. LACTOPEPTINE being presented in saccharated form, is most agreeable to the taste, and can be administered even to the youngest child. The price of the LACTOPEPTINE is 4s. 6d. per one oz. bottle. (An ounce bottle contains forty-eight ten-grain doses.) If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining LACTOPEPTINE from your Chemist, communicate direct, sending P.O.O. for 4s. 6d. Address—GARNRICK, KIDDER, and CO., Gt. Russell-st., corner of Charlotte-st., London, W.C. Pamphlet to any address.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as stifled troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depôt, 493, Oxford-street, London.

COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
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ALKARAM. COLDS.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative power of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
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TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. P. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGES for CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.
The "Lancet:"—"It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose."
"Medical Times":—"Lozenges can thoroughly recommended."
G. R. C. Thorne, Ph. D.:—"LAXORA Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, South-wark-street.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

CORPULENCE.—YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or Pills) speedily and safely absorbs superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box.—MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist.

TOOTH-ACHE.
INSTANT CURE.
FORMS A STOPPING.
SAVES THE TOOTH.
J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief."
Of all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. per Packet.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent by any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
For Toilet, Nursery, and Shaving.
Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine."
By the Editor, Mr.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,
"As the most refreshing and
Agreeable balm for the Skin,"
Pure, Transparent, and Durable.

A HEALTHY SKIN and GOOD COMPLEXION.
PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP, recommended by the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Society as "The purest and best Toilet Soap made."

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPPING PREVENTED.
PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Eighty years approved by the Public.
A specialty for Sensitive Skins.

SHAVING, TOILET, and NURSERY. PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Always used by the Royal Family.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE ONLY SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION, Making the skin clear, smooth, and lustrous.
WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP (SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS).
Highly and extensively recommended for the toilet and in all cases of cutaneous disease by Mr. Jas. Startin, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, the late Mr. James Startin, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Saville-row. Mr. McCall Anderson, M.D., F.F.P.S., of Woodside-crescent, Glasgow, and the other leading members of the profession. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s., in elegant Toilet-Boxes, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO. London.

CAUTION.—The MACASSAR OIL for nourishing the hair, and ODONTO for whitening the teeth, prepared by A. ROWLAND and SONS, of 20, Hatton-garden, London, are the only genuine articles sold under these or similar names. Avoid cheap imitations

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial household words. Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of those works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has not more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to prepare cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1825, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa,' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, specially became popular, and yearly has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed.' With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The increase of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysts and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in favour of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

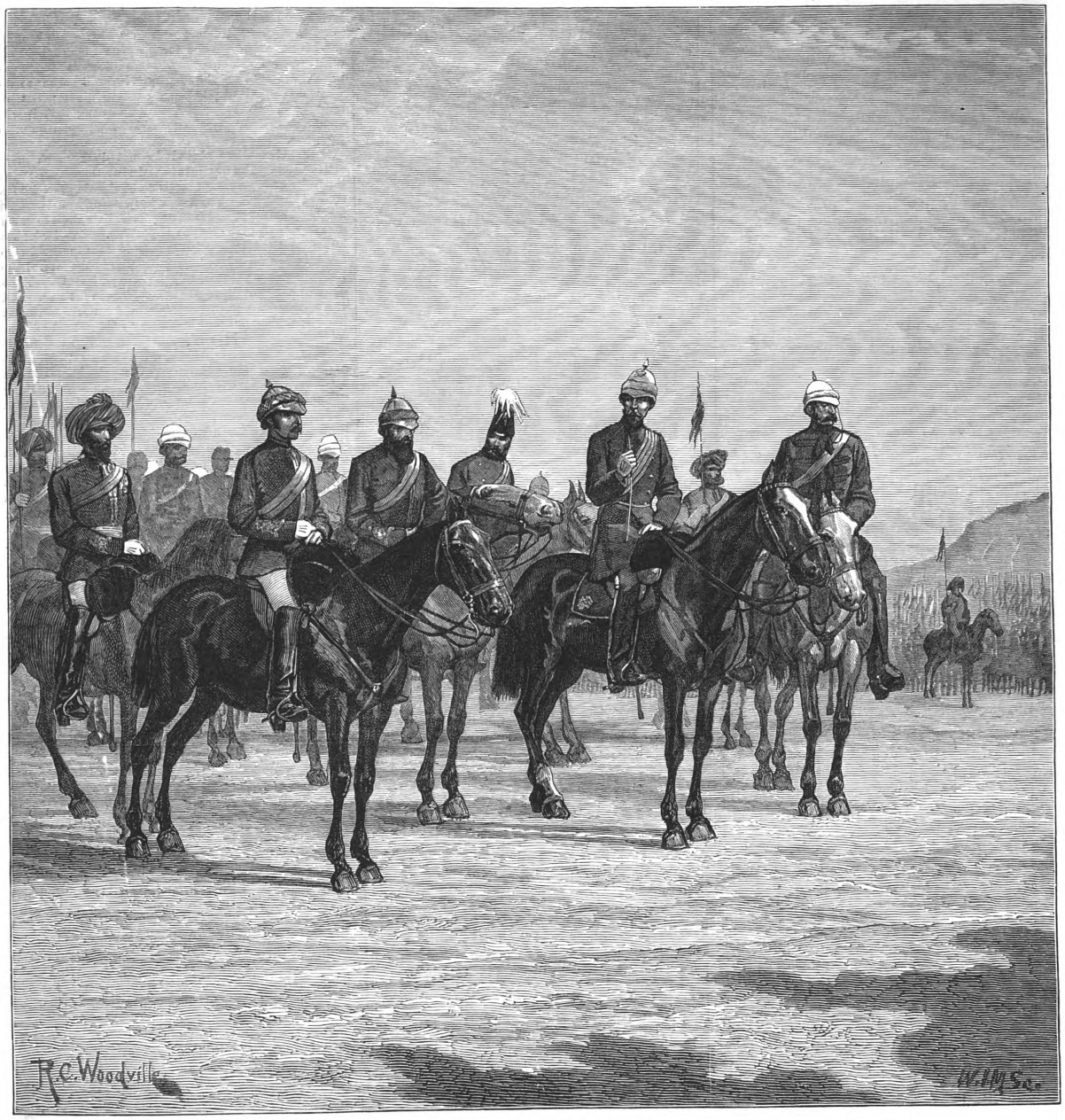
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2050.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



BRITISH OFFICERS AT PESHAWUR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th ult., at 3, Kenilworth-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of W. Sharpley, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Craig, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Glebe Field House, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis Arthur Suffaly, of a daughter.

On July 20, 1878, at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, the wife of Charles H. Humming, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Heaths Court, Ottery St. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Coleridge, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Terling Place, the Lady Rayleigh, of a son.

On the 28th ult., Jane B. (née Cooke), wife of William White, F.S.A., (28A, Wimpole-street), Lyndon Lodge, Hanwell, W., of a son. All well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Frederick William, youngest son of Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., to Ellen Maud, only daughter of Sir John Kelk, Bart., of Bentley Priory, Stanmore.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, C. W. Howell, Esq., to Sarah, widow of the late Robert Keays, Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, Bombay.

On the 8th inst., at Branstone, Walter Hugh Earle Welby, Rector of Harsten, second surviving son of the late Sir G. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart., to Florence Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Sloane Stanley, Rector of Branstone, near Grantham.

DEATHS.

On June 25, at Bondebosch, Cape Town, Jessy Worsley, wife of S. J. Brodribb, Cape Civil Service, aged 25 years.

On the 3rd inst., at St. John's Park, Ryde, Sir R. Sutton, Bart., in his 87th year.

On the 5th inst., at Southsea, Annie Charlotte, wife of Captain F. Warren, R.N., daughter of the late Sir H. Blackwood, Bart.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19.

SUNDAY, Oct. 13.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Jer. v., Coloss. ii.
S. Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv, Luke xi. 1 to 29.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Ven. Dr. J. A. Hessey.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. William Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 7 p.m., Rev. Edwin Price, Minor Canon of Westminster.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys: Quarterly General Court and Elections, Freemasons' Tavern, noon.
British Dairy Farmers' Association: Exhibition at Agricultural Hall (last day).
Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: beginning of Monday Organ Recitals, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.
Norwich Musical Festival.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Mr T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Croydon, Newcastle Autumn Meeting.
Crystal Palace, Tenth National Cat Show (three days).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. G. Zerffi on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art).

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

Warehousemen and Clerks' School, Croydon, new wing to be opened by Princess Louise.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
London Dialectical Society, Langham Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on the Principle of Individual Liberty: how far applicable to the Relations of the Sexes).

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.

The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853.
Fox-Hunting begins.
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Discipline).
Sandown Park Races.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—the Causes of Production).

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

Moon's last quarter, 7.10 p.m.
St. George's Hospital founded, 1733.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Reduced.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in Miles, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, ending 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 2	30·264	50·0	46·2	·88	5	61·3	40·8	NE. S.	109	0·000
3	30·164	54·0	48·6	·83	3	65·7	44·8	S. SW.	63	0·010
4	30·110	54·4	46·7	·77	7	64·1	43·8	SW. S.	111	0·000
5	30·037	58·2	53·7	·86	4	70·6	46·2	S.	97	0·000
6	29·728	60·8	58·0	·91	—	68·7	53·9	SE. S.	189	0·075
7	29·498	60·6	52·2	·78	6	64·3	57·9	SSW. S. SSE.	345	0·045
8	29·427	59·4	51·8	·77	5	64·3	55·9	S. SSW. SW.	373	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·302	30·201	30·160	30·104	29·733	29·519	29·382		
Temperature of Air	47·7°	55·2°	57·8°	61·6°	63·0°	61·1°	60·9°		
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·9°	54·1°	52·8°	58·9°	59·9°	57·3°	57·3°		
Direction of Wind	NE.	S.	SSW.	S.	S.	SW.	SW.		

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 47	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 32	4 50	5 8	5 30	5 53	6 20	6 51

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
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Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.
THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.
It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.
THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, DOUBLEDAY'S WILL (last week but one), by F. C. Burnand; THE PARIS EXHIBITION, by Mr. Corney Grain; and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Tinces of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

Those who have read Sir George Nares's account of the last British Expedition to the Polar Sea will have risen from the perusal of his volumes with two general impressions deeply imprinted upon their minds. First, the long series of disappointments which the voyagers, and especially the sledge travellers, were doomed to encounter; and, next, the indomitable pluck and perseverance with which they met and wrestled with the most trying circumstances. Politics—comprehending under that term the widest range of signification which it will admit of—seem to us, just now, to present a similar aspect of almost unbroken gloom to that which the Arctic Regions presented to Captain Nares's exploring expedition. It remains to be seen whether it will be faced with the same bright courage and extraordinary power of endurance. At present there is no hopeful outlet in view, whether in respect of foreign or of domestic complications. Things are taking a course quite beyond the effectual control of her Majesty's Government, and possibly, for a weary period yet to come, of Parliament and the public. The Fates are not propitious to us. The plans of the most sagacious do not turn out successfully. The prophecies of the least sanguine are overshadowed and neutralised by what Napoleon III. aptly characterised as "the inexorable logic of facts." Of course, this will not be always so. "It is a long lane which has no turning," and, perhaps, in this as in other cases, "the darkest hour precedes the dawn." Still, it is difficult to bring under review the general condition of affairs in the kingdom without becoming conscious of the strong effort, both of reason and of will, which is needed to resist the encroachments of that despondency which is gradually eating its way into the heart of this great nation.

A glance, however cursory, at the domestic interests of the country catches but a very few points, if any, of immediate promise. The Board of Trade returns for September give no trustworthy signs that a revival from the depression which industry and commerce have suffered since 1874 has yet commenced. They indicate, we are afraid, rather a downward than an upward tendency. The imports of raw cotton and of flax and hemp are considerably below those of the corresponding month last year. The exports are not much better. All show a decline both in quantity and in value—greater in value even than in quantity. This may result from a general collapse of an artificial and unsound system of commercial enterprise, following upon which business may thereafter resume a more cheerful appearance. Meanwhile, the symptoms are becoming such as are not merely embarrassing but alarming. We cannot always feed upon hope, and especially is this true of "hope deferred." We are destined, it would seem, to an indefinite prolongation of the present gloomy state of the times, and must make up our minds to endure it as best we may.

As though to intensify the gloom of the present outlook, the public has been startled by an announcement of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, with liabilities, it is said, of upwards of ten millions sterling. Except amongst a few who discerned some reasons for anticipating such an unhappy issue, the event was certainly not foreseen by the public. The shares of the bank stood at an unusually high figure in the Market. Its dividends have for some years been at a rate of 10 or 12 per cent per annum. The sudden break-down has, of course, carried with it some industrial and commercial firms which had long depended upon it for support. It is an instance of the ruin which is always likely to overtake banking establishments when they are managed upon other than legitimate banking principles. The case, especially for Scotland, is believed to be quite an exceptional one; but it has started doubts which may easily grow into a panic. A great deal of vigorous self-control will be necessary in the financial world to abate, and finally to suppress, the misgivings which this failure is calculated to excite. But, though it will undoubtedly increase both the area and the intensity of commercial distress north of the Tweed, and although it may, to some extent, undermine confidence south of it, there is no evident ground for the conclusion that it will constitute a dominant factor in the financial and commercial depression of the country. No doubt it has somewhat deepened the previously existing gloom; but we must be upon our guard against inferring that it will exert a more decidedly disastrous influence upon business prospects.

Political matters abroad do not look much more exhilarating. The quarrel of the Indian Government with the Ruler of Afghanistan seems to be ripening fast into a state of hostilities. The Ameer has evidently made up his mind to a collision, and is taking immediate steps to make it as disastrous to the British as possible. How far he has been stimulated by Russian agents to take the bold step which he has done by flinging defiance in the face of the Indian Government it is, as yet, perhaps, impracticable to determine. That Shere Ali is confident in his own mind of receiving Russian support, in some form or other, seems likely enough. But that he has any solid ground for that confidence is not by any means incontrovertible, and is strongly denied at St. Petersburg. At any rate, he seems to be gaining the adherence of the barbarous tribes between his and our frontiers, and, unless something unlooked for turns up, there will be no little trouble in dealing with him effectually.

We have not much to congratulate ourselves upon in the contemplated reforms of Asia Minor. Sir Austen Layard, although his influence over the mind of the Sultan is evidently great, is unable to obtain on the part of his Imperial Majesty the slightest relaxation of his rights of Sovereignty. He will not yield an iota of them even to Austria, though Austria's arms have at length availed to beat down opposition in Herzegovina and Bosnia. He retains his nominal hold upon Cyprus and expects British authority in that island to subordinate itself (in theory, at least) to the interests of Turkey. Indeed, our occupation of Cyprus may be described in vulgar slang, not so much as "finding a mare's nest," but as "catching a Tartar." We have thrust ourselves into a perfect hotbed of disease. We have found no equivalent, either material or moral, strategic or commercial, to compensate us for the sacrifices we are making. Still, time, no doubt, may reveal much more agreeable features than have hitherto been developed by the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which so dazzled the eyes of the British public.

Our readers will perhaps regard us as having fallen into a pessimist vein of thought. It is not our wont. We do not wish, and certainly we do not intend, in the preceding remarks to lose sight of the recuperative energies which our country possesses. We doubt not they will come into play whenever a fair opportunity admits of it. But just now the outlook is not a pleasant one. That it will exercise upon us an educational and disciplinary influence we should be among the last to dispute. Meanwhile, however, we have to deal with realities, not fictions; and, in the confident expectation that the British people will "gird up their loins and quit themselves like men," we may all and each peer into the thickening darkness, and call to mind as we do so that we have more than once faced, and faced successfully, blacker prospects than any which the present generation is likely doomed to encounter.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon will take the chair at the 214th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the Representative Church Council of the Episcopal Church of Scotland was held at Dundee on Wednesday. The Primus presided. Schemes for special grants to poorer charges and for raising the salaries of the Bishops to at least £500 were agreed to.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lee, of High Church, Edinburgh, officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at the castle as the Minister in attendance on the Queen. Sir Stafford Northcote and Dr. Lee dined with her Majesty. The Queen, with the Princess, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Lister, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., to be surgeon extraordinary to her Majesty.

The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting. The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, and the Countess of Dufferin have left Balmoral. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

In consequence of the lamented death of General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Biddulph, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, the Queen intends to appoint Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, to be Keeper of the Privy Purse, with two assistants. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, has been selected to fill one of the appointments as Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, was present on the 3rd inst. at the funeral service which was performed at Abergeldie Mains by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the room in which the remains of the late Sir Thomas M. Biddulph were placed. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, and Captain Conway Seymour were also present. Shortly afterwards the coffin with the remains of the late General was taken in a hearse from Abergeldie Mains and conveyed to the railway station at Ballater for removal to Windsor. The Prince of Wales and various members of the Royal households followed in carriages to the station, where the detachment of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Captain Forbes Gordon, were drawn up at the station with reversed arms. The Queen remained for some time at Abergeldie Mains with the Hon. Lady Biddulph, who afterwards, with her son and daughter, drove to Ballater, and, accompanied by Captain Conway Seymour, proceeded by the same train to Windsor. At the funeral, at St. Andrew's, Clewer, on Monday, her Majesty was represented by Lord Bridport; the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. Wreaths, which had been sent by the Queen and all the members of the Royal family, were placed upon the coffin.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has had good sport in the Royal forests in the Highlands during the week. The Princess, with her daughters, have driven and walked out daily, and have paid various visits to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Marlborough House from Abergeldie on Tuesday next, and the Prince purposes leaving for Paris on Thursday next.

Princess Louise of Lorne has fixed Wednesday next for the inauguration of the Leaf memorial wing of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at Russell-hill, near Croydon. The Marquis of Lorne will preside at the déjeûner which will follow.

Prince Leopold left Buckingham Palace yesterday week for Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Saturday last from the Continent, to join the Grand Duchess.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday last from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Lodge, near Scarborough.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to Kensington Palace on Wednesday from Rumpenheim.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt and Mdlles. d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, from Harlsford House, Great Marlow.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Miss Welch returned to London on Saturday last from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Easton Park, Suffolk, from their seat in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Plâs Machynlleth, their seat in Wales, from Wynyard Park.

Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham have returned to Bifrons from their marine residence at Ramsgate.

The Marquis of Huntly has returned to Aboyne Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have arrived at Haddo House.

The Countess of Lauderdale and Lady Brabazon have left for the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and the Ladies Stopford have left town for Bournemouth.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Wentworth Fitzwilliam have left Wentworth House for Coollattin Park, in the county of Wicklow.

The Earl of Roden has arrived in Paris from Scotland.

The Earl of Dartrey returned on Saturday last to Dartrey House, in the county of Monaghan.

Lord Windsor, who lately attained his majority, entertained on Wednesday a large number of his tenants at a banquet at St. Fagans, near Cardiff.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, third son of the late Earl of Rosse, and Miss Agnes C. Bateman, youngest daughter of Mr. John Frederick Bateman, of Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey; and between the Hon. Edwin Ponsonby and Miss Dora Coope, third daughter of Mr. Octavius Coope, M.P.

The memorial-stone of the schools which the Birmingham guardians are building for workhouse children, to remove them from the influence of pauperism, was laid on Tuesday at Marston-green. The buildings include three schools, fourteen cottage homes, masters' residences, workshops, and infirmary. The cost will be £20,000, exclusive of the site.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Wednesday the secretary read a letter from one of the annuitants of the institution, who lives at Plymouth, thanking the institution for the annuity she has been receiving for the last four years, and stating that as, by the death of a relative, she had succeeded to a competence, she did not consider she was justified in receiving her annuity any longer.

The Hon. J. C. W. Vivian having resigned the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for War, Mr. Ralph Thompson, C.B., the Assistant Under-Secretary, has been appointed to succeed him. Colonel H. G. Deedes, who was private secretary to Mr. Hardy, and who was again selected for the same post by Colonel Stanley, succeeds Mr. Thompson as Assistant Under-Secretary. Mr. William Henry White has been appointed Accountant-General of the Army, Mr. Ralph Henry Knox to be Deputy Accountant-General, and Mr. H. T. De La Bère to be Assistant Accountant-General.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held last Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present with the exception of Lord John Manners, who is detained in Scotland through an attack of gout.

Mr. Gladstone was on the 3rd inst. presented with an address from a deputation in Douglas, Isle of Man, expressing approval of the course which he had pursued in regard to the Eastern Question. In reply, the right hon. gentleman refrained from entering upon political topics in consequence of the menacing and ambiguous condition of affairs in the East—a condition of things which he viewed with the deepest grief and apprehension. The time would come when those affairs must be searched and sifted to the bottom, but at present, with the imperfect information we possessed, he did not think it became him either to form, or to express, or to indicate any opinion respecting them further than to say that they were to him a cause of deep concern and pain.—On Mr. Gladstone's arrival at Liverpool last Monday, from the Isle of Man, he was received by the president of the Liverpool Liberal Association and several gentlemen forming a deputation, and at their suggestion delivered a short and wholly non-political speech to an assemblage of 3000 to 4000 persons who had gathered to give him welcome. He said in conclusion, "I need not tell you that the place where I first drew breath has ever been, and must ever be, to me associated with the greatest and warmest and most lively feelings of interest, and that I have no more hearty desire than the desire for the prosperity and happiness of Liverpool."

To celebrate the incorporation of the borough of Burslem, a banquet was given by the first Mayor (Mr. T. Hulme) on the 3rd inst. Mr. Hanbury, responding for the Houses of Parliament, remarked that, taking on one hand Sir Stafford Northcote, and on the other the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, he believed that more conscientious statesmen did not exist. With regard to India, he said a cloud was on the horizon, but we must hope it will not turn out a storm-cloud.

Lord Enfield, speaking yesterday week at the annual dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, expressed his approval of many portions of the Berlin Treaty, but said he looked with feelings of dismay and disappointment at the retrocession of Bessarabia, the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops, the disappointment naturally entertained by the Greeks at the treatment they had received, and the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. With regard to the Afghanistan question, he said he had not sufficient information to enable him to form an opinion, but he had been greatly impressed by the language of Lord Lawrence on the subject.

At a meeting of the Liberal party at Chatham yesterday week, which is said to have been largely attended, it was unanimously resolved to form a "Liberal Seventy" upon the Birmingham system.

Yesterday week Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., met his supporters at Glasgow, called with a view of forming a Liberal Organisation for Argyleshire. Lord Colin said the doubt regarding the recent contest arose from a want of sympathetic organisation. He believed his majority would have been larger if the party had been organised.

Mr. Samuelson addressed his constituents yesterday week at Banbury. He said the effect of the change of policy toward the tribes on the north-western frontier of India had been to drive the Ameer of Cabul into the arms of Russia, which was not sorry to see us placed in such a position in India as to prevent the repetition of the importation of Indian troops to Europe. The refusal to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain and his escort of 1000 men into Afghanistan would, it was said, if unresented, endanger our supremacy in India; and he feared there was too much truth in the statement. It was probable, therefore, that we should soon be engaged in a war with a barbarous Prince, in a rugged country destitute of supplies, at a cost of twenty millions or more. That country, when conquered, would have to be held at incalculable cost, unless we were prepared to see Shere Ali or his successor become the vassal of Russia the moment our troops were withdrawn. These were likely to be the first fruits of Imperialism in India. Mr. Samuelson spoke at Frome last Tuesday night on the subject of Cyprus, whither he has been since the closing of Parliament. He bore witness to the great fertility of the island, but thought it was not likely to be a field for British enterprise, nor a valuable possession to the British Crown. Regarded from a strategic point of view, he preferred Malta.

Colonel Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perthshire, replying for the Houses of Parliament at the annual dinner of the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers last Saturday evening, said he was proud to think that the Government and the party to which he had the honour to belong had brought the country through a great crisis with honour, and without the loss of a single man. He defended the recent war preparations and the calling out of the Reserves. He hoped war would not break out; but, if it did, the resources and valour of Great Britain would be once more demonstrated.

Speaking at Portsmouth on Monday night, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., referring to the Afghanistan Question, said the affront which had been offered by that blind, wilful, barbarous chieftain, Shere Ali, must be atoned for and wiped out; and he trusted the wisdom, experience, and skill of the Indian Government, the courage of our soldiers, and the resources of our empire would soon overcome this Afghan ruler. Mr. T. C. Bruce, M.P., said the Ameer had been impressed, either by the Russians or by the reports which had reached him, with the idea that he had an opportunity of bearding the English, and it was for them to teach Shere Ali that he was mistaken.

In addressing his constituents at Kinross last Monday, Mr. Adam quoted the statistics of the elections which had taken place since January, 1876, and contended that the results, as affording a test of public opinion, were largely in favour of the Liberal party. With regard to the Afghan difficulty, he approved of the policy laid down in Lord Lawrence's letter.

Sir John Hay addressed his constituents at Stamford on Monday, under the auspices of the local Conservative Association. He upheld the financial policy of the Government. In Afghanistan, in view of complications which might arise between Russia and England, Russia had been stirring up Shere Ali to make an aggressive war against England on the North-Western frontier. Fortunately for us, the mine had exploded at a time when the person who set fire to it did not want it to go off; but the combustion had taken place, and the sooner it was put out the better.

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, in addressing his constituents at Holyhead on Tuesday night, severely criticised the Eastern policy of the Government, and expressed his opinion that the Afghanistan difficulty had been created by Russia, because during the Russo-Turkish war we endeavoured to intimidate that Power by bringing over the Indian troops to Europe.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P., were present on Tuesday, at the dinner of the Royal East Berks Association, held at Maidenhead. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, referring to the recent Russo-Turkish war, said his hearers would share with him in feelings of astonishment at the moderation of the Emperor of Russia and his armies in not entering Constantinople when they had their hereditary enemy at their feet. He felt equally grateful to the British fleet for the part which it had taken, and especially that its object had been accomplished without the loss of a single bluejacket. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay said it was gratifying to observe the respect which had been paid our Plenipotentiaries at the Congress, and he believed that the same success which had attended our efforts at the Congress would follow us in an Afghan war. Mr. Walter said that his own view of the Eastern Question, without going into party politics, was that the decline and fall of the Turkish Empire was only a question of time. Nothing could arrest it, and this country was determined not to allow Russia to take the place of the Turkish Empire. When he looked at the result of the Berlin Conference, he saw no strong reasons for dissatisfaction.

Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., presided over a missionary meeting in the Leeds Townhall on Tuesday, and, referring to the Afghan difficulty, he declared that our dispute was not with a half-savage ruler, but to prevent our rule in India being disturbed by a power behind, which power, if it prevailed to break down our rule in India, certainly, to say the least, would not advance the cause of true religion.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, was present last Wednesday at a banquet and public meeting in celebration of the opening of a Conservative Club at Blackpool. Speaking at the public meeting, he said he saw no reason, in spite of the desponding views which were taken, to be otherwise than satisfied with that part of the convention with Turkey under which we administered the island of Cyprus. There were valid reasons of a civil and military character which rendered that step as advisable as it was prudent. As to Afghanistan, he had no wish for aggression or conquest. We desired to go our way peacefully and untrammelled, but with the power of carrying out our own business in our own way.

At a Liberal gathering last Wednesday at Calne, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., was a speaker. Upon the question of local government he pointed out that representation and taxation should go together. The present system was one of great confusion, and it must be changed. Dr. Lush, M.P., congratulated the meeting on its earnestness and enthusiasm. He said the principles of the Tory Government meant war, taxation, and distress.

Sir Lawrence Palk and Sir J. Kennaway, the members for East Devon, speaking at the annual dinner of the Axminster Agricultural Society, referred to Eastern Affairs. The former explained his motives for originating a movement to remonstrate with the Government for inaction on the Eastern Question; the latter, referring to the Afghan war, said that, as we held India by the sword, we must plainly demonstrate that no stranger shall with impunity meddle with our north-western frontier.

Addressing his constituents at Helston on Wednesday Mr. Young condemned the foreign policy of the Government.

An announcement is made that it is proposed to hold a great North of England convention of the friends of "religious equality" at Leeds in January next to consider the relation of the Liberal party to certain great politico-ecclesiastical questions, to urge upon Liberal leaders the necessity of at once declaring in favour of disestablishment, and to promote the better organisation of Nonconformists.

Burton-on-Trent has received a charter of incorporation, being the sixty-sixth that has been issued since the passing of the Municipal Act. There are now 240 boroughs governed under the Act.

Among the applications for letters patent published in the *Gazette* is one for "a new or improved apparatus for protecting hats, clothes, and other articles from being stolen or exchanged in places of public resort." The inventor is a German.

A public park, forty-five acres in extent, and valued at between £20,000 and £25,000, the gift of Mr. John Talbot Llewellyn, the High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, was opened by the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea on the 3rd inst. It is situated about three miles from the town.

The supply of American food which arrived at Liverpool last week consisted of 971 live cattle, 3438 sheep, 360 pigs, 2064 quarters of beef, 276 carcases of mutton, and 850 tubs of butter, being a decrease in every instance except as regards sheep when contrasted with the figures of the former week.

A fire occurred on the 4th inst. at Haileybury College, by which the chapel dome was burned down. The flames were subdued in time to save the other buildings, and no accident happened to any person. The chapel was lately built at a cost of £12,000.

At a special meeting of the Stratford-on-Avon Town Council last Wednesday it was decided to promote a bill in the next Session of Parliament for the extension of the borough boundaries, and also to acquire possession, at a cost of about £40,000, of the gasworks. The council contemplate making the borough four times its present size and increasing the number of councillors and aldermen.

The annual competition of the London Schools Swimming Club was held last Saturday at the Lambeth Baths. Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy) acted as starter; Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., as umpire. There were 122 entries. The head prize-winners were John W. Calder, Lambeth Boys' School; G. W. Austin, South Lambeth Board School; Arthur Blunden, Mantua-street Board School, Battersea; Charles Clark, Westmoreland-road Board School.

The new session of the City of London College (evening classes) began on Monday. Efforts are in progress to obtain a new building. The Haberdashers' Company have given a grant of £50 a year for five years. This is in addition to the £2500 already secured by the council. The amount required is £20,000. The Easter Vestries of several of the City parishes have given donations towards the new building fund. The inaugural address to the students was delivered by the founder of the institution, the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, M.A., on Thursday.

Speaking as the president of the North-Western Poor-Law Conference, held at Preston on Wednesday, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., said that, notwithstanding the recent great strike, pauperism in Lancashire was exceedingly small. He urged all the delegates present to instil into the public mind the supreme importance of being provident in their habits—a duty they owed to themselves and to the ratepaying community. In proof of the gratifying decrease in out relief in the county he might state that, in the year 1871, the expenditure on out relief was £3,663,000, and in 1876-7 it had been reduced to £2,616,000. In the same six years the number of outdoor paupers were reduced by 345,900. But the most satisfactory feature was that, while outdoor paupers had been decreased, indoor paupers had not been increasing.



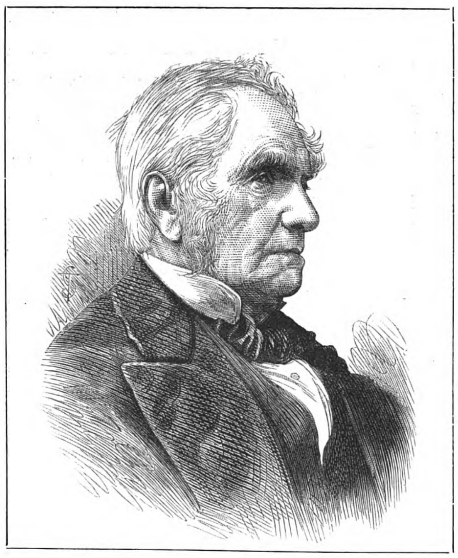
THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA: AUSTRIAN RESERVES PASSING BY VRANDUK.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

A sketch by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of General Philippovich in Bosnia shows the hillside road near Vranduk, with a regiment of the Austrian reserve forces passing down on their way to join the main army. Active hostilities, indeed, have by this time ceased; and the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an accomplished fact. By the occupation of three points—Vichegrad, Gorajda, and Fora—on the line of the Upper Drina, the natural frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina on that side has been fixed, while the pushing forward of a detachment to Koiniza and to Chajniza brings the Austrian army of occupation to the administrative line of the Bosnian vilayet. The later movements were effected without meeting with resistance, the insurgents having fled at the approach of the Imperial troops, leaving their intrenchments at Vichegrad, with the guns, ammunition, and tents in them. Next to Zvornik, Vichegrad is the strongest military position in Bosnia. Apart from its natural capabilities for defence, it has been one of the points which, like Zvornik, in consequence of its close vicinity to the Servian frontier, had received more attention during the Servian war than any others. The old picturesque castle, once a stronghold which barred the Drina valley, must not now be taken into account; but on the heights a succession of earthworks had been thrown up, which, if defended with that tenacity which Turks occasionally display, might have given some trouble to the Austrian troops. Of course, in this instance such a defence could only have been made at the risk of having the retreat in the direction of Novi-Bazar cut off, for, while one portion of the Austrian forces moved on Vichegrad, the other went to Gorajda, higher up the Drina, close to their only line of retreat. The total loss sustained by the Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including killed, wounded, and those who have succumbed to sickness, amounts to about 4000. The Albanian insurgents still remain in the field in the neighbourhood of Kossovo and Novi-Bazar, and manifest their determination to resist any further southward advance of the Austrian troops. But it is not expected that this will take place before next year.

THE BOLAN PASS.

The southernmost of three lines of approach, for the military forces expected to enter Afghanistan from British India, leads through this remarkable mountain defile. The Bolan Pass, of which we practically hold possession by our garrison at Quetta, and its support at Dadur, begins five miles to the north-west of the latter place. It is sixty miles in length, and leads straight to Quetta, on the road to Candahar. Its crest is 5800 ft. above the sea, and its average ascent gives 90 ft. to the mile. The great obstacle used to be from the Sir-i-Bolan torrent, but that was only active during a few weeks in the wet season. In one part the road becomes so narrow, as the ranges on each side close in, that only three or four men can ride abreast. The hills on each side tower up to a great height in lofty cliffs, and can only be ascended at each end. After a while the pass widens, and a broad plain is reached. The two narrowest points are that beyond the Sir-i-Bolan, mentioned above, where, it is said, a few determined men might hold it against any odds, and again at Khundilani, seven miles from the east entrance, which is shown in our Engraving. Water is abundant and good throughout the pass. Fodder is scarce, and hardly any wood is to be obtained. From a military point of view, the Bolan Pass is important, as artillery can be conveyed through it without serious difficulty. In 1839 it was traversed in six days by a Bengal column, whose artillery consisted of 8-inch mortars and 4-pounder howitzers, and 18-pounder guns. There is some danger from sudden floods, the Bolan torrent rising very suddenly at times.



THE LATE SIR RICHARD GRIFFITH, BART.

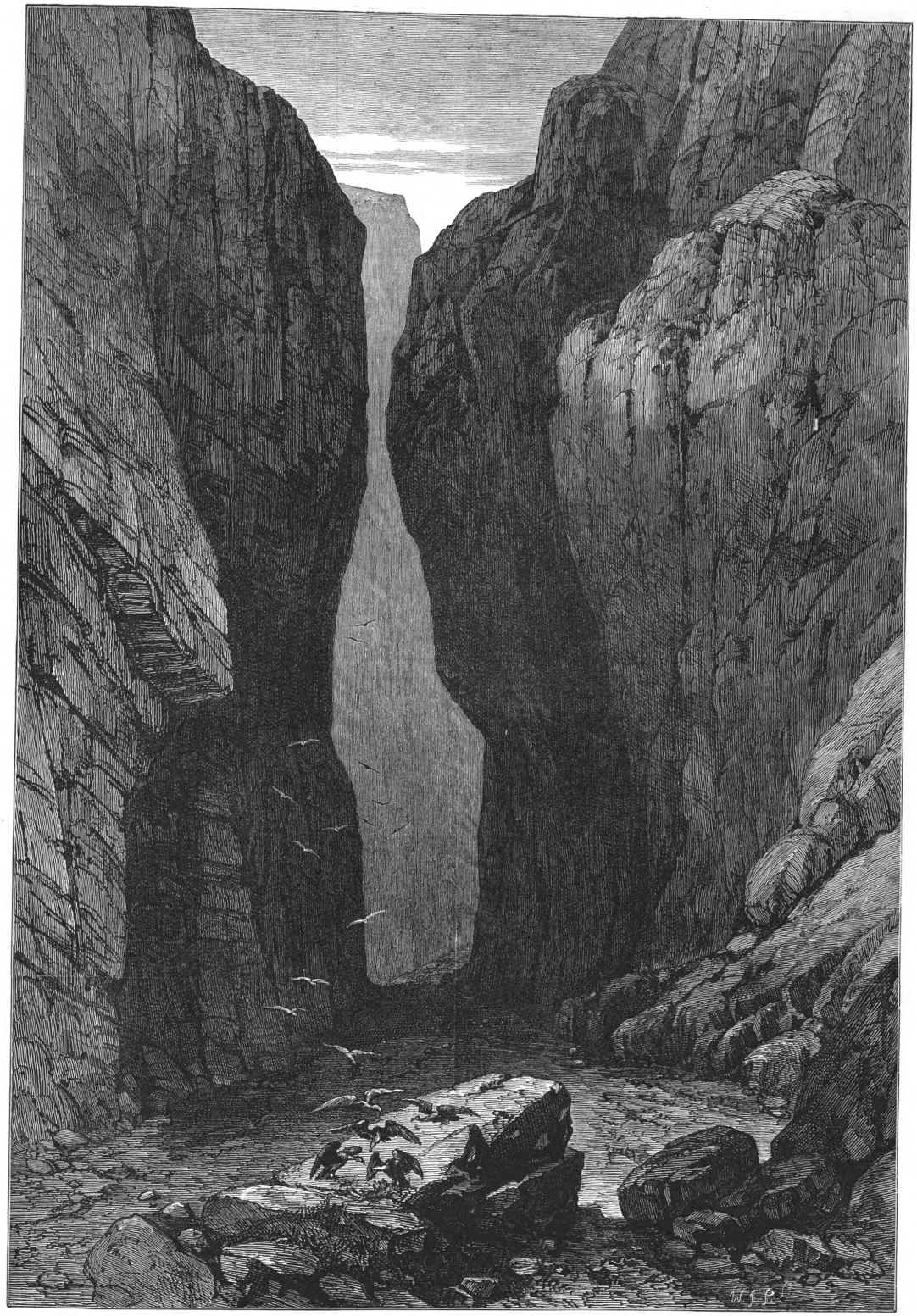
THE LATE SIR R. GRIFFITH, BART.

The death of this venerable gentleman at Dublin, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, was recorded in our Obituary a fortnight ago. He was a civil engineer and geologist of some eminence, author of the geological map of Ireland, on a scale of one inch to four miles, which was published by official authority in 1838; and during many years he held the posts of Chief Commissioner of Valuations for Ireland and Chief Commissioner of Public Works. In 1858 he was rewarded for his public services with a baronetcy, which descends to his son, now Sir George Waldie Griffith. The deceased gentleman preserved his vigour of mind and body to extreme old age.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

There are now only two ex-Lord Chancellors of England—Lord Hatherley and Lord Selborne. By the death of Lord Chelmsford a pension of £5000 a year ceases.

The movement for establishing hospitals for paying patients having now attained an assured position, and an association having been duly incorporated by the Board of Trade to carry out the purposes declared to be desirable in the interests of the public by the meeting held on June 27, 1877, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White), the provisional committee appointed at that meeting consider it expedient to secure permanent offices (246, Regent-street), and to open the first home hospital almost immediately. At the last meeting of the provisional committee, on the motion of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., seconded by Dr. Quain, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Sir Thomas White and to the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Owden, for the great sympathy they had extended to the scheme, and for the valuable assistance they had rendered to the provisional committee in various ways.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO THE BOLAN PASS, FROM DADUR.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

A telegram of Wednesday last, from Simla, stated that the column of troops under Brigadier Ross, C.B., from Jumrood, had entered the Khyber Pass, beyond the Fort of Ali Musjid, in order to capture the fortress called Dakka Khan, at the western end of the Pass. This was published by the *Standard* of Thursday morning.

The Jumrood column under Brigadier Ross was formed by draughts of two hundred men from each of the regiments at Peshawur, making a force of 400 cavalry, 1200 infantry, four half-batteries of artillery, with a company of sappers and miners. It would comprise one battery of horse, one of field and one of mountain artillery, the head-quarters of two battalions of British and of four native infantry regiments, with two regiments of native cavalry, all picked men. But this force may since have been largely increased. The present is not the first occasion on which General Ross has served on the north-west frontier of India. In 1851-2 and 1853 he was present at various expeditions under Sir Colin Campbell; he commanded the 14th Sikhs during the Umbeyla Expedition of 1863, when he was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches, and promoted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, his latest hill service being the command of the Peshawur column in the Jowaki-Afreedi campaign last winter. In mountain warfare, therefore, he has had much experience.

Our description, last week, of the Khyber Pass and its approaches, should be kept in mind by the reader. The frontier fort of Jumrood lies at the mouth of the Pass, and five hundred feet higher than Peshawur, from which town it is distant some fifteen miles. Thence the road runs up the Pass, until ten miles farther the Fort of Ali Musjid bars the way. Ali Musjid stands on the summit of a very steep flat-topped rock, which appears to rise in the middle of the valley. The road, however, winds round under the rock, which lies on its left. The rock upon which the fortress stands is too steep to be scaled from the front, and its fire is supported by that of a smaller fort built high up on the hill opposite to it. Both the forts, however, are commanded by higher ground on each side, and our troops, with their long-range rifles, could annoy the defenders from these positions. Fortunately, moreover, Ali Musjid can be turned by more than one minor pass. There is a road from the Attock Valley which opens on to Lalabeg, eight miles in rear of Ali Musjid; and there are other small passes which, though not marked in the maps, are locally well known. One telegram says that Afghan troops have already been stationed in these passes. But the Khyber Pass can also be turned by an advance from our frontier fort of Abazai, north of the Attock, and some thirty miles from Peshawur. From this post an advance might be made by the Inzan Pass to Lalpura, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass, Lalpura and the whole country between that town and Abazai belonging to the Momunds, who are, like the Khyberees, entirely independent of Cabul, and with whom an arrangement for a passage could no doubt be made.

The north-west frontier of India, stretching from Abbottabad in Hazarah to Jacobabad in Scinde, gives us a line of defence of about 600 miles. To guard this we have ten large military stations, garrisoned, in round numbers, by 20,000 men. In advance, again, of these cantonments are ninety lesser fortified posts, placed so as to guard the entrance to the chief passes in the mountains. In pushing forward through the range into Cabul it will be essential that this line be not weakened, else the frontier tribes will recommence their old tactics of levying black mail all down our border. The question, then, before the Government of India is not only to take effective measures to coerce the Ameer, but also to provide against these border tribes aiding Shere Ali by carrying war into our own country or harassing our communications after our advance.

The total strength of our forces on the immediate frontier, from the sea to Abbottabad, including Kurrachee, Hydcrabad, Jacobabad, Rajanpore, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat, Peshawur, Hoti Mardan, Nowshera, Attock, Abbottabad, together with the reserves at Rawul Pindee, Sealkot, Jhelum, Lahore, Umritsir, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jullunder, and the advanced post of Quetta, amounts to 800 British and 7000 native cavalry, 12,000 British and 21,000 native infantry, with 102 guns. Many of these are at stations which it is obviously impossible to denude of British troops—namely, Umritsir, the head-quarters of the Sikh religion; Lahore, with its fort and large fanatical population; Ferozepore, with its arsenal; Attock, with its bridge of boats over the Indus. The stoppage of the rail at Jhelum will prevent any very rapid movement.

AFREEDIS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

The wild and warlike tribes of hillmen on the north-west frontier of the Punjaub, and in the bordering mountains of Afghanistan, compose several distinct confederations, of which the Wuzerees and the Afreedis are the most considerable. The country of the Afreedis begins from the right bank of the Cabul river, and extends for fifty miles nearly due south, in contact with British territory the whole distance. A tongue of Afreedi territory interposes between Peshawur and Kohât, directly interrupting the communication between these two principal frontier stations. This tongue is known as the Kohât Pass, some fifteen miles in length and three or four in breadth. Instead of holding and fortifying the pass for ourselves, we chose, on the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, to subsidise the Afreedis to keep it open for us for the sum of £570 per annum, subsequently increased for a time to £1370. The success of this sagacious arrangement may be gathered from the fact that for twenty-seven years scarcely one has passed without some act of robbery and murder on the part of the Afreedis and reprisals on ours. Numerous military expeditions have been taken against the Pass Afreedis, the last one during the cold weather of last year; but if the authorities congratulate themselves on the result of the Jowaki raid, and fancy they have tamed these gentry, they will be much mistaken. The various divisions, including the numerous Ozukrai clan, that make up the Afreedi nation, can muster between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men.

It has lately been rumoured as probable that the following Afreedi sections will throw in their lot with Cabul:—Zaka Khel, Siphas, Kuki Khel, Khambar Khel, and Malikdin Khel, with the Shinwaris; they may be estimated to number about 18,000 fighting men, fairly well armed. These are the clans that gave us constant trouble during our occupation of the Khyber in the last Afghan war. Indeed, so aggressive were the Shinwaris that General Pollock detached a force in July, 1842, to punish them. Brigadier Monteath seems to have carried out his instructions to the letter, for it appears he destroyed thirty-five of their forts before he left their hills. Rumours of collisions between the Ameer's troops and the Afreedis must be received with great caution.

The Illustration of a View of the Bolan Pass, a few miles in from its entrance near Dadur, is copied, by permission, from one of the series of lithographs, "Sketches of Afghanistan," by Mr. James Atkinson, published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of 6, Pall-mall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon arrived in Paris on Monday evening; and at a Cabinet Council held on the following day decrees were signed fixing the elections of the Senatorial Delegates for the 27th inst., and the elections of Senators for Jan. 5, 1879.

An election was held on Sunday for a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, the successful candidate being M. Maret (Radical), who obtained 1571 votes against 1447 recorded in favour of M. Risler (Republican).

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia arrived at Paris on Monday morning, and the Grand Duke Constantine left on Wednesday evening for St. Petersburg.

M. Gambetta arrived at Grenoble on Wednesday, and on Thursday he delivered a political speech in the theatre.

The International Peace Congress at Paris has ended with a banquet and reception. The members have been invited to meet next year in Rome.

M. Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte" (the text, by MM. Barbier and Carré, based on Corneille's tragedy), was produced at the Paris Grand Opéra on Monday night. Judging from the accounts received, the work is one of the grandest efforts of the composer, and is especially great in those portions which express the religious aspect of the subject. "Polyeucte" appears to have been placed on the stage with almost unparalleled magnificence, and the principal singers—Mdlle. Krauss, M. Salomon, and M. Lassalle—are highly spoken of.

M. Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet" and "Mignon," was married last Saturday, at Nancy, to Mdlle. Elvire Remaury, a sister of Madame Montigny-Remaury, the pianist.

The Budget for 1879 makes provision for a sum of £215,316 to be expended upon primary education in France, or about £18,000 more than was voted by the two Chambers for the current year.

Great preparations are being made at the Palais de l'Industrie for the ceremony of the distribution of the prizes.

SPAIN.

The King arrived at Burgos from Valladolid on Tuesday afternoon, and was received at the station by Marshal Quesada and the principal authorities, both civil and military. The troops of the garrison lined the street from the station to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung by the Archbishop and Chapter. A great concourse of people filled the noble pile. The streets were brilliantly ornamented, and the balconies decked with flags. His Majesty was prevented attending the manœuvres on Wednesday by a severe cold.

GERMANY.

The Corporation of Berlin is making preparations for a festive reception of the Emperor William on his return to the capital. The civic authorities have applied to the Town Council for 50,000 marks for this purpose.

Prince Bismarck was yesterday week received in audience of the Crown Prince.

At the resumption of the sittings of the German Parliament on Wednesday the second reading of the Socialist Bill was begun, and Herr von Frankenstein read a declaration from the Centre which, while recognising the dangers of the Socialistic agitation, yet considers the bill before the House as not calculated to arrest the evil, and stating that the members of the Centre intend to vote against it. Prince Bismarck took part in the debate. He pointed out that working-men's associations did not promote the welfare of the labouring classes when they sought to undermine the groundwork of the State and society and the rights of property. The Social Democrats had no positive propositions to bring forward, but played with the ignorant masses. He regarded the machinations of their unions as one of the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of commercial activity. In conclusion, he asked the deputies if they were more afraid of him and of the Federal Governments than of the Socialists, and he admitted that his aim went beyond the present measure, for he wished to unite parties in order to form a bulwark against all the tempests to which the empire was exposed.

SWITZERLAND.

By 8700 votes against 2600, the population of the Canton of Geneva have rejected the proposed new Constitution—a result considered to offer an important check to the present Geneva Government.

DENMARK.

The Queen and Princess Thyra, who, after their stay in London, proceeded to Rumpenheim on a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday morning. They were received by the King and the Crown Prince and Princess, with their children. The Crown Prince and Princess left Copenhagen on Tuesday for Paris.

The Parliament was opened on Monday by M. Estrupp, the President of the Council. There was no Royal message. The Budget was laid before the Chamber on Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

The Pesth *Official Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree accepting the resignation of the Hungarian Ministers, and inviting them to remain at their posts until successors are appointed. The Emperor has addressed a separate letter to Herr Szell to the same effect. The whole of the Ministers, it seems, share in the difficulties of Herr Szell in regard to the financial situation and the foreign policy of Count Andrassy. The Emperor has been to Pesth, and there consulted three of the leading Hungarian politicians on the crisis, with the above-mentioned result. The Austrian Ministry have renewed their former resignation, but they also hold over for the present.

Visegrad was occupied on the 4th inst., without resistance; and, in a despatch from Serajevo, Marshal Philippovich says:—"Fotscha is clear of insurgents; and I now respectfully inform his Imperial and Royal Majesty that the insurrection has been crushed throughout Bosnia, and the country is in our hands." In reply the Emperor says:—"His Majesty is pleased to receive the congratulations and friendly assurances alike of Christians and Mussulmans, and trusts that henceforth an era of peace, reconciliation, and prosperity will begin for the occupied districts." The total loss sustained by the Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including killed, wounded, and those who have succumbed to sickness, amounts to about 4000. There was some fighting last Sunday on the heights south-east of Peci, but it is supposed that this will be the last effort of the insurgents.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

General Todleben has informed his Government that, on his route to Adrianople, where he arrived on the 2nd inst., the utmost popular enthusiasm prevailed, and the towns were decked with flags. The Turks, he reports, manifest their trust in the Russian authorities by surrendering their arms. Many Bulgarian families from Constantinople followed the departing Russian troops. Official possession of Bessarabia will be taken by the Russians on the 13th inst.

The Porte has decided to enter upon various reforms at Aleppo, Bagdad, Smyrna, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, and Trebizond, in conformity with the demands of England.

A committee has been formed in Constantinople for the purpose of asking the Sultan to grant an extensive district in Asia Minor near Ismid to the refugees, about 70,000 in number, who still remain in the Turkish capital. It is proposed to form an English company which would undertake to convey the refugees to this district and provide them with houses, cattle, agricultural implements, and seed. Sir Henry Layard has recommended the scheme to the Grand Vizier, and it is to be submitted to Lord Salisbury.

A circular has been addressed by the Porte to the Powers requesting them to compel Austria to conform to the declaration made by her Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress. She ought, the circular says, to stop the advance of her troops in Bosnia, and put an end to the excesses committed by them, until a decision has been given by the Powers.

Roumania has telegraphed to the Porte requesting the cession of the Dobrudscha before winter sets in. A similar application has, it is said, been made to Russia.

AMERICA.

The elections in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and West Virginia were held on Tuesday. We learn from the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia that "in Ohio the Republicans made large gains and elected State officers by 10,000 plurality. The total Greenback vote was 40,000, mostly drawn from the Democrats. The Democrats elected nine Congress men, and the Republicans eight, leaving three doubtful. The Republicans will probably lose four Congress men. In Indiana, 5000 Democratic plurality. Eight Democrats and five Republicans elected, a loss of one Congress man to the Republicans. The Republicans elected nine Congress men, there being a Republican gain of one. West Virginia elects two Democrats and one Greenback Republican to Congress, a Democratic loss of one Congress man. In Iowa, 20,000 Republican majority."

Instructions have been given by the United States Attorney-General to the district attorneys of Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina to take all legal measures for preventing interference with the freedom of election in those States.

There were forty-nine deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Tuesday, and thirty-three in Memphis. The Government has issued forty thousand rations to the destitute in New Orleans.

According to intelligence received at Washington, the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux Indians have left the reservations of Dakota, and are moving towards the West, probably for the purpose of joining the fugitive Cheyenne Indians, who are reported to have crossed the Union Pacific Railroad near Ogallala, closely pursued by the Federal troops.

A dreadful railway accident is reported. An excursion-train was returning to Boston with a large number of persons who had been to a rowing-match at Silverlake, when it ran into a goods-train. Five carriages were demolished, over twenty-five persons were killed, and 150 others were injured.

The sculling-match between Courtney and Hanlon for the championship of America was rowed on the 3rd inst. Hanlon beat Courtney, after a close contest, by two lengths. The time occupied was 35 min. 30 sec., the distance being five miles, with a turn.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin left Quebec for Ottawa, to receive the resignation of the Ministry, which was tendered last Wednesday, and Sir John Macdonald has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. After the change of Government Lord Dufferin leaves for England, when Sir Patrick MacDougall, Commander of the Forces in British North America, who has arrived in Quebec, will act as Administrator till the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Grand Jury of Montreal have indicted the Orangemen for unlawfully assembling on the occasion of the Orange celebration on July 12.

In a match between the Australian cricketers and Twenty-two of Ontario, the Australians won, with eight wickets to spare.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Cape Colony, according to news of the 17th ult. from Cape Town, was to leave on the following day for Natal, where he was to meet the Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards proceed to the Transvaal, Pretoria, Griqualand West, and Pondoland.

There is no news from the seat of war, and the advices from the northern border of the Transvaal are unimportant.

The Admiral's flag-ship has arrived at Simonstown with troops and stores.

The Cape Parliament has been dissolved, and writs will shortly be issued for a general election.

A public meeting has been held at Cape Town by Sir Bartle Frere with the object of raising funds to erect a memorial to the men who fell in the late war. The meeting was largely attended, and a liberal response was made to the appeal.

At a public meeting at Grahamstown a resolution was passed conveying expressions of loyalty to the Throne, and congratulations to Lord Beaconsfield on the Berlin Treaty, and also acknowledging the debt of gratitude to England for helping the colony in its recent trouble. The resolution concluded by expressing approval of a confederation policy.

Mr. Justice Dwyer has taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The Bishops of Maritzburg and Pretoria have been cordially received at Port Elizabeth.

Fresh finds of nuggets are reported from the newly-discovered gold-fields.

INDIA.

We learn from Simla that no collision with the Afghans has yet occurred. Beyond active military preparations nothing, it is added, has yet been done. Shere Ali, it is stated, has sent strong reinforcements to the Khyber Pass, is massing troops at Ali Musjid and Candahar, and is threatening Quetta. These and kindred matters are detailed in another column.

A telegram in the *Times* states that Scindiah was invested with the order of the Empire of India in full Durbar at Gwalior on the 21st ult. Many guests were present. The Maharajah, it is stated, was "gracious and conciliatory."

A general exhibition of Russian produce is to take place in the First Garden of the Kremlin at Moscow in 1880.

The new great synagogue at Warsaw was opened on the 25th ult., in presence of the Governor-General and the local authorities.

The Pope has sent a message to the General of the Jesuits desiring that all under him may abstain from political hostilities and attend exclusively to their spiritual duties.

No disorder has followed the death of the King of Burmah, whose successor, the Crown Prince, has been proclaimed at Mandalay.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria married on Tuesday Princess Isabell of Croy, daughter of the Duke of Croy, and they arrived the same day in Paris, the Archduke Regnier accompanying them.

A *Standard* telegram from Alexandria says:—"The rising of the Nile in Lower Egypt continues. Near Massowah it has

already overflowed its banks, but the damage is at present trifling. Cotton has increased half a dollar in price, owing to the rise of the river. The weather is bad.

According to information received by Sir Henry Layard, pirates have made their appearance in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Volo, and his Excellency intends to ask the Porte to allow British vessels to act against them.

The Queen has conferred on Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, Secretary of her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, and on the Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, the Companionship of the Bath.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-one persons emigrated from Switzerland last year for countries beyond the seas: 1027 of them went to North, 91 to Central and 244 to South America, and 117 to Australia. Geneva and four other cantons, however, have furnished no returns.

The *Daily News'* Correspondent in Malta telegraphs that the last of the Indian contingent have left, and that their departure is much regretted by the inhabitants. The conduct of the men during their stay in Malta has, the Correspondent says, been worthy of the highest praise.

Dr. Julius Müller, Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the University of Halle, died in that city, after a short illness, on Sept. 27, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a younger brother of the great archæologist and historian, Karl Otfried Müller. He was originally destined for the legal profession; but he devoted himself to theology, became a pupil of Neander, and was greatly influenced by him.

Frederikstad, in the Danish possession of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, has been half burned down by negro labourers. A telegram from Jamaica announces that the insurrection has been quelled, and that the ringleaders have been captured. It is said that the rising originated in a disagreement between the negroes and planters on the subject of labour contracts.

We learn from the Copenhagen Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Professor Madvig, the Latin scholar, has been elected Rector Magnificus of the University for the coming twelve months. Professor Madvig was especially elected with a view of the coming festivities on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the University in 1479.

The Salisbury, 1094 tons, Captain G. Case, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 4th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 376 emigrants, amongst whom were 85 single female domestic servants, under the care of Mrs. Margaret Rogers, matron.—The ship Fritz Reuter, of 1475 tons, Captain Walters, sailed from Hamburg on the 5th inst., and had on board the following emigrants for Brisbane—viz., 60 married men and their wives, 239 single men, 43 single women, 92 children between the ages of 12 and 1, and 12 infants.

A Garibaldian demonstration took place on Sunday at Bagnorea, the first stone of a monument in memory of those who fell there in 1867 being laid with much ceremony. A letter from Garibaldi was read, and speeches were made in which allusions to the rectification of the Italian frontier elicited loud cheers. This ancient town, the birthplace of Saint Bonaventura is perched at a height of some 500 ft. on a precipitous summit, the cone of an extinct volcano, from the base of which the walls of the great crater rise around to a higher level, forming a complete geological basin, amid country of the wildest picturesque beauty.

ENGLISH EXHIBITORS AT PARIS.

The British exhibitors and jurors at the Paris Exhibition are subscribing for a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., secretary to the British Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. J. Hunter Donaldson, of the firm of Messrs. Gillow and Co., Oxford-street, and the subscription list will close on the 31st inst. Among the exhibitors whose productions have been greatly admired in the British Section, Messrs. Howell and James, of Regent-street and Pall-mall, claim particular mention. They have bestowed special attention upon the decorative application of ceramic art; and their display of clocks and other articles, designed in the Early English, Queen Anne, and Jacobean styles, inlaid with panels and plaques of faïence, painted by lady artists and amateurs, with other paintings on china and porcelain, has proved highly attractive. It is not, indeed, a novelty to most English visitors, since Messrs. Howell and James have, during three years past, held an annual competitive exhibition of such beautiful work, under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and three other Princesses of our Royal family, at their Art-Pottery Galleries, in Regent-street, where the last exhibition, consisting of more than one thousand original works, was visited by nearly ten thousand persons. Many of these paintings on china, at the Paris Exhibition, have been purchased by the Directors of Continental Museums of Art. We have before spoken of the magnificent artistic productions of Messrs. Elkington and Co. one of which was the subject of an Illustration. They have, we observe, received a gold medal as exhibitors; while their gifted artists, M. Morel Ladeuil and M. Auguste Willms, have been rewarded, the former with a gold medal, the latter with a silver one, for the designs of Messrs. Elkington's manufactured works. The eminent firm of Messrs. Joseph Gillott and Co., of Birmingham, has also won high honours at the Exhibition; while Messrs. Osler, besides their various elegant glass chandeliers and candelabra, have shown a Gothic cabinet, in the form of an altar with reredos, and a superb Oriental throne or chair of state, made of solid cut glass, the back and seat of crimson velvet, which were viewed with great admiration. The famous chocolate manufacturers, Menier and Co., are entitled, by virtue of their great establishment in Southwark-street, to appear in the English, as well as in the French Section of the Food Department; and they have received a medal for the excellent quality of their production. A huge block of the finest chocolate, weighing about three hundredweight, commands the notice of passing visitors at the front of their stall.

The Marquis of Ormonde has been appointed Lieutenant of Kilkenny, in the room of the late Right Hon. Colonel Tighe; and Mr. King-Harman, M.P., has been appointed Lieutenant of Roscommon, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. Teneson.

It was announced at the meeting of the Sheffield Town Council on Wednesday afternoon that the Duke of Norfolk had set apart three pieces of land as recreation-grounds for the people of Sheffield. The land is situated at Parkwood Springs, Carlisle-street East, and in Beighton-lane districts, where thousands of working people will be able to use these open spaces.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bode, Charles Lloyd, to be Curate of Kidderminster.
Chute, D. W.; Rural Dean of Basingstoke, N.E. Division.
Edgell, John; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks.
Harrison, William; Vicar of Worplesdon.
Humphrey, William Topley; Vicar of Wick.
Manclarke, R. P.; Rector of Anmer, Norfolk.
Owen, S. Hubert; Rector of Bucknall cum Bagnall.
Phillips, G. W.; Vicar of Pelsworth.
Risley, William Cotton; Rector of Shalstone, Bucks.
Scarlett, E. J.; Curate of Abbot's Bromley, Rugeley.
Smedley, John; Vicar of Blacktoft, York.
Smith, Edward Samuel; Vicar of All Saints', Viney Hill.
Wilmot, Francis Edward William; Curate of Newland.—*Guardian.*

On Wednesday Sir James Campbell, Bart, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Coleford, Forest of Dean.

On Oct. 1 the chapel of the recently erected county hospital of Lincoln was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, and the hospital declared open for the reception of patients.

Among the collection at St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, on Monday, after a sermon on behalf of the Seamen's Orphanage, was found a massive gold chain.

The restoration of the fine old Priory Church of St. Mary, Old Malton, which has been in hand about fifteen months, is progressing very satisfactorily, at the sole cost of Earl Fitzwilliam. The cost, it is stated, will be £3000.

About £75,000 has been promised towards the fund required for endowing a bishopric for Liverpool. This sum includes four subscriptions of £10,000 each. The total amount needed for the endowment is £85,000.

Whittlebury church was reopened for Divine service on the 4th inst., after restoration at the cost of Mr. R. Loder, the lord of the manor. The restoration has been conducted under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn.

Messrs. Longmire and Burge have received the order to proceed with the new roof for the nave of St. Alban's Cathedral, of the old high pitch, according to the resolution of the meeting of subscribers two months ago, confirming the previous resolution of the Faculty Committee.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., the Bishop of Hereford reopened the church at Bobbington, Staffordshire. This old Norman church is dedicated to the "Holy Cross." The nave was built not long after the Conquest, and the chancel about the time of Stephen.

Earl Nelson and the Bishop of Pennsylvania were present on Monday afternoon at the distribution of the prizes to the successful students of the Leeds Parish Church Middle-Class Schools, and spoke in favour of religious instruction being imparted along with secular knowledge.

A festival of the united choirs of the various churches within the borough of Leeds was held on Monday evening at the parish church, under the auspices of the council of the Leeds Church Institute and Sunday-School Association. The gathering included over 800 surpliced choristers and some sixty clergy in their robes.

The Church of St. Augustine and St. Faith, which is situated at the corner of Watling-street and Old Change, and which, according to tradition, was rebuilt, after the Great Fire, from designs furnished by a daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, has been put into a state of thorough repair; and, at the same time, has been rearranged and decorated, under the superintendence, and from the plans, of Mr. A. W. Blomfield.

On Monday the Bishop of Oxford preached at the reopening of Wilstock church after restoration, costing between £6000 and £7000, to which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose palace of Blenheim adjoins the town, subscribed £500. The Bishop presided afterwards at a luncheon in the Townhall, at which Lord Randolph Churchill, the member for the borough, and a large number of local gentry were present.

The Church of St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, Hampton-in-Arden, has been restored. It is a grand old structure, in the Norman and Early English styles, and it had originally a lofty spire, which, according to Dugdale, was a noted mark to a great portion of the woodland, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1643. The restoration of the church has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. Eden Nesfield. A handsome reredos, given by the Vicar, the Rev. T. J. Morris, will shortly be erected. The entire cost of the restoration has been about £3200, of which £600 has been given by the owners of the great tithes, the Master and Brethren of Lord Leycester's Hospital, Warwick.

A valuable testimonial was presented on Monday night to the Rev. Henry Robinson, Rector of St. Paul's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, upon the occasion of his leaving that parish, after a ministry there of over ten years. In acknowledging the gift, the Rev. Mr. Robinson gave an account of Church work in St. Leonards during that period, and pointed to the great increase in the number of communicants as evidence that his ministry had prospered. He said that he had collected in ten years for the purposes of his parish work £31,880, which had all been expended by means of various charitable funds or for the schools, crèche, and other buildings, and he would venture to assert that very few churches with a congregation of only 900 could boast of such results.

The Church of Holy Rood, Crofton, which replaces a curious old structure originally founded more than eight hundred years ago, was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Bishop of Winchester. It stands about half a mile from the old church, upon a plot of ground nearly an acre in extent, given by Mr. Montague Foster. It is a building of considerable size, and has cost £3500, the principal contributors being Mr. Foster, Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir George Wingate, and Mr. Delme. The architect is Mr. Goodchild. The church is in Transitional Gothic of the thirteenth century; it is built of flints, and is lined with Isle of Wight primrose-coloured bricks, pointed with pink mortar. The font is a gift from the Hon. Miss Baring; the Marchioness of Bath presented the reredos; Sir Frederick Sykes the organ; and Lady Sykes the lectern.

At the sitting of the Church Congress at Sheffield on the 3rd inst., the chief subject of discussion was the relations of the Church to the Stage, in the course of which the Rev. G. Everard, of Wolverhampton, denounced the theatre in strong terms, and said that either it must be given up or Christ must be lost. The Bishop of Manchester, who said that "for the moment his breath had almost been taken away by that tremendous utterance," contended that they had no right to condemn or declaim against the theatre until they had by some definite act of their own tried to amend it. On the 4th inst. the subjects of discussion included spiritual life, its helps and hindrances, and the supply, training, and examination of candidates for holy orders. In the section which met in the Cutlers' Hall, interesting papers were contributed by the Rev. Professor Rawlinson, Canon Tristram, and Mr. W. R. Cooper, on the results of the confirmation of Scripture given by the discoveries in Egypt, Nineveh, Palestine, and the catacombs of Rome. The Congress terminated with a conversazione in the evening. The meeting next year will be at Swansea.

At the Canterbury Diocesan Conference the chief subjects of discussion were "Mission Services in Rural Districts?" and "The Church Defence Institution." On the former the general feeling of the conference was against the "revival" system, though the Archbishop expressed the opinion that there were dull places where a little stirring up would do both the clergy and the laity good. On the subject of the Church Defence Institution, his Grace said the best means of Church defence would be for the clergy and laity to earnestly endeavour, in their various spheres, to perform the duty devolving upon them. By that means they would defeat the aims of the Liberation Society.—At the annual soirée of the Wakefield Church Institution yesterday week Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., spoke on the benefits of the Church of England bishopric movement. Mr. Sanderson, M.P., said he trusted they would not be long in having the bishopric question settled to their satisfaction. In no town throughout the country was the feeling between Churchmen and Dissenters more amicable than at Wakefield, and that was one reason why the town was chosen as the seat of a new diocese.—The Bishop of Chichester, in his triennial charge at Chichester on Tuesday, referred to the recent perversion to Rome of several of his Brighton clergy, and said that the distress and grief at such unfaithfulness had bowed down many hearts, but none more than his own.—At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference, held the same day, a resolution was carried by 47 votes to 19 to the effect that the mode of legislation for the Church should be reviewed and rearranged.—The Bishop of Oxford opened the Diocesan Conference in that city on Wednesday. Referring to the proposed censure upon Cuddesdon College, his Lordship said this conference hitherto had considered the welfare of the Church was best served by taking counsel together how to meet the growing secularism and increasing spirit of unbelief, rather than by attacking one another. He desired that there should be a loyal love to the Church rather than an attempt to use one party as a weapon of offence against the other.

To the number of about seven hundred, the ministers and delegates of Baptist Churches throughout England and Wales assembled on Tuesday at Leeds. The sitting was devoted to the consideration of the comparative stagnation of missionary support during the past thirty years. At the afternoon meeting Dr. Underhill, in the name of the Baptist missionaries in India, presented a silver tea service to the Rev. C. B. Lewis, who has returned from Calcutta broken in health, after thirty years of labour. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in the Leeds Townhall, which was crowded, about 3000 persons being present. The chair was occupied by Sir Henry M. Havelock, M.P.

At the Asylum for Fatherless Children on Tuesday a new church, which commemorates thirty years' service rendered to this charity by the Rev. T. Aveling, D.D., its hon. secretary, was opened in the presence of a large number of the friends of the institution. This asylum, which was founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed in 1844, was first established at Stamford-hill. Afterwards it was removed to the present building, at Reedham (named after the founder), near Croydon.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new Baptist Chapel at North Finchley was laid, in the presence of a large assembly of ministers and others. Mr. James Barlow (of Accrington) performed the ceremony, and the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon gave an address.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, near Sheffield, on Monday, and said in doing so he wished the stone had been laid by the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of Manchester. He hoped the day was not far distant when we should force the narrow boundary lines which divide us, and that all Christians would feel they were seeking one common result.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

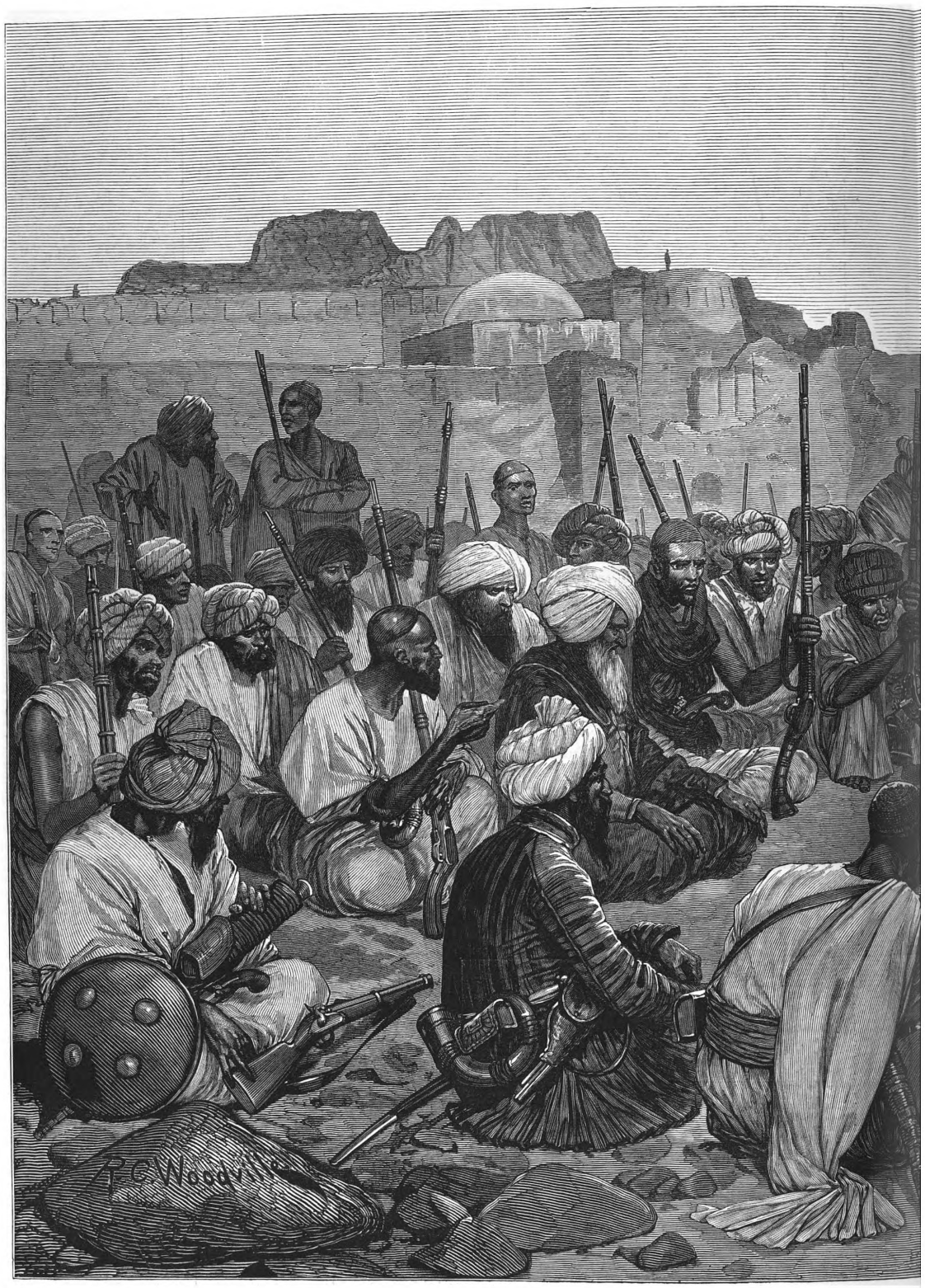
The Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Rev. E. Evans, M.A., was on Tuesday installed as Vice-Chancellor, in succession to the Warden of New College, who has filled the office for the customary four years. Dr. Sewell, on retiring, made the usual Latin speech, commenting upon the academic events of the year; and the new Vice-Chancellor, having taken his seat, remarked upon the difficulty he would experience in following a man so universally esteemed as his predecessor.—The following elections have been held at Pembroke College:—To Classical Scholarships: Mr. Tower, from Lancing College, and Mr. Walters, from Christ's Hospital. To a Mathematical Scholarship: Mr. Kingdon, from Eton College. Proxime accesserunt, Mr. Hare, from Bradfield College, and Mr. Marcus, from Manchester School.—The following elections to Classical postmasterships have been made at Merton College:—Mr. Philip Anthony Dwyer, of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. Edward Sumner Bicknell Fletcher, of Cheltenham College. Proxime accessit—Mr. George Thorn Drury, of the King's School, Canterbury.

At Cambridge, the following gentlemen have passed the examination in Sanitary Sciences:—J. R. Arbuckle, M.D.; E. A. Birch, F.R.C.S.; N. B. Elliott, F.G.C.S.; J. Mathews, L.R.C.P.; I. C. T. Ross, surgeon.

The examiners for the Andrews prizes for new students of University College, London, have recommended the award of the prizes (each of the value of £20) as follows:—Classics, G. B. Matthews; English and other languages, T. L. Allen; Science, H. Duncan. For the medical entrance exhibitions (tenable for two years) the following recommendations have been made: exhibition of £30 per annum, C. M. M'Shane; ditto £20 ditto, W. C. C. Wilkinson; ditto £10 ditto, E. R. St. Clair Corbin.

A meeting of Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was on the 4th inst. held in Dublin Castle. The report mentioned the continued success of the Queen's University and its colleges, and recognised with satisfaction the passing of the Intermediate Education Act, which, when modified in course of time under experience of its working, would be unexceptionable. The report further expressed a hope that the Government would take into consideration the representation of the University in Parliament and the erection of proper buildings.

We learn from the London (Ontario) *Daily Free Press* that the autumn term of the Hellmuth Ladies College, in Western Ontario, began under most favourable auspices on the 18th ult. This college was opened by Prince Arthur about ten years ago, when an engraving of it appeared in this paper. The Rev. James Hill is the Resident Principal and Chaplain, and Miss Clinton the Lady Principal and Musical Directress. The *Free Press* winds up a eulogistic notice of those who have charge of the college, singling out Mr. Hill and Miss Clinton for special praise, by commending the institution to all who may have daughters to educate.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: MEETING



F AFREEDIS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Etre de Marly—to be invited to one of the *fêtes* given by the Grand Monarque at Marly, near Versailles, was accounted, two hundred years ago, as the most unimpeachable of guarantees of the social distinction of the guest. To be well thought of in Paris, just at present—to be reckoned among the *crème de la crème*, the *fine fleur* of society, you should have been present last Monday night at the Grand Opéra, to witness the first representation of M. Gounod's "Polyeucte." Everybody—everybody at least worth speaking of: statesmen, senators, deputies, ladies in diamonds, diplomatists with decorations, artists, authors, journalists, might be pointed out in the stalls or the *avant-scènes*. I need scarcely say that I was not present. I have the honour to be acquainted with M. Halanzier, the manager of the Académie Nationale de Musique; but I have little doubt that the judicious *impresario* in question would have seen me at Hong-Kong or at Hyderadab ere he thought of giving me a *fauteuil d'orchestre* for the first night of "Polyeucte."

So I stayed at home, "dipping my nose in the Gascon wine"—for which please read Eau de St. Galmier and gentian, a very nice beverage to smoke the pipe of peace over trying to remember what Alban Butler has said about St. Polyeucte in the "Lives of the Saints." The critic of one of the French papers says that he has been reading up "Polyeucte" in the Bollandists; but, at the risk of being considered discourteous, I must confess that I am loth to believe that critic—first, because the Bollandists have not got as far as the letter P; and, next, because I never knew but one layman who had read the Bollandists at all. And *he* died.

It is the pleasantly equitable custom in French theatres at the close of the first performance of a new piece for the *régisseur*, or acting manager, to come before the curtain and announce the names, not only of the author or authors of the play, but also those of the scene-painter, the chief machinist, the "property" master, and the draughtsman who has designed the costumes. He does, in fact, orally that which our playbills do typographically; for the French, with all their dramatic ingenuity, have not yet mastered the art of drawing up an exhaustive and attractive "bill of the play." A Boxing Night programme of one of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's pantomimes at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is, next to the celebrated advertisement in which Pope's villa at Twickenham was offered for sale—is that advertisement going on still, I wonder?—one of the most artistic compilations that I have ever perused.

Among the names of the co-labourers in the production of "Polyeucte" proclaimed by the *régisseur* on Monday was that of Pierre Corneille. The libretto of M. Gounod's opera does indeed follow very closely the lines of the most illustrious of French tragic dramatists; and in some cases whole passages of Corneille's rhymed couplets have been converted into recitative. How would you like "Hamlet"—M. Gounod has already made the Prince of Denmark the subject of a French opera—set to English words? Cavatina, Polonius, "Very like a whale." Song, Hamlet, "Alas! poor Ghost." Grand Scena, Ophelia, "To a Nunnery go; no, not I." It is possible that the pit might rise at such an adaptation of the words of the "divine William's," even as they "rose" at Edmund Kean's; but it is equally possible that they might "rise" to throw orange-peel and halfpence at the performers.

Mem.: A literal version of the libretto of "Polyeucte" would scarcely, I am afraid, be tolerated in England. The subject is much too theological to be agreeable to a mixed audience. I remember, some twelve years since, witnessing Donizetti's "Poliuto" or "*I Martiri*"—I forget the precise name of the opera—at the Grand Opera, Madrid. Tamberlik was the Poliuto; and the scene in which he destroys the pagan idols provoked a violent religious demonstration in the house. The gallery, orthodox Catholics to a man, broke out in loud *vivas* of applause; while hisses and catcalls arose from the sceptical stalls. It happens, nevertheless, that our own dramatic literature possesses a masterpiece to which M. Gounod's magisterial music might most appropriately be fitted. I mean Massinger's "Virgin Martyr." The angelic Dorothea is a far more interesting heroine than Corneille's vacillating Paulina.

A brief "mem.;" and then farewell, M. Gounod. Who will favour me with a French rhyme for Polyeucte? Boileau, much to the annoyance of Corneille, did succeed in finding rhymes for "Agesilas" and "Attila." "*Agesilas; hélas. Attila; holà!*" exclaimed the satirist. But the rhyme was not so clever as that discovered by the English wag for "porringer":—

> The Prince of Wales a daughter had;
> He gave the Prince of *Orange* her.

But the Princess did not marry the Prince of Orange. It was Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, afterwards King of the Belgians, that our poor dear Princess Charlotte wedded.

The French "puzzle-master" in the *World* asks for a French equivalent for "flirting." It is not my business to spoil the play of his disciples; but I may hint that in the unacademical jargon of the Parisian papers of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* type "flirter" has long since been adopted as a verb. In modern Greek a male flirt is *philareskos*, and a female one *kalopiotes*, the act of flirting is *areskuomai*. In the way of puzzle-locutions may I ask for equivalents for the following:—"*A la Saint Rémi perdrix sont perdreaux.*" "*Où la mouche a passé le moucheron demeure.*" "*A mule donnée on ne regarde pas aux clochettes.*" To the last, Sancho Panza's caveat against looking a gift horse in the mouth comes very close indeed.

"Monsieur Francis Grand, of the British Academy, died lately at Edinburgh." Thus, in our French telegrams, was recorded the decease at Melton Mowbray of the accomplished and revered Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy of Arts; the "young Frank Grant" incidentally mentioned in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and the brother of the heroic Sir Hope Grant. The French telegram-writer was not to be blamed, perhaps. The late President filled a most distinguished place in English society. His blameless character, his graceful manners, gained for him general esteem among his own countrymen; but as an artist Sir Francis was as totally unknown to Continental critics as Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence they do know and admire; they have a dim notion that Sir Charles Lock Eastlake was a good judge of the Italian school of painting; while, curious to remark, they entertain great respect for our much maligned Benjamin West, who is classed with Raphael, Mengs, and with Poelemburg, as a learned Academical draughtsman, but a weak painter.

And yet our grandsires—nay, the sires of some among us—used to go into ecstasies over Benjamin West's grand picture of "Death on the Pale Horse," which the *diva* Sarah Siddons pronounced to be "truly sublime." I dare say Benjamin—who was intensely but harmlessly self-conscious—felt that he had reached the pitch of the "truly sublime" in this now wholly-forgotten painting. Do you remember that delicious passage in his diary descriptive of his visit to the Louvre in 1802 after the Peace of Amiens. "The Great Gallery was full of distinguished persons, among whom my presence seemed to attract much attention. They made a lane for me to pass through to the Salon d'Apollon. P.S.—*I was accompanied by the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.*" This is almost as good as John Kemble's querulous complaint, when he was sojourning in Switzerland, that people bestowed a vast deal too much nonsensical attention on the Righi and Mont Blanc.

I have been reading some more of the prophecies of Nostradamus, but reading them so desultorily that I can scarcely tell whether the following jingle is indeed to be found among the predictions of the old seer or whether it is a creation of my own distempered imagination.

> L'an mil huit cent soixante et dix huit
> Mort conduict un peintre en gite,
> Frédéric, peintre, sculpteur qui occisa Python,
> Maistre les Académiciens trouvèrent bon.

Can Nostradamus really have foretold that the successor to Sir Francis Grant would be Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., and to this is it possible that he added:—

> Bonne Reyne, de joie en si leal valet,
> Bref, sur le champ, le nomma chevalier.

That evidently points to *Sir* Frederick Leighton.

"The descendant of Edmund Whalley, who was first cousin to John Hampden and of Oliver Cromwell," aye, and who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. "Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher" in the way of Puritan ancestry? Poor Mr. G. H. Whalley, sometime member for Peterborough. I read, in the English papers, with real sorrow of his death. I knew him well for years, but recently from afar off. I preferred to listen to him talking about the Pope and the Tichborne case, puffing at his meerschaum meanwhile, in a club smoking-room, to talking to him; for talking leads to arguing; and on the two thorny topics I have named Mr. Whalley was as much above argument as the old German Kaiser was above grammar. But I did not fail heartily to congratulate him after the last General Election on his being again returned for Peterborough; and I may venture to predict that he will be as much lamented by his constituents as he will be missed and regretted in the House. He may have had the Pope and the Claimant on the brain; but he was not the less, to my thinking, a simple, kindly, true-hearted gentleman, whom everybody liked, and whom many loved. G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

Each of the serial fictions of the *Cornhill* contains exciting matter this month; but the strength of the magazine lies in its miscellaneous papers, which attain a high standard individually and collectively. Mr. Gosse gives a highly interesting account of the great Swedish poet Runeberg, recently deceased, with an excellent translation of one of his ballads. Runeberg was a Fin, and it is his great claim to distinction to have depicted Finnish life in its idyllic aspects, and at the same time to have made himself the mouthpiece of the martial spirit and military traditions of the country. His "Kings of Salamis" has also great reputation as a classical tragedy. The second part of Professor Colvin's able monograph on the Centaurs is chiefly occupied with the representations of their monstrous but beautiful figures in ancient art. Mr. Grant Allen, after a careful analysis of the office of colour in painting, seems more than half disposed to conclude that this will ultimately become merely decorative, and that incident and feeling will be expressed by mere form. "Literary Coincidences" is an erudite and entertaining register of some of the most remarkable instances, seasoned with much sound literary criticism. "Coven's Revenge" is another of the French stories for which this periodical has obtained a deserved reputation.

Mr. George Meredith's "Love in the Valley" is not only the best thing in *Macmillan*, but one of the most beautiful of his poems. It is, however, by no means a novelty, having appeared in its original shape nearly thirty years ago, although now considerably expanded, and no doubt improved. The only other contributions of much mark are Mr. Freeman's graphic sketches from Eastern Sicily and Mr. Minto's highly interesting demonstration, apropos of the African passages in Defoe's "Captain Singleton," how much of our recent African discovery is rediscovery. Mr. A. J. Evans stands up for the right of the Servians to absorb Bosnia and Herzegovina, although on his own showing such an annexation would be little in harmony with the wishes either of the Mohammedan or of the Catholic section of the population.

Fraser, as usual of late, is much too heavy. Turkish slavery, Victorian protection, Chinese emigration, and English Non-conformity are all important subjects, ably handled; but, taken altogether, are somewhat formidable, and require more relief than can be obtained even from the attractive continuation of "Italian Musical Life in the Eighteenth Century," the only lively paper in the number.

Blackwood, on the contrary, is exceedingly entertaining with the rich burlesque, deepening into seriousness, of "The New Ordeal," and the equally amusing abstract of the European and Oriental travels of the sturdy Scot Lithgow, a figure worthy of Sir Walter. "Three Days in Paris" is amusing also, but too long. "Fireflies" is the outline of a pretty comedy; and the five little poems signed "J. S." attain a standard of late most unusual in magazine poetry.

The sensational article of the *Nineteenth Century* of this month is Mr. Forbes's paper on the "Fiasco of Cyprus," which must itself be pronounced a fiasco. It is surprisingly deficient in the item of personal experience, and is, in fact, hardly anything else than a restatement of those obvious exceptions against the moral and strategical significance of our occupation, which could be and have been perfectly well discovered at home. Mr. Hyndman's study of the financial difficulties of India is a far more weighty contribution to a theme of more momentous consequence. Mr. Hyndman is a severe critic of the present Indian financial system, and his views, though not to be adopted implicitly, demand respectful attention. Mr. Mackonochie is a reformer of another sort. His proposal for the disestablishment of the English Church, carefully digested into a regular Act of Parliament, is a fine stroke of humour on the part of an unendowed incumbent who has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the operation. It is perhaps superfluous to observe that Mr Mackonochie makes very special provision for the abolition of the spiritual courts. Mr. Mallock, so lively as a satirist, takes rather a gloomy view of things when he comes to serious speculation. He writes a long essay to prove "that there is no belief of any human value that cannot be doubted or contradicted without absurdity." Mr. Romanes, however, in his interesting paper on "Animal Intelligence," finds an exception to this dictum in the theory of evolution, which is not only indubitable, but "a rising Sun of Truth." Mr. Romanes may be over-sanguine, but his honest enthusiasm is preferable to Mr. Mallock's laborious sophistries. Mr. E. Wilson exposes some of the abuses of the American caucus system; and a review of recent science is not only complete and lucid, but eminent for its sober and cautious spirit. The singular title of Mr. Gladstone's contribution, "The Slicing of Hector," proves to denote an ingenious and generally convincing refutation of the alleged discrepancy in the traits of Hector's character as represented in the Iliad.

The leading contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is also from Mr. Gladstone's pen. The distinguished statesman writes so much that his essays are becoming mere improvisations, and the chief importance of his reply to the Abbé Martin is the additional witness it bears to his estrangement from the Church of Rome. Mr. Gladstone's belief in the ultimate manufacturing superiority of America, recently stated with such ill-judged bluntness, would probably have been more cautiously expressed if he had the advantage of reading Mr. Henderson's paper on the subject. Mr. Henderson dwells on several considerations unfavourable to American manufacturers which could only have been appreciated by a practical man, as, for instance, the dryness of the atmosphere. He also refers to the degree to which American establishments are carried on by companies, and the consequent facilities for negligence and peculation. The other contributions are not remarkable, except the excellent letters from France and Russia on the present intellectual condition of those countries, and the "Contemporary Literary Chronicle," in seven sections, which promises well.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are less interesting than usual. Mr. Lowe's paper on "Imperialism" is no statesman-like discussion of the question, but merely a brief electioneering address. The first of Mr. F. Harrison's projected series of essays on "The English School of Jurisprudence," treating of Austin's and Sir H. Maine's theories of sovereignty, is indeed a valuable contribution to the subject, but interesting only to a limited number of readers. Mr. Pater's pretty and ingenious criticism of Charles Lamb evinces that the writer is much less interested in Lamb in his own personality than as the exemplar of a critical method which he desires to recommend. The Chinese romance of "The Two Fair Cousins" has frequently been summarised before. Sir David Wedderburn, however, is enabled to impart a certain novelty to his analysis by his intimate acquaintance with Chinese life. Mr. Saintsbury's criticism of the elder Dumas is probably not less able than his previous performances of the same nature; but we are getting tired of the incessant stream of critiques on French novelists, not one of whom will be read or thought of a century hence. Mr. R. A. Earle's criticism of Mr. Gladstone's ideas of foreign policy is ingenious and worthy of attention. Mr. Earle's notion is that Mr. Gladstone is trimming too much between two opinions, and that he will ultimately have to come to a policy of Philo-Russianism and peace at any price.

The American magazines are, as usual, full of interest; but we can do little more than allude to their varied contents. Mr. Gladstone's unlucky "Kin beyond Sea," in the *North American Review*, has already received full attention from the English press. The same journal contains an exhaustive article on "Torpedo Warfare" by Admiral Porter, one of the men whose practical experience of it has been the largest; and a spirited appeal in favour of Civil Service reform in the United States, by Mr. John Jay, "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life." The first paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* gives a gloomy prospect of the general war of the poorer classes against property, which the writer regards as preparing. A melancholy view of the enormous taxation of Boston, in the same periodical, deepens this uncomfortable impression. "The Europeans" is concluded, and there is the first of a promising series of papers on the inner life of the Brook Farm community, depicted in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." The most important contribution to an excellent number of *Scribner's Monthly* is a thorough account of the art-schools of New York, copiously and capitally illustrated. General Viele's reminiscences of an expedition in company with President Lincoln and Secretaries Chase and Stanton are highly entertaining, and Mr. Mackay's little poem, "A Parable," is very beautiful and feeling.

The "remedy for Victorian Crises" proposed in the *Melbourne Review* is the election of the governor by the people, equivalent to the virtual independence of the colony. Victorian banking, brewing, and schooling are also the subjects of interesting papers.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* treats us to the continuation of Mr. Sala's amusing "Cupid;" and to an almost equally entertaining article by Dr. Richardson on ether-drinking in the north of Ireland, where the Doctor avers that in one limited district the anæsthetic has wholly superseded alcohol as a means of intoxication, to the advantage, as he thinks, of the consumer. *Temple Bar* and *Belgravia* are full of amusing reading, but contain nothing of special mark. The *Month* has a good paper on the recent conference of Librarians, and a vindication of the Jesuit Garnett from the charges brought against him in connection with the Gunpowder Plot. The *Dublin University* continues to improve. "Primitive Buddhism" is concluded, "An Innocent Sinner" continued, and the monthly portrait and memoir, both excellent of their kind, are devoted to Professor Max Müller. "Cressida" continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*, as "Macleod of Dare" is of *Good Words*, which periodical, however, is full of good matter, and is particularly remarkable for a lucid and detailed account of the last scientific marvel, the microphone. The *Argosy* maintains its modest but genuine standard of excellence. Of the *St. James's Magazine* and the *Churchman's Monthly* there is little to be said.

Social Notes, a weekly periodical, conducted by Mr. S. C. Hall, has established a reputation for its light yet thoughtful papers on social matters, in which evils are pointed out and remedies suggested with a refreshing absence of sermonising. Writers of repute contribute to *Social Notes*, which is now rendered additionally attractive by a pictorial frontispiece to each number portraying "Benefactors: 'Not for an Age, but for All Time,'" drawn by Walter J. Allen. The first volume of this practical publication has been issued. It embodies a large amount of valuable information concerning social reforms, social requirements, and social progress.

The first Number of the *Lives of the Cardinals* (Roland, Ladelle, and Co.) has just been issued, and gives ample promise of being a handsome addition to the literature of Roman Catholicism. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. (Cardinal Pecci), of whom an excellent lithographic portrait forms the frontispiece, is the subject of the first memoir, which is written in a fluent style by Mr. Patrick Justin O'Byrne.

We have also received the Psychological Review, Popular Science Review, St. Nicholas, Part 1 of Heroes of Britain in Peace and War, Part 4 of A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Part 7 of Our Native Land, No. 18 of the Journal of Forestry, No. 34 of Men of Mark (containing portraits of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., Dr. Andrew Clark, and Dr. J. Stainer), Part 1 of the Leopold Shakspeare, Part 5 of The Cheveley Novels—Samuel Weir, St. James's Magazine, Magazine

Art, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cassell's Family Magazine, Poet's Magazine, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Mission Life, Daisy, Golden Childhood, Christian Age, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardeners' Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Sir Richard Sutton occurred suddenly on Thursday week. He began his connection with the turf in 1856, and among the first four yearlings he bought was Eurydice, who won the Althorp Park Stakes and the Cambridgeshire. No man ever had a greater share of success with a very limited stud; and he was exceptionally fortunate with Gardevisure and Lord Lyon, both of whom he leased from General Pearson for their racing career. We need hardly remind our readers that Lord Lyon secured the triple crown—Guineas, Derby, and Leger—a feat that has only been accomplished by two other animals, West Australian and Gladiateur. Sir Richard served in the Navy, on board the Pique, commanded by the late Admiral Rous, and he afterwards entered the 1st Life Guards.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting is of such great importance that we may be excused from passing over the "little-go's" of last week with the simple remark that great improvements have been effected at Kempton Park, and the public has taken so kindly to the new venture that its success seems assured. Proceedings began on Monday with the Royal Stakes, which was reduced to a match between Childeric and Sonsie Queen, and backers are becoming so tired of Lord Falmouth's ungenerous colt that they laid slight odds on the filly, however, was beaten by three quarters of a length, though Childeric required a good deal of driving home. Of the six starters for the Clearwell Stakes, which was wisely brought forward to the Monday, Rayon d'Or was backed freely against the field, in spite of his 9 lb. penalty, and, running far more gamely than he has sometimes done, he had little trouble in defeating Ringleader, who up to the present time has always disappointed Lord Falmouth and shown himself quite unworthy of his relationship to Silvio. The filly by Victorious—Modena, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, was defeated by Prologue in a £100 Plate, and, on the whole, the fielders had decidedly the better of a somewhat poor day's sport. On Tuesday the Burwell Stakes fell an easy prey to Mowerina, and the hollow style in which she disposed of the speedy Preciosa at weight for age shows her to be a really good filly, especially as Thornfield and White Poppy, both of whom are winners, were behind her. The next two races were of small importance, and people began to congregate in the Birdcage to see the Cesarewitch candidates saddled. In this, however, they were somewhat disappointed, as, of the twenty runners, only six appeared there; yet, strangely enough, this half dozen included Jester (6 st. 10 lb.), Start (7 st.), and Rochampton (6 st. 9 lb.), the first, second, and fourth in the race. Sefton (8 st.) fully maintained his premiership in the betting up to the fall of the flag, and of the remainder there was most money for Harbinger (7 st.) and Insulaire (7 st. 9 lb.). A very even start was effected without any difficulty, but after going a few strides the line was broken, for Shillelagh (6 st. 8 lb.) appeared to overpower his jockey—a very favourite proceeding of his recently—and made the running at such a cracking pace as to completely upset a good many previous calculations. Coming through the gap he held a lead of fully six lengths, and when more than half the distance had been covered he was still going well, and retaining his advantage. Of course this strong pace told terribly on the heavily-weighted three-year-olds, Sefton, Insulaire, and Master Kildare (7 st. 4 lb.) being quite out of it at the T.Y.C. winning-post. Having completely settled all the favourites, Shillelagh began to tire himself, and the Bushes was joined by Jester and Start, the former coming away and winning in a canter by five lengths, while Shillelagh was third, about half that distance behind Start. Mr. Naylor has thus repeated the triumph that he gained with Cherie in 1869, and is the only man who has ever won a Cesarewitch twice, except Mr. "Rosebery" Smith. Jester showed excellent form as a three-year-old in 1876; but since that time he has never earned a winning bracket. His weight in the Cambridgeshire, including the 14 lb. extra, is 7 st. 9 lb., so he is by no means out of the race, though it is probable that he just lacks the requisite turn of speed to score such a grand double event. There was a novelty at the end of the day's card, in the shape of the Apprentices' Plate, the horses to be ridden by lads who had never had a winning mount. The idea was a capital one, and the race fell to Brogden, a boy in Blanton's stable, who was on Sir John Astley's Drumhead.

The same pair took the opening race on Wednesday; and then the Bedford Stakes went to the great French stable by the help of Ultima, a daughter of Flageolet and Contempt, who performed so moderately on Monday that she started without a quotation. When it became known that Lord Falmouth had decided not to run Wheel of Fortune for the Middle Park Plate, there was a general run upon Peter, who escaped with a 4 lb. penalty. Rayon d'Or and the unbeaten Scapegrace were also strongly supported, and, with the withdrawal of Blink Boy, a promising son of Blinkhoolie and Laura, the dam of Lemnos, Petrarch, &c., Discord became the fancied candidate of the "dark" division. The last mentioned made the running until coming over the Bushes hill, where he was joined by Rayon d'Or; but, as they came out of the Abingdon Mile Bottom, Victor Chief and Peter went to the front. At the distance the former held a lead of half a length, and appeared pretty sure to win, but Peter struggled on with the greatest gameness, and, getting on terms with the Duke of Westminster's representative a few yards from the judge's box, secured a neck verdict. Three lengths off came Gunnersbury, and close up with him were Rayon d'Or and Massena, all the others being widely scattered. Ruperra, who was saddled with the full penalty of 7 lb., ran well until asked to come down the hill, which he once more proved unable to do; and Charibert proved a sorry substitute for Wheel of Fortune. Judging by her Goodwood form with Peter, and allowing a wide margin for the improvement of General Peel's colt, Wheel of Fortune would have won; still, Lord Falmouth exercised a wise discretion in sparing her such a task, and reserving her for all her valuable engagements of next season. Lord Clive disposed of Brie, Attalus, and Phénix with consummate ease for the Select Stakes, and was afterwards heavily backed for the Cambridgeshire. He is about the best-looking three-year-old of the season, but the only time that he has met really first-class horses he was beaten easily—by Hampton and Verneuil at Epsom—so we do not feel sure that he is quite so good as his warmest admirers aver. Hermit, the sire of Peter, was again to the front in the Ditch Mile Nursery, in which his daughter, Out of Bounds, carried 8 st. 6 lb. successfully; and, in the last race of the day, Fordham and Goater rode their second dead-heat during the week.

After a period of complete stagnation in the billiard world, the Westminster Aquarium Company have given £50 for an American Handicap on a championship table. There was some difficulty in making up eight players of sufficient calibre, as four of the cracks are away from England, and Taylor will not play in public until he meets Joseph Bennett at the end of the month. However, the number was at last secured, and play began on Saturday. At the time of writing the affair seems reduced to a match between G. Hunt (60 points start) and R. Wilson (80), both of whom have won all the four games they have played. Owing to the exceptional difficulty of the table, the play has been very slow, and a 47 by Collins is the largest break yet made. We shall allude to the handicap again next week.

ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

Mr. Francis George Heath's "Fern Paradise," which we noticed last week, has already reached a fifth edition.

The subject of the crayon portrait in the *Whitehall Review* this week is Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., the British Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.

Lord Derby has presented to the Manchester Conservative Club three elegantly-bound volumes, the two first being a copy of the Iliad of Homer rendered into English blank verse, and the third a series of "Translations of Poems Ancient and Modern," both works being by the late Earl of Derby.

At Hawkstone Hall, Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, Sir Charles Reed presided last Monday at the inaugural meeting of the session 1878-9 in regard to the lectures and entertainments given weekly under the auspices of the Lambeth and Southwark Mission and Temperance Society.

Mr. E. J. Physick has completed the erection of a handsome sculptured monument in white marble over the grave, in Cheam churchyard, of the late Lieutenant Frank Tabor, R.N., who was picked up by a small boat sailing near at the time of the foundering of the Eurydice, and died before the boat could reach the shore.

Some enterprising gentlemen at Manchester have made a discovery at Knowsley, the principal seat of Lord Derby. It is known that photographs of Peel Castle, Isle of Man, represent the place in ruins; but Lord Derby has in his possession a painting of the castle as built 378 years ago. The picture has been photographed by Mr. R. Banks, of Manchester.

Mr. Otway, M.P., distributed the science and art awards to the pupils of the Rochester classes on Wednesday evening. He remarked that, although this country always held its own in the sciences, it was behind in the fine arts. He had, however, procured returns from South Kensington, which showed that the number of students in art-subjects was increasing.

Sir Charles Reed read a paper before the Society of Arts last Tuesday night on Education at the Paris Exhibition. There was a hope, he said, that, under men like M. Waddington and M. Jules Simon, France would work up her schools to a higher efficiency. The result of his observations at the Exhibition was that England had no right to consider herself at the head of the education of the world.

The annual soirée of the Photographic Society took place on Tuesday in the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Pall-mall. The guests were received by the president, Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., and other members of the council. The display of landscapes was admirable. The exhibition will remain open to the public until Nov. 12, there being evening admission on Mondays and Saturdays.

Captain Charles T. Ritchie, M.P., on Wednesday evening distributed the Queen's prizes and certificates gained by the students of the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, and in the course of his address referred to the lessons to be derived from the Exhibition at Paris, and of the immense importance of the efforts which are now being made in this country for a widespread dissemination of technical education.

Under the auspices of the Turners' Company, an exhibition was opened at the Mansion House on Tuesday of articles of wood-turning, pottery, and diamond cutting and polishing. In each subject, as a first prize, the company give a silver medal and the freedom of their guild and of the City, and as a second prize a bronze medal, besides many smaller gifts of money and certificates. The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes on Thursday.

The Librarians' Conference at Oxford concluded on the 3rd inst. A paper was read by Mr. Stevens on the Postal Union and International Copyright, in which he expressed the opinion that England should give the American Government a year to withdraw or abide by the Postal Treaty. It was decided that the next annual meeting should be held in Manchester. The American Library Association has invited the association to meet them next June.

An important announcement was made on Monday night by Professor Barrett, in lecturing at Birmingham. He said that Mr. Edison's agent, Mr. Adams, had received the following telegram:—"I have just solved the problem of the subdivision of the electric light indefinitely; but it will not be shown until all the patents are secured, and then I will send a description." Mr. Adams writes that he is in receipt of letters from Mr. Edison, in which he expresses perfect confidence in having solved the difficulty of electric lighting.

We understand that the Second Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will open in December, and will consist, as before, of drawings by the old masters and water-colour drawings. All those collectors who last year contributed to the success of the exhibition have again promised their support, and many fresh promises of help have already been received. Sir Coutts Lindsay will be grateful to all who possess old drawings, or to others who may know of their existence, for any information which would serve to render the second exhibition a worthy successor to the first.

After the usual autumn holiday recess, the new term of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has begun, and a novelty appears on the prospectus in the shape of a series of free popular lectures of a high class for men and women, to be given every Thursday evening; and how thoroughly the efforts of the council have been supported may be gathered from the fact that the list of lecturers comprise the names of Professor J. R. Seeley (author of "Ecce Homo"), Professor W. H. Corfield, Professor Lowne, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. F. J. Furnivall (the editor of the Leopold Shakspeare), Dr. Casson, and also the Principal, Mr. Hughes, Q.C. The subjects selected by these gentlemen are literary and scientific.

The session of the Liverpool Art-Club opened on Monday, one of the principal events being the display of a collection of specimens of art-work in Chinese snuff-bottles and other articles in enamel porcelain-work, &c., connected with the use of tobacco. The specimens form part of the collection of Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., of Shirle-hill, Birmingham, and they present curious illustrations of Chinese skill and ingenuity in porcelain, jasper ware, variegated glass, and cornelian. Mr. Bragge was entertained at dinner by the club in the evening. In addition to the Bragge specimens, the club have now on view a loan collection of Italian carved wood of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and several pieces of tapestry formerly in the possession of the Earl of Nithsdale.

A numerous meeting of gentlemen interested in the Bradford trade was held on the 3rd inst. in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. B. Priestley, to consider the desirability of permanently establishing the recently formed and already flourishing Bradford Technical School by the erection of suitable buildings for its location, at an estimated cost of £25,000. Letters were read from Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., both strongly expressive of their warm approval of the object. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the object and appointing a committee of gentlemen with authority to carry it out. A subscription-list was opened, and £12,000 was subscribed at once, the following being the principal subscriptions:—Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., £2500; the Clothworkers' Company and Mr. Isaac Holden, £2000 each; Mr. Angus Holden, Mr. M. W. Thompson, Mr. H. Mitchell, Messrs. D. Illingworth, and Messrs. John Priestman and Co., £1000 each; and Mr. Forster, M.P., £500.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A special mission for young men and others was begun on Sunday evening at Exeter Hall, and will continue at the hall and other places until the 7th of next month.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated, under the presidency of Mr. T. Knight, on Tuesday, when the subscriptions amounted to £1000.

Major-General Hutchinson, R.E., has officially inspected the second and last section of the Alexandra Palace branch of the Great Eastern Railway, which runs from the Seven Sisters station on the Metropolitan Extension to Wood-green.

The Lord Mayor-Elect (Sir Charles Whetham) has appointed Mr. William Jameson Soulsby to be his private secretary during his year of office. Mr. Soulsby has filled the same office in the present and two preceding mayoralties.

In consequence of an accession of funds, the council of the Printers' Corporation determined on Monday to elect three orphans, the successful candidates being James Francis Wheeler, Mina Selina Usher, and Sarah Eleanor Robinson.

Owing to the death of Captain Redman, one of the senior members of the Trinity House, the Elder Brethren of that corporation have in a body requested the Lord Mayor to forego this year the usual banquet in their honour.

Waterloo Bridge and the foot-bridge at Charing-cross were opened to the public free of toll last Saturday afternoon; the sum paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the former being £475,000, and for the latter £98,540. We illustrate the opening ceremony at Waterloo Bridge.

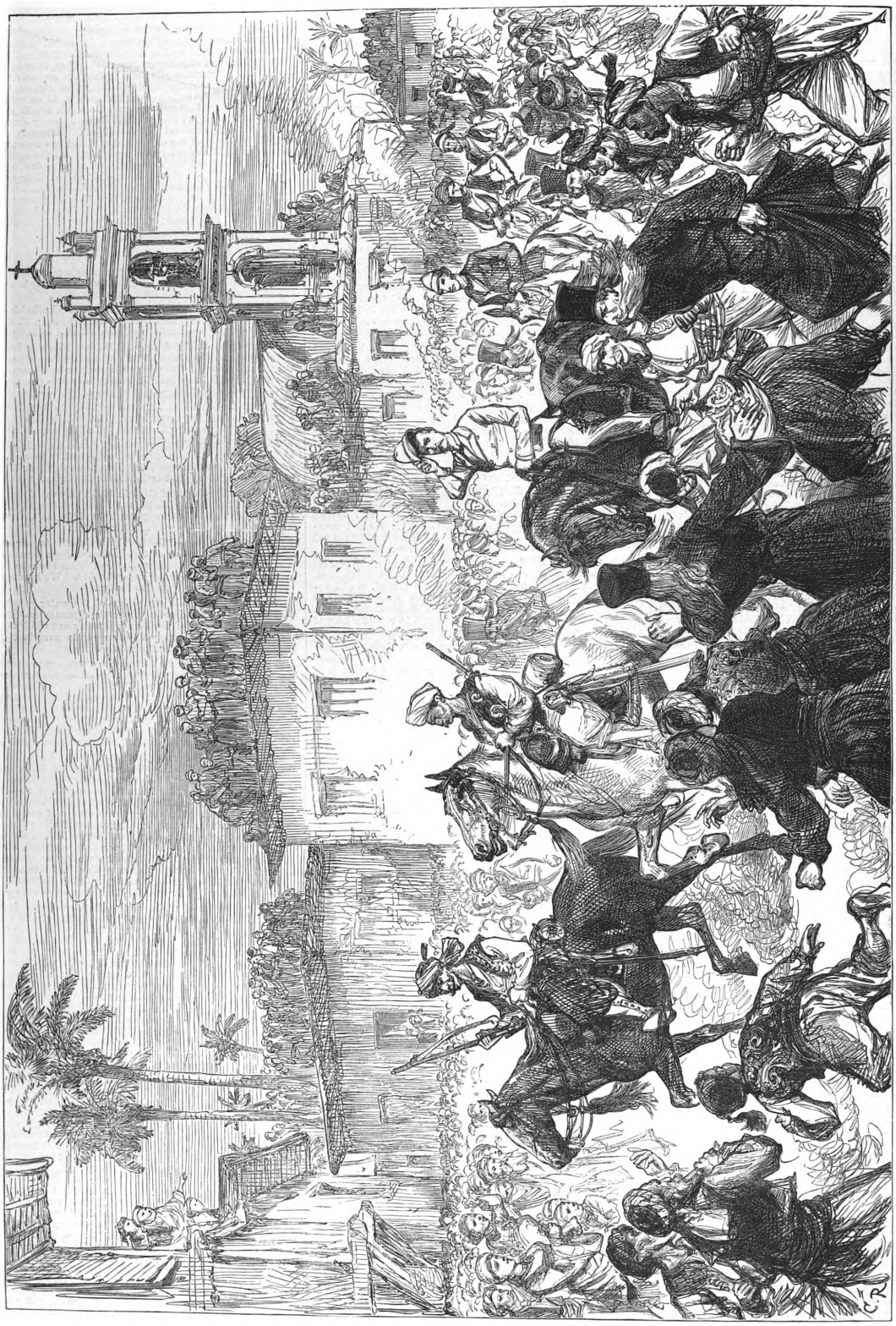
Dr. Frankland again complains of the water supplied by the five companies drawing from the Thames as being of inferior quality, and of the Lambeth water as turbid and containing moving organisms. The Lea waters were last month good, and had been efficiently filtered.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in October was 76,767, of whom 39,327 were in workhouses and 37,440 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 396, 1539, and 4698 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 745, of whom 481 were men, 224 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

The Queen, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Gwydyr, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord Chesham, are among the exhibitors at the third annual show held by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, which opened on Thursday at the Agricultural Hall. The entries in the classes of cows, heifers, and bulls, number altogether 232, thus constituting the largest exhibition of prize and pedigree cattle ever held in the metropolis. Last year's show of goats, the best on record, has been excelled; and among the objects of curiosity are specimens of American cheese, each weighing more than half a ton. Butter-churning and cheese-making are practically illustrated, each day of the show, by dairymaids. The prizes amount to £1500.

The executive committee of the Mansion House fund for the relief of distress occasioned by the sinking of the Princess Alice met again on Monday, when it was stated that the fund amounted to £34,300, that £13,000 had been distributed to widows and other relatives, and that the cases of one hundred orphans remained yet to be dealt with. In accordance with the expressed opinion of the meeting, that the fund subscribed was large enough, a resolution was submitted and carried for the purpose of closing the lists. The inquest at Woolwich was resumed on Tuesday, and adjourned until the 18th inst. In the meantime the Board of Trade inquiry will begin, but it has been arranged that the two inquiries shall not proceed on the same days. The evidence of the general witnesses was nearly finished on Tuesday, and at the next sitting technical evidence as to the build of the steamer will be taken.

There were 2429 births and 1355 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 45 from diarrhœa. The deaths from whooping-cough, although 13 less than those in the previous week, exceeded the corrected average by 10. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, but were 62 below the average. The 20 deaths from diphtheria showed an excess of 11 upon the corrected average. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 32, 30, and 27 in the three preceding weeks, were 28 last week, of which two were certified as typhus, 22 as enteric fever, and 4 as simple continued fever. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 105 enteric fever patients on Saturday last, and 16 were under treatment in the London Fever Hospital. The deaths from diarrhœa and simple cholera, which had steadily declined from 494 to 61 in the nine preceding weeks, further fell to 45 last week, and were 17 below the corrected average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 215 and 213 in the two previous weeks, rose to 247 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 39: 155 resulted from bronchitis, and 61 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2906 births and 1600 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35·1 and 18·8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 55·8 deg., and 1·9 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was but 41·0 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 80·5 hours.

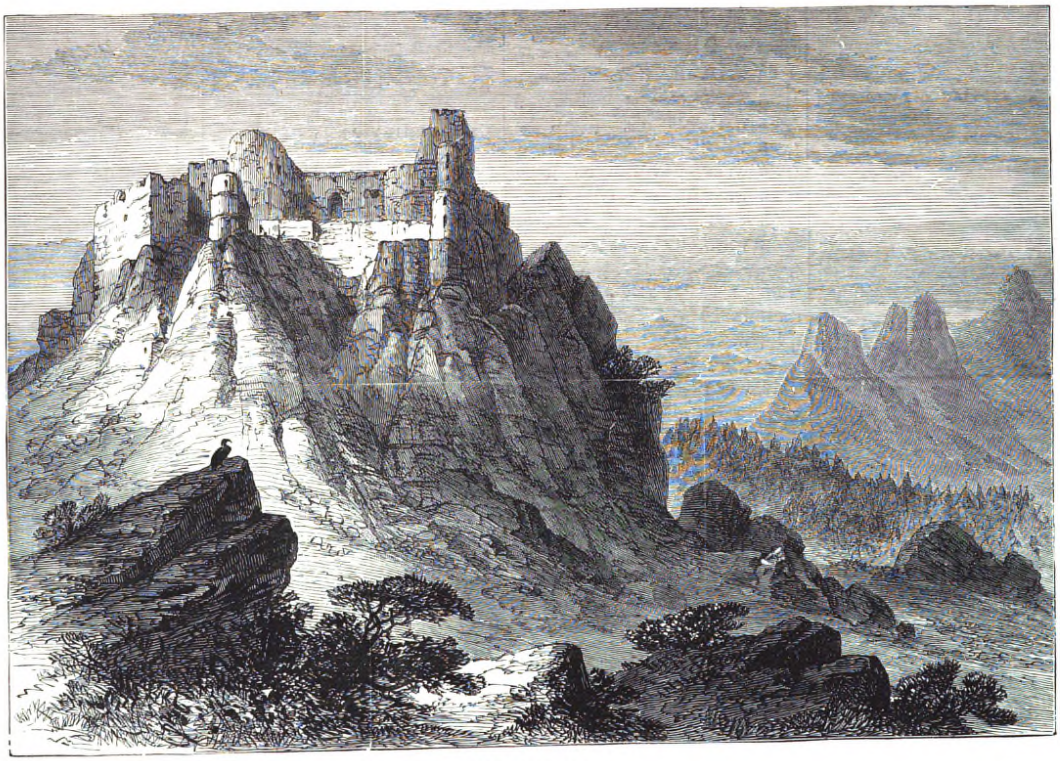


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"A VISIT TO THE DENTIST."

There is a refined humour and a power of delicate though vigorous expression of feeling in this picture by Mr. G. A. Storey, which was noticed in the late Royal Academy Exhibition. The costume of the three figures is that of a hundred years ago; but we are sorry to confess that the toothache has not gone out of fashion in the present Victorian era. This affliction is one of those painful touches of nature that "makes the whole world kin," and upon which we can sympathise with our once youthful great-grandmothers, when George III. or George II. was King, or with our remotest forefathers and their dames of the Elizabethan period. There is no abatement in modern times of the virulence of that particular kind of malady and consequent torture, which poor Tom Hood the Elder has so justly denounced:—

> Of all our woes, since man was curst
> (I mean of body, not the mental),
> To name the worst, among the worst,
> The dental sure is transcendental;
> Some bit of masticating bone,
> That ought to help to clear a shelf,
> Will let its proper work alone,
> And only serves to gnaw itself.

We wonder in vain who of mankind first had the toothache, and who will have it last. This fair lady of the last century, in the picture of which we present an Engraving, seems to be a tender sufferer in the same thankless cause. She is an interesting person, and her look of soft despair makes us feel sincerely sorry for her. The composed air of grieving resolution with which the female attendant prepares to assist in extracting the peccant tooth has equal dramatic truth. As for the dentist, he stands in an apologetic attitude, concealing the forceps in his ready right hand, while raising his left to deprecate the idea that he could be guilty of needless cruelty. It is a clever little play of tragi-comedy, and only too real.

The south-west and west coasts of England were visited on Monday by a severe storm, which had been anticipated by the weather warnings of the previous days.

The returns of the Government emigration agent at Liverpool show that during September there was a decrease of 1382 in the number of emigrants leaving Liverpool as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1894 as compared with September last year. The number of ships that sailed during the month was sixty-eight, containing 8402 passengers. The great majority of the emigrants (6810) went to the United States.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry competed on Wednesday for regimental prizes in Stoneleigh Deer Park, lent by Lord Leigh. The first prize, £10 with silver challenge cup, given by Mrs. Wise, of Woodcote, was won by Private Davis, of Warwick; and the second, £6, was gained by Private Griffin, of Chesterton; the third prize, £4, by Private Lloyd. Heavy rain rendered it necessary to postpone the contest for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes, amounting to another £20.

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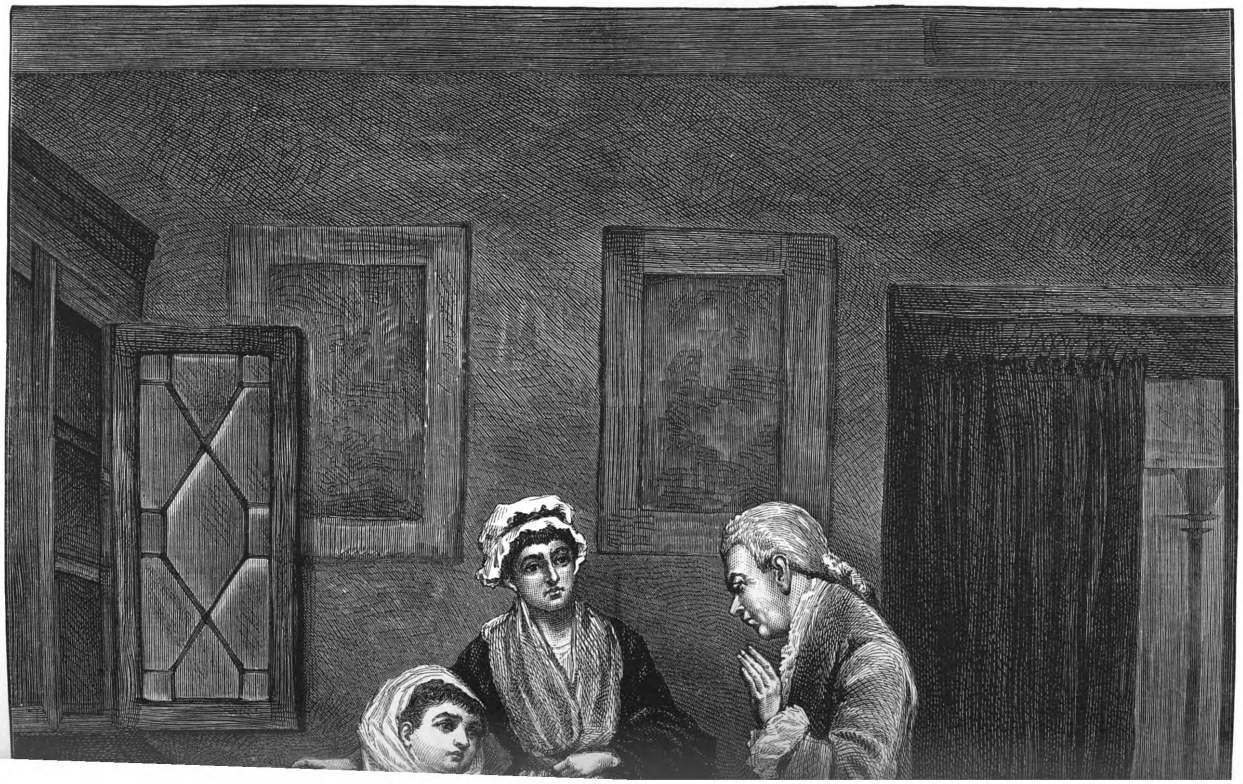
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A VISIT TO THE DENTIST.

BY G. A STORY, A.R.A.



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THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Trikomo, District of Carpas, Sept. 6.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., after leaving drawings, photographs, and letters for you with Captain Inglis, the Assistant Commissioner at Famagusta, to be forwarded to Larnaca, we started on our trip into the Carpas district, hitherto looked upon as the wildest of all the country districts. The Commissioner, Captain Swaine, or rather the Kaimakam of the district, as he is styled by the natives, with his secretary and interpreter, Mr. Cambettino, and myself, formed the party. We were attended by our baggage-mules and muleteers, and were preceded by an escort of two Turkish zaptiehs, or mounted police, in picturesque costumes—altogether forming a small cavalcade. Having assembled in front of the Konak at Famagusta, we left that town by its mediæval gates, the guard turning out and saluting the Kaimakam in correct form. Captain Swaine is a strict disciplinarian, and keeps both his zaptiehs and soldiers up to the mark; but I am sorry to say that there are, just now, many deserters. This is not on account of strict discipline; but the Turks feel that their rule is ended in the island, and know that they have given too much cause to fear retaliation from the Greeks. An emigration of the Turks to the coast of Syria has consequently set in.

It began to grow dusk long before we reached our first station, and as the sun sets early it was past dark that we arrived at Trikomo. Here we had been invited to stay with the chief agriculturist and merchant of the neighbourhood, Mr. Michael. At his house, on the outskirts of the village, we alighted after three hours and three quarters in the saddle. We were agreeably surprised with the comfort of our apartment. We were up betimes on Tuesday morning, myself to sketch and the Commissioner to transact business. There was a deputation to be received of two priests and three Greek farmers. One of the farmers spoke well and seemed very intelligent, while the priests were backward and diffident. Their talk was all of taxation and money advanced to the Turks, who seem to have despoiled the Greek villages prior to their departure by all manner of extortion.

We left Trikomo at three in the afternoon, and did not expect to reach Haghios Theodoro until dark, but we only rode for about two hours and a half. Our track lay eastward, towards the seacoast, through a more undulating country covered with low scrubwood, apparently juniper. We crossed several streams, and went round a rocky point within a few feet of the sea, meeting a train of mules coming in the opposite direction, just where the path was worst. After passing this point, Palæa, we turned northwards, through Gastria, to St. Theodoro, a miserable hamlet, where we were to stay at the house of M. Dingli, half Maltese by birth. He did all he could for us in the way of hospitality. This place is only interesting as being the locality of the custom-house; but I doubt much if, after the inspection by the English Kaimakam, it will much longer remain the seat of customs.

We were not sorry to get away next morning as soon as we could, after the usual deputation of notables of the neighbourhood, priests and farmers, all of whom seem to have been ground down by taxation and to be very poor. We now followed a track leading towards the hills, leaving the sea at our back. Soon the landscape improved, and the scenery became more rural and less desert. The fields, villages, and farms were more frequent; the watercourses were not entirely dried up, and wherever moisture remained in their beds thickets of lovely oleander bloomed. The flocks of sheep and herds of cattle were larger, and thriving better. The olive-trees, too, were more abundant. Altogether, we had entered a richer district. We crossed the line of telegraph which joins the submarine cable to the eastward. We were almost up to the hocks of our animals in marsh and water in one of the gullies. The mere sight of anything like water, or even moisture and vegetation, is pleasant to the eye after a continued course of desert and sunburnt plains. We passed caravans of camels and riders on mules, which also betokened a thriving district.

Early in the day we reached Hepta-Khumi, a bright-looking village on a spur of the southern slopes of the Carpas Mountains. Here we met Mr. Parkes, an Englishman, who, next to the late Consul, Mr. Lang, has the greatest experience of the island. We were amused by the custom of incensing which takes place on the arrival of any important guest or on the occasion of any serious business. The dwelling in which we put up was more quaint and original than any we had yet seen. We were surprised to see a fireplace, and were told that it is really cold here in the winter. As we had no aneroid with us, we could not tell the altitude with any accuracy; but I should judge we were at least 500 ft. above the sea-level. The usual deputation, on a rather large scale, was duly received; and the Mudir from the neighbouring village also paid an official state visit to the English Kaimakam. A case of assault was brought before the Kaimakam, and it was stated that in this rude district abductions were of frequent occurrence. The proceedings were quite peculiar and picturesque; a large amount of incense was burnt. Satisfaction appeared to reign here, as it did everywhere, after the Kaimakam's visit. Captain Swaine appeared to be very popular, and generally received what is vulgarly called an ovation.

After mid-day we were escorted by the Mudir to Khumi-Kebir. We had sent on our baggage by a more direct route from St. Theodoro. We were received by all the population of the village, the bells of the Greek church clanging out their best peal to apprise the country-folks of the arrival of the Kaimakam. We were followed to the house prepared for us by a crowd of villagers, who nearly all had to run to keep up with our animals. The reception and durbar here was very similar to all our previous ones, though on a larger scale. We subsequently visited the Mudir at his own house, and accompanied our host to his gardens outside the village. Melons of different kinds, maize, bringals, chilis, and other vegetables were in profusion here, as wherever water for irrigation is procurable. But the people are too poor to procure the means of digging wells and tanks, or to employ the labour of mules and horses requisite for the machinery of the water-wheel to raise the precious fluid. Outside Khumi Kebir there are plenty of vineyards and quantities of olives; and here was the only place where we observed hedges forming regular lanes. At this village we first came across stone mills for crushing the olives, and the wooden rude screw presses with which the coarse bags of crushed olives are squeezed to make the oil exude—a very crude process. In about a fortnight's time the olives would be ready for picking. I should fancy that the introduction of proper machinery for pressing and refining the oil would pay any enterprising Englishman who turned his attention to this matter. On Thursday we sent our baggage by direct route back to Trikomo. We ourselves obtained the service of a guide to take us over the mountains to the monastery of Kantara. We knew that, according to the map, the monastery was only a few miles beyond the castle of Kantara, which is a conspicuous object for miles round, as it crests the highest mountain top. Apparently that was all our so-called guide knew. He took us safely enough up within half a mile of the castle, and then was anxious to take us down to Davolo, on the other side of the mountain ridge. But to this we decidedly objected, and consequently made the best of our way as we could to the castle itself, or rather foot of the stupendous crag on which this magnificent Gothic ruin stands,

Like an eagle's nest perched on the crest of lofty Apennine——

And sure enough several splendid eagles were soaring about the ruin, a pair of them occasionally swooping down within a few yards of us. Their tameness showed that few guns find their way up so high as this place. The crests of this range, which hardly anywhere exceed 2000 feet, are remarkable for their jagged forms. We were on the higher ground, and could see the sea on either hand as we rode westward along what was really nothing but a goat's path on the very summit. We diverged here and there, where the precipitous rocks forced us to push through thickets of myrtle, and pines of small, stunted growth (Pinus Laricio), and we often had to find paths for ourselves. The guide was utterly out of his reckoning. I send you a few rough sketches of the really grand scenery. We could see, in front of us, the chain of mountains stretching west till their peaks were lost in the haze of the distance, boldly faced with precipices towards the sea on their northern sides, and descending in smoother slopes towards the Messarian plains to the south. We were delighted to find the monastery in sight, and to learn that the priest from Ilios had arrived there to meet us, well provided with cold chicken and eggs.

The sole actual resident at this tumble-down old monastery is an aged and very ragged monk, who complains that the neighbouring herdboys throw stones at him, and bring their flocks not only into the grounds of the monastery, but actually upon the roofs of the buildings. He pointed out holes in the ceiling of the cloisters, which this obnoxious proceeding had occasioned. We were many feet above the sea, and the solar radiation was intense; we consumed a large amount of cold water. Our Turkish zaptiehs, true to their Mussulman religion, alone refused to drink, merely washing their faces and hands, it being Ramazan this month (from Sept. 28 to Oct. 27), when they are forbidden to touch food or drink or even smoke between sunrise and sunset. The rapture with which they enjoyed their sunset drink of water and subsequent pipe was interesting to witness. Of the monastery of Kantara there is little or nothing to say, as there was nothing to see. Only the chapel building is actually in repair, and its interior is curious to a certain extent from its intense squalor and poverty-stricken appearance. As this monastery owns, I believe, a considerable acreage of property, it would be interesting for economists to inquire into the expenditure. The portly, hospitable priest who came from Ilios lives in affluence. The descent from the monastery into the plains was an ordeal not willingly to be repeated. The series of zigzag paths, which in the rainy season must be simply the beds of torrents filled with boulders and rolling stones, are of such gradients that to ride down is simply impossible. Though fully exposed to the rays of the afternoon sun, these paths are so sheltered from all breezes that to enter them is like entering an earthly purgatory. To lead a refractory mule down such a place is an intense agony. We got cold water about half an hour afterwards at a small village, and coffee at Ilios, in the priest's house; but we were pretty well done up when we arrived here, at Trikomo, last night, after sunset.

Nicosia, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Yesterday was certainly the hottest day we have yet felt. Leaving Trikomo we traversed the sandy plain for an hour, reaching the village of Syngrassi, where, after some trouble, we found the head-man. Captain Swaine halted to hold the usual reception of notables; but the heat was so great, as there was not the slightest breath of air, that I rode on quietly with the baggage. We then ascended a limestone plateau, perfectly destitute of vegetation, with little or no depth of soil, but with stony ridges of limestone cropping up, the whiteness of which reflected the blazing rays of the sun in a manner quite painful to the eyes and face. Another hour brought us to Lapatos, where we obtained a few minutes' shelter and a drink of water. The next village was Ipsos. As all these villages are alike, there is little to describe—they are merely a collection of mud huts. If the village is Turkish, there is a miserable building used as a mosque, barely rising above the other houses; and the women are in white, and covered, as to their heads, with yashmaks. Should the village, as is oftener the case, be Greek, there is as miserable and squalid a church, and the women are in colours, with only kerchiefs tied round their hair. Another hour brought us to Levconico, the most important town in the district. A zaptieh had ridden on to announce our approach; and, as we were expected to stay the night, the best house (that of the doctor) was prepared for us. I had hurried on in front, so that I was able to witness Swaine's approach and entry with more advantage than if I had accompanied him. The people were assembling at the entrance of the village, and as soon as the Kaimakam and his escort were observed coming over the plain, the bells of the Greek churches noisily clanged. Many hundreds soon collected together in the street, and also on the roofs of all the houses which commanded a view of the scene. A good many priests and other leading men of the town went out some distance to meet the Kaimakam on his arrival, and a regular triumphal procession was formed; but there was no cheering, no noise of any description, except that of the bells ringing. In front rode the brigand-like zaptiehs, looking as important as possible, and then came Captain Swaine and his interpreter on their ponies, surrounded by a motley crowd of townsfolk, which increased in numbers as they moved along. Under the window from which I surveyed the scene were collected a large number of women, who on the like occasions always keep together, and hold aloof from the men, awaiting the approach of the procession, which came on at a rapid pace. Priests and all were on the trot, kicking up no end of dust, but, as I said before, without noise. This noiseless crowd had a curious effect; it must have numbered at least six or seven hundred, and such a tumultuous running and jostling crowd would in England and most parts of Europe have been accompanied by shouts, hurrahs, and other cries. But all these people were so serious and quiet that the contrast was peculiar. Captain Swaine was quite taken aback by his reception, but preserved his imperturbable demeanour; in fact, he looked every inch the Kaimakam. The scene would have been almost ludicrous if it had not suggested the painful thought of what these silent, reserved people had suffered under former Kaimakams, and of what they looked forward to under British rulers. On dismounting, Captain Swaine came up to the upper chamber, where I was, and the room was quickly filled; not only the room, but the house was full of all the people who could manage to push in, blocking up stairs, windows, and doors, wherever there was a chance of viewing the Kaimakam. The lady of the house approached and presented the usual burning incense in a handsomely worked silver censer, through the fragrant smoke of which you are expected to pass your hand and waft the scent to your face, after which rose-water was poured on our hands from a quaintly fashioned and chased silver-gilt vessel or phial, and then coffee in the usual minute cups was handed round.

Business now commenced, and the customary compliments were exchanged through the medium of the interpreter. Here be it observed that until our officials are able to converse freely and fluently with the people in their own tongue we shall never be able truly to rule them justly or understand their requirements. This place, Levconico, is mostly a Christian town; but there is a small community of Turks. The Kaimakam, in his speech, observed that henceforth Turk and Greek, Mohammedan and Christian, would be treated alike under the Queen's rule. But to show how little these people appreciate toleration, they almost immediately asked that two neighbouring Turkish villages should be destroyed, or rather that the Turks should be driven away from these two villages, because they annoyed them and stole their sheep, and they had never hitherto been able to get redress. There was the old palaver about poverty and the same cry of too hard taxation; and there is little doubt that the Turkish officials ground down these unhappy people whenever they could.

Our travels for the day were not yet over, as we had decided to go on at once to Cythræa. So, mounting our animals at three p.m., we quitted Levconico, and rode over the same flat plains, gradually approaching the foot of the mountains. Leaving on our left hand, to the southward, several populous villages, we rode into the groves and avenues of Cythræa after sunset, delighted to see green leaves, luxuriant vegetation, and hear the sound of many streams, which spring from the abundant source at the foot of Mount Pentedactylon. We were astonished to see such large buildings rising through the trees by which they are surrounded. In the principal place of the town, where the cafés are, grow plane and sycamore trees of some height and girth, almost large timber, the first umbrageous trees of any respectable size we had yet seen in the island. A large proportion of ground in this neighbourhood is planted also with mulberry, and there are very many acres of cotton and the ubiquitous sesame. This oasis at the foot of craggy Pentedactylon is visible from Nicosia, which is only about nine miles off to the south. We were hospitably entertained in the large roomy house of an Armenian trader, and were thoroughly tired out after our long ride.

Next morning (Saturday) we rode to Nicosia, sorry to leave the verdure of Cythræa. I have omitted to mention that two English agriculturists, Messrs. Sparrow and Bass, have bought a large farm, called Cheftlic Lazara, at Leisata, in Kouklia, not far from the sea. They speak highly of the country, and intend importing good breeds of English sheep, which they have found successful in Australia. These gentlemen are the first English farmers who have become settlers in Cyprus, and it is to be hoped that their experiment will prove remunerative, and thus induce other Europeans to follow their example. I shall endeavour, when I visit that part of the island, to inspect their domain, and to judge for myself of their prospects, when they have had more time to know the capabilities of their property. It would be a good thing if the Government would hold out inducements for men of this sort to embark their capital in land here, as at present the landowners hold such small properties, and larger proprietors could farm at a far less expense. S. P. O.

H.M.S. HECLA.

In moving the Supplementary Naval Estimates last Session, Mr. W. H. Smith referred to the preparations which had been made for the arming of merchant steam-ships. He gave the number of such ships which could be fitted out at a very short notice, and he said that a merchant-steamer, the British Empire, had been purchased to show how the idea could be practically carried out. This vessel, now her Majesty's ship Hecla, was built under Lloyd's special survey, taking the highest class, and the engines, also included in Lloyd's survey, were made by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool.

It has been decided by the Admiralty that no merchant-steamer can be employed for the Queen's service unless the water-tight bulkheads are so arranged that the ship would float in smooth water with any one of the compartments in free communication with the sea. The Hecla, when purchased, had her water-tight bulkheads so spaced as to fulfil this important condition. In the fighting-ships of the Royal Navy the engines and boilers are kept down below the water-line, so that they may be protected from horizontal gun fire; but in merchant-steamers a different form of engine, having the steam-cylinders much above the water-line, is generally adopted, and this type of engine is in the Hecla. The height of the engines admits of a limited breadth, and leaves ample room on both sides of the ship. Advantage has been taken of this, and the cylinders and boilers are surrounded with permanent bunkers, filled with ordinary coal or patent block fuel, and with intervening thin iron plates, forming what may be termed "coal armour." Experiments were recently made in the Oberon to ascertain the value of coal so arranged for resisting shot and shell. The Hecla is fitted to carry eight 64-pounder guns, and two more may be added. The bow and stern guns fire in a line with the keel as well as on the beam. To provide for the stowage of powder, shot, and shell, a large number of ingeniously arranged portable magazine tanks and shell boxes have been supplied to the Hecla. She may now be taken as a representative armed merchant-steamer, and could in time of war be used as an ordinary cruiser or as a troop or store ship. Her large cargo capacity makes her peculiarly adapted for the latter purpose. The Hecla is to be a torpedo and mining store-ship. One of her compartments is devoted to the stowage of Whitehead torpedoes, countermines, electric cables, and such stores. Not only is she a store for torpedoes, but she is also fitted to fight an enemy with them; for this purpose ports are cut through the ship's sides, through which they are to be fired. She carries six steel torpedo-boats and a 42-ft. steam-launch, all available for torpedo warfare; and strong derricks and purchases have been provided for hoisting and lowering these heavy boats. As a means of defence against the attack of torpedoes, she has a strong wire netting suspended from booms, at a distance of about 20 ft. from the ship's side, all round the ship. The after-part of the main deck is appropriated as a workshop for the repair of torpedoes and for doing light engine work. The dimensions of the Hecla are—Length, 390 ft.; breadth, 38 ft. 6 in.; depth, 28 ft.; gross tonnage, 3573 tons; displacement, 6000 tons. She is divided into seven main water-tight compartments, has two complete iron decks, a long deck-house amidships, and a light forecastle or "turtle back." She has four iron pole masts and a fore-and-aft rig, with square sails on the foremast and no bowsprit.

In the special arrangement of the ship great ingenuity has been displayed, which reflects high credit on Mr. N. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, and his assistant, Mr. Dunn. The latter has been for some years engaged in visiting the entire merchant fleet of the United Kingdom, and, with a staff of surveyors, carefully surveying all ships offered for the public service.

The famous Lincolnshire herd of shorthorns bred by the late Mr. Hutton, of Gate Burton, Gainsborough, was sold on the 3rd inst. by Mr. Thornton, the sale realising nearly £2000.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts opened well last week, the occasion having derived special importance from the first performance in England of Herr Brahms's new symphony, the second of his works of that class. The composer had become extensively known in this country during recent years by the frequent performance of various important chamber compositions—instrumental trios, quartets, quintets, &c., and vocal pieces, his name having gained still greater prominence through his Requiem, first given in public here, in 1873, by the Philharmonic Society; and by his first symphony (in C minor), the earliest hearing of which by an English audience was at the concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, in March last year, on the occasion of Herr Joachim taking his degree as Doctor of Music. The symphony was soon afterwards given at the Crystal Palace and by the Philharmonic Society.

The second symphony, performed on Saturday last, is in the key of D, and was originally produced at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society of Vienna last Christmas Eve. The work, brighter and more cheerful in tone than its predecessor, is, like it, laid out on a sufficiently broad scale, and consists of four movements—"Allegro non troppo," "Adagio non troppo," "Allegretto Grazioso," and "Allegro con spirito." The whole work is more compact in treatment than the first symphony, and is, moreover, brighter and more genial in tone, with the exception of the "Adagio," which is sombre in character and vague in treatment. There is much melodic beauty in the first "Allegro;" but by far the best portion of the symphony is the finale, which is bright and jubilant in style, and written with more fluency and freedom than any other division of the work, the supplemental "coda" forming a truly splendid climax. In the Vienna performance the "Allegretto" produced the most effect, having been enthusiastically encored. This was not the case on Saturday, when the impression made on ourselves was that the movement is forced and strained in the effort at originality. It possesses, however, much bright piquancy of character, and some effective contrasts of rhythm. The instrumentation is masterly throughout the whole symphony, and the work will no doubt find frequent repetition in this country.

Saturday's concert also brought forward M. Brassin, a pianist who holds a high rank at Brussels, where he is Professor at the Conservatoire. This gentleman gave an excellent interpretation of Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto (that in E flat) and of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia." His rendering of the first was classical in style and masterly in execution, his bravura powers having been successfully displayed in the second piece. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Emma Thursby sang, with brilliant execution, Mozart's elaborate concert-scena, "Ma che via fece," and was also warmly applauded for her delivery of Taubert's "Bird Song" and Handel's air (from "Rodelinda") "Mio caro bene." The concert began with Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" (with the coda added by Wagner), and ended with Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Wood Nymphs." Mr. Manns received the usual greeting on his reappearance as conductor.

A new series of Promenade Concerts was begun at Covent-Garden Theatre on Saturday evening, under the direction of M. Rivière, who conducts the performances. As stated last week, an excellent band has been engaged, headed by Mr. Eayres as leader, and comprising many of our best instrumentalists; and a special feature at these concerts is the engagement of a select chorus of forty voices (under the direction of Mr. J. Pittman), to be augmented to two hundred on oratorio nights. At the opening performance Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" and Auber's to "La Sirène," the "Pilgrim's March" from Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," and other pieces were finely rendered by the orchestra, which was supplemented by a military band and chorus in a selection from Lecocq's "Le Petit Duc." Vocal solos were contributed by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Zimeri, and Jenny Pratt, Mr Pearson, and Mr. W. Clifford; and Miss Fanny Albert played two pianoforte pieces with brilliant effect, having been encored in the second. M. Remenyi, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, was to have played a solo; but, owing to his indisposition, his appearance was postponed to this week. There was a very large attendance, and the concerts will doubtless prove as successful as those recently given in the same theatre by Messrs. Gatti.

Operatic recitals are being very effectively given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Royal Aquarium, including the co-operation of Mesdames Rose Hersee, Sanderini, and Osborne Williams; Misses José Sherrington, Helen D'Alton, and Coyte Turner; Signor Leoni, Mr. B. M'Guckin, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Thurley Beale, Mr. F. Ward, and Signor Brocolini, and a chorus of 200 voices, and the Royal Aquarium orchestra, augmented for the occasion.

This (Saturday) afternoon the first of a series of weekly performances of opera in English will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre, when Goetz's comic opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," will be produced for the first time in England, under the direction of Herr Karl Meyder.

We have already stated that Her Majesty's Theatre will reopen, under Mr. Mapleson's management, on Oct. 19, for Italian opera performances at reduced prices, "Fidelio" being the opera announced for the first night, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, and a new tenor, M. Candidus, as Florestano. Besides other well-known works, Weber's "Oberon," M. Gounod's "Mirella," and Rossini's "Semiramide" are to be revived; "Carmen" (produced by Mr. Mapleson during the past summer season) is to be given, with Madame Trebelli in the title character, in replacement of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, and Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is to be reproduced, with alterations by the composer. Besides the vocalists just named, the company will include Mdlles. Marimon, Valleria, and Bauermeister, Madame Crosmond, Signori Gillandi, Runcio, Carrion, Rinaldini, M. Thomas, Signori Rota, Mendioroz, Roveri, M. Behrens, and other efficient artists; in addition to whom, first appearances are to be made by Mdlle. Ambre and Signor Leli. As previously stated, Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its eighth season—again under the conductorship of Mr. Barnby—on Nov. 7, the dates of the following concerts being Nov. 28, Dec. 12 and 25, Jan. 23, Feb. 13 and 26, March 13 and 27, and April 11. The works announced for performance are "Elijah," "The Hymn of Praise," "Saint Paul," "The Creation," "Stabat Mater," "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and "Judas Maccabæus."

The Hackney Choral Association will begin its new season at the Shoreditch Townhall on Nov. 18, again under the able direction of Mr. Ebenezer Prout. The first concert will include Schumann's music to Goethe's "Faust" (the third part) and a selection from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The three remaining concerts will take place next year—on Jan. 13, March 10, and May 5. As before, there will be an excellent orchestra, and Mr. Prout will conduct the performances.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music took place last Saturday. There were eight candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to William George Wood.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The nineteenth of these triennial music-meetings will begin on Tuesday evening next—the performances taking place, as on past occasions, in St. Andrew's Hall. The arrangements are, as usual, on an extensive scale, including the engagement of a band of sixty performers, comprising many o our most eminent instrumentalists, headed by Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist. The other principals are—of second violins, Mr. A. Reynolds; violas, Mr. R. Blagrove; violoncellos, Mr. W. Pettit; double basses, Mr. J. Reynolds; flutes, Mr. Radcliffe; oboes, M. Dubrucq; clarinets, Mr. Lazarus; bassoons, Mr. Hutchins; trumpets, Mr. T. Harper; horns, Mr. C. Harper; &c.

The chorus consists of members of the Norwich Cathedral choir, and choristers from various other places, numbering altogether upwards of 270 voices.

As at eleven past festivals, Sir J. Benedict will conduct the performances, and will contribute the only novelty of importance in the programme—an overture entitled "Das Kätchen von Heilbronn," which will open the second part of Thursday evening's miscellaneous concert. The principal vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani, Trebelli, and Antoinette Sterling; Misses Catherine Penna and Anna Williams; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. H. J. Minns, Mr. Santley, and Mr. R. Hilton. The programmes, with the exception above referred to, consist almost entirely of familar materials, that for the opening night comprising Handel's serenata "Acis and Galatea" and the first part ("Spring") of Haydn's "Seasons." On Wednesday morning Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph" will be given; and in the evening a ballad concert; "Elijah" is to be performed on Thursday morning, the evening being appropriated to a grand operatic concert; and the Festival will close on Friday morning with the usual climax, the "Messiah"—the supplemental ball heretofore given on the Friday evening being omitted on this occasion. The long list of the vice-presidents and general committee, headed by the name of the president, the Earl of Leicester, gives good guarantee for the success of the festival and consequent advantageous results to the funds of the principal charities in the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich, in whose behalf the performances are given.

THEATRES.

Our dramatic record of this week is rather of a narrative than a critical character. After a twelvemonth's absence Mr. John S. Clarke has reappeared at the Haymarket. Of course, Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was selected for the occasion, and we had again the pleasure to witness this wonderful actor's performance of Bob Acres. On Monday Mrs. Swanborough resumed possession of the Strand, the performances being "Our Club" and the revived burlesque of "Nemesis." Both pieces were acted with great spirit, and will probably continue to attract for some weeks. At the Gaiety a "gaiety" has been produced at a matinée. On Saturday this novelty saw the light for the first time. We see by the advertisement that this piece is not to be mistaken for a burlesque, but to be accepted as a new kind of thing, "a comedy-vaudeville." It is the dainty handiwork of Mr. Hermann C. Merivale, and is entitled "The Lady of Lyons, Married and Settled." The nondescript is divided into three acts, leading the heroine back from the enjoyment of affluence and luxury to the conditions of the widow Melnotte's cottage, where Claude, a second time in love, is paying his attentions to a young washerwoman. Pauline is the principal feature in this new kind of vaudeville, and appears in a new light, Miss Nelly Farren's eccentric person and manner being the appropriate media of illumination. Miss Farren, notwithstanding her oddities, really looks exceedingly elegant in the character. The fun is obtained by exaggerating the peculiarities of the original actress. The new Lady Pauline "steps out like a horse" and "throws out her arms from the shoulders" in a style that becomes appalling by repetition. Beauseant is likewise made funny by an admixture of the Lytton-product with Dubosc in "The Lyon's Mail," and is well played by Mr. E. W. Ryce, not without some casual reference to Mr. Henry Irving's characteristic representation of the famous robber. Mr. Edward Terry's Claude must be witnessed to be understood. The *soi-disant* gardener studies poetry among his plants, and is famous for the composition of inane riddles and patter-songs. One of the latter does duty for the famous Lake of Como's description, and runs through the scientific topics investigated by the British Association in a style calculated to provoke vertigo and delirium. Whether this new sort of piece is destined for popularity we cannot undertake to say. But its repetition this afternoon, by affording it a second trial, will perhaps put the matter to the test. By all means let us encourage originality and prevent absurdity from becoming too ancient. A new form of fun were not unacceptable.

Preparations are being made for the production at the Park of "The Flying Scud," which is to follow "Mazeppa."

A new theatre at Cardiff, built on the most modern principles, at a cost of over £10,000, and capable of seating 2500 people, was opened on Monday night, when "Pygmalion and Galatea" was played to an immense audience.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Tears, idle tears" (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.) is an expressive setting, by Lady Ross (of Balnagowan), of Tennyson's beautiful lines. The melody is appropriately pathetic in character, and lies well for a mezzo-soprano voice of moderate extent. "Soldaten-Leben," by Albert Hartmann; "Le Gage d'Amitié," by H. De Vaux; and "Lucette," by C. Coote, jun., are sets of waltzes of a very spirited kind. Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s recent publications also include "Cyprus," a vivacious galop, by H. De Vaux, with a frontis-piece map of the island.

"The Farmer at the Banks" is a very effective song, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, who has set a melody of genuine English character to some capital lines by Sir John Bennett, which happily express the writer's rejoicings in the wholesome influences of country life. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are the publishers, and from them we have also "The Bouquet of Flowers," a series of sketches for the pianoforte, by C. J. Frost. The collection comprises twenty-four pieces, in the different major and minor keys, each named after a flower. These movements are characterised by much grace and contrast of style, and are well adapted for the purposes of tuition, copious indications being given for the fingering of the passages.

"Woo a lassie, win her well," Scotch ballad; "The spirit of morn," song; and "When sparrows build," ballad, all by W. C. Levey, are pleasing in melody and easy of execution, and will be welcome additions to the drawing-room répertoire. "Exercises and Solf-eggios for Contralto or Bass," by A. Gilardoni, are a useful collection of practical lessons for vocalists, each piece with a pianoforte accompaniment. Students of the vocal art, of the class referred to in the title, may derive much improvement from the practice of these exercises. They are issued by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, who also publish some effective pianoforte music, among which are, "Still Waters" and "Sanctuary," two brilliant pieces by Charles Oberthur.

"Le Réveil du Rossignol" (Duncan Davison and Co.) is a spirited and brilliant "Valse élégante," by Miss Lillie Albrecht, the well-known pianist. The piece has the true dance rhythm, and is graceful as well as vivacious in style.

"The Taming of the Shrew," comic opera in four acts, by Hermann Goetz (Augener and Co.). This work, which has achieved a great success in Germany since its first production in 1874, has just been published by the firm named above, with the original German text and an English version by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. As will be inferred, the libretto is based on Shakspeare's comedy. Of the music we defer speaking until after its first performance in England, which is announced to take place at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12. Meanwhile, we may draw attention to the neat and inexpensive edition brought out by Messrs. Augener.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

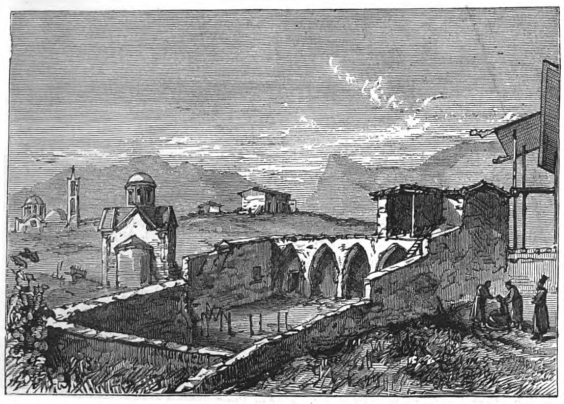
The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that during September, the eleventh month of the current volunteer year, there were twenty-eight resignations and only twenty new appointments, so that there is a net loss of eight for the month. There had been a gain on every month since last December, and over the whole eleven months just expired the gain is 274. One captain and eight subalterns of volunteers have resigned since its last issue. The new appointments are eight in number, giving a net loss of one. Five of the resigning officers held certificates of proficiency, three of them from schools of instruction.

The annual prize-meeting of the British Museum Association was held on the 2nd inst. at Child's-hill. The challenge badge of the association, a silver cup, and twenty-two money prizes, given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum, were competed for. The following are the principal scores:—Corporal Anderson, challenge badge; Private Gatfield, silver cup. The money prizes were won by Corporal Anderson, Privates Gatfield, Waghorn, Saunders, Lake, Lowe, Woolford, Parker, and Tatnal, Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson, Corporal Baynes, and Private Layfield.

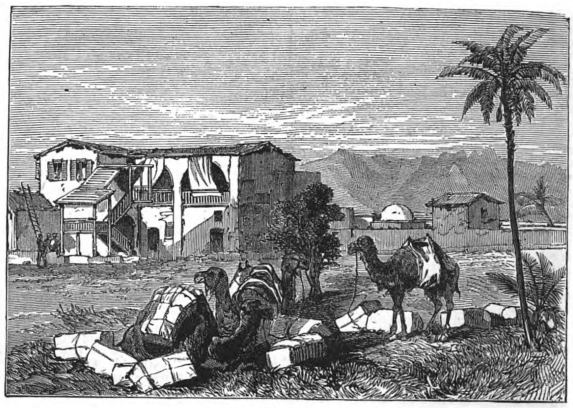
The annual prize-meeting of B (Art Students') company of the 1st Middlesex Engineers took place on the 1st inst., at the Ealing range, with the following results:—Ladies' Challenge Cup, first prize, Captain Glenny; second prize, Corporal Shoebridge; third prize, Staff Sergeant Davison. For the highest score at 600 yards, Captain Glenny; ditto at 500 yards, Corporal Shoebridge; ditto at 200 yards, Corporal Girling. Company's Subscription Prizes.—At 200 yards: Staff Sergeant Davison, 1; Corporal Shoebridge, 2; Captain Glenny, 3. At 300 yards: Corporal Girling, 1; Captain Glenny, 2; Staff Sergeant Davison, 3. Extra prizes, not open to winner of cup: Corporal Girling, 1; Staff Sergeant Davison, 2. Recruits' prize—Sapper Yeovil. Consolation prize—Sapper Body.

The results of the great rifle contest with the Martini-Henry and the Snider, begun on the 26th ult., resumed on the 27th, and now concluded at the Nunhead ranges, under the auspices of the South London Rifle Club, have been announced. The principal interest centered in the Martini-Henry competition, for which seventy-one competitors entered for prizes of the aggregate value of about £80. After a most exciting contest, Private W. Vicars, of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, came in first and won £12; Private M. L. Mempes, of the South Middlesex Rifles, the second prize, £8; Private R. J. Cameron, Queen's, was third, and wins £5; and Lieutenant Baker, 33rd Middlesex, fourth. The remaining winners in this contest were:—£3 each—Private W. Fagg, 4th Cinque Ports Artillery; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (the silver medallist at Wimbledon this year); Private H. Courtis, 19th Surrey. £2 each—Private C Howell, 4th Surrey; Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Private Sandell, 19th Surrey; Private W. Spor, 1st Surrey; Colour-Sergeant Mould, 4th Surrey; and Colour-Sergeant Honeyball, 5th East Kent. The other prizes, value £10, were won by Corporal Frost, 26th Kent; Lieutenant Allison, 26th Middlesex; Sergeant Gilbert, 41st Middlesex; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Captain Lloyd-Jones, 6th Dorset; Private Hollis, 3rd Kent; Private Butcher, 33rd Surrey; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; Captain Stakie, Queen's, and Sergeant Wells, 13th Kent. The range prizes in this contest, value about £20, were awarded to Private Cameron, Queen's; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private A. Reid, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; and Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex, for highest scores at 200 yards. At 500 yards, Sergeant-Major Gilder was awarded £1 15s. for his extraordinary feat of seven consecutive bull's-eyes: Private Mempes, South Middlesex; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade; Private Fagg, 4th Cinque Ports; and Sergeant Mellings, Queen's, received prizes. At 600 yards the highest individual scores were made by Private J. Serle, 23rd Surrey, who wins £2 15s.; Private J. M. Hay, Artists', £2 4s.; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade, £1 13s.; Private W. Jenner, 1st Manchester; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey, and Sergeant-Major Gilder. In the Snider contest there was also some splendid shooting. Captain W. Morris took the first prize of £12; and the remainder, ranging in value from £8 to £1, were won as follows:—Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant J. Mellings, Queen's; Lieutenant H. Munday, Hon. Artillery Company; Corporal H. Brand, 26th Kent; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Private W. Spor, 1st Surrey; Sergeant P. Oliver, 18th Kent; Sergeant P. Morgan, 49th Middlesex; Private H. Felton, 19th Surrey; Private W. Butcher, Artists'; Drum-Major Smith, 10th Surrey; Private Manzie, 25th Kent; Private G. Sandell, 19th Middlesex; Private G. Rosenthal, St. George's; Private J. Serle, 23rd Surrey; Corporal H. C. Frost, 26th Kent; Sergeant-Major Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Lieutenant R. M'Kerrill, London Scottish; Corporal Cutting, St. George's; Sergeant-Instructor Mumford, 1st Essex; and Private H. Courtis, 19th Surrey. The range prizes in this contest were awarded as follow:—200 Yards: Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade; and Private J. Hay, Artists'. 500 Yards: Private J. Serle, 19th Surrey; Private J. Hay, Artists'; Private R. Cameron, Queen's; Private Bonner, 8th Lincoln; Private W. Butcher, Artists'; and Sergeant Morgan, 49th Middlesex. 600 Yards: Private H. L. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; Sergeant-Instructor Mumford, 1st Essex; Private J. Hay, Artists'; and Private A. W. Pilling, Leeds Rifles.

OUR ARTIST IN CYPRUS.



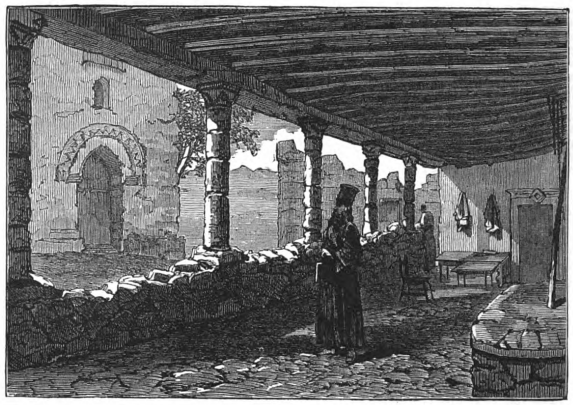
TRIKOMO.



MICHAEL'S HOUSE, TRIKOMO.



RECEPTION OF A DEPUTATION, TRIKOMO.



CLOISTERS OF MONASTERY, KANTARA.

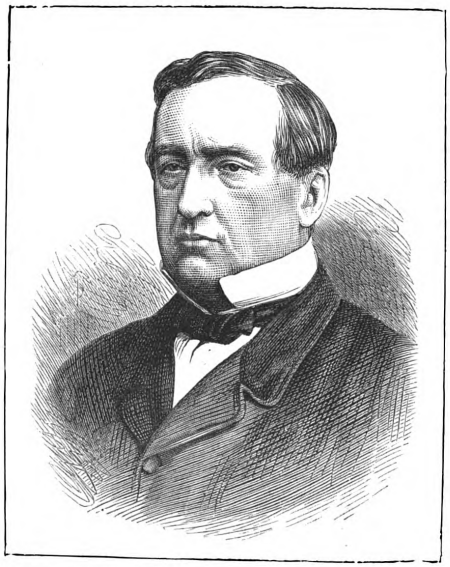
THE LATE MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

The death of this well-known Irish Judge, following soon after the terrible visitation of insanity under which he attempted to kill his man-servant at Brussels, must be regarded as a merciful release from a very deplorable state of body and mind. The Right Hon. William Keogh was born in 1817, a son of Mr. Keogh, of Roscommon, Clerk of the Crown for Kilkenny. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained high University honours, studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, and practised with success at the Irish Bar, becoming a Q.C. in 1849. He became M.P. for Athlone in 1847. In 1852, under Lord Aberdeen's Government, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and was promoted to be Attorney-General in 1855. A year later he was raised to the Irish Bench, as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Keogh was, at one time, an active politician of the Liberal party, and a vigorous writer and speaker.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

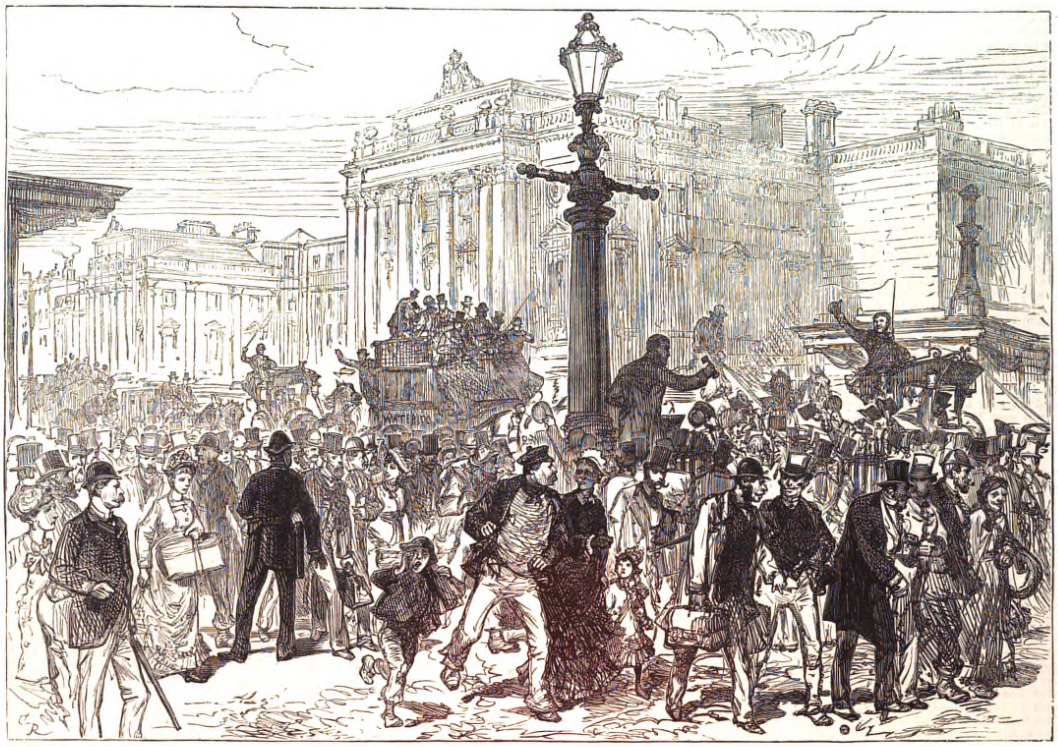
WATERLOO BRIDGE OPENED TOLL-FREE.

The Metropolitan Board of Works on Saturday last at noon opened Waterloo Bridge and the Charing-cross foot-bridge free of toll for ever. They have paid, under the arbitrators' award, £475,000 for Waterloo Bridge, which cost a million, and which was opened by the Prince Regent in 1818. For the foot-bridge at Charing-cross, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, £98,540 has been awarded. It is intended to purchase the toll-bridges at Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, and Battersea, and) ee them from toll. The ceremony of opening Waterloo Bridge, of which we give an Illustration, was performed by Mr. Dresser Rogers, a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and chairman of the Works and General Purposes Committee, deputed by his colleagues in place of Sir James Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Board. He was accompanied by many other members of the Board, who came in two omnibuses from their offices in Spring-gardens. They passed on the bridge at its north end, from Wellington-street, and the gates were closed for a time. Mr. Dresser Rogers ascended a portable rostrum, and briefly addressed the meeting; he exhibited the key which he had just received from the Chairman of the Waterloo Bridge Company, and stated the arrangements which had been made, under the Act of Parliament of 1877, to settle all claims of the proprietors. He then descended from his rostrum, and with his colleagues mounted their two omnibuses, and were driven first across the bridge. As soon as they were fairly on their way the gates were taken away, and there was an instant rush of foot-passengers, cabs, and vehicles of all kinds, the bridge in a few seconds presenting a scene of great animation. The two omnibuses were driven fairly over the bridge to the other end, where there was equal excitement. A salute of guns was fired; the roadway here was spanned by flags. The omnibuses turned and were driven back to the Strand, and thence by Villiers-street to the entrance steps of the Charing-cross Bridge. Here Mr. Dresser Rogers's rostrum was again in waiting for him, and he and his colleagues were met by Mr. Alexander Beattie, chairman of the finance committee of the South-Eastern Railway, and several other gentlemen connected with the company, with a large concourse of people. The key of the turnstile gate was handed by Mr. Beattie to Mr. Dresser Rogers, who spoke as he had done at Waterloo Bridge; three cheers were given, the turnstile was removed, and the members of the Board of Works then walked on the bridge, followed by a crowd of people.

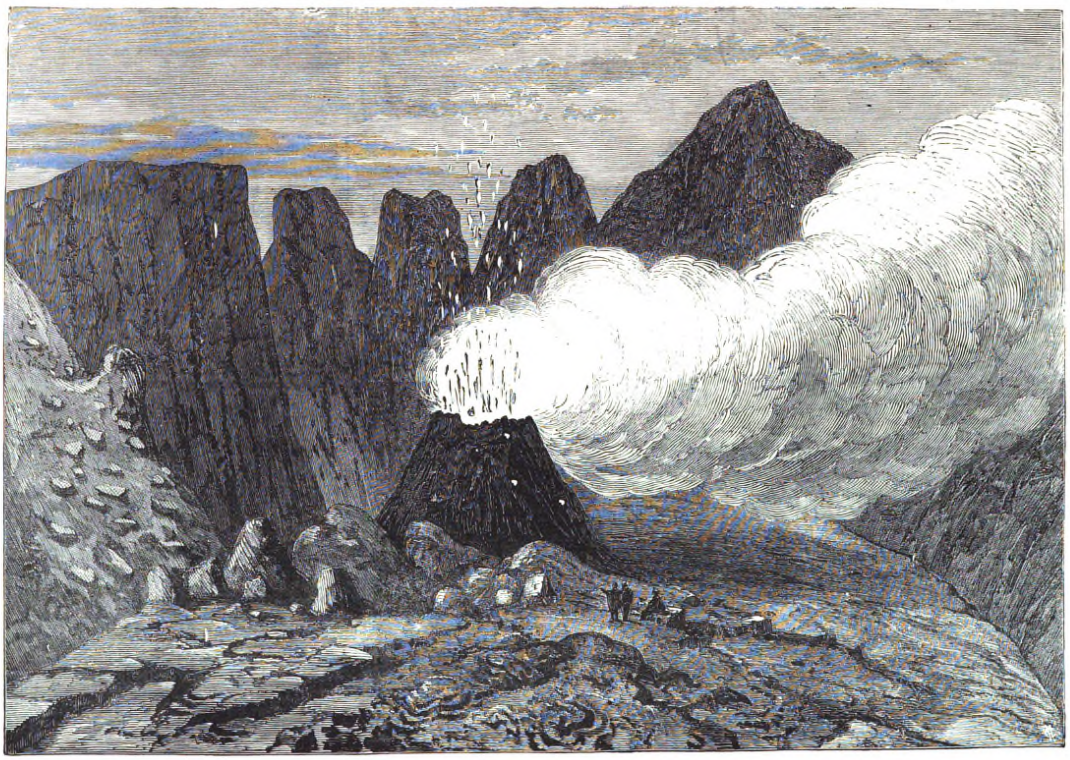


THE LATE MR. JUSTICE KEOGH, IRISH JUDGE.

Birmingham had its town's meeting yesterday week to consider the question of water supply. The Town Council wish to borrow £300,000 to extend the supply, and, though there was some opposition, the proposal was agreed to.



THE ABOLITION OF THE TOLL ON WATERLOO BRIDGE: DECLARING THE BRIDGE FREE.



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CRATER OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, SKETCHED SEPT. 26.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

We bid fair to have in course of time, by the co-operation of Mr. John Morley as editor, and Messrs. Macmillan as publishers, such a series of handy volumes devoted to biographical, didactic, and critical sketches of "English Men of Letters" as, in respect of brevity combined with completeness and competent skill on the part of the biographers and critics, will leave nothing to desire. This, at least, is the hope excited by three samples, entitled, respectively, *Gibbon*, by James Cotter Morison, M.A.; *Samuel Johnson*, by Leslie Stephen; and *Sir Walter Scott*, by Richard H. Hutton. It may and will, no doubt, be urged by persons who must find some objection to everything, that such works, which are, of necessity and from the very nature of the case, abbreviations and, for the most part, compilations, are calculated, like long reviews of books, to prevent readers from betaking themselves to original sources of information and forming therefrom an independent estimate. But those persons ought to be silenced by the reflection that, whilst the day still consists of but four-and-twenty hours and the hours remain of the same length as heretofore, the quantity of literature with which every cultivated mind should be tolerably familiar has increased upon us with such rapidity and in such bulk that, without the assistance of abbreviators and compilers, it would be impossible for the majority of a busy people to become acquainted with an appreciable fraction of the whole. The main condition, of course, is that the abbreviators and compilers should be capable and trustworthy, a condition which, in the case under consideration, appears likely to be amply fulfilled. Let a description now be given of the process adopted in each of the three monographs.

"Gibbon" is disposed of in ten chapters. The first contains a sketch of the illustrious historian's life, from his birth, in 1737, to his conversion, in 1753, to Romanism, whereby "he had ceased to be a member of the University" of Oxford. The second deals with his five years' sojourn at Lausanne, whither he was sent by his father, immediately after conversion, "far away from the influences and connections which had done such harm." The third exhibits him soldiering "in the militia." The fourth gives a very short but very interesting account of the visit he made to Paris and thence to Italy, after a second sojourn at Lausanne, in 1763. The fifth "shows him returned to his father's house," in 1765, remaining there "till the latter's death, in 1770," not only revolving but carrying out certain literary schemes, and betraying the first symptoms of that state of mind which was afterwards to make his name almost synonymous with Antichrist. In the sixth we find him settled "in London as master in his own house," at 7, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, taking his seat as a member of Parliament, and cutting but a poor figure as a politician; hungering for place, and accused of accepting it at the expense of principle; and finishing, in the comparatively short space of three years, the first volume of his immortal "Decline and Fall," a short space, be it observed, when the difference between beginning and continuing a great work is appreciated, and when his leisurely method of achievement is taken into account. The seventh contains a discourse concerning the first three volumes of the "Decline and Fall," volumes which he had finished before he migrated, under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, to his familiar Lausanne, in 1783. The eighth gives a description of "the last ten years of his life in Lausanne;" and the ninth is occupied with a sort of commentary upon the last three volumes of the "Decline and Fall," which was concluded in the first half of those ten years. The tenth and concluding chapter offers the sad picture of Gibbon's last illness and, in more than one sense, premature death, together with some remarks upon his miscellaneous works and with a sound estimate of his excellence as an historian.

"Samuel Johnson" occupies but six chapters, devoted respectively to a review of his childhood and early life, of his literary career, of his personal figure, habits, and friendships, of his position as a literary dictator, of the closing years of his life, and of his writings. The whole is fully, compactly, forcibly, sympathetically done; and the reader cannot fail to derive from it a very vivid and satisfactory idea of what manner of man, outwardly and inwardly, was he who obtained the name of the great lexicographer. The monograph, moreover, is written with great spirit and liveliness, with an evident relish for whatever is droll and humorous, with open delight in the uncouth antics of the dancing bear; so that dulness has little or no place in the pages. The dullest chapter is naturally, the last, in which a judgment is passed upon Johnson as a writer; and the inferior position he occupies in that capacity, compared with his supremacy as a talker, is insisted upon. That is a proposition which has by this time met with such very general acceptance that to dispute it would be unprofitable, even if it were not impossible. It may be said, in a general way, that, though everybody who can reads Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and the table-talk wherewith that incomparable biography abounds, nobody nowadays reads a line of Johnson's own writings, prose or verse, albeit, according to Mr. Leslie Stephen, the "Vanity of Human Wishes" is "perhaps, the finest poem written since Pope's time and in Pope's manner, with the exception of Goldsmith's still finer performances." Even the "Lives of the Poets," which "intelligent readers, who have once made its acquaintance, will be apt to turn into a familiar companion," is not clamorously demanded, if experience may be trusted, either at the libraries or elsewhere. And it is probable that the interest which Dr. Johnson and his career and his talk continue to excite among successive generations of readers is due less to the wisdom and moral tendency of his utterances than to the fascination exercised over mankind by any monstrous phenomenon.

"Sir Walter Scott" may be called a biographical tragedy, in seventeen chapters, based upon the voluminous "Life" which we owe to the labour and affection of Lockhart; for nothing short of a tragedy is the story of a great enterprise which ended as the "Wizard's" attempt to "found and endow a new branch of the clan of Scott." The catastrophe is thus summed up:—"When, fifteen years after his death, the estate was at length freed from debt, all his own children and the eldest of his grandchildren were dead; and now forty-six years have elapsed, and there only remains one girl of his descendants to borrow his name and live in the halls of which he was so proud." The following is the order of subjects, chapter by chapter:—Ancestry, parentage, and childhood; youth and choice of a profession; love and marriage, though the marriage was not the consequence of the love; Scott's earliest poetry, and "Border Minstrelsy;" his maturer poems; his companions and friends; his first country homes; his removal to Abbotsford and life there; his partnership with the Ballantynes; the Waverley novels; Scott's morality and religion; his distractions and amusements at Abbotsford; his relations with King George IV.; his character as a politician; his conduct in adversity; the last year of his life; and the end of the struggle—that heroic, Herculean struggle which he had maintained to repair the evil "his sanguine temper had worked," and to leave his "name unstained." Of course, there are mingled with the biographical narrative pieces of criticism, and of acute criticism, upon the "Wizard," both as a man and as an author; and these critical remarks, if they do not always command assent, are fair enough, and certainly instructive. On the whole, however, the monograph has been so arranged, and is pervaded by such a spirit, that, notwithstanding the light freely admitted to relieve the shade, the impression left upon the reader is that of a tragic fate, of chastisement inflicted by Nemesis, of vaulting ambition overleaping itself, of genius forced to illustrate the fact that "man proposes, God disposes." As we lay down the volume, we are inclined to dwell rather upon the failure of Sir Walter Scott's cherished purpose than upon the literary riches he, incidentally rather than intentionally, bequeathed to his country. Whether the author of the monograph considered, and ought to have considered, that it was his duty to leave us so impressed, we need not pause to inquire; the fact remains that his work, satisfactory as it is in other respects, causes us to lay it down with the disagreeable sensations of men for whom victory has been turned into mourning.

THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Eddy for the sketch we have engraved, showing the actual condition of the crater of Mount Vesuvius on the 26th ult. It is accompanied by the following letter, dated the 30th, from Rome:—"Vesuvius having been for a long time in a disturbed condition, and the reports of an eruption growing more and more exciting, I determined to pay a visit to the mountain, and to see in what condition it really was. It is, perhaps, almost needless to say that I found everything had been very much exaggerated. This, indeed, I had expected; for anyone who knows where the Observatory is placed, and how Professor Palmieri stayed there, unmoved by the terrible eruption of 1872, will find it difficult to believe that he would now spend his time in building a dyke round his observatory, as the telegrams reported. Still, the visit was not unsatisfactory, for I was able to descend into the old crater, which would, of course, have been impossible in a great eruption, and to see the new cone and the small eruption which is actually going on. Leaving Naples with a friend, we drove up as far as what used to be the Hermitage, now deserted by the monks, who have been expelled even from that solitude by the Italian Government. Here we left our carriage at a small inn and took horses to the foot of the cone, accompanied by a crowd of guides, who, however, soon tailed off, leaving us with the three who were chosen to go up with us. At the foot of the cone we were beset by as many more of them. My friend, after about fifty yards of ascent among the loose ashes, found it too fatiguing, and consented to be hauled up. This encouraged others of the loafers to follow us, in hopes of my doing the same; but, finding that it was a waste of time, they soon left us. The climbing is certainly tiring, like walking through loose sand on the seashore, with a stiff hill thrown in; but, with a little patience, one works one's way on. The crater was so filled with smoke that we determined to descend into it to see what was to be seen. Half-way down, when we got in sight of the new cone throwing up flames and showers of red-hot stones, I confess to feeling rather nervous about continuing the descent, and I think it was excusable; but the guides said there was no need for alarm, and that other people were already down there, so we went on. The floor of the old crater has in the last few weeks risen a considerable height, and is still rising, for when we reached it there were two or three small streams of lava oozing out of cracks in it, and slowly flowing over the cooler blocks. These streams came out red hot, but soon turned to the dull lead colour of the rest of the lava; only directly you stirred them up they became glowing like fused metal. The floor itself is full of cracks, showing the lava red hot at about a foot or two beneath the surface; and even where we stood you could not bear the hand on it long. At the upper end of the hollow is the new cone, which forced its way up suddenly, and keeps up a continuous shower of lumps of red-hot lava. The more violent explosions throw up to a height of a hundred feet or so, with a dull, smothered report; the lesser ones throw up the liquid fire some twenty or thirty feet; and as the pieces of lava fall on the side of the cone they turn black almost instantly, and help to raise the little hill in height. The cone is quite black, and about fifty feet high. One theory is that it will grow until it fills the present crater, and take the place of the old cone, as the old one did that of the left-hand cone in the year 79, when Herculaneum was destroyed. In front of the cone is a mass of rock which lately fell from the sides of the crater. At the opposite end of the crater, and therefore not visible in the small sketch I took, is a sort of gap in the walls of the crater, through which the lava is expected to flow. At present it will have to rise about 20 feet before it reaches the gap, unless the side should crumble away under the great heat and pressure. This gap is on the side towards the hollow or ravine which divides the two crests of the mountain; and the lava would therefore take the course it followed in 1872, towards the Observatory and San Sebastiano. At present the activity of the eruption has so much diminished that there is little probability of the lava flowing down the sides of the mountain for some weeks to come, if it does at all. But perhaps, as the moon seems to exercise some mysterious influence over the volcanic elements, there will be a further increase of activity at the next full moon, and then the lava will rise high enough to overflow."

The *Glasgow News* says that an elder of the Church of Scotland, who on former occasions has shown great liberality to the Church, has given £6000 to the Home Mission, £1000 to the Endowment Scheme, and £1000 to the Colonial Scheme.

Messrs. Anderson and MacGrigor, who were appointed to examine the books of the City of Glasgow Bank, have reported that it is impossible for the bank to continue business. They advise it should be wound up. The directors will call a meeting of the shareholders for the 22nd inst., to obtain their decision on the subject. A Glasgow newspaper gives a list of ten firms, who collectively owe the bank £6,088,000. The *Times* states in its City article that the position of this bank is better than it was at first thought to be as regards the nature of the assets. The property belonging to the largest debtor, whose liability to the bank is £2,200,000, consists of land in New Zealand of the first quality, valued at £1,300,000, and the balance is covered by wool. It is believed that the bank will lose nothing in this case, but the realisation will take time—some few years, probably. The Australian merchants, Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co., whose inability to meet their engagements has already been announced, are put down for about £160,000. Their assets are said to be very fair, and it is stated that they will be well able to pay. At a meeting of the Merchants' House in Glasgow on Tuesday the President, Sir James Watson, said the failure would in one way be beneficial to business by stopping rash speculation and giving honest traders an opportunity of carrying on a wider legitimate business.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, D.C.L., F.R.S., died at his residence in Eaton-square, aged eighty-four. He was born July 15, 1794, the only son to survive youth of Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the Island of St. Vincent, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Theophilus Williams, Esq., of London. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman, but, soon changing his profession, was called to the Bar in 1818. Thenceforward his forensic career was one of continuous success. He soon became a leading Counsel on the Home Circuit, and obtained a silk gown in 1834. In 1844 he was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, and in the following year succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, which office he again filled in 1852. In 1858 he was constituted Lord Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage. He resigned the Chancellorship in April, 1859, but resumed it in 1866, again to retire in 1868. His Lordship was an eloquent and brilliant advocate while at the Bar, and was leading counsel in the chief *causes célèbres* of his time. His Lordship married, March 9, 1822, Anna Maria, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Tinling, Esq., of Southampton, and niece of Major Peirson, the heroic defender of Jersey, and by her, who died April 9, 1875, had issue five sons—viz., 1, Frederick Augustus, C.B., a General officer, now commanding in South Africa, who becomes second Lord Chelmsford; 2, Charles, late Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Dragoons, now Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry; 3, George Cochran, died under age; 4, Alfred Henry, P.C., Q.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal; 5, Edward Peirson; and five daughters—viz., 1, Sidney Louisa, died an infant; 2, Augusta, married to W. F. Higgins, Esq., of Chester-place; 3, Sidney Maria, died young; 4, Julia Selina, married to Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis K.C.B., who died in 1862; and, 5, Mary Lincoln.

SIR R. SUTTON, BART.

Sir Richard Sutton, fourth Baronet, of Norwood Park, in the county of Nottingham, died at St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 3rd inst. He was born Oct. 21, 1821, the second son of Sir Richard Sutton, second Baronet, by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlow, and succeeded to the title at the death of his brother, Sir John Sutton, third Baronet, June 5, 1873. He married, first, May 18, 1845, Anna, daughter of the Rev. H. Houson, Rector of Brant Broughton, which lady died in 1846; and secondly, July 29, 1851, Harriet Anne, daughter of W. F. Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, by whom he leaves four sons and eight daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir Richard Francis Sutton, Bart., was born Dec. 20, 1853. The deceased Baronet was patron of four livings, and possessed a considerable estate, not only in the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Berks, but also in Piccadilly, London. He was a magistrate for Berks and Leicestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant for Notts, and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1861. He was formerly in the Royal Navy, and afterwards in the Life Guards, and was master of the Skefflington hounds.

GENERAL SIR H. J. W. BENTINCK.

General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on the 29th ult., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, aged eighty-two. He was the youngest son of Count John Charles Bentinck, by Lady Jemina Helena, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Athlone, and was descended from William, first Earl of Portland, the ancestor of the Dukes of Portland. He entered the Army, in the Coldstream Guards, in 1811, and served with that regiment during the Crimean War with great distinction, being present at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman (where he was wounded), and Sebastopol. For these services he was created a K.C.B., and received the orders of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals. He was appointed Colonel of the 28th Regiment in 1854, and attained the rank of General in 1867. He was formerly a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. General Bentinck married, March 10, 1829, Renira Antoinetta, daughter of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., but had no issue

SIR FRANCIS GRANT.

Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy, died at his residence, The Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on the 5th inst. He was born Jan. 18, 1803, the fourth son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, and Pitcaithlie, in the county of Perth, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland. He was consequently brother of the late John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston (whose daughter Margaret became Baroness Gray), and of General Sir James Hope Grant, the distinguished Indian commander. He received his education at Harrow and at Edinburgh High School. This eminent painter, particularly noted for his portraits, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, an Academician in 1851, and President in 1866. In that year he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University. Sir Francis married, first, Emily, eldest daughter of Ross Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld; and secondly, Isabella, fifth daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sister of the Duke of Rutland. A portrait of Sir F. Grant appeared in our Number for March 10, 1866.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

George Hammond Whalley, Esq., died on the 7th inst., at The Tower, near Llangollen, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Whalley was the son of a merchant and banker of Gloucester. He was educated at University College, London, where he took the first prize in rhetoric and metaphysics. In 1836 he was called to the Bar and was appointed an assistant tithe commissioner, a post which he held for eleven years. At the general election of 1852 Mr. Whalley unsuccessfully contested the Montgomery boroughs, but was subsequently returned for Peterborough, Sir George Cornewall Lewis being an unsuccessful candidate. He was, however, unseated on petition. He again contested Peterborough in 1857, and was defeated, but was returned for that city in 1859, and has since continued to represent it. He was nominally elected as a Liberal, but he was best known in the earlier pert of his career in St-

Stephen's as the opponent of the Jesuits in every shape and form, and more recently as the unflinching supporter of Arthur Orton, the impostor who claimed the Tichborne title and estates. He was a magistrate for Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Denbighshire; he also served as a High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1852. Mr. Whalley married, in 1846, Anne Wakeford, daughter of Mr. Richard Attree, of Bisterne, Hampshire.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

George Thompson, Esq., died at Leeds on the 7th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He first became widely known to the public in connection with the agitation against slavery in the British colonies, and by his ardent and powerful oratory contributed largely not only to the downfall of slavery, but also to the abolition of the apprenticeship system. Subsequently he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, and addressed many of the earliest meetings held under the auspices of that great organisation. He also took an active part in forming the British India Association. Mr. Thompson was associated with Mr. Garrison, Mr. Whittier, and the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States. A visit which he paid to that country in the year 1834 led to the formation of upwards of 150 anti-slavery societies. He was, however, denounced by General Jackson in a Presidential message; and, in consequence of repeated plots against his life, he was compelled to leave the country. During the Civil War he revisited the United States, a public reception being given to him in the House of Representatives in the presence of President Lincoln and the majority of his Cabinet. Mr. Thompson was associated with Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and many other public men in the National Parliamentary Reform Associations, whose programme included household suffrage, vote by ballot, and equal electoral districts. In 1846 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in 1847 he was elected M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps, on the 27th ult., in India.

William Richard Crabbe, Esq., F.S.A., on the 2nd inst., at Heavitree, near Exeter, in his sixtieth year.

William Henry de Merle, Esq., of Iwood, Somerset, D.L., on the 29th ult., at Ward Hill, Farnham, aged eighty-seven.

Captain G. J. Redman, J.P., an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, on the 30th ult., at Belsize Park, N.W.

Edward Armitage, Esq., on the 2nd inst., at Farnley Lodge, Cheltenham, in his eighty-second year.

Dr. Edward Denis de Vitre, of The Elms, Bare, near Lancaster, the founder of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the seven northern counties, on the 4th inst.

Professor Robert Harkness, Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, on the 5th inst. He dropped dead while walking along the landing in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Saturday.

John Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., of Derby, founder and first president of the Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Woodhouse was widely known in connection with mining. He was in his sixtieth year.

Augustine William Massy, formerly of the 56th Regiment, eldest surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Massy, of Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, on the 29th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged forty-two.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., Presbyterian minister, at Sydney, on Aug. 8. He was for many years a member of the Legislative Council at Sydney, where he was very popular, and was a zealous promoter of emigration to Australia.

Harris Prendergast, Esq., Q.C., eldest son of the late General Sir Jeffery Prendergast, at Brighton, on the 30th ult., aged seventy-three. He was directly descended from Jeffery Prendergast, of Crohane, younger brother of Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., of Gort, M.P., killed at Malplaquet.

Charles Henry Evans Judkins, for some years Commodore of the Cunard Atlantic Fleet, at his residence, Linton Lodge, Mossley-hill, near Liverpool, on the 7th inst., at the age of sixty-nine years, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. Captain Judkins's connection with the Cunard Company dated from the early days of that great undertaking.

General John Liptrap, recently, at Kensington, aged seventy-eight. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1818, and a few months since attained the rank of General. He served during the first Burmese War in the Afghanistan and Sutlej campaigns, and during the Indian Mutiny, and on several occasions received special thanks for daring personal bravery.

Joseph Ivimey, Esq., who was formerly for many years an active member of and solicitor to the Anti-Corn Law League. In the early days of the Reform Bill Mr. Ivimey was the political agent for the Liberal candidates for the borough of Marylebone. By the death of Mr. Ivimey the Superintendent Registrarship of St. Pancras, which he had held ever since the passing of the Registration Act, becomes vacant.

Robert Holbeche Dolling, Esq., of Maralin, in the county of Down, and Tamlaght O'Crilly, in the county of Derry, J.P. and D.L., on the 28th ult., in Dublin, aged sixty-nine. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Boughey William Dolling, of Magheralin, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Short, Esq. He married, in 1842, Eliza, third daughter of the late Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., M.P., and niece of James, first Earl of Caledon, and by her (who died 1870) leaves issue. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Londonderry in 1865.

Major-General H. Bingham, late of the 60th Rifles, on the 1st inst., at Wolverton House, in the county of Dublin. The deceased officer joined the 60th Rifles in April, 1827, and served in the regiment for upwards of thirty-seven years. He took part in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, and received the medal with two clasps. He also commanded the companies of the 60th engaged against the hill tribes in the Euzofzye country in December, 1849, and was severely wounded in the head. For these services he received the medal with clasp. On quitting the 60th Rifles he was appointed inspecting officer of the Leeds recruiting district. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862 and Major-General in 1874. By his death there is a vacancy on the active list of General officers, and a distinguished service reward falls vacant.

The total number of lives lost in the Ebbw Vale Colliery disaster is now known to be 286, two fresh names, those of Griffith England, twenty years of age, and a lad named Edwin Williams, having been added to the list. No danger of fire now exists, and the work of raising the water, which is estimated to be about 28 ft. deep, is progressing satisfactorily. We are requested to say that gifts of flannel, clothing, &c., which will be much needed in the approaching winter, will be most gratefully received by the chairman of the Local Distribution Committee, Mr. Phineas James, of Abercarne House, Abercarne, Monmouthshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CHESSPLAYER (Lutterworth).—Your question raises a point that must be left to the player's sense of honour. The rule is that, if a player says "J'adoube," after touching a piece he is not obliged to move it and no one but himself can know whether his intention was to move or to adjust it. The perpetual check at page 31 of Staunton's "Handbook" is solved by 1. R to B 8th (ch), B takes R; 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), K to Kt sq; 3. Kt takes K P (ch), K to R sq; 4. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) *ad lib.*

WOODWICK (Belfast).—The position shall be examined, as requested.

E G L (Park-hill).—You should consult some elementary treatise upon the game. The question of a plurality of Queens has been answered frequently in this column. You may have two or more Queens, three or more Bishops, Knights, and Rooks all on the board at the same time.

J P (Bedford).—The two-move position shall be sent to you through the post.

W B (Torquay).—The fifth edition of the "German Handbuch."

G J S.—There is a second solution to your problem, commencing 1. Kt P takes B.

J S T.—After 1. B to Q 2nd, should Black play 1. R to K 6th, how is the mate effected?

J G C (Highgate).—Your last problem would be vastly improved by cutting out the first move on both sides. Shall we make this alteration?

J J CORTES (Lima).—The solutions of Problems Nos. 1793, 1796, and 1795 by the members of your club are correct.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence may address Mr. W. Ball, Walmer House, Torquay.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1804 received from Devonshire, Dabbshill, E Burkhard, Charles Hayward, and Franklin Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1805 received from A Patricio Correa (Lisbon), Emile Frau, E H H V, Tonks, and C H B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1806 received from J C M, An Old Hand, E M and T P F, T W Hope, C C E, S Threlfall, Copiapino, C S Coxe, P le Page, H Standfield, East Marden, T R V, Cant, Leonora and Leon, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), E Worsley, S R (Leeds), L Burnett, R Ingersoll, W Scott, Will Curtis, M Whiteley, H Brew ter, Dorothy, L of Truro, T Edgar, M Meredith, G Foshooke, G Wright, F Hampton, L Sharswood, Orson, L H, R E Lewis, W Lee, C J G, W C D, C Darragh, J A Winstanley, W J W (Claverese), F P Vuillamy, J K, Norman Rumbelow, Rothery, W S B, Jo Honeyes, St J E, Guillaume, G H V, E H H V, Jane Neppen (Utrecht), W R C, Robin Roughead, A Wood, C H B, O Johnson, B H Brooke, Devonshire, Thorpe, Dr F St. Alpha, C G Ellison, Lulu, J Osborn, J Sargent, E L G, and H Bentlall.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1805.

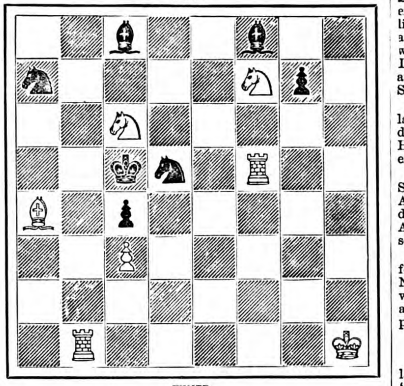
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 5th	Kt to R 4th *
2. R takes B (ch)	P takes R (Queening)
3. Kt to R 2nd. Mate.	

* If Black play the Kt to Q 2nd, the continuation is as above, and if to any other square, 2. R takes Kt, or 2. B takes Kt, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1808.

By A. WLADIMIROFF (Berlin).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

A Game played recently between Mr. E. THOROLD and another Amateur, the former yielding the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Benoco Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. { (P to K 4th) / (P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th

Black's safest defences are 1. P to K 3rd, 1. P to Q 3rd, or 1. Kt to Q B 3rd. Against sound play the sacrifice of the second Pawn should result in the loss of the game.

2. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
3. Q takes Q B P	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	

A very injudicious move indeed. In this position the bishop block the Queen's best line of retreat when attacked on Black' seventh move, and the strongest piece is placed *hors de combat* at the very opening of the battle.

4.	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
6. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd
7. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q R 4th
8. Q to R 2nd	

The effect of his fourth move. This concentration of force upon the Queen's side should be entirely satisfactory to the second player.

8.	Q to B 2nd
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
10. B to Kt 2nd	

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
10. B to Q 2nd would surely have been better.	
10.	B to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th
13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
15. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes K B P

This little game is a good example of the "readiness" that characterises Mr. Thorold's play.

16. K takes Kt	B to R 5th
17. P to K 5th	Q B takes Kt
18. P takes B	Q to Q B 3rd
19. P to Q 5th	

19. B to K 2nd would have given Black more trouble.

19.	Q to B 4th (ch)
20. K to Kt 2nd	B takes Kt
21. K takes B	R takes P (ch)

All this is very neat and forcible.

22. K takes R	R to K B sq (ch)
23. K to Kt 4th	P to R 4th (ch)

There appears to be a forced mate in four or five moves by 23. Q to R 6th.

24. K to Kt 5th	Q to K 6th (ch)
25. K takes P	Q takes B (ch),

and White resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played a few days ago between Mr. MACDONNELL and another strong player at Simpson's Divan.—*(Scotch Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
5. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 4th

The usual move is 6. P to Q 3rd, producing a well-known variation of the Giuoco Piano, and this game is mainly interesting from the move in the text having been adopted by one strong player against another.

7. P takes Q P	Kt takes P
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
9. B takes Kt	Q takes B
10. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th

The game would have been more instructive, and probably longer in its course, had Black here retreated the Queen to her own square.

11. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th
14. Kt to K 4th	B to Kt 5th
15. P to Q 6th	P takes P
16. Kt to Kt 3rd, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received a copy of a photograph published by Mr. J. N. Walker, of Ayr, representing the sixty-four squares of the chessboard, each square being filled with the portrait of a chessplayer more or less known to fame, most of them being amateurs engaged in the correspondence tourney now in progress between England and the United States of America.

For the Paris International Problem Tourney there have been contributed thirty-one sets, each containing three problems. The end-game competition has been abandoned, and the fund set apart for it is now to be applied in prizes for a literary tournament. The conditions of the latter require that each competitor shall send to M Camille Morel, 38, Rue de la Borde, Paris, before Dec 15 next, an article upon the subject of chess, written in the French language. Chess is to be the theme, but the widest latitude will be permitted in the treatment, which may be "historical, critical, statistical, analytical, fantastic, or romantic," at the discretion of the author. The best contributions will be inserted in the "Book of the Congress," to be published some time next year.

We have been requested to announce that it is proposed to establish a chess club in connection with the Westminster Aquarium, should the project receive the support of a sufficient number of gentlemen interested in the practice of the game. Names will be received by the Secretary of the Aquarium, Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 10, 1874) with three codicils (dated July 10, 1874, and May 20 and 22, 1878) of the Right Hon. Margaret, Baroness Gray of Gray and Kinfauns, and of No. 42, Grosvenor-gardens, Pimlico, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Thomas Constantine Grant, the brother, and Charles Archibald Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix gives numerous legacies and souvenirs to relatives and friends, and the residue of her property between her sisters Mary Grant and Charlotte Augusta Grant, and her brother Alaric Frederick Grant.

The will (dated April, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 28, 1878) of Mr. Jeremiah Rotherham, late of Anlaby Houses, Upper Clapton, and of Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87, High-street, Shoreditch, who died on Aug. 30 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Edward Hubbard Boardman, Frederick Snowden, John Daniel Viney, and Thomas Phelps, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for Females, Lower Clapton; £200 each to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, Caterham, the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, the Consumption Hospital, Victoria Park, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; £100 each to the Shoreditch Girls' School, the Shoreditch Boys' School, the Shoreditch new almshouses, Haggerstone, and the German Hospital, Dalston; and £50 to the Hoxton Dorcas Society. There are very numerous bequests to relatives, friends, executors, persons in the employ of his firm, and others.

The will (dated March 1, 1867) with two codicils (dated May 31, 1871, and May 13, 1876) of Mr. George Bird, formerly of No. 38, Edgware-road, and late of The Hall, Pinner, Middlesex, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Stanley George Bird and Arthur Bird, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his gardener, William Plum, an annuity of £20; to his wife, Pinner Hall estate, with the furniture and effects, and certain other freehold and leasehold properties for life; on her death the Pinner Hall estate with the furniture and effects are to go to his son, Stanley George Bird, charged with the payment of £1000 to each of his brothers and sisters. There are specific devises and bequests to each of his children, and the rest of his property is divided between his said sons, Stanley George and Arthur.

The will (dated April 25, 1877) of Mrs. Caroline Clarissa Purser late of Nos. 84 and 86, West India Dock-road, Limehouse, who died on June 15 last, has been proved by William Merrin, Henry Kinder Cheese, the nephew, and John Webster, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1873) with three codicils (dated Sept. 29, 1875, Jan. 4, 1877, and June 29, 1878) of Mr. John Arnold, late of No. 143, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by James Arnold and George Arnold, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £26,000.

The will (dated March 20, 1875) of Henry Lockyer Sharp, formerly of No. 24, Talbot-square, Hyde Park, but late of No. 41, Kensington Park-gardens, who died on Aug. 28 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by George Wyatt Sharp, the son, and Mrs. Eliza Sharp, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The Sanitary Congress concluded its meetings in Stafford last Saturday, when Dr. Russell, of Edinburgh, read a paper on "Food and Drink," in which he recommended oatmeal boiled in water as a substantial drink, and that a craving for alcoholic liquors denoted an unsanitary condition of the body, to be remedied by fresh air.

A temperance conference has been held throughout this week at Birmingham. The annual Diocesan Temperance Conference was held on Monday in Reading, the High Sheriff of Berks presiding. Resolutions were passed advocating the establishment of reading-rooms and coffee and refreshment houses for agricultural labourers, in order to counteract the temptations offered by public-houses.

The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War have issued a report relating to the operations of the society in the Russo-Turkish War. The total expenditure was £30,143, which was made up of subscriptions to the amount of £2549, and expenditure from the funds £27,594. The amount expended in transport service was £2100; in medical stores, £5046; in clothing, £3933; in staff allowances and expenses abroad, £6149; hospital bedding and equipment, £2170; and grants to local hospitals and other agencies, £2255.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Pleasant Ways in Science. By Richard A. Proctor. (Chatto and Windus.)
Recollections of Writers. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. (Sampson Low and Co.)
With Axe and Rifle; or, Western Pioneers. By W. H. G. Kingston. (Sampson Low and Co.)
The Pyrotechnist's Treasury; or, Complete Art of Making Fireworks. By Thomas Kentish. (Chatto and Windus.)
Canters in Crampshire. (Illustrations.) By G. Bowers. (Chatto and Windus.)
Michelle and Little Jack. By Frances Martin. (Hurst and Blackett.)
Ephraim and Helah. A Story of the Exodus. By E. Hodder. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
Carmina Regia, and Other Songs of the Heart. By Edwin Chas. Wrenford. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
Tales from *Blackwood*. No. 6. (Blackwood and Sons.)
The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1878-9. By Herbert Fry. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
Freda. A Novel. By the Author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal." 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Sermons on Daily Life and Duty. By George Dawson, M.A. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. Fifth Edition. (Edward Stanford.)
Clare. A Narrative. By Lizzie Alldridge. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Village Politics. Addresses and Sermons on the Labour Question. By the Rev. C. W. Stubbs. (Macmillan.)
The Student's Guide to the Medical Profession. By Charles Bell Keetley, F.R.C.S. (Macmillan.)
Analysis of English History; Based on Green's Short History of the English People. By C. W. Taite, M.A. (Macmillan.)
Bright Sundays. The Cosy Corner Series. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)
Social Notes: Concerning Social Reforms, Social Requirements, Social Progress, &c. Vol. I. March to August, 1878. (Office, 16, Southampton-street, Strand.)
Essays in Romance, and Studies from Life. By John Skelton. (Blackwood and Son.)
The Children's Isle. A Story for the Young. By Eliza Meteyard. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
French Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. S. D. Green, D.D. With Illustrations. (The Religious Tract Society.)
Town and Country Toy Book. Coloured Plates. (Religious Tract Society.)
Harrison Weir's Pictures of Animals. With 24 Coloured Plates. (Religious Tract Society.)
The Two Friends. By Lucien Biart. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Funny Foreigners and Eccentric English. By Clifford Merton. Coloured Plates. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Cabul, or Afghanistan. With a Map of the Country. By Phil Robinson. (Sampson Low and Co.)
The Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket. By Dr. Ernest Candèze. Translated by N. D'Anvers. Illustrated by C. Renard. (Low and Co.)
The Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. By W. J. Spry, R.N. Illustrated. Seventh and Cheap Edition. (Sampson Low and Co.)

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NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate. Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs, suit all occasions.
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FIRST-CLASS QUALITY. SUPERIOR TASTE. LOWEST PRICES.
ALFRED B. PEARCE'S
DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.
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The Newest and Best Patterns always on View.
TABLE GLASS, CUT, ENGRAVED, and ETCHED.
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
Stock conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to select from.
ORNAMENTAL GOODS.
Large Assortment,
combining Novelty with Beauty.
VASES, STATUETTES, GARNITURES, SEAUX, CANDELABRA.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
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Established 1760.

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Size and Weight.	Plain centres. 9s. per oz.	King's. Neatly chased. 9s. 6d. per oz.	Beaded, Richly engraved. 11s. 6d. per oz.
8 inch 12 ounces	£5 8 0	£5 14 0	£6 18 0
9 inch 17 ounces	7 13 0	8 1 6	9 15 0
10 inch 20 ounces	9 0 0	9 10 0	11 10 0
12 inch 30 ounces	13 10 0	14 5 0	17 5 0
14 inch 43 ounces	19 7 0	20 8 6	24 14 6
16 inch 58 ounces	26 2 0	27 11 0	33 7 0
18 inch 80 ounces	36 0 0	38 0 0	46 0 0
20 inch 124 ounces	55 16 0	58 18 0	71 6 0
22 inch 158 ounces	67 10 0	71 5 0	86 5 0
25 inch 200 ounces	90 0 0	95 0 0	115 0 0

A Pamphlet of Prices, illustrated with Engravings, will be forwarded, gratis and post-free, on application.
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

THE LUMINOUS CLOCK.
A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION by which the Time can be SEEN in the DARK without the aid of any artificial light. Every home should possess one. See opinions of Press. Price 42s. each.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.

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Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

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FOR PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
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REGENT-STREET—Nos. 256 to 262.
(Established thirty years.)

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MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, at a Great Saving in Price.
WIDOW'S DRESS made complete, Trimmed best English Crape, } £3 13s. 6d.
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SKIRTS and COSTUMES in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 gs.
MANTLES and PALETOTS in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed best English Crape, } 2l. to 5 gs.
BONNETS in fashionable and beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2 gs.
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THE COURT AND FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

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Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at .. 5s. 6d.
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Manufactured by Messrs. Legoye et Cie, at .. 4s. 11d.
Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.
200 PIECES of BLACK SILK at one price, 6s.; usual price, 8s. 9d.
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As he buys direct from the Manufacturer, all intermediate profits are saved.
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BLACK SILK VELVETS, Exceptional Value, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.
RICH LYONS VELVETS, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 9d., and 15s. 6d.
Superb qualities for Dresses and Mantles.
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BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
from pure and good wearing silks, at 5l., 7l. 9s., 10l. 10s., 12l., and up to 20 guineas, fashionably trimmed with Satin and Velvet. Copies of the most recent Paris models.
Also good Black Satin Quilted Petticoats for One Guinea.
For photographs of the Costumes and self-measurement form address as follows:—
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Tartatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
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Black Silk Tulle (condition keeping), 42s. and 50s.
Grenadine, from 42s. to 4 guineas.
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THE FASHION FOR THE AUTUMN.
In Black, Navy, and neutral shades, from 3 to 10 guineas complete.
Our Buyers have returned from Paris with great novelties in all departments.
For Samples please address only to PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street, Nos. 256 to 262.

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REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.
33 inches long .. .. 9½ guineas.
36 inches long .. .. 11½ guineas.
39 inches long .. .. 13 guineas.
New and Perfect Shapes, and of the most enduring qualities.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long, 34s., 42s., 55s. 6d., and 3 guineas.
Also a special lot, Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 5 guineas.
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WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS, 33 in. long, 9½ guineas.
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WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS, 45 in. long, 16 guineas.
WAYRE'S RUSSIAN SABLE TAIL SETS, 9 guineas. Real Marten Tail, 8 guineas. Skunk, 4 guineas. Length of fronts, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 9 in. to 11 in.
WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS can be sent on approval to any part of the kingdom by forwarding a reference, and the measurements across back, across chest, round waist, and length of paletot, to
WAYRE, SEAL PALETOT MANUFACTURER, 96, Oxford-street, and 332, Oxford-street (corner of Regent-circus).
Established Half a Century.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES Selling Off at Half the Cost. Consisting of Moss Cachemires in the new dark plain colours. Price 42d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 69, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES. Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a light, pleasant drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per Dozen Quarts; 4s., Pints. Bottles and Cases Is. Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., per Dozen until returned. 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

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HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

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CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

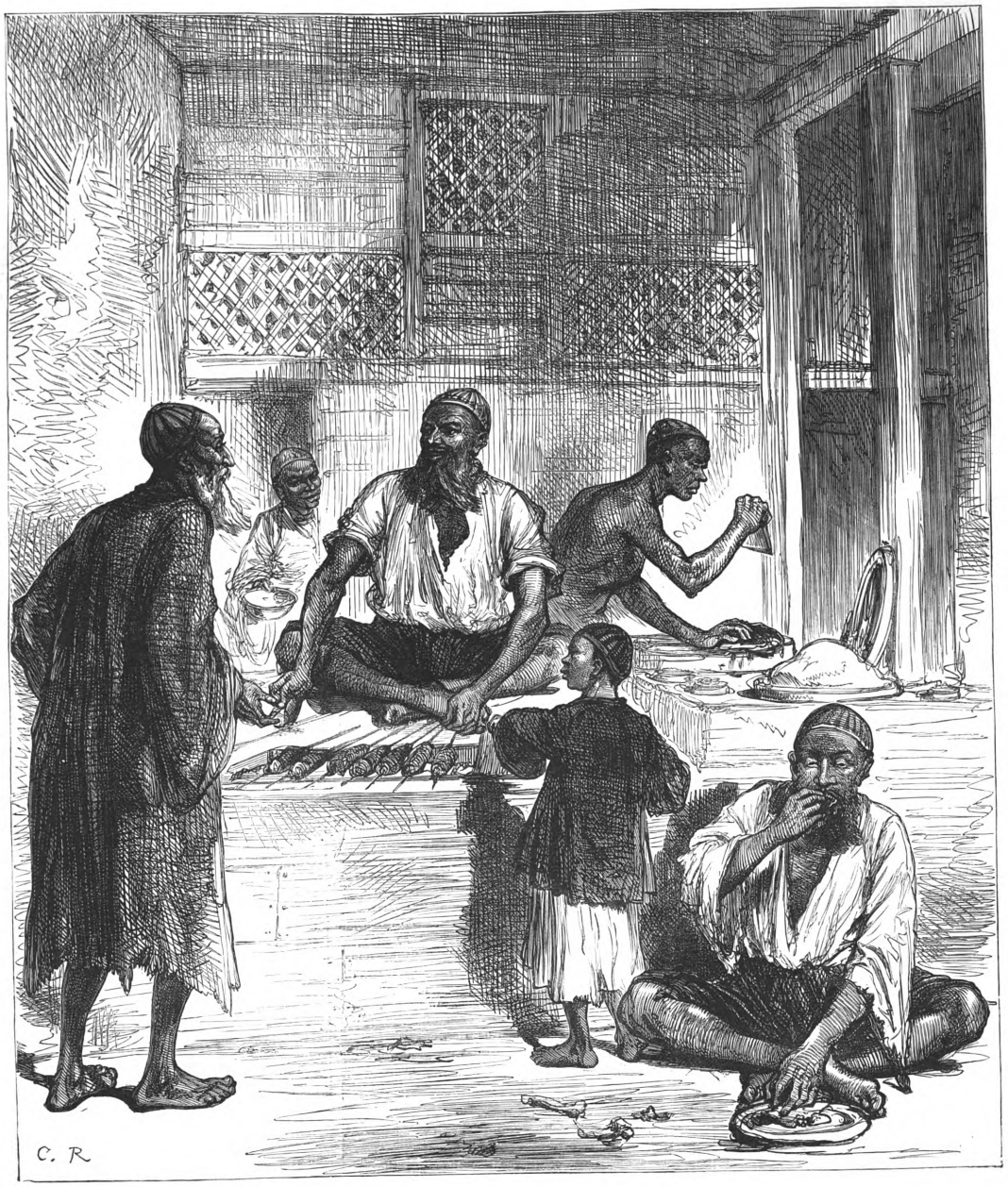
POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY FOR THE NURSERY, THE SICK ROOM AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the BEST GOODS ONLY. Whites, for Pastry, 9s. 4d. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 8s. 8d. Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per stone; fine, 3s. 4d. American Hominy, 4s. Barley Maize, Buckwheat, and Barley Meal, 5s. per bushel, or 1gs. per sack. Oats, 4s. per bushel; 1s. 3d. per sack. Peas, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Split Peas, 8s. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Split Peas, Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2051.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



AFGHAN SKETCHES: A KABOB SHOP AT CABUL.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th ult., at the Quinta de Herrera, Prado Oriental, Montevideo, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Stanley House, Lavender Hill, the wife of Charles Downs, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 40, Eccleston-square, Mrs. Grant Suttie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., by license, at Monanimy church, by the Rev. G. E. Cotter, Rector, assisted by the Rev. S. Young and the Rev. T. Rice, Wm. Hon. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, youngest son of Jas. Lawrence Cotter, LL.D., late Vicar of Buttevant, to Catherine Letitia, youngest daughter of Geo. Stawell, Esq., Crobeg, Donerailе.

On the 8th inst., at the Collegiate Church, Neuchâtel, George Greenwood Pearson, son of the late Michael Pearson, of Lancaster-gate, to Adeline, sixth daughter of William Evans, of Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington.

On the 16th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Lacy Henry Rumsey, M.A., Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire, cousin of the bride, Charles Edward Strachan, eldest son of the late James Innes Strachan, of Ceylon, to Beatrice Rumsey, younger daughter of Henry Rumsey Forster, of Brunswick-square, London.

On Tuesday, the 10th ult., at St. Mark's, Grenada, W.I., by the Rev E. B. Bovell, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Gurth, R. J. Sergeant, Esq., formerly of Liverpool, Singapore, and Manila, to Alice, third daughter of the late John Copland, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Fairfield, Lyme Regis, in the 83rd year of her age, Georgiana, widow of John Drummond, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at Marske Hall, in Cleveland, Lady Harriet Frances Lane, widow of Colonel Henry Lane, late of 15th Hussars, and second daughter of Lawrence, first Earl of Zetland, aged 77.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 26.

SUNDAY, Oct. 20.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Jer. xxxvi.; 1 Thess. v.; Evening Lessons: Ezek. ii. or xiii., to 17; Luke xiv. 25 to xv. 11.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Scott; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune, Bishop of Toronto; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge, Vicar of Sydenham.

MONDAY, Oct. 21.

Battle of Trafalgar, Victory and Death of Nelson, 1805.
General Conference on Foreign Missions: Hall, Mildmay Park, 10 a.m, 3 and 7 p.m. (five days).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: Organ Recital, 3 p.m.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, Quarterly Court, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Races: Newmarket Houghton.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. G. Zerffi on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art).

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

National Association for Social Science, meeting at Cheltenham (seven days): 11 a.m., meetings of council and committees; 3.30 p.m., sermon at the parish church by Rev. Canon Barry; Assembly-Room, 8 p.m., address by Lord Norton, the president.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Ross Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days).
Christ's Hospital, annual dinner, Albion Tav-rn.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. H. M. Stanley on African Explorations.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotonda: 10.15 a.m., address by Professor Bonamy Price on Economy and Trade; 8 p.m., conversazione by Baron de Ferrieres.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—the Memory).
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. W. Carter's Choir (Haydn's "Creation").
Working Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane, 8.30 p.m., address by the principal—Professor Huxley.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

New Moon, 10.58 p.m.
Battle of Agincourt, 1415; of Balaclava, 1854.
National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotonda: 10.15 a.m., address by the Hon. George Brodrick on Education.
Conference on Foreign Missions, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Causes of Variation in Productiveness).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Architectural Association, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, chamber concerts, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotonda: 10.15 a.m., address by Mr. W. H. Michael on Health.
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.
Thames Sailing Club, twelfth match.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 9	29·485	57·0	53·6	·89	9	61·4	51·9	SSW. S.	455	0·445
10	29·328	56·6	51·4	·83	9	60·8	54·7	S. SW.	510	0·040
11	29·929	50·6	38·5	·66	6	57·3	45·7	SW. W.	288	0·000
12	30·249	48·9	41·0	·76	1·2	58·9	41·3	W. NNW.	52	0·000
13	30·281	48·0	42·2	·92	—	59·5	33·8	NNW. S.	117	0·000
14	30·005	49·8	40·3	·72	1	59·9	37·6	S. SSE. E.	297	0·010*
15	29·952	51·2	48·3	·90	10	56·8	44·6	E.	126	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·201	29·227	29·987	30·244	30·314	30·143	29·957
Temperature of Air	49·1°	54·2°	53·8°	52·2°	50·7°	54·3°	52·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	45·9°	50·5°	49·0°	47·4°	46·5°	49·7°	50·9
Direction of Wind	s.	ssw.	w.	w.	w.	ESE.	s.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 20	8 10	8 0	8 55	9 43	10 22	10 55	11 27	11 55	—	0 18	0 40	1 1	1 25

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

All the year round.

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It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. An entirely New Programme will shortly be produced.

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FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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198, STRAND, LONDON.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 25ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £9000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—TO-NIGHT, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice, her Majesty's servants will perform, at Eight o'clock, Shakspeare's romantic play A WINTER'S TALE. Principal characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, John Ryder, Cowper, Edgar, Russell, Calhaem, Barsby, Tritton, Miss Wallis, Miss Fowler, Miss Bindreth, and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Preceded, at Seven, by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN. Conclude with a Ballet by the Lauri Family. On SATURDAY NEXT, 26, will be performed, with Locke's celebrated music, Shakspeare's tragedy MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily. Prices as usual. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Grieve.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Lubial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON (the eminent Mimic, Ventriloquist, Vocal, and Instrumental Entertainer) will COMMENCE a SEASON at the EGYPTIAN HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, with his popular Entertainment, entitled MERRY MOMENTS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 21, and Every Evening, at Eight (Saturdays excepted); Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Box-Office open daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

A brief paragraph which has been going the round of the papers this week has attracted almost universal notice. The fact which it records is extremely interesting in itself, but, besides being interesting, is highly suggestive. We are told that at Sheffield, by the help of the electric light, a football-match was played by two teams belonging to the Sheffield Football Association, in the presence of nearly 30,000 people, on Monday night. The spacious grounds on which the match came off were illuminated by four lamps of great brilliancy, thirty feet in height. Nearly the whole of the space was lighted so that the players could be seen almost as clearly as at noonday. The incident can hardly be said to have taken even the unscientific world by surprise. The value of the electric light for illuminating large areas has been practically demonstrated even in London, but especially in Paris, for some months past. But it brings under public notice at an opportune time the immense power and the still greater and more indefinite potentialities which science may hereafter apply to social uses of no small importance. The Gas Companies have already taken the alarm for the permanent security of their property. Gas shares have gone down in the market. But whilst the directors of this class of joint-stock companies see some cause for apprehending that the Electric Light will, in a somewhat approximate future, supersede that of gas, which has now a sort of quasi-monopoly, they are, on the whole, sufficiently prudent rather to take the change of the one method of lighting to the other under the conduct of their own administration, than to obstruct it by needlessly hostile tactics.

The problem awaiting solution is unquestionably one of incalculable importance. If it were possible to substitute the Electric Light for all the purposes in our social economy secured by gas there would unquestionably follow a nearly total extinction of an immense mass and range of property. There does not, however, appear to be any reasonable probability that such is likely to be the case during the lifetime of any now living. Many conditions of use, particularly of economical use, have to be fulfilled before the superior method of lighting can be substituted for the inferior. It does not follow because a new principle has been discovered that it can forthwith be generally practically applied. It does not even follow that where it is applied it will drive out of the field that which it would seem designed to set aside. When railways were still in their infancy it was predicted, and perhaps by a large majority of the people confidently expected, that the employment, and consequently the value, of horse labour in this country would almost entirely cease. Everyone now knows that the prophecy, so far from having been realised, has in fact been more than reduced to a nullity. Horses were never more valuable than they are now, after some fifty years of railway development. So it may be with gas, even when, to a great extent, it has been cast aside (for all public uses, at least) as an illuminating agent. Other uses will be found for it; other ranges of application will be opened up as time rolls on. In some senses it may become subsidiary; in others, it will find ample room for independent use. That it will be permanently discontinued or fall into desuetude as a necessary consequence of improved method of lighting being introduced, is not only as unlikely as that horse carriage would disappear before railways, but even far more so on many obvious accounts.

The quality of the Electric Light will need, perhaps, to be somewhat modified to be brought into ordinary use. Scientific men, however, may be trusted to discover the means of doing this. There is no theoretic impossibility in the way. The light being of exactly the same chemical composition as the light of the sun, may unquestionably, by suitable manipulations, be made to accomplish within its range the same purposes. But it is not to domestic uses that it will probably be applied for some time to come. As Mr. Northover, in his letter to the *Times* of Friday last, has conjectured, its application will be limited, at least during the present generation, to the lighting of our coasts, to naval and military signalling, to harbours, quays, warehouses, and public buildings, including, perhaps, picture galleries, and drawing-rooms, in which latter already the objections to gas are felt to be almost insuperable. It is true Mr. Edison, the well-known American expert and inventor, has announced his discovery of a method of dividing and distributing the electric current so as to make it available for domestic needs. Other difficulties, however, are in the way. The element of cost is one of them; for even brilliancy of light, perfect as may be the appliances by which it may be obtained, will be estimated by an immense majority of the public as second, certainly, to cheapness of light. Hence, it would hardly be reasonable to expect such a socio-economical revolution as that which gas shareholders are contemplating with alarm. That we are on the eve of a considerable change for the better in regard to the public ends served by illuminating apparatus and agency we can quite believe. But the full development of the possibilities covered by the electric light will most likely be reserved for our children or grandchildren.

Assuming that the anticipations of electrical experts will, at some time, sooner or later, be realised, one can hardly forbear speculating upon the effects which may result from it—social, political, and moral. How strangely it will alter the tone of our great towns, and, perhaps to a considerable extent, the moral character of town life itself! What a host of physical evils it will relegate to oblivion, though not, perhaps, to the entire exclusion of others now unknown? To how great an extent it will minister to social enjoyment and lighten many of the privations now attendant upon several kinds of labour! It will pretty assuredly enhance the public desire and appreciation of sanitary arrangements. It will increase what ought to be a natural repugnance to crime and dirt, and, in many cases, will eliminate not merely the inconveniences but even the sufferings which darkness entails. And all this without interrupting those greater purposes of Nature which are answered by the division of time into day and night. To our thinking, the application of this discovery presents as joyous a prospect for coming times as could well be imagined,; and if the universal diffusion of intellectual light by education and the influence of that light upon moral character should at all correspond, as we hope it may, with the progress of the electric light in the lower sphere of physics, we might almost be tempted to wish that our lot had been cast in those brighter days to which the world has been looking forward, with more or less faith, from the beginning of time.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Sir Stafford Northcote and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to the Glassalt Shiel on Monday for a short stay. Her Majesty and the Princess have taken their usual out-of-door exercise. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Miss Knollys, and Sir Stafford Northcote, dined with the Queen yesterday week. Colonel Teesdale, Mr. F. Knollys, Dr. Robertson, the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on her Majesty, and Dr. Profitt and Dr. Marshall, joined the Royal circle in the evening. The Princess of Wales with her three daughters have also lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant-General Henry Ponsonby as Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, and has appointed him Extra Equerry. The Hon Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Abergeldie Castle on Saturday last for Marlborough House. The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, visited Covent-Garden Theatre on Monday evening. The Prince and Princess and Princess Louise of Wales went to the Opéra Comique on Tuesday evening. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Wednesday evening en route for Paris. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross by a special train (which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw) to Dover, whence they embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Dane, and crossed to Calais. Here the South-Eastern Company's saloon, which had been specially prepared for the journey, was attached to the Chemin de Fer du Nord train, by which the Prince and Princess travelled, viâ Amiens and Creil, to Paris. Their Royal Highnesses are staying at the Hôtel Bristol, and they are expected to remain in Paris about a fortnight.

The Prince has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Duke of Edinburgh will leave Coburg at the end of the week, to join her Majesty's ship Black Prince, which is to escort the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise to Canada.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, inaugurated a new wing that has been added to the buildings of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at Croydon. The "Leaf Memorial Wing" has been erected in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Leaf (of Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co., a firm engaged in the silk trade), who, with the members of his family, have been among the most liberal benefactors of the institution from its foundation. After the ceremonial purses were presented to the Princess by ladies. The subscriptions and donations for the day amounted to about £3000, of which half came from the ladies' purses. The Princess and the Marquis were afterwards entertained at a déjeûner, at which the Marquis of Hartington presided.

The Duke of Connaught distributed the Queen's prizes at the Guildhall yesterday week to the successful students of the metropolitan drawing classes. An illustration and particulars of the ceremony are given in the Supplement.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Dysart House, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have returned to Clivedon from Paris.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Broxmouth, the Duke's seat in Haddingtonshire.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Shifnal on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford, at Weston Park.

MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Alfred Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and the Hon. Mary Ormsby Gore, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Harlech, was solemnised in the parish church of Oswestry on the 10th inst.

The marriage of Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham, is to take place at Latimer to-day, the 19th inst.

The marriage of Colonel Oliphant and the Hon. Mary Gerard is fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The marriage of the Rev. W. Page Roberts and the Hon. Margaret Grace Pitt, niece of Earl Granville, is arranged to take place early in November.

As a result of the recent Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool into the loss of the steamer Democrat, on the Isle of Man coast, the Board of Trade have decided to erect a lighthouse at Langeness Point, where the disaster took place.

Their Excellencies Kuo Ta Jen, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Li Fang Pao, Chinese Minister Designate at the Court of Berlin, visited the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday. They were conducted through the Parliament House by the Dean of Faculty. They afterwards visited other places of interest in the city.

Mr. Balguy, stipendiary magistrate for Greenwich, on Monday morning opened the Board of Trade inquiry into the causes of the collision between the Bywell Castle and the Princess Alice steamers. The points presented by the Board of Trade for the consideration of the Court are five in number—namely, what was the cause of the collision? Was any blame attributable to the officers of either or both of the ships? Were any alterations or additions to the rules relating to the navigation of the Thames desirable? What was the cause of the great loss of life? Was any alteration desirable in the conditions upon which passenger certificates were granted by the Board of Trade? A statement was made by Mr. M. Jones, on the part of the Board of Trade, as to the facts in connection with the collision, after which the first mate of the Princess Alice gave evidence. The inquiry is proceeding. It was determined, at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Monday to confirm the recommendation of the sub-committee to place the orphans, subject to modifications in special cases, in orphanages, and to invest money for them to receive when they leave the institutions. Before sending the children to the asylums, there is to be an inquiry into the educational standard and general class of children admitted into them. About 110 orphans will become chargeable to the fund, and most of them are between ten and fourteen years of age. There were seventy fathers and mothers lost, and they appear to have had with them the whole of their younger children. The balance in hand was £20,000, more than £16,000 having been disbursed to widows, widowers, and other relatives of the deceased.

POLITICAL.

The war of words is as active as ever, and the Eastern Question continues to be energetically argued pro and con. Even deaf and dumb debaters have had their say on the matter. The opening debate of the session of the Deaf and Dumb Debating Society took place last week in the lecture-hall of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street—Mr. Thomas Davidson (president) in the chair. The question discussed was, "Is the Indian Government justified in going to war with Afghanistan?" After a spirited discussion by means of the finger-and-sign language, the following result was obtained:—Ayes, 33; noes, 5; neutral, 2.

Several meetings were held on Monday:—

Mr. Jacob Bright, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Manchester, said the Government had stolen Cyprus, and that if any other European Power, while talking in the loftiest tone of public law, had secretly committed such a base act, it would have been execrated by every newspaper in England, and not least by that portion of the metropolitan press which had followed with adulation the crooked paths of the Government.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Solkirk, and in the course of his speech spoke strongly against the foreign policy of the Government.

Presiding at a temperance entertainment at West Hartlepool, Mr. Bell, M.P., dwelt on temperance legislation.

A meeting of the Liberal Four Hundred was held at Bristol to hear Mr. Morley's reasons for retiring from the representation at the end of the present Parliament. Mr. Morley denied that he wished to retire because he thought he was in less favour than formerly, or disagreed with his colleague, or intended to stand for another constituency. The fact was he was getting an old man. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and wanted rest, and the duties of the House of Commons required the expenditure of more physical as well as mental powers now than heretofore. Speaking as a commercial man, he could not afford the sacrifice. He condemned strongly the Eastern and Indian policy of the Government, and said, whatever his future sphere might be, he should press forward those Liberal principles which he believed were closely identified with the welfare of the people. A resolution was cordially passed thanking Mr. Morley for his past services and requesting him to take time to reconsider his intention.

Among the meetings held on Tuesday were the following:—

The annual meeting of the Midland International Arbitration Union was held at Birmingham, when a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the success of the efforts to prevent this country being involved in the Eastern war. A further resolution was adopted regretting the action of the Indian Government in the Afghan difficulty, and protesting against any steps that might involve England in another Afghan war, which, if successful, would entail suffering and immense sacrifice of life and treasure. Several letters expressing disapproval of the Government policy with regard to India and Afghanistan were read.

Mr. Gorst addressed his constituents at Chatham. In dealing with the Eastern Question, he expressed his approval of the policy pursued by the Government, and denounced the conduct of the Opposition. Referring to the Afghan difficulty, he thought the Home Government were to be held responsible for it. It might not, however, prove so serious as some thought, and he hoped it would only turn out one of those frontier difficulties of which they had had so many.

At the Reading Philanthropic Society's dinner, Mr. Palmer, M.P., said that if the nation determined to have a large standing army, a great fleet, and volunteer force, let them do it well, but he objected to fostering ill will between this and other countries.

There was more speech-making on Wednesday:—

A great political meeting took place at Leominster, when Mr. Blake gave his annual address to his constituents. The hon. gentleman reviewed the Parliamentary Session, and touched also upon the Afghanistan difficulty.

Colonel Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perthshire, speaking at Blairgowrie, said the Berlin Treaty was not perfect, but everything was done that mortal men could do to arrive at a satisfactory decision. Russia was intriguing at Cabul, and, although we need not fear a Russian invasion on our Indian frontier, disturbance in Afghanistan would strengthen Russia's hand nearer home.

Speaking at a municipal banquet at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., referred to the absence of young men from the British Legislature, and the necessity of a political training for members of Parliament. As to the Afghanistan difficulty, he thought a wrong policy had been pursued in the past in India—an uncertain policy having been pursued instead of an open and consistent one. One result at least of the present difficulty he hoped would be an honest and straightforward policy for the future; for he believed that the one thing upon which the British Empire in India must rest was a policy of justice with good government. Mr. Allen, M.P., thought all parties were agreed that we were bound to hold India for the good of the people themselves, and he hoped an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulty might yet be arrived at.

Mr. Garnier, M.P., spoke at an agricultural gathering at Plympton on the Eastern Question in favour of Government.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, in charging the grand jury at the Chelmsford Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, referred to the new Prisons Act.

The Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam addressed a crowded meeting of Peterborough electors, and was well received. Mr. Potter also met his supporters. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Macliver are holding frequent meetings.

The Liberals of Hastings on Wednesday passed a resolution requesting Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., again to contest the borough in the Liberal interest for representing it in Parliament. A resolution was also passed expressing the anxiety of the meeting as regarded the foreign policy of the Government.

A memorial signed by sixty-five Armenians residing in England, principally engaged in mercantile pursuits, has been presented to Lord Salisbury, expressing satisfaction at the prospect of an English Protectorate of Asia Minor.

The Mayor of Birmingham having issued cards of invitation to a dinner to meet the borough members on the 31st, Mr. Bright has replied, expressing his regret that he will not be able to partake of his Worship's hospitality, as he is still obliged to refrain from taking part in public meetings.

The Home Secretary has accepted an invitation to the Dolphin banquet of the Colston anniversary in Bristol, on Nov. 13.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to address his constituents next month, and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

Mr. Francis Roxburgh, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Aldborough, in succession to Mr. Schomberg, deceased.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The probable contingencies of war between the British Indian Empire and the Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul are more seriously discussed from day to day, and all the news or rumours we get from India, bearing on this subject, find eager reception here. The agent of the Indian Government who was sent to Cabul to demand an explanation of the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain was a native Indian gentleman, the Nawab Gholam Hassain; and it is expected that he will now be on his return journey by way of the Koorum Valley, and will arrive at the frontier station of Kohat to-morrow (Sunday) bringing with him the Ameer's reply. He left the City of Cabul on the 6th inst., having been treated by the Ameer with polite consideration. No active measures will be taken before his arrival. If the tenour of the letter is unfavourable all hopes of peace will be at an end, and operations will begin at once, as by that time it is anticipated that all will be ready for an advance. A steady and continuous movement of troops is going on towards the frontier, and many of the regiments are now at the positions assigned to them. The 5th Punjaub Infantry and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry arrived at Thull on the 13th, the 29th Punjaub Infantry marched into the same place on the 14th, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry came in from Kohat on the following day. A squadron of the 10th Hussars, a mountain battery, and the 5th Goorkhas are at Kohat.

The formation of a reserve at Hassan Abdul, between Attock and Rawul Pindee, towards Peshawur, shows plainly enough that the Government of India does not underrate the possibilities of a situation long foreseen. It has now two, and perhaps three, active field forces afoot. The Quetta and Koorum columns, unless war be averted, are certainly intended to move forwards; while it is possible that political considerations may enjoin a march on the Khyber Pass. They are supported by the reserves collecting at Sukkur and at Hassan Abdul. The former can only be designed to sustain or reinforce the Quetta column when it sets out for Candahar; the troops at Hassan Abdul might either proceed to Peshawur or Kohat. If it should be determined to enter the Khyber, the immediate objective must be Jellalabad.

The Kohat or Koorum column, under General F. S. Roberts, will consist of three batteries, a squadron of the 10th Hussars, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 17th Foot, and six native regiments. The Quetta force, commanded by Major-General A. S. Biddulph, will be composed of three batteries, three native horse regiments, the 18th British, and six native infantry battalions. At Sukkur, General Donald Stewart will have eight batteries and a siege train, the 15th Hussars, two Bengal cavalry regiments, and five native battalions. This is the Mooltan division. Sappers and engineers are attached to each column. A correspondent states that the Mhairwarra battalion has volunteered for frontier service, and their offer has been accepted by the Government. He adds:—"The great hindrances in the way of the advance of troops are the defective commissariat arrangements and the deficiency in the means of transport. It is estimated that nearly 6000 camels alone are required, without taking into account other various and numerous means of transport indispensable before anything like a strong advance along the frontier can be attempted. It is no light task to have to make arrangements for supplying an army of 30,000 men, exclusive of camp followers, with all the necessaries of life while making a hostile march into an enemy's country which is almost completely barren."

There was no confirmation of the rumour we noticed last week that Brigadier Ross, with the troops from Jumrood, had already entered the Khyber Pass, beyond the fort of Ali Musjid, in order to seize Dakka, at the western end of the Khyber. Although Jumrood is in British territory, its proximity to the mountains renders it unsafe as an outpost. Ever since the British occupation of the Peshawur Valley it has been the residence of gangs of Afreedi thieves. It is probable that strong parties of the Peshawur Division were pushed on to this village, not for the object of an attack on Ali Musjid, but for the purpose of watching our own frontier and preventing its violation by lawless bands of Afghan levies. Now that the Ameer has moved down a force to Ali Musjid, we may at any moment hear of desultory skirmishing at or near the mouth of the Khyber. The alliance between the Momunds and the Ameer will necessitate great vigilance on the part of the officer commanding the Peshawur Valley, as one or two successful raids into our territory would set an example to the other frontier tribes, which they would not be slow to follow. But some recent despatches state that dissensions exist between Afghanistan and the Siah tribes, who threaten to withdraw their support. The Ameer is stated to be endeavouring to raise a Jehad, or Holy War of the Mohammedan populations; but from Constantinople we are informed that the Turkish journal, *Al Jawaib*, deprecates Shere Ali's hostile attitude towards England, and says that a war between England and Cabul would profoundly disturb every Mohammedan kingdom in the world. It is stated that Shere Ali has asked the Russians to construct a line of telegraph to Afghanistan.

Our Illustrations of this subject comprise a view of the ruins of the celebrated native fort of Mooltan, in the Punjaub, captured by the British forces, under General Whish, in January, 1841, after a siege in which Major Herbert Edwardes greatly distinguished himself. Mooltan had been held by the Sikhs since the conquests of Runjeet Singh in 1818. It is a large and wealthy town, next to Lahore and Umritsur the most important in the Punjaub. The fort was irregularly hexagonal in shape, occupying the summit of a mound, with a brick wall surmounting a high escarpment, faced with masonry, a deep moat, and thirty towers. It was partly destroyed by floods undermining the walls and towers soon after its conquest by the British, and is now quite useless for defence, but is occupied by a detachment of soldiers. Just outside the walls is the tower of Idgurh, where Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson took refuge in 1848, and were treacherously murdered by Dewan Moolraj, the Sikh Commander at Mooltan, after pretending to give them up the keys of the citadel. We are indebted to Mr. J. E. Hilton for the Sketch of Mooltan we have engraved. A Sketch of one of the Afghan watch-towers in the Khyber Pass, and a View of Jellalabad, are presented this week; also a scene of common city life at Cabul, the interior of a cook's shop, where "kabobs," or slices of hot roast mutton rolled on skewers, are sold by the cook, who is a man from Cashmere. We are indebted for this Illustration to the series of lithographs, "Characters and and Costumes of Afghanistan," published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

The Duke of Montrose, while staying at the Central Station, Newcastle, during the races, was robbed of his travelling-bag, containing valuables to the amount of £200.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. have completed a costly silver centre-piece for the officers of her Majesty's 14th, or Prince of Wales's Own, Regiment. The design consists of a massive silver group, representing the origin of the Prince of Wales's crest and motto, an incident from the battle of Cressy, fought A.D. 1346. The work has been submitted for the inspection of the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.



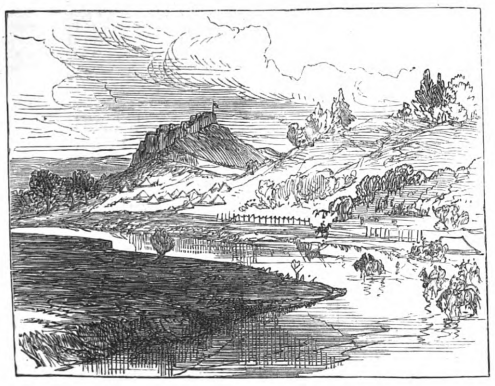
THE LATE LORD CHELMSFORD.

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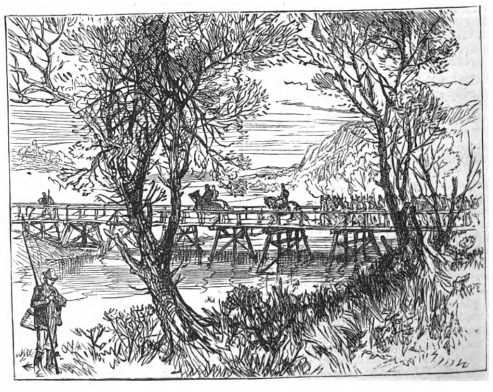
An obituary notice of this distinguished member of the House of Lords and of the legal profession appeared last week. Dying at the age of eighty-four, the last ten years of his life have been passed in comparative inactivity, and his brief tenure of the Chancellorship, upon two occasions, was not marked by any great historical achievements. But his earlier successes at the Bar, and the sort of prestige he once enjoyed in popular esteem, as Sir Frederick Thesiger, the most winning of contemporary advocates with a jury at Nisi Prius, must be remembered by the majority of middle-aged men. He was also, in the time of the late Earl of Derby's leadership of the Conservative party, an important politician, though never a statesman, and he was a personage of social consideration. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Fall, Baker-street.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

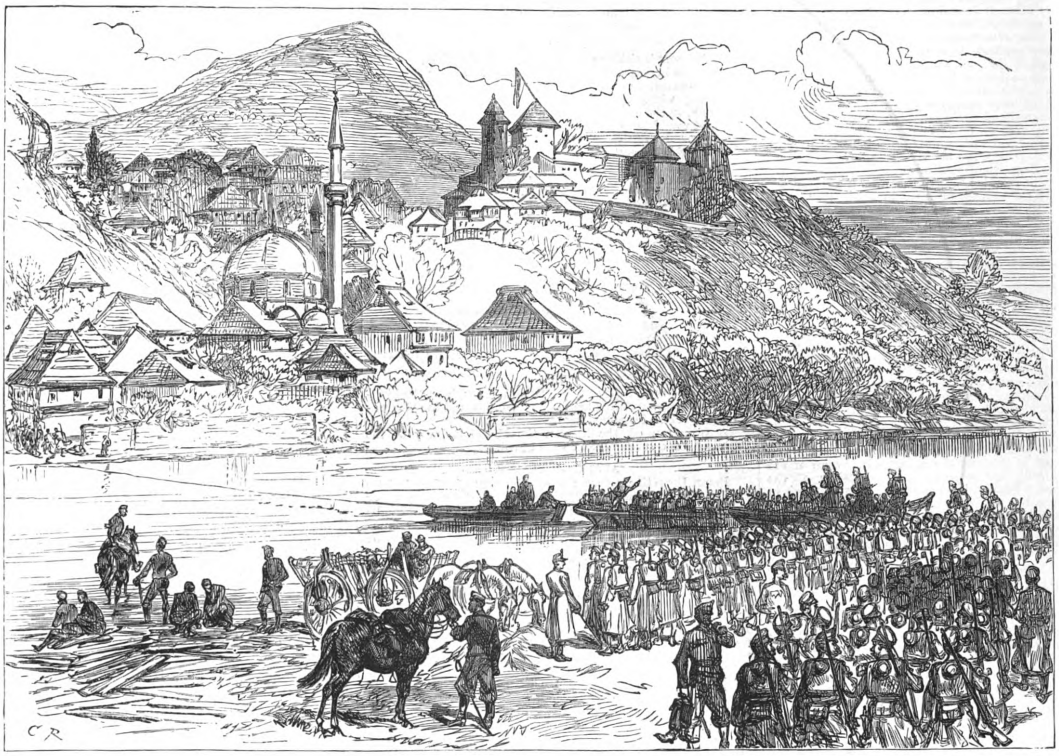
Two Sketches by our Special Artist, lately with the Austrian army of occupation in Bosn , which are presented this week, illustrate the crossing of the er Bosna at Doboj, by a military bridge constructed for the passage of the troops, in order to pursue the campaign against the Mussulman insurgents in the eastern districts. One Sketch represents a crossing in boats at Maglai, higher up the river. All substantial resistance is now at an end; but there are local scattered bands which have continued within the past week to give the Austrian officers some trouble. It should not be forgotten that the people recently subdued are the feudal retainers and partisans of the Mohammedan aristocracy, the class of privileged landlords styled Begs in Bosnia, whose cruelty and rapacity had driven a hundred thousand of their Christian fellow-countrymen into exile. The miserable condition of those unhappy fugitives during the last three years, mostly sojourning in the adjacent Slavonic provinces of Austria, has been frequently described. Two English ladies, Miss Irby and Miss Johnston, have employed themselves all the while in benevolent labours for relief of the distressed families, and more especially for the instruction and maintenance of the orphan children. Miss Irby, who is just now in England, spoke last week at a select



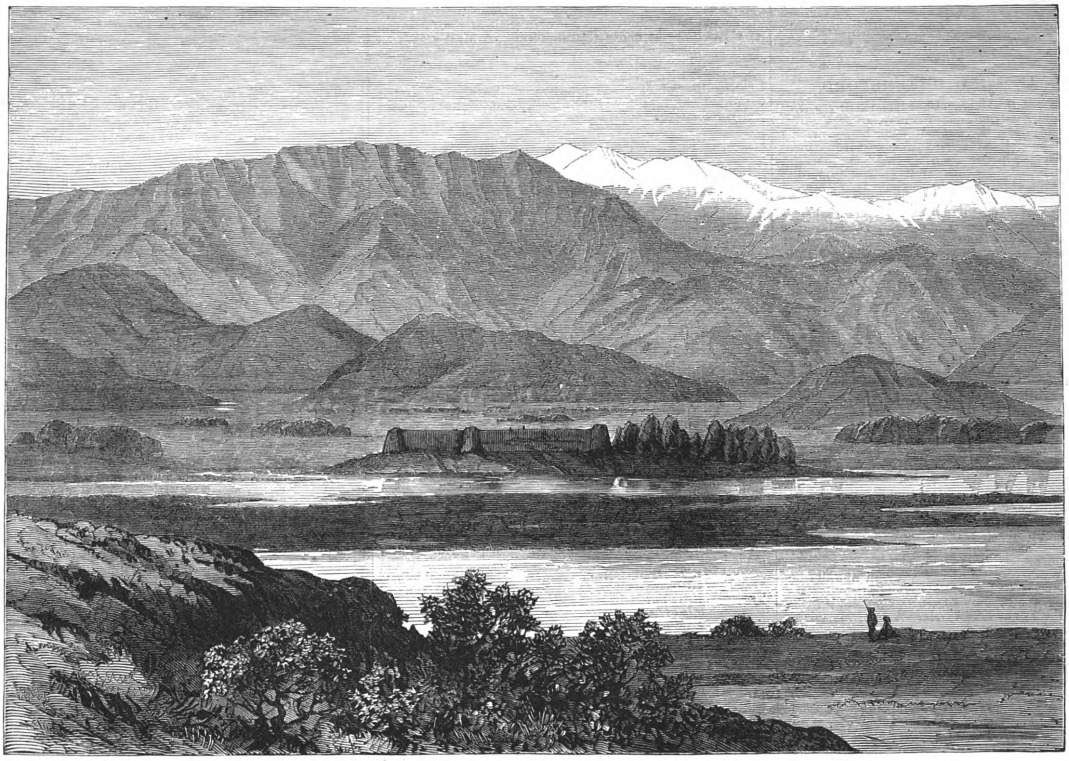
CASTLE OF DOBOJ, ON THE BOSNA RIVER.



AUSTRIAN MILITARY BRIDGE AT DOBOJ, BOSNIA.



AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA: TROOPS CROSSING THE BOSNA AT MAGLAI.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: VALLEY OF JELLALABAD.

meeting in the Birmingham Townhall, giving some account of the actual state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The need for charitable aid was very great; and, she was sorry to say, was likely to become greater than ever this year, even if the fugitives did return to their own land, for Bosnia was almost a waste. There had been hardly anything sown there for three years, except in the centre of the land; the houses and villages formerly occupied by the poor people who had fled had been entirely destroyed; and when they went back, which they would do when safety of life was secured to them by the action of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia, they would still have neither houses nor food. It would be some time before they all went back, and if they did she did not see what prospect there was for them unless the Austrian Government continued its scanty pittance, which it would do under great difficulty, because Austrian finances were never in a very good condition, and had been impoverished by the great expenses of the Bosnian expedition. The resistance lately made in Bosnia to the Austrian occupation had been wholly from the Mussulmans, not from the Christians, who were in a minority. She hoped that the Bosnian Begs would soon be subdued, and that peace and order might be established. In the mean time there was the question how were these fugitives to live. There were 115,000 in Austria, and she did not know how many in Servia and Montenegro, but their number was large, and they stood in urgent need of help. In concluding her remarks, Miss Irby said that she intended to return to Bosnia on the 21st inst., and that any further subscriptions she might receive would be very welcome.

Major-General Reinlander reports that the pacification of the district of Kraina has been effected at a cost to the Austrian army of occupation of 500 men killed. He adds that the advance of the troops is everywhere greeted in a friendly spirit. The text of the Austrian reply to the Circular of the Porte reaches us from Vienna. The charges of cruelty brought against the troops are indignantly denied as manifestly false and calumnious, and regret is expressed that the Turkish Government should have deemed it consistent with its dignity to make them without first instituting inquiries of the Austrian Government. The Porte is urged to compare the present occupation with that of Omar Pasha in 1851 and 1852, the one being accomplished in two months, the other in two years. The Porte is also urged to contrast the humane behaviour of the Austrian troops with the massacre and mutilation of the Austrian wounded. Finally, it is maintained that the spirit in which the occupation was undertaken was proved by the respect shown to all creeds, and, in spite of treacherous surprises, the army felt bound in honour to carry out its mission in accordance with its European mandate and the Imperial proclamation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Budget on Tuesday morning the report of M. Langlois upon the amount to be provided for the Budget of the Ministry of War was read.

The Council of Ministers was on Tuesday engaged in discussing the question of the fêtes to be held on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors at the Great Exhibition. The distribution is to take place, with great ceremony, on Monday next, in the nave of the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées. Marshal MacMahon will make a speech, and M. Teisserenc de Bort will read a report on the labours of the jury. Notice has been given to the public and the exhibitors that no medals will be distributed. They will be delivered by the respective commissioners at the close of this year. The ceremony on the 21st inst. will consist of the delivery of 150 diplomas for grand prizes. The presence of both Chambers, of all the French authorities, of the jury, and of one member of each firm to whom gold medals and grand prizes have been awarded, renders any distribution or sale of tickets to the general public or exhibitors impossible. The list of fêtes for the occasion is imposing, and quite unusual at this dead season of the year in Paris. On Thursday and Friday this week soirées and entertainments at the Ministries of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs have been announced; and on Saturday (to-day) there is to be a gala performance at the Grand Opera, to be attended by the President, the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages. On Sunday the Minister of the Fine Arts announces that all the theatres, circus, concerts, Hipprodrome, &c., will be open to the public gratis. Next Monday, after the distribution of the prizes, a banquet will be given by the President to the foreign Princes, Ambassadors, Ministers, and a limited number of the recipients. On the 22nd this festive week will end with the grandest fête of all, that at night in the gardens of Versailles, with the *grandes eaux* and illumination of the fountains. The Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild is preparing a fête to the foreign Princes sojourning in Paris at her country seat at Ferrières, on the day after the distribution of the Exhibition prizes.

M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, left St. Malo yesterday week. After a careful inspection, it has been decided that the towns of St. Malo and St. Servan shall each have a floating dock. The expenses are estimated at 10,000,000f.

A double election took place on Sunday. At Moulins M. Datas, a Republican, was elected deputy; and at Sceaux M. de Goudert, a Radical.

In his speech at Grenoble on the 10th inst. M. Gambetta said that he thought the Senate a necessary institution, but it should be one of control, not of conflict. If it were to be composed of incorrigible Monarchists and aristocrats, it would be swept away by universal suffrage. He was of opinion that the Senatorial elections would give the Republic a majority of twenty. M. Gambetta reached Paris early on Sunday morning. He was enthusiastically cheered on leaving Grenoble and at various stations on his way.

The new Anglican Church of St. Andrew, Biarritz, was consecrated on the 11th inst. by the Bishop of London. The ceremony was attended by the Sous-Préfet of Bayonne, by the English chaplains of Pau, St. Jean de Luz, and Archachon, and the secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Comte de Montalivet, Louis Philippe's last surviving Minister, who four years ago rallied to the Republic, has been celebrating his golden wedding at La Grange (Cher).

Paris was on Wednesday night enveloped in a white icy fog, so thick as even to obscure the electric light.

Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, died suddenly on the 11th inst., at the age of seventy-six. A brief memoir of him is given in our Obituary column.

The deaths are also announced of M. Leymarie, Professor of Geology at Toulouse, the author of the first geological map of France; and of M. Gabriel Delafosse, Professor at the Jardin des Plantes, a naturalist and mineralogist of some note, at the age of eighty-four.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli addressed his constituents at Pavia on Tuesday night, and stated that the financial position of Italy was excellent, there being a large surplus to be placed against the loss by the abolition of the grist tax. He spoke at great length on the internal affairs of the kingdom, and then defended the conduct of the Italian Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress.

News of the damage caused by storms and inundations is being received from all parts of the Italian peninsula. On Sunday night a hurricane destroyed a portion of the railway between Castellamare and Salerno, and at Avellino a torrent called the Sant' Antonio invaded the lower quarter of the town, threw down a number of houses, and damaged the Church of Madonna della Saletta to such an extent that the campanile fell. Seven persons were drowned.

DENMARK.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething the debate on the Budget was begun. Count von Holstein Ledreborg, the leader of the Moderate Left, declared that his party would adhere to the policy which it had hitherto pursued. He added that although, in the event of the Ministry remaining in office, the prospect would not be very hopeful, his party wished to avoid conflicts. He criticised several bills brought forward by the Minister of War, and proposed that the increase in the salaries of officials granted in consequence of the rise in prices should now be reduced.

GERMANY.

After long and at times acrimonious debate the second reading of the Socialists' Repression Bill was brought to a close on Wednesday. The duration of the bill is limited to March, 1881. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Government has caused it to be made known that, as soon as the bill shall have become law, it proposes to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of the working classes and to frame proposals for its amelioration.

The same correspondent says Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship and Education, will remain in office.

Count Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor, on Tuesday shot himself at Venice. Bodily suffering seems to have prompted the act.

PORTUGAL.

Elections were held on the 13th inst. throughout the kingdom for members of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Government obtained a large majority.

A train ran off the line on the Minho Railway on the 13th inst., and seven persons were killed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Depretis received the appointment of War Minister on Tuesday, and has accepted the mission of forming a new Parliamentary Cabinet. The formation of the Cabinet will be effected after the reassembling of the Reichsrath, next Tuesday, when the views of the Parliamentary majority may be determined.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Minister, M. Tisza, and Baron Wenckheim had an audience of three hours' duration yesterday week with the Emperor. An Imperial autograph letter has been published at Pesth charging the Premier, M. Tisza, with the provisional direction of the Ministry of Finance, and Baron Wenckheim with the provisional management of the Ministry of the Interior. The Emperor definitively relieves M. Szell from the provisional direction of the Ministry of Finance. The Emperor was to arrive at Buda-Pesth, to open the Hungarian Diet by a speech from the Throne, on Saturday or Sunday.

A majority in support of the policy of Count Andrassy is assured in the two Legislatures and the Delegations, it being believed that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be extended, and that the expenditure will be reduced.

Count Beust has been appointed Ambassador in Paris, and will be succeeded in London by Count Karolyi.

Austria's reply to the circular of the Porte and other matters relating to Bosnia are noted in another column.

ROUMANIA.

By a vote of forty-eight votes against eight the resolutions of the Roumanian Senatorial Committee, authorising the Government to conform to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, have been passed by the Senate.

SERVIA.

An official announcement has been made of the formation of a new Cabinet, under the presidency of M. Ristics, who remains Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince thanks the former President, M. Michailovich, and his Cabinet for their services during critical times.

Nov. 10 has been fixed for the Skuptschina elections. Servia sends 104 delegates, New Servia twenty-four, and the Prince's delegates number forty-two.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A circular has been addressed by the Russian Government to its agents abroad, expressing a desire to come to a definite arrangement with Turkey on the basis of the Berlin Treaty. It is stated that the circular was rendered necessary by various difficulties arising from the powerlessness of the Turkish Government on its own territory, massacres having occurred after the departure of the Russian troops. In view of this state of things a united and common action of the signatary Powers is suggested.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has, it is stated, represented to the Porte the necessity for stopping the evacuation, on account of the massacre of Christians after the departure of the Russian troops. Sir A. H. Layard is reported to have discovered only a few isolated cases in which the assassins were brigands. A despatch reporting atrocities committed by Bulgarians in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis has been sent by Consul Calvert to Sir A. H. Layard.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has received a telegram from the Grand Duke Michael requesting him to urge the Porte to take such measures as will put an effective check on the extensive emigration of Armenians into Russian territory.

The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha one of his Aides-de-Camp.

Hobart Pasha has had an audience of the Sultan, and is stated to have been assured by his Majesty that it is the intention of the Porte to carry out even more reforms than were demanded by England.

The Porte is said to be preparing the draught of a scheme for the reorganisation of Eastern Roumelia, which is to be submitted to the International Commission.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Faysal tribes, near Bagdad, have revolted, and captured the town of Damam. The authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements.

A telegram from Canea states that an arrangement between the Turkish authorities and the Cretans, by which the questions at issue have been finally settled, has been signed. The documents have been sent to Constantinople for approval.

AMERICA.

The Vermont Legislature have re-elected Mr. Morrill as United States senator for that State.

The Agricultural Department estimates that the cotton crop of the present year will be from 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bales. This is the largest crop ever grown.

There were thirty deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Tuesday, and thirty-one at Memphis.

Steps are being taken by the Vatican, on the strength of a report sent by Cardinal M'Closkey, the Archbishop of New York, for bringing about a considerable development of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

There was a terrific gale last Saturday on the New England coast, and the loss of life was considerable.

CANADA.

A telegram of Wednesday's date from Halifax reports the resignation of the Nova Scotian Ministry.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Capetown to Sept. 24.

Sir Bartle Frere left Capetown on Sept. 18, per Courland, amidst a great display of popular enthusiasm. News has been received of his arrival at Durban on Sept. 23, where he was met by General Thesiger. Before leaving his Excellency commuted the sentence of death passed on Gongabele and Tini Macomo to penal servitude for life.

The news from the Zulu border is of no importance, beyond a general feeling of uneasiness which prevails. No overt acts on the part of the Kaffirs are reported on the Transvaal.

Mr. R. Hughes, of the commissariat staff, whilst in charge of a convoy of provisions, has been attacked on the road between Fort Weber and Fort Borgers. One man was wounded, and several head of cattle were taken. One hundred men of the 18th Regiment have been ordered to march straight to Fort Weber instead of to Lydenburg, as previously intended, and more troops are leaving Pretoria for the front.

It is rumoured that Mapoch has broken out in rebellion, and that Makapau is about to do the same. An attack is said to have been organised on Secocoeni, and was to have taken place three days ago. It was thought that the Boers would give their assistance in the attack.

The Premier is at Queenstown, and has delivered a speech in favour of the division of the Cape colony into provinces under a federal union.

A detachment of volunteer artillery left Cape Town on Sept. 24 for the Northern border, whence no later intelligence had been received. A special commission will be appointed to administer native affairs in that district.

The Rev. Samuel Hardey, general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions, died at Capetown on Sept. 18.

AUSTRALIA.

It is stated in a Melbourne telegram of the 3rd inst. that the Ministerial bill for a reform of the Constitution curtailing the powers of the Legislative Council has passed the third reading in the Legislative Assembly by fifty votes against twenty-one, substantially in the form in which it was originally presented. It is probable that a conference of the two Houses of the Legislature will be held to agree upon the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council. Both Houses have sanctioned the loan for £3,000,000, and the measure has received the Governor's assent.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Sept. 10. The Governor, in his speech, alluded to the continued prosperity of the colony, and stated that efforts were being made to bring about a general customs union in the Australian colonies. His Excellency announced that the proposed loan of £1,500,000 had been postponed, owing to the disturbance of the English money market, which had temporarily affected Australian securities. This unsettled state had apparently been caused by the intention expressed by the neighbouring colonies of borrowing largely in London. The speech promised the introduction of an extensive number of useful measures, including bills for the amendment of the electoral and of the land laws, and stated that prospectuses for the construction of 1000 miles of railway would also be submitted. The estimated population of the colony at the end of last year was 663,212. The extension of the railway to Wagga-Wagga, a distance of 304 miles from Sydney, was opened on Sept. 3, amidst a grand demonstration. There are now 650 miles of railway open for traffic in New South Wales.

The Queensland Parliament was prorogued on Sept. 10 until Oct. 3. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the members upon the legislative activity displayed during the past Session, stating that a number of laws of unexampled importance had been embodied in statutes since the opening of the present Parliament, in 1874.

The South Australian Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier, Mr. William Morgan; Attorney-General, Mr. Bundez; Minister of Education, Mr. Rowland Rees; Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Mann.

An official connected with the Spanish Consulate at Tetuan has been assassinated by the Moors, and the Spanish Government has demanded reparation from Morocco.

The Dutch vessel William Barends has returned to Amsterdam from her voyage to the Arctic regions. The voyage has been very successful from a scientific point of view.

The Jersey police have arrested Stafford, the clerk who stole £15,000 worth of notes from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. He had hired at Cowes a yacht, in which he had been sailing about all last week.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's sailing-ship Piako, Captain Boyd, left Plymouth Sound yesterday week with emigrants for New Zealand. The ship Fernglen, Captain Frazer, sailed on Saturday with emigrants for New Zealand.

Governor Hennessey, in submitting his financial statement to the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong on Oct. 16, said that the revenue of the colony had never been so prosperous, and that the cash balances to the credit of the colony amounted to 740,000 dols.

A telegram from Paris states that the Egyptian Government has given its adhesion to the arrangement concluded between England and France respecting the future administration of Egypt.

The *Daily News* states that Sir George Bowen, who has been successively Governor of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius, in succession to Sir Arthur Phayre.

The Royal Court of Jersey has given a decision affirming the validity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground that Lord Lyndhurst's Act had not been registered in Jersey, and that the law, consequently, had no force there.

Mr. J. S. Lumley, C.B., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath; and Mr. F. O. Adams, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, and the Hon. H. C. Vivian, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Companions.

The following Consular appointments have been approved by her Majesty:—Mr. Gottfried Buhmeyer, as Consul at Bassein for the Emperor of Austria; Mr. Frank Hool, as Consul at Lagos for the King of Denmark; Mr. E. C. M. Ooms as Consul at Aden, and Mr. Felix Dolmas as Consul for Sierra Leone, for the King of the Netherlands; Mr. F. Y. de San Juan as Consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Rafael Lozano as Vice-Consul at Swansea, and Mr. B. de Angulo as Vice-Consul at Newport, for the King of Spain.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, Charles, to be Curate of Salmon Cove, Newfoundland.
Bennett, Hugh; Rector of Pirton with Croome D'Abitot, Worcester.
Blyth, E. H., Vicar of Hammersmith; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Edinburgh.
Bowles, William; Rector of Herringham, Norfolk.
Braithwaite, A.; Rector of Persfield.
Brereton, Thomas Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Wyresdale.
Crock, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Townend, Morley.
Dillon, C. F. A.; Vicar of Enstone.
Gaiton, G. J.; Rector of Brimfield.
Hurst, John Palmer; Rector of Yelford, Oxon.
Jebb, Dr.; Chancellor of the Choir in Hereford Cathedral.
Lewis, Daniel; Vicar of Bettws Garmon.
Payne, C. L.; Curate of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland.
Perring, Charles Augustus; Vicar of Norton.
Shaw, T. S.; Rector of Bedingfield.
Smith, F. J. J.; Missionary at Salvage, Newfoundland.
Turner, Charles; Rector of Bixley and Framingham Earl, Norfolk.
Walters, William, Vicar of Pershore; Rural Dean of Pershore.
Wilberforce, Ernest Rowland; Canon of Winchester.—*Guardian.*

The Convocation of Canterbury was prorogued on Thursday week till Nov. 4.

The Church of St. Mary, in St. James's-street, Brighton, was on Tuesday consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester.

The *Times* understands that there will be a dedicatory service of the new peal of bells at St. Paul's Cathedral on All Saints' Eve.

The secretary to the Bishopric of Liverpool Committee states that only about £50,000 has been promised towards the fund, and that it is not more than half the sum necessary.

The Bishop of Christchurch, Primate of New Zealand, left London for Marseilles on the 10th inst., en route for New Zealand, viâ Suez. He expects to arrive early in December, and will have been absent from his diocese seven months.

A layman in the West of England has offered £3000 to erect a church dedicated to St. Simon, at Shepherd's-bush, as a thank-offering for the preservation of the peace of Europe, provided £2000 more is raised before the end of the year.

A new church, Holy Trinity, was opened at Aldershott on Monday by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large congregation of various denominations. The church will accommodate 600 persons, and it cost about £6000.

A choral festival at the parish church, Leamington, on Tuesday, attracted a crowded congregation. About twelve choirs were represented, and the festival was entirely successful in a musical point of view.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on Saturday last distributed the prizes won by the children and pupil-teachers of the Church of England schools in the diocese of Norwich, as a result of an independent examination in religious knowledge.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Lawrence, Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied by Mr. Torr, M.P., and Colonel Ireland Blackburne, M.P.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at the first of three mission services in the Guildhall, conducted by the Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, who has been conducting similar services throughout the country. The Lord Mayor wore his robes of office, and was accompanied by the Archdeacon of London.

Henry Stuart Marshall, late assistant clerk to the Curates' Augmentation Fund, was finally examined at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, and committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of embezzling nearly £7000, the property of the trustees of the fund.

The Bishop of Peterborough officiated on the 10th inst. at the consecration of a new church at Northampton, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and the first of a series of churches undertaken by the Northampton Church Extension Society. The building is a substantial structure of brick and stone, capable of seating some 800 people, and was erected at a cost of £7000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 10th inst. inspected the School Board school in the South Lambeth-road, when, in reply to an address presented by the teachers, he drew a comparison between the educational facilities of the present day and those which existed when he was a boy; and, pointing to the fact that the education afforded in school should only be regarded as the foundation for that of after life, urged upon the children the importance of making the best use of their time.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their fifty-third session on the 11th inst. at the Jerusalem Chamber, and were engaged upon the second revision of the Psalms, which they carried to the end of Psalm xliv.—The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met last Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their eighty-third session, and sat for seven hours, and carried on their second revision to the close of the second chapter of the Colossians.

The Bishop of Lincoln, presiding on Thursday at the annual Diocesan Conference at Nottingham, in the course of an address said that the acquisition of Cyprus had been censured by some as a profitless venture. He did not desire to deal with it in its political aspect; but, regarding it from a religious point of view, he looked upon it as providential. There was something full of interest in the history of Cyprus, and its annexation to us might afford a happy opening for friendly intercourse between the Church of England and the ancient Church of the East.

The site of Christ Church, in Darley-street, Bradford, being required for street improvements, the site and the church have recently been bought by the Bradford Corporation, at the price of £10,000. The church was built in 1815, and was the second in the town after the ancient parish church, erected probably 700 or 800 years before. Seventeen or eighteen churches have since been added to the number within the borough, most of them during the last twenty years. A new site has been secured for Christ Church, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the old site, and last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new church was laid by Mr. F. S. Powell. The estimated cost of the building, including the site, is about £11,000.

Now that, owing to the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, the restoration of the fine old abbey church of Cheadle has been completed, a few remarks on the most important points may be of interest. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Bamford Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle, the Moseley Chapel has been thoroughly restored and a beautiful Munich stained-glass window has been erected. Mr. Charles Stocks has also put in two handsome windows, while the west window has been presented by Master Egerton Macdona. The Rector has also presented to the choir a handsome window representing the origin of Christian music, in the persons of St. Gregory and St. Cecilia. These windows are all executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

By strenuous exertions Milland church, which has been distinguished in ecclesiastical reports as one of the worst and most inefficient in England, is about to be replaced by a handsome Gothic building, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday last, in presence of the Bishop of Chichester and a large body of clergy. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Durnford, the wife of the vicar, and great interest was evinced in the proceedings, many hundreds being present. The land for the church has been presented by Sir John Hawkshaw; and, although the district is comparatively a poor one, the building fund now amounts to £2600, leaving about £1000 yet to be raised to defray the cost of the intended building, which is to be erected from the designs of Mr. William C. Street, the contractor being Mr. Pink, of Godalming.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

Four Diocesan Conferences were sitting on the 10th inst.

At the Lincoln Conference, which was held at Nottingham, the Bishop, in his address, said that the acquisition of Cyprus had been censured by some as a profitless venture. He did not desire to deal with it in its political aspect; but, regarding it from a religious point of view, he looked upon it as providential. There was something full of interest in the history of Cyprus, and its annexation to us might afford a happy opening for friendly intercourse between the Church of England and the ancient Church of the East.

At the Oxford Conference a long debate took place upon a motion made by the Rev. E. A. Knox declaring that the teaching of Cuddesdon College was not entitled to the confidence of members of the Church of England. Sir Robert Phillimore moved that the subject be not entertained, and this was ultimately carried by a majority of 252 to 75. Another subject discussed was that of Sunday observance, which was introduced by Mr. Walter, M.P., who moved the following resolution:—"This Conference commends to Churchmen throughout the diocese the duty of promoting a better observance of the Lord's Day in their respective parishes." Mr. Walter said that he would rather see Sabbatarianism or over-strictness than the Continental system. Mr. Wallace moved as a rider:—"That the Conference petition Parliament to close the public-houses on Sunday or shorten the hours;" and both the motion and the rider were carried.

At the Winchester Conference the spread of scepticism and the best way of dealing with it was discussed, Lord Carnarvon being among the speakers.

In the course of his charge, delivered at Pulborough, the Bishop of Chichester strongly animadverted on the practice of Ritualism, but remarked that Ritualistic congregations, even in places the most infected, were comparatively few, though, like all minorities, they were zealous, active, and self-sacrificing. He objected strongly to the throwing open the churchyards to Nonconformists, and said that the logical consequence of admitting Nonconformist services in churchyards would be to allow them in the church.

On the same day the Bishop of Norwich distributed the prizes and certificates awarded by the Diocesan Education Board. Lord Hatherley was among the speakers, and dwelt upon the increased activity of the Bishops as causing a larger appreciation of the Apostolic institution of episcopacy, and regarded the multiplication of Bishops as showing real life in the Church at home and stimulating missionary activity.

At the Ripon Diocesan Conference on the 11th inst. the principal subject under discussion was the proposed subdivision of the diocese. The conference formally approved of the subdivision and of the creation of a see of Wakefield. The Bishop of Ripon further expressed his approval of the schemes, and it was stated that some £30,000 out of the £85,000 which was necessary to found the new see had been raised. This is the first year in which a conference has been held at Ripon.

The Bishop of Peterborough began his triennial visitation in Peterborough Cathedral last Tuesday. He strongly advocated the increased utilisation of cathedrals for special services. The Bishop of Carlisle had announced his intention to bring before Parliament next Session a bill to enable cathedral bodies, if they thought proper, to amend, from time to time, their laws and statutes. He thought it desirable that Deans and Chapters should possess the power of making such amendments in their statutes as circumstances might appear to call for.

Conferences have also been held in the dioceses of Carlisle and Bath and Wells.

The examination at Westminster School for the Mure Scholarship has resulted in the election of W. A. Peek, Q.S. The play to be represented at Christmas is "Phormio."

The Cathedral of St. Mary, Tuam, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of the united diocese of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, second son of the second Earl of Bandon.

The presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a service of plate and of a sum of £2000, for the foundation of Gaskell scholarships at Owens College, Manchester, for students of the Home Missionary Board, was made to the Rev. William Gaskell, M.A., in the Townhall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, in commemoration of his jubilee as minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Cross-street. The Rev. W. Gaskell is the husband of the late Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union was opened in Liverpool on Monday night with a sermon, at Great George-street Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Airedale College. The Congregational Total Abstinence Society also met, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds.—At Tuesday's sitting the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown gave the opening address, remarking that the union should resist attempts to frame new formularies. Their Churches strenuously protested against the bastard imperialism that had substituted force for moral influence, which it had been the privilege of England to express throughout the world. The unjust Afghan war was the outcome of imperialism. It was its latest and not least dangerous development. He spoke of the splendid services Mr. Gladstone had rendered to England, which were even more conspicuous than the clear appreciation he had always manifested of England's dignity and glory. Bloated armaments were steadily crushing the industries, hearts, and hopes of the people. Hierarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, and plutocracy had alike failed to reign over Europe, and democracy would come next, and one shuddered to think what it would cost the world. His hope that in England the struggle will be conducted with moderation, and will issue in progress, lay mainly in the influence which may be established over those wild fierce hearts by the preachers of the gospel. Subsequently resolutions were agreed to touching the importance of the increase of a healthy denominational sentiment in the Congregational body, and recommending a conference of representatives of non-established churches. In the afternoon a large number of the members were, by the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Forwood), present at an "at home" at the Townhall; and in the evening a meeting was held in Great George-street Chapel.—At Wednesday's meeting deputations were received from several other religious bodies, who gave a cordial greeting to the union. The chairman, in acknowledging the sentiments thus expressed, commented on the absence of a deputation from the Church of England. A public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in the chair.

A resolution was passed at the Baptist Conference, held at Leeds, expressive of the high estimation of the delegates of the eminent services rendered by the late Mr. George Thompson to the cause of freedom to India. Reference was made more especially to the part which he took in bringing about the emancipation of the slave, not only in the colonies of Great Britain, but in the United States of America. It was also resolved that special efforts be made to raise the income of the Home Mission to £10,000 a year.

A new Wesleyan chapel at Oxford, which has been erected, at a cost of nearly £8000, from the plans of Mr. Charles Bell, architect, of London, by Messrs. Symm and Co., of Oxford, was opened yesterday week. The new chapel is situate at the north part of New Inn Hall-street. The architecture is of the decorated Gothic style of the latter part of the fourteenth century. The President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, preached to a crowded congregation, and appealed to them for funds to liquidate the balance of debt, amounting to £3000, on the sanctuary, which had been erected for the worship of their body in the city where Wesley himself was an undergraduate, a graduate, and a fellow. The amount collected at the close of the service was £185. At five o'clock there was a public tea in the City Buildings, and later the Rev. Dr. Pope, the ex-President of the Conference, preached to a very crowded congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At Lincoln, Messrs. Patchell, Hendy, Cripps, and Hodgson have been elected to scholarships of £80 per annum; Messrs. Jenkins and Vincent to scholarships of £60 per annum.

The following elections have taken place at Exeter:—To a Natural Science Scholarship, Mr. Thomas Cunningham Perter, from Bristol Grammar School; to Stapleton Scholarships, Mr. Edward S. Leverton, from Marlborough College, Mr. Isaac Richards, from the Wesleyan College, Taunton; to an Exhibition, Mr. William Dawson.

The following have been elected to scholarships and exhibitions at Jesus:—To Scholarships—J. J. Huckwell, Owen Jones, C. A. W. Gilbert, J. Carrow, S. W. G. G. Johnson, P. E. Howell, E. Roderick, W. O. Nares. To Exhibitions—F. W. Enson, P. Harold Davies, W. Jones, H. J. Bevan, D. Stanley Davies, E. J. Evans, J. E. Evans, and T. Morris.

The Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, Lecturer at King's College, London, has agreed to lecture at St. Mary Hall every Saturday during Term on "Public Reading and Speaking," beginning on the 19th inst.

CAMBRIDGE.

The annual election of Fellows at Trinity took place on the 10th inst. W. A. Wright, M.A., secretary of the committee for the revision of the Old Testament, and joint editor of the Cambridge Shakspeare, was elected a Fellow of the college on the ground of literary merit. The undermentioned (all scholars of the college and Bachelors of Arts) were elected to fellowships, after competitive examination:—William Edward Heathcote, bracketed eighteenth wrangler and also bracketed eighteenth classic, 1876; Francis John Henry Jenkinson, sixth classic, 1876; George Campbell Macaulay, bracketed fourth classic, 1876; John Percival Postgate, bracketed eleventh classic, 1876; John Henry Poynting, bracketed third wrangler and bracketed eighth classic, 1876; Richard Charles Rowe, third wrangler, 1877.

At Queen's, the Rev. Arthur Wright, M.A., has been elected a tutor of the college, and Mr. Ernest Temperley, M.A., has been elected a mathematical lecturer. These appointments are vacated by the Rev. G. Pirie, M.A., Fellow of the college, who has been appointed a professor in mathematics at Aberdeen University. A scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable until the holder is a Master of Arts, has been awarded to D. G. Davies, B.A., who was senior in the Semitic Languages Tripos, 1878.

At St. John's the following gentlemen have been elected Sizars:—Atmore, Bennell, Bonnett, Brill, Cory, Gaskin, Hannam, Harker, Horne, Lerigo, Mackie, Parker, Samways, Thomas, Tucker, N. N. Thompson, A. W. Ward, T. Walker, and Winter. Baker Exhibitioners—F. G. Mayor and W. P. Mayor, from Durham School. Dowman Exhibitioner—H. R. Hannan, Pocklington School. Lord Exeter's Exhibitioners—A. Robb, Stamford School. Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitioners—N. N. Thompson, C. P. Cory, Sedbergh School. Munsteven Exhibitioner—G. M. Livett, Peterborough School. Dr. Newcome's Exhibitioner—W. A. Atmore, Grantham School. Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitioners—J. S. Clementson, J. H. Payne, Manchester School; J. A. Owen, Hereford School. Spalding and Symonds Exhibitioner—W. J. Harvey, Bury St. Edmund's School.

At King's J. P. Whitney, R. Staveley, and A. F. J. Ford have been elected to Scholarships; exhibitions for one year being awarded to the following:—J. L. Green, G. H. Powell, N. G. Lawson, R. B. Yardley, R. P. Scott, and A. R. Stokes.

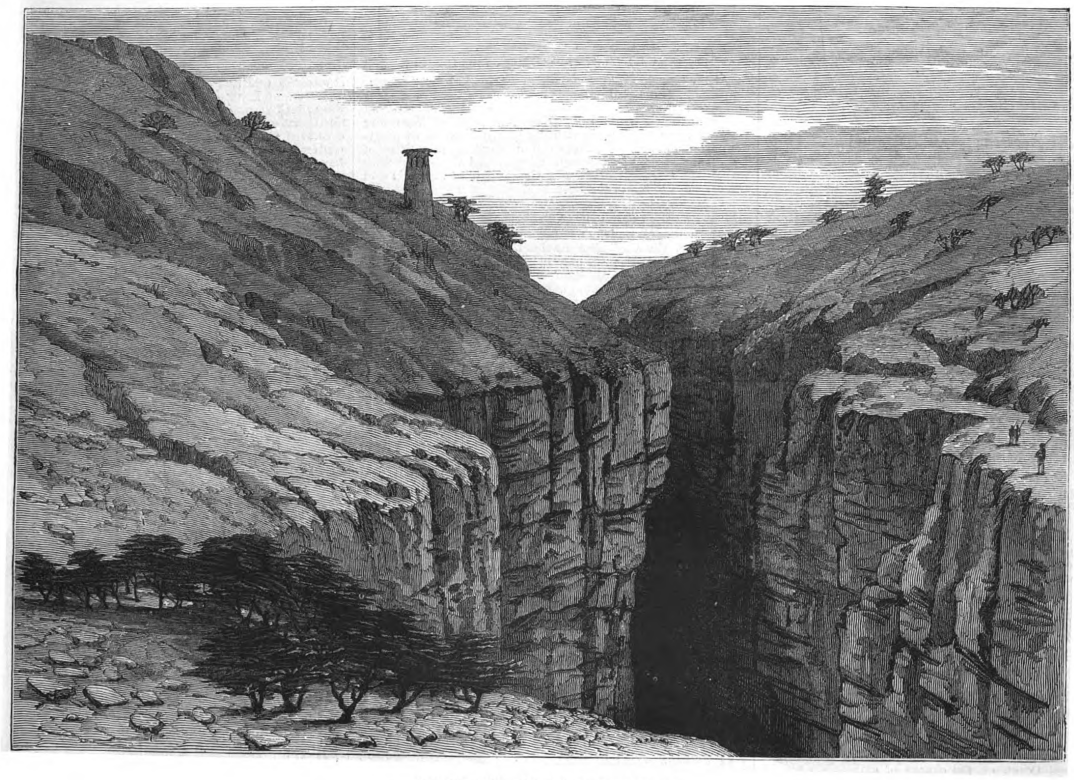
At the annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland on the 10th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor, said that, during the past year, the numbers had increased from 844 to 886. Two hundred and twenty-six of them are returned as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, 224 as Roman Catholics, 348 as Presbyterians, and the remaining eighty-eight are of other denominations. It was remarked that by far the largest number of students came from the Queen's College, Belfast.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Endowed Schools of Ireland is now fully constituted. The following are the Commissioners:—The Earl of Rosse, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. Andrew Searle Hart, Vice-Provost, T.C.D., Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, M.P., Mr. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Hill Curtis, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Galway.

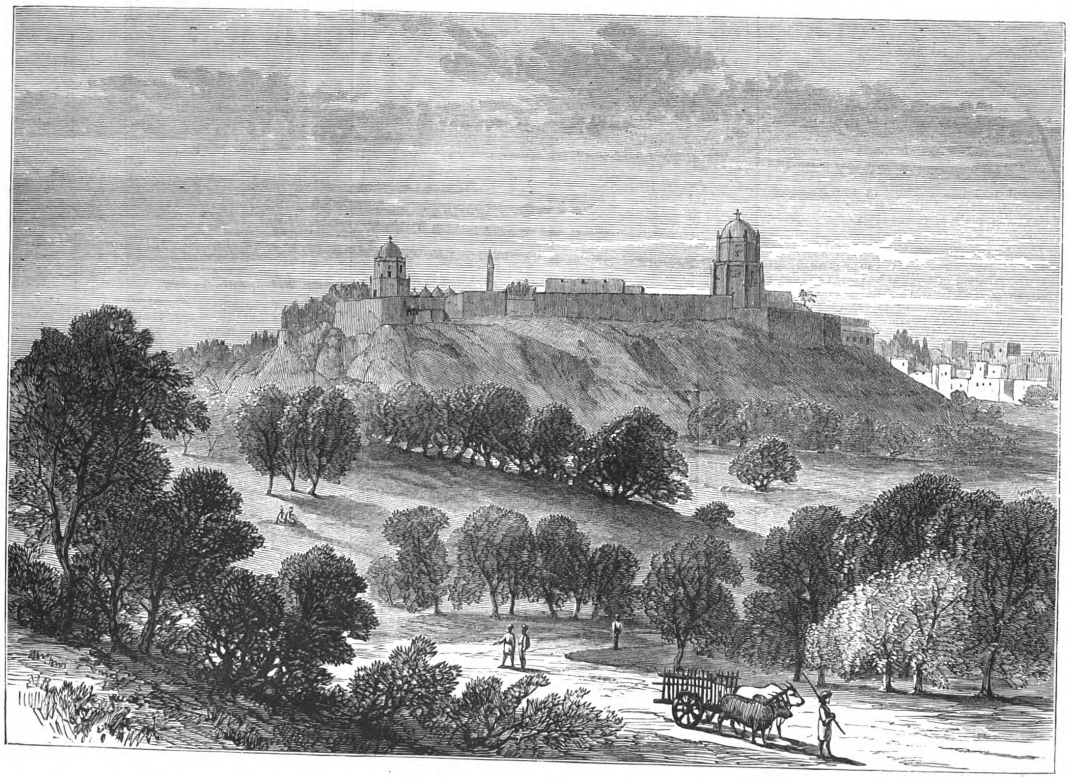
The Rev. Dr. Porter, Professor of the Queen's College, Belfast, and the Rev. Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector of the Roman Catholic University, have been appointed Assistant-Commissioners under the Intermediate Education Act for Ireland.

The Bishop of St. David's and an influential committee have issued an appeal for a Jubilee Memorial Fund for St. David's College, Lampeter, which was founded in 1822 by Bishop Burgess for the education of candidates for holy orders. It is proposed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the college by erecting a new chapel in place of the present incommodious structure and by raising a fund for the assistance of poor students. The Bishop of Winchester, all the Welsh Bishops, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Cawdon, the Hon. Mrs. Cotton, Mr. Howell Gwynn, and many others have subscribed, £1400 having been raised for the chapel and £500 towards exhibitions. A considerably larger sum is needed.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.



WATCH-TOWER IN THE KHYBER PASS.



FORT OF MOOLTAN IN THE PUNJAUB.



"LES CHÂTELAINS." BY HUGUES MERLE.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIL AND CO.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sorrow as wide-spread as that felt in England for the death of the admirable Bishop Wilberforce has been expressed in France on the decease of the venerable Monseigneur Dupanloup. In the blamelessness of their lives, the amiability of their characters, and their courage and activity as members of the Church Militant there were many points in common between the French and the English prelate; but in the fiercer polemics of theological pamphleteering the late Bishop of Orleans more closely resembled "Harry of Exeter" than "Sam Oxon." There was a sonorous ring of the true Philpotts *timbre* about some of Monseigneur Dupanloup's deliverances. He was as vigorous in his dislikes as in his likings. As a Professor at the Sorbonne thirty years ago he all but raised a riot among the students of his class by an attack on the memory of Voltaire; and nearly the last of his published writings was a furious diatribe against the Voltaire centenary.

Mem.: It was Monsigneur, then the Abbé Dupanloup, *curé* of St. Roch, who was called in to administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Beneventum. That wicked old gentleman made, as is well known, a very edifying end of it. There was no time for the aged statesman to make anything more than a general confession to his ghostly counsellor; but, had he confessed details, the breast of the late Bishop of Orleans would have been the sole depository of the secret of who was really responsible for the murder of the Duc d'Enghien. Honoré de Balzac used to tell a terribly terse story about that tragedy. Talleyrand, then Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Consulate, was playing cards very late one night at the hotel of the Duchesse de Luynes. Suddenly he laid down his cards and asked, "How many children has the Duc de Bourbon?" "What an idle question," exclaimed the Duchess. "No one than yourself knows better that the Duc d'Enghien is the Duc de Bourbon's only child." "Then," replied Talleyrand, taking up his hand again, "*La maison de Condé est faite*." At that self-same time, nearly daybreak, the Duc d'Enghien was being shot to death in the ditch of the citadel of Vincennes.

I see by the Russian papers that "M. de Greigh," the Russian Minister of Finance, has arrived in Paris; which fact recalls to my mind a curious example of the hereditary tenacity of "the Scot" abroad. When I was at St. Petersburg two years ago, I made a collection (breathe it not in Jingoland!) of the *cartes de visite* of the most conspicuous Russian statesmen of the day; and among them was a portrait of "M.de Greigh," then Comptroller of the Imperial Finances. Travelling subsequently down to Moscow, I made the acquaintance, in the railway-carriage, of a most agreeable Russian gentleman of middle age, who, notwithstanding his General's uniform, had about him an unmistakably British look. I was struck, moreover, by his remarkable facial resemblance to the Imperial Comptroller, and took the liberty of showing him the *carte de visite*. "That is the portrait of my brother," the General replied in fluent English—we had been talking French for the last fifty miles—but with just the *soupçon* of Scottish intonation. "We were brought up at the High School of Edinburgh, and we are the grandsons of Admiral Greig, of whom, perhaps, you have heard." Who has not heard of Catherine the Second's famous Scotch Admiral? I subsequently met the Comptroller of Finances himself at dinner at St. Petersburg, and I found him attired in full naval officer's uniform; for M. de Greigh, it would seem, is an Admiral in the Russian service, as well as the Czar's Chancellor of the Exchequer. And he was even more Scottish in mien than his brother the General.

Mem.: The Irishman, I fancy, is apt to efface him nationally in the second generation, away from his own country. Marshal MacMahon is a thorough Frenchman. So was, according to history, Lally Tollendal. Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, was a thorough Spaniard; so was Count O'Reilly. But the Scot, I take it, remains a "Scot abroad" even to the third and fourth generation.

Prince Bismarck, to judge from a passage in his great speech against the Democratic Socialists, has been reading "Lalla Rookh," that delicious poetic romance which, I am afraid, is not sufficiently studied by the existing Tennyson-Browning-Swinburne-Morris-loving generation. The German Chancellor likens Socialism to Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. In our youth, how we used to shudder at the fearsome couplet:—I quote from memory, and possibly am quoting it incorrectly—

> He raised his veil. The maid turned slowly round,
> Looked at him; shrieked; and sank upon the ground.

Mokanna, you will remember, had a Death's Head, which he was foolish enough to conceal under a veil. Well; Samuel Rogers, the poet and banker, had a death's head; at least, when he and Thomas Moore were ushered into a Parisian *salon* together, the *valet de chambre*, confusing the two names, whispered to him, and struck by the cadaverous physiognomy of Rogers, announced him as "Monsieur le Mort." But the banker-poet was wise enough not to put his head in a bag; and so the maidens never shrieked nor sank to the ground when they saw him. On the contrary, they admired his wit and his pleasantry, and thought him a very nice old gentleman.

Mem: If you are modest and timid never give precisely your own name to the servant at the door when you go into society. I generally announce myself to the groom of the chambers as "Mr. Solomons." Nobody takes any notice of Mr. Solomons; so you slip unobserved through the brilliant throng; and when you pay your respects to the hostess she either smiles and observes that the servant has blundered in pronouncing your name; or she hasn't heard it at all; but she smiles all the same (and very sweetly), and there is an end of it. Bashful people might save themselves from very nearly all the agonies which they suffer when they fancy that "all eyes" are upon them, if they would only bear this cardinal verity in mind, that in nine hundred and nine cases out of a thousand nobody cares twopence-halfpenny about who or what they are, and are totally indifferent to their presence.

But, returning to Prince Bismark's *ad captandum* reference to the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, I think that the tables might have been signally turned on him had some member of the opposition drawn attention to an appalling apparition occasionally witnessed in lonesome churchyards on moonlight nights. The Apparition is thought to be a Ghost; but, on close examination—after knocking the Ghost down—it will be found to consist of a white sheet stuck on a pitchfork, and surmounted by a large turnip scooped out so that the light of a farthing rushlight within may give dreadful radiance to two goggle-eyes. The whole is a contrivance of some mischievous rustic; but it may bear a very close resemblance to Prince Bismarck's "Veiled Prophet," nevertheless. In brief, it is "Bogey:"—"Bogey" that used to frighten us so terribly when we were children, and that sometimes frightens us quite as much when we are grown men. There is a "Bogey," just now, whose weird, wicked shadow is apparent to I know not how many thousand wiseacres—now looming over the blue mountains of the Bosphorus, now flickering on the craggy passes of Afghanistan. Of course, there can be no doubt about the genuineness of this particular "Bogey" (which is made in the likeness of a Bear). It would be "un-patriotic," "un-English," and all the rest of it, not to hate Bogey, not to hold him as a savage monster, not to thirst for his blood; but how is it that there was no "Bogey" on the English brain a few—a very few—years ago, when I had the privilege of sitting in the gallery of St. George's Hall, Windsor, to watch her Majesty the Queen sitting at a grand banquet with the Czar Alexander, the Grand Duchess his daughter, and the Duke of Edinburgh? How was it that nobody talked about "Bogey" when I went to the Guildhall to see the Czar welcomed in right Royal style by the Lord Mayor and Corporation? Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, ought to be a philosopher by this time. How many addresses of welcome and felicitation has he read, in that sonorous voice of his, to Imperial and Royal Personages who only to-morrow may become "Bogies"?

That horrible accident at the Colosseum Music-Hall, Paradise-street, reminds me that I wrote an article about the place in "Household Words" some six-and-twenty years ago. Whether it had been rebuilt since 1852 I do not know; but in my time it was one of the lowest of conceivable music-halls. There was a legend that it had once been a church or chapel; and the compartments in which the seats were placed certainly bore an uncomfortable resemblance to pews. If I am not mistaken, the Pantheon in Oxford-street, an edifice which had been twice a theatre, once a bazaar, and is now the store of a well-known firm of wine merchants, was at one time a church.

They tell me that, owing to the telegraphic announcement of the discovery by Mr. Edison, of New York, of the divisibility of the electric current and the feasibility of establishing innumerable luminous points more or less distant from the source of light, gas shares are rapidly going down in the London market. Similar financial consternation has arisen in Paris, whose quick and ingenious inhabitants are fast utilising the electric light (let me see, was it in 1841 or 1842 that I saw Trafalgar-square illuminated by the "Bude Light," a title immediately adopted by a short-lived comic periodical?) to a thoroughly practical use. M. Jablochkoff, who claims priority of invention over Mr. Edison (it is well known that nobody ever invented anything: people only find that which somebody else dropped ages ago), points out in the Paris papers that his light has been for a whole year in full and habitual use at the Grands Magasins du Louvre, the largest dry-goods store in the world; and that a saving of thirty per cent, as against the expenditure of gas, has been effected. The manager of the Châtelet theatre saves thirty-five francs a night by using the Jablochkoff light. Gas used to cost him forty-nine francs a night. Jablochkoff can be had for fourteen.

Mem: I suppose that, when the names of the great gas companies have passed into the legendary stage, and your burners are fed by an "electric crayon," that electro-horology, on which I heard a lecture at the Polytechnic ever so many years ago, will assert itself; and that the "time of day" will be laid on by wire to all our clocks. The electric clock company ought at once to be a commercial success. Most housekeepers are generally in arrear with the gas company's collector: but you would be obliged to pay your electric-clock rate to the minute—else, "connections" being severed, you would be in the dreadful condition of possessing so many dials in your house and not knowing what o'clock it was. G. A. S.

"LES CHATELAINS."

This picture by a French artist, Hugues Merle, which is copied for our Engraving from the photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., represents such an ordinary incident of the manners of the feudal age, in Germany, France, Flanders, or Italy, as must be familiar to the imagination of all readers of historical romance. It makes us think, at once, of the kind of persons we meet with in "Anne of Geierstein," and in many another tale of fiction abounding with stately and gentle figures of highborn chivalry and its companionable ladyhood. How they used to walk, in times of peace, upon the terraces of their grand and stern old castles, and would there graciously bestow a dole of Christian charity, with a serene benediction, on the grateful peasantry waiting beside their path, like that poor widow in the picture with her baby on her lap! *Nous avons changé tout cela*, in these days of Poor Law guardians and overseers, and of a Charity Organisation Society; and Charles Lamb's "Complaint of the Decay of Beggars" is already quite out of date. But we cannot doubt that my Lord and my Lady, and every other couple in the aristocratic or wealthy classes of modern society, continue to exercise the virtue of liberal pecuniary benevolence, not in careless almsgiving to chance-comers by the roadside, but with strict examination and inquiry, and with earnest consideration of the probable effects of their bounty. "The poor will never cease out of the land:" and it will ever be the duty of the rich, and indeed of all who have wherewith, be it only a little to spare, to contribute, in some way or other, to the relief of distress.

A fête was given on Wednesday by Mr. Edmund F. Davis in his private grounds at St. Peter's, near Broadstairs, to the members of the sixteen fire brigades of East Kent, amongst whom a series of contests took place, witnessed by several thousand spectators.

At the agricultural show held on the 10th inst. in Tralee for the county of Kerry the show of horses and cattle was good, and several valuable prizes were awarded. A banquet was served in the evening in the Corn Exchange—Mr. Herbert, M.P., occupying the chair, and Sir J. Godfrey the vice-chair.

The October *Quarterly Review* has an historical essay of substantial quality on the "Rise of the Modern British Empire;" a good piece of literary and biographical criticism upon "Dryden," like those which the late John Forster used to write; a monograph on Petrarch, interesting to Italian scholars; a chapter of entertaining anecdotes on the catching of wild elephants in India; and a dissertation upon the antiquities of Cyprus. The articles of more urgent practical discussion relate to the political career of the late M. Thiers, the recent strike in the Lancashire cotton-manufacture, the "Revival of Turkey," and that important religious question of the day, "Is the Church of England Protestant?" The answer given to that question is what might be expected from an honest and faithful organ of Conservative English nationality; and it is to be hoped that the Ritualist clergy, and those who coquet with their ecclesiastical school, will be attentive to the serious warning here administered. The concluding article, devoted to an examination of the actual defects and abuses in the administration of Asiatic Turkey, and its capabilities of amendment, is well worthy of perusal at the present crisis.

MUSIC.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The experiment of a weekly performance of operas in English was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon last, under the direction of Herr Karl Meyder.

The occasion brought forward, for the first time in this country, a version of Hermann Goetz's comic opera, "Der Widerspanstigen Zahmung," the original text being a free adaptation, by Herr Widman, of Shakspeare's comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," under which latter title the opera was given last week, the English version being by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The composer was born at Königsberg in 1840, and died in 1876, just as he was entering on a career of success which would probably have led to the production of more important works than that now referred to.

The pervading tone of the music of "The Taming of the Shrew" is far too serious to be in keeping with the comic humour of the subject, which sometimes becomes even farcical. In many cases Herr Goetz's style is sombre to the point of gloom; and the general impression left on hearing the entire work is that he would have succeeded far better in tragic opera. Several traces of the influences of Gounod's music on the composer are observable, and still more of his admiration of Wagner. The frequency of prolonged heavy declamation is felt as peculiarly wearisome in an opera that ought to be bright and sparkling throughout—the fierceness of Petruchio being assumed, and the contumacy of Katherine comic rather than affecting. That the music is ingeniously written, and includes much elaborate and skilful instrumentation, must be admitted by all; but it cannot be denied that its general heaviness suggests a larger amount of retrenchment than was exercised on Saturday, when the four acts of the opera occupied nearly as many hours in performance.

The characters retained from the comedy are Katherine, Bianca, Baptista, Petruchio, Lucentio, Hortensio, Grumio, a Tailor, and one or two other subordinate personages. The overture is spirited in style, but somewhat fragmentary in construction. The first act contains a pleasing although simple serenade, "Haste, ye tones," for Lucentio, followed by some clever concerted music, including some good choral climaxes, an effective love duet, "Fair Bianca," for this character and Lucentio, and a well-written duet, "Truly, great congratulations," for Hortensio and Lucentio. The second opens with a song for Katherine, "I'll give myself to no one," in which a good opportunity is made but little of by the composer. It was very well sung by Mdlle. A. Zuliani. The following concerted music has little interest or merit, except in the clever details of the orchestral accompaniments; the subsequent scene of the interview of Petruchio and Katherine, however, being one of the best portions of the opera. It contains several effective passages, especially that for Katherine, "He makes me fear." Even in this movement, however, the composer's serious tendency is occasionally disadvantageously apparent. The quintet "All is well," which ends the second act, is much brighter in style, and forms an agreeable close. The third act is, perhaps, the best in its general treatment. The opening quartet, "As it seems, all vainly are we waiting," includes a melodious solo for Baptista, "You are welcome," which, like the other music of the part, was very effectively rendered by Mr. G. Roland. The lesson-scene for Bianca, Lucentio, and Hortensio contains some ingenious treatment. The passage at the Latin quotation "Arma virumque cano," which Lucentio translates into an avowal of his love for Bianca, and its repetition by the latter, is characteristic, and produced much effect, well delivered as it was by Mr. F. Gaynar and Madame Rolt; and Hortensio's explanation of the gamut, each musical phrase commencing with the note indicated, and the first word of each sentence beginning with the corresponding letter, is cleverly contrived. A trio for the characters last named—melodious but rather trite—is followed by a spirited quartet, announcing the arrival of Petruchio—perhaps the most cheerful piece in the opera. Petruchio's entry gives occasion for some music in which he repeats characteristic phrases that have before been used to mark his individuality, and some concerted writing, including some good choral effects, bring the act to a close, and leave the best impression yet obtained. The fourth act is short, and forms a musical anti-climax, being forced and strained, and offering a special instance of the composer's non-appreciation of the comic humour of the subject. The scene between Katherine and Petruchio, at table, is treated very heavily, the only effective point being an expressive adagio, "My strength is spent," for Katherine. The quartet, "Still, I say the cap is charming"—in which the interview with the tailor occurs—is utterly wanting in the "vis comica." Far better is the following duet, "Come, Kate, my dearest," in which the husband confesses that his bearing has been assumed, and the wife reciprocates his love. The closing septet and chorus have little of the character of a finale to a comic opera.

We have only incidentally referred to the representatives of the principal characters, and fresh recognition of their merits is due. All exerted themselves to the utmost, and gave evidence of careful preparation. Mdlle. Zuliani as Katherine, Madame Rolt as Bianca, Mr. Walter Bolton as Petruchio, Mr. G. Roland as Baptista, Mr. F. Gaynar as Lucentio, and Mr. C. Howard as Grumio, sang and acted with effect; and the subordinate parts were adequately filled. The Drury Lane orchestra had been greatly increased for the occasion, and was highly efficient; an excellent chorus (of about seventy voices) having been an important auxiliary. The performance was ably conducted by Herr Karl Meyder.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts, under M. Rivière's direction, are pursuing a successful career. The celebrated Hungarian violinist, M. Remenyi, who was prevented by illness from playing on the opening night, has since appeared, and contributed some brilliant solos. This week he was succeeded by M. Vivien, an eminent Belgian violinist, whose performances have proved highly successful.

Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided last Saturday at the opening soirée of a series of music classes to be held during the winter by the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

A morning concert was given on Wednesday evening in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house by the pupils of the National Training School for Music, under the auspices of the Court of Common Council.

We gave last week full details of the arrangements for the Norwich Triennial Festival, which took place, for the nineteenth occasion, this week. As already said, the programmes were almost entirely devoid of novelty, and slight comment is therefore required. The opening performance on Tuesday evening consisted of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and the first part ("Spring") of Haydn's "Seasons." The solos in the first-named work were sung by Misses Anna Williams and Catherine Penna, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. H. J. Minns, and Mr. Santley; the solo vocalists in the selection from "The Seasons" having been Miss Williams, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Hilton. On Wednesday morning Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "Joseph," was given, the principal soloists having

been Mesdames Alb'ani, Trebelli, Antoinette Sterling, Miss A. Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. The oratorio was followed by Mozart's First Mass (in C), the solos by Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Hilton. On Wednesday evening a miscellaneous vocal and instrumental concert was given. For Thursday morning "Elijah" was announced, the evening being appropriated to another miscellaneous concert; and the festival was to close yesterday (Friday) morning with "The Messiah."

As we have already announced, Mr. Mapleson will reopen Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening for a series of Italian opera performances, beginning with Beethoven's "Fidelio," in which Madame Pappenheim will reappear as Leonora, M. Candidus making his first appearance here as Florestano. The cast in other respects is as often before.

On Thursday next Mr. W. Carter begins his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hotel with Haydn's "Creation."

The twenty-first season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin on Nov. 4, and the first of the afternoon performances associated therewith is announced for the following Saturday.

The fifth series of concerts given by the Edinburgh Choral Union will begin on Nov. 18 with a performance of "Elijah," which is to be followed by "Israel in Egypt" on Dec. 18, and "The Messiah" on Jan. 4, all conducted by Mr. Adam Hamilton. The orchestral concerts, directed by Herr Tausch, will take place on Nov. 18 and 25, and Dec. 2, 9, 16, and 23. The programmes of these will include many classical symphonies, overtures, and other instrumental pieces, in addition to which Brahms's new symphony, in D major, and a new overture, composed for the occasion by Herr Tausch, will be given. Among the solo vocalists will be Madame Nouver, Misses Robertson, F. Robertson, E. De Fonblanque, and Mr. Harries, Mrs. Davison, Mr. B. M'Guckin, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Mr. Wadmore, and Herr Behrens. The orchestra will be on an extensive scale, and will include many members of our opera and Philharmonic bands. Mrs. Beesley and Herr Tausch will be the solo pianists, and Mr. H. Hartley will officiate as organist and accompanist. The scheme promises to maintain the high reputation which Edinburgh has for some years maintained as a centre of sound musical taste.

The sixth annual festival of the London Church Choir Association will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral next Thursday.

The forty-seventh season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin at Exeter Hall on Friday, Nov. 22, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. Among the other works to be given during the season are Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," Handel's "Samson," Mozart's "Requiem" and "Twelfth Mass," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Costa's "Eli," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt." Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor.

MASKELYNE AND COOKE'S AUTOMATA.

The wonderful exhibition at the "Home of Mystery" in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where Mr. John Nevil Maskelyne and Mr. John Algernon Cooke present their series of contrived illusions to nightly crowds of interested spectators, has been a popular London entertainment these five or six years past. It will not soon be forgotten that Mr. Maskelyne, who is a zealous opponent, on moral and social grounds, of the hypocritical professors to morbid supernatural agency, the "mediums," "clairvoyants," and necromancers of different pretensions, contributed to their practical defeat, in several instances, by proving that he knew how to produce the same appearances without the aid of "the Spirits." This was a public benefit, added to the continual supply of harmless amusement, not without stimulating a desire for scientific knowledge, through the honest performance of what are ironically styled "Modern Miracles" at the Egyptian Hall. We give an Illustration of four ingenious mechanical figures, apparently self-acting or automatic, which have been admired by thousands of curious and wondering visitors, and the secret of whose motions, evidently guided by intelligence and consistent purpose, no one has been able to guess. These are Psycho, the Hindoo whist-player, card-player in general, and arithmetician: Zoe, a pretty little lady in Greek costume, who writes and draws portraits; Fanfare, the cornet-player, and another musician, named Labial, who performs on the euphonium, these sometimes playing in company with their human masters, executing duets or trios. The figures are too small for even a little boy or girl to be concealed inside them, and they are placed on glass pedestals, which might be supposed to preclude any communication with them by wires, cords, or tubes. That there is some kind of hidden clockwork, we can hardly doubt; but the marvellous control of the various movements by an intelligent mind, somehow or other directing the machinery, is really worth consideration. All we can say about it is that Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke are very clever men, and fully deserve the patronage they have so fairly won.

Baron Abraham Oppenheim, the chief of the great banking firm of that name, died at Cologne last Saturday night, at the age of seventy-four. Together with his brother, he has conducted the affairs of the house for the last fifty years. It was owing to his urgent intervention that the Prussian Government decreed in 1847 the emancipation of the Jews.

A beginning has been made in the erection of the new Glasgow University Hall, the gift of the Marquis of Bute. The want of a common hall has been much felt by the University authorities, and when finished the hall will be a splendid addition to the college buildings, of which it formed a part in the original design.

More injurious dyes are complained of. Mr. Charles Ekin, of Bath, writes that this year a special green and bronze are fashionable, the former chiefly for gloves and the latter for artificial flowers; and that he has had several cases brought under his notice where the patient had suffered for weeks from a troublesome eruption. In one case the gloves were suspected and tested for arsenic, with, of course, negative results, and the eruption, which necessitated several weeks of medical attendance, continued until the gloves were worn out.

The system of lectures recently established under the auspices of King's College, London, for the higher education of women has assumed a permanent character. The classes are to be conducted in the same neighbourhood where they were commenced—at 5, Observatory-avenue, Kensington. During the first two terms, when the system was regarded as tentative, the entries ranged from 500 to 600. A regular examination was held at Midsummer, with very satisfactory results; a class-list was issued and certificates granted. The committee have now ventured on a larger scheme, in which all the chief elements of a liberal education are represented. Canon Barry, Principal of King's College, gave the opening address on Monday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thanks to the Champion Stakes, which was established last year, and the Grand Challenge Stakes, an entirely new race, the interest in the Newmarket Second October Meeting was fully maintained to the end of the week. On Thursday a Maiden Plate for two-year-olds fell to the Duke of Beaufort, by the aid of an unnamed colt by Knight of Kars from Crytheia, who completely overpowered Archer, and won, running away. Indeed, he made such a frightful exhibition of his eight opponents, that, from £500, at which price he was entered to be sold, he was run up to 1150 gs. before Mr. Peck could obtain possession of him. Though there was no Springfield among the seven competitors for the Champion Stakes this year, we must not expect to see such a horse as Mr. Houldsworth's wonder twice in a decade, and quality could scarcely have been better represented. There were the St. Leger winners of 1876-7-8 — Petrarch, Silvio, and Jannette — the winners of the Prince of Wales's Stakes in the same years—Petrarch, Glen Arthur, and Glengarry—Verneuil, the hero of the unprecedented triple event at Ascot, and and Kaleidoscope, one of the best handicap horses in training. In fact, for a field of similarly high class we must go back to the Ascot Cup of 1867, in which three Oaks winners—Regalia, Tormentor, and Hippia—took part, to say nothing of such celebrities as Lecturer and Rama. Lord Falmouth made no declaration with respect to his pair; and Archer wore the first colours on Jannette, and as soon as the flag fell Osborne took Silvio to the front and made the running at a rattling pace. Jannette lay off with Petrarch, and only began to close on the leaders at the T.Y.C. post, soon after passing which Verneuil was done with, and Jannette, very tenderly ridden, defeated her stable companion cleverly, though only by a neck. Within a couple of hours the mare appeared again and galloped the T.M.M. against Clémentine, to whom she gave 7 lb. and such an easy beating that the French filly's chance for the Cambridgeshire appears hopeless.

Lord Falmouth began with another of his favourite first and second on the Friday, as Leap Year and Charibert occupied those positions in the Prendergast Stakes, and once more "the mare was the better horse." Leap Year is evidently an improving filly, and ought to prove a rare second string to Wheel of Fortune next season. The third meeting of Hampton and Verneuil created the greatest interest, as each had defeated the other once this season; and they could not have played out the rubber better than over the last two miles of the Cesarewitch course. Winchilsea took care that there was a strong pace for fully a mile and a half, when he was passed by the cracks; and, though Verneuil led until close home, it was evidently only on sufferance, as Hampton then came away, and won in a canter by a couple of lengths. Trappist, Lollypop, Placida, and Peace were capital representatives of speed in the First Great Challenge Stakes, and, naturally enough, odds were laid upon the first named, who has been reserved for this event. He was rather fractious as he went down to the post, and, not getting away so well as Lollypop, he never seemed to care to really do his best. Peace swerved about a good deal at the finish, and seriously interfered with Placida, who pulled up so full of running that, but for this misfortune, she might have defeated the Duke of Hamilton's horse; and, as she was conceding him a year and 4 lb., exclusive of sex allowance, it should not be forgotten that she is engaged in the first race of next Tuesday, with 8 st. 9 lb. to carry. The Newmarket Derby was virtually a match between Thurio and Inval, and, though the Grand Prix winner had a 7 lb. penalty, he just managed to beat the Frenchman by a head.

The present week is an "off" one in every sense of the word. The meetings at Croydon and Newcastle need no comment, while, at the time of writing, that held at Sandown Park is not ripe for discussion.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the Glasgow stud, which was left by the nobleman of that name to the late Mr. George Payne and General Peel. Within the last three or four years such animals as Sefton and Peter have been bred at these paddocks, and hence, in spite of the present great depression in the value of blood stock, the twenty-eight brood mares realised the sum of 12,330 gs. Lady Masham, the dam of Peter, headed the list, Mr. Crawfurd giving 1700 gs. for her: and the same gentleman obtained the dam of Sefton for 1550 gs., and Flurry at the same price. Mr. Chaplin was also an extensive purchaser. Thirteen foals made 2380 gs.; but the sires did not sell at all well, and 520 gs. was all that could be obtained for that sterling good horse Musket.

The American billiard tournament at the Westminster Aquarium resulted in the victory of G. Hunt (60 points start), who won all his seven games. He played a steady and careful, but by no means brilliant, game throughout. Naturally enough, the best form was shown by Joseph Bennett (scratch), and his break of 96 was about as great a performance as has ever been accomplished upon a billiard-table; he also made breaks of 78 and 64. D. Richards (35) played very well during the latter half of the tournament, and made the third-best break, one of 65; and R. Wilson (80), who won six games out of seven, played a thoroughly sound game. G. Collins (25) succeeded in making ten consecutive spot-strokes, a number that has never been exceeded in public on a champion table; but the very small pockets seemed to put him all abroad at times, and he not unfrequently played the wrong game. The attendances during the seven days was very fair, and often included a few ladies.

There were four competitors for the Long-Distance Challenge Cup of the Thames Hare and Hounds Club on Saturday last. The course is the well-known eight-mile one at Roehampton, and the holder, C. H. Mason, resigned. Benson was favourite; but was well beaten nearly two miles from the finish, and, eventually, Stevenson defeated Fuller by forty seconds, his time being 48 min. 20 sec.

Mr. John Brinton has presented the Mayor and Corporation of Kidderminster with a cabmen's shelter.

An Illustration of H.M.S. Hecla, the fine ship recently purchased by the Admiralty and fitted up as a torpedo and general transport ship, was given in our last week's paper. It was stated by us that this vessel had originally been built for the merchant service, in which she was known under the name of the British Empire. No reader could suppose that the credit of constructing this vessel was claimed for a Government dockyard. We much regret that, by a defect in the information then supplied to us, the name of the builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, was omitted in our description of the Hecla. The performances of that eminent ship-building firm have repeatedly been noticed in this Journal with the applause they fully deserve. We are heartily glad that Irish shipbuilders, as well as those of the Tyne and the Clyde, should get their due share of whatever Admiralty patronage is bestowed on private firms; and we are now reminded of the fact that Messrs. Harland and Wolff were the builders of a gun-boat for her Majesty's Government some years ago, which gave entire satisfaction to the official authorities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The tenth national exhibition of cats has been held at the Crystal Palace this week.

A cabmen's shelter, being the twentieth erected in the metropolis by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, has been opened at Paddington Station.

Messrs. Burt and Bevan, the Sheriffs of London, intend to give their inaugural banquet on Friday, Nov. 1. The entertainment will, by permission, be given at the Grocers' Hall.

A bicycle-rider who had knocked down and seriously injured a lady was on Tuesday fined forty shillings by the Wandsworth police magistrate, and ordered to pay £10 compensation, with an alternative of a month's imprisonment

Mr. Arthur Sketchley has consented to give his entertainment, "Mrs. Brown at the Play," at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment during the enforced temporary absence of Mr. Corney Grain, who has been ordered complete rest.

The show of fruit and flowers held on Tuesday at South Kensington, in connection with the meetings of the fruit and floral committees of the Royal Horticultural Society, produced a small but fine display of those riches of the botanical world which come to perfection late in the year. There were hardy ornamental shrubs, orchids, apples, pears, and potatoes, and a remarkable collection of grapes.

Some friends of the Rev. B. Waugh, formerly a member of the London School Board for the Greenwich division, have presented him with a cheque for 500 guineas, "as a mark of their appreciation of his work for neglected children, especially as a member of the first and second School Boards for London, and as an expression of their sympathy with him in his present enforced retirement from public life."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in October was 76,893, of whom 39,641 were in workhouses and 37,252 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 184, 866, and 3818 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 976, of whom 603 were men, 277 women, and 96 children under sixteen.

Three persons were summoned at Brentford last Saturday for taking roach under the proper size. It was stated that the Thames Conservancy has issued an order that no roach measuring less than 8 in. from eye to tail should be allowed to be taken by anglers, and handbills had been circulated to that effect; but the defendants were found to have taken six or seven dozen about half that size. The defendants, who said they were ignorant of the rules, and stated that they intended to use the roach for jack-fishing, were fined—the punt-owner, £1, and the other two 5s. each, the magistrate remarking that the public ought to support the Conservancy in their action.

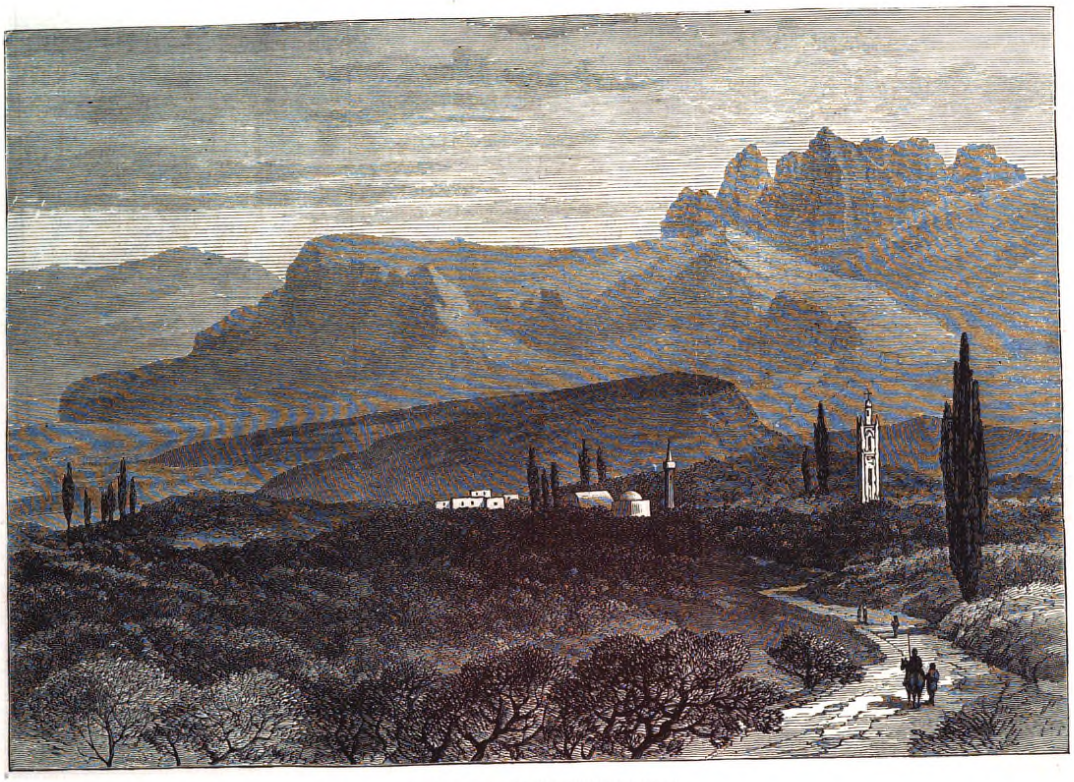
There were 2358 births and 1418 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 52 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 37 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 158 to 247 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 286 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 59. In Greater London 2887 births and 1652 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56·9 deg., or 5 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814—73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 31·3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 77·3 hours.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Daniel Grant opened the Station Arms coffee tavern, situate at 387, Euston-road, near the Portland-road station, being the eleventh institution of its kind built by this company. The company has now eight coffee taverns open; and houses have been secured in Commercial-road East and in High-street, Stoke Newington, where business will shortly be commenced. The Euston-road establishment is situated at the corner of the street, and has been plainly but substantially furnished with comfortable wooden seats, and the conventional narrow tables with marble tops. On the counter are the supplies of cocoa, tea, and coffee, in huge urns, while the rest is covered with plates of bread and butter and cake. Bills on the wall announce that workmen may bring their own dinners and have them cooked on the premises. No intoxicating drinks are sold or allowed to be consumed on the premises. On the doors being opened to the public the shop was at once filled with working men and others, who seemed to take considerable interest in the proceedings. After a few words from Mr. Pope, the chairman of the company, Mr. Grant gave a short opening address, in which he wished the tavern every success. Mr. Barnard, the hon. secretary, announced that if the establishment was well supported by those for whom it was intended, smoking, reading, chess, and billiard rooms would be added.

On Monday night the successful show, in the Agricultural Hall, by the British Dairy-Farmers' Association was brought to a close. The attendance was greater than on any preceding day, and the numbers during the period of this interesting display were equal to those registered at the last Islington Horse Show. Many leading agriculturists and landowners were among the visitors. This year's show has been the third of the annual series, and its management, under a good working committee, with Mr. John Raffety as principal director of the arrangements, and Mr. Robert Dale as secretary, has been such as to receive general approbation. The prizes distributed, in plate, medals, and cheques, amounted to the aggregate value of about £1600. Mr. Wodehouse, as exhibitor in the pure bred shorthorn class of cows, took first prize, Mr. Tisdall being second. In this class her Majesty's fine cow of the Fawsley tribe took commendation only, in the face of so formidable a competition as was brought to bear upon it. Lord Chesham met the same fate in the excellent Ayrshire class; but the Queen and his Lordship were more fortunate in the principal class for butter, taking severally first and second prizes. In the class of cured butter Messrs. Salter and Stokes, of Colyton, Devon, were recipients of the first prize. From a paper which was read by Mr. Finlay Dunn, it appears that there about 2,250,000 cows in the United Kingdom, and that about 3,000,000 gallons of milk are yielded daily for human food. As about two thirds of this quantity are used for butter and cheese, the daily consumption of fresh milk does not exceed a fifth of a pint per head. On the whole, it would seem that our dairies are deplorably inadequate; for last year we had to import £3,732,405 worth of butter from France alone. Combined with the show was one of poultry, and the fancy price of £100 which was set upon a carrier-pigeon by its owner was, to his chagrin, actually tendered and paid.

Herr Rösler, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Rostock, has accepted the post of councillor in the Japanese Foreign Office, at an annual salary of £1850 for the next six years. The payment of the salary is guaranteed by the German Government, which engaged him for the post.

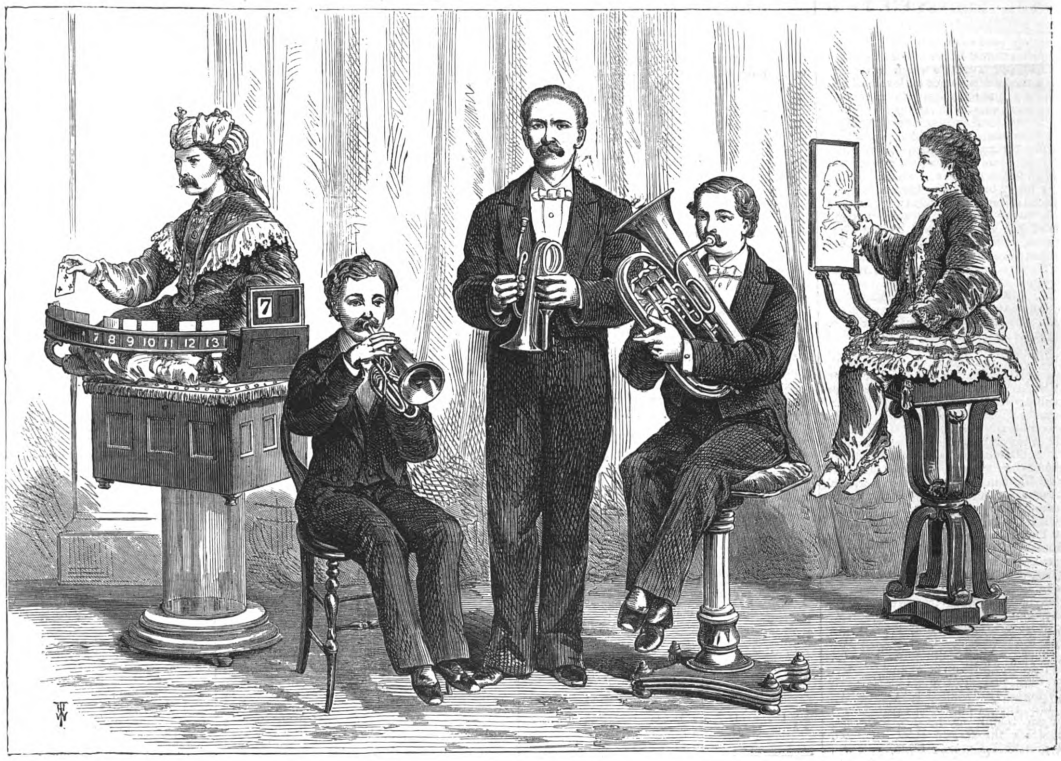
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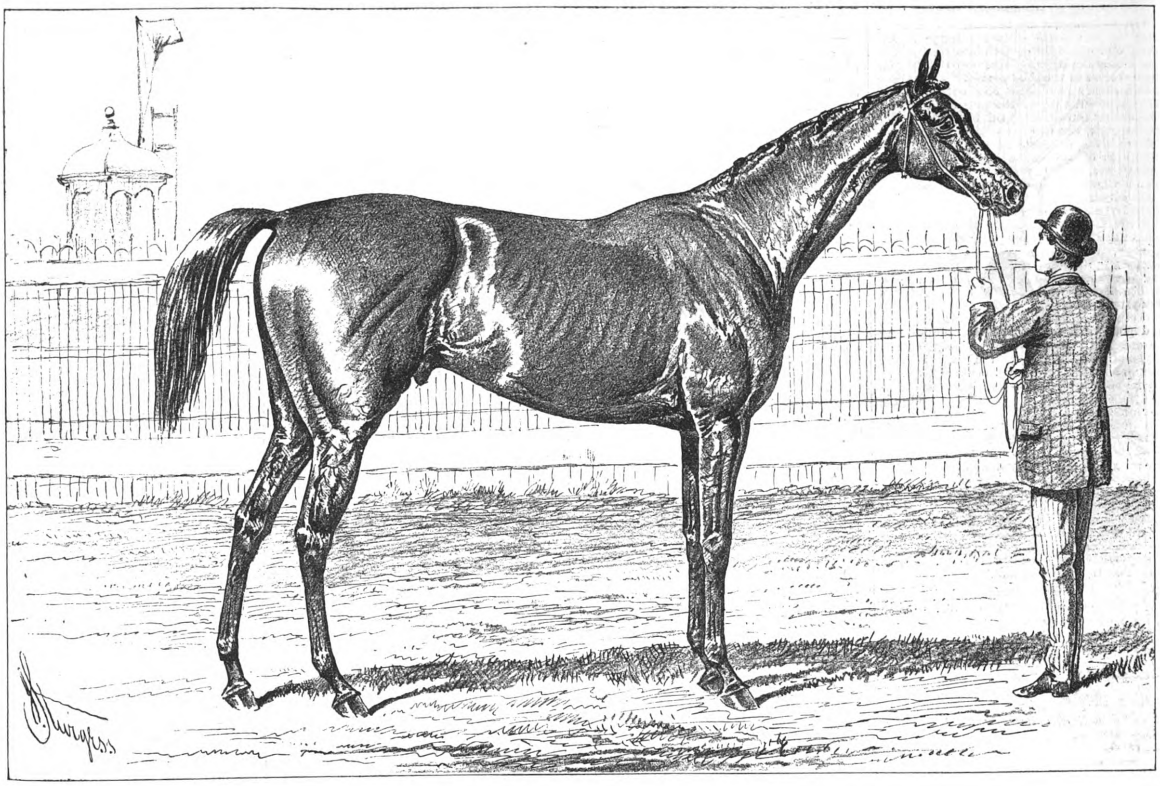
CYTHRÆA, WITH MOUNT PENTEDACTYLON.



THE BRITISH KAIMAKAM HEARING AN ASSAULT CASE AT HEPTA-KHUMI.



MASKELYNE AND COOKE'S AUTOMATA AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.



JESTER, THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE."

The Engraving presented this week for our Extra Supplement will be recognised as one of those fine works of Turner's which have long commanded the admiration of all lovers of art. It is scarcely a fortnight since there was an alarming rumour, prevalent during a few hours at Plymouth, of the disappearance of the light on the Eddystone Rock, which should be visible, under ordinary conditions of weather, from Plymouth Hoe. That rumour was happily dispelled in the course of the same night; but it has lately been made known, from a careful official examination, that the rock upon which the tower is built actually betrays symptoms of being undermined by the force of the waves, and the Trinity House Corporation have already begun the construction of a new lighthouse upon one of the neighbouring group of rocks, which are twenty-three in number, to supersede the admirable structure of dove-tailed stone masonry, erected by Smeaton a hundred and twenty years ago. The Eddystone Rocks are situated fourteen miles south-west of Plymouth Sound, and in a line with the Lizard Head, on the Cornish coast, and Start Point, on the southernmost shore of Devon. At high water the rocks are barely visible; at low tide several broken ridges of gneiss appear above the sea, the waves making a terrible riot over them when the south-west wind is blowing up the British Channel. The first lighthouse, a fantastic edifice resembling a Chinese pagoda, was constructed in the reign of William III., by an amateur, Mr. Henry Winstanley, an Essex country squire, but was swept away by the first November storm, when poor Mr. Winstanley, with several of his workmen and servants, were in the lighthouse, and perished with it; their bodies were never found. The next architect on those sea-beat rocks was John Rudyerd, a mercer of Ludgate-hill, who in 1709 completed a very compactly-framed structure of oaken timber and granite, laid in alternate courses, and wedged together with iron cramps and bolts, rising to the height of 69 ft. upon a base of 23 ft. square, and containing four rooms, one above the other, with an octagonal lantern. This was destroyed by fire in 1755, and one of the keepers was killed by the molten lead of the roof, some of which poured into his open mouth as he lay prostrate, and entered his throat and stomach. The third and present Eddystone Lighthouse was built, from August, 1756, to October, 1759, by John Smeaton, of Hull, one of the most eminent of English engineers, whose life has been written by Dr. Smiles, along with those of other great conquerors in works of mechanical science and public utility. His idea was to compose the lower courses of building of very large slabs of stone, cut so as to dovetail into each other and into the cut surface of the rock, forming a compact mass in the shape of a circular disk, all the pieces being secured by oaken wedges and by cement, with central plugs of hard marble, driven through a hole bored in the middle of each course, pinning the course together. There are twenty-four such courses in the solid part of the building, which stands 35 ft. 4 in. above its base and 27 ft. above the top of the natural rock. Its nethermost course, being set in a deep cavity of the rock, consists but of four laid stones, one of them weighing 2½ tons; the second course is of thirteen stones, the third of twenty-five, and the fourth of thirty-three. The ordinary wash of the tide reaches the sixth course. Above the solid portion, which is really a pillar of jointed stones, rises the tower of three floors, containing a store-room, without windows, an upper store-room, a kitchen, a bed-room, and the top lantern, altogether 70 ft. in height; the rooms, which are circular, being 12 ft. 4 in. of diameter, with walls more than 2 ft. thick. This is the Eddystone Lighthouse, which is, so far as concerns the artificial building, quite as strong a d good as it was in the first year of King George III., and would probably outlast Plymouth Breakwater, if the rock beneath Smeaton's structure did not begin to give way. It is understood, however, that the new Eddystone Lighthouse, now to be erected, will more than equal its predecessor. "It is established," we are told, "upon a firmer and, in many respects, a much more durable rock; it will be less exposed to the terrible action of the sea; it will be nearly double the height—that is, a hundred and thirty as against the seventy-two feet of the present tower; and it is being constructed on a principle of dovetailing which will ensure it against all the worst fury of the waves, even should they exceed the enormous power lately registered at the Skerryvore Rock, which equalled a pressure of three tons to the square foot."

A young man named Hicks was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Berkshire Quarter Sessions on Tuesday for stealing several articles of clothing and some gold studs from Windsor Castle during the absence of the Court. When arrested, the prisoner had in his possession keys one of which opened thirteen locks in the castle.

Tuesday's *Gazette* formally announces the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada; of General Warre as a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; of Mr. John Carr, jun., as Chief Magistrate for her Majesty's settlement in the Gambia; and of Sir W. T. Knollys as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The result of the race at Newmarket, on Tuesday week, for the Cesarewitch Stakes, was duly reported in our chronicle of National Sports. We now give an Illustration, which shows the winning horse, Jester, a five-year-old, whose sire was Merrymaker, but whose dam's pedigree is unknown. He is owned by Mr. R. C. Naylor, but formerly belonged to Lord Lonsdale, and once to the Duke of St. Albans, when, as a three-year-old, he showed good form at Ascot, though he failed, more recently, to win the Ascot Cup or Stakes for his present owner. His weight to carry for the Cesarewitch was 6 st. 10 lb., but for the Cambridgeshire it was by that success raised 14 lb. more, according to the handicap rule upon such occasions.

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WAYRE'S RUSSIAN SABLE TAIL SETS, 70 guineas. Real Marten Tail, 8 guineas. Skunk, 4 guineas. Length of fronts, 36 in.; depth of flounce, 9 in. to 11 in.

WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS can be sent on approval to any part of the kingdom by forwarding a measure, and a measurement across back, across chest, round waist, and length of paletot, to
WAYRE, SEAL PALETOT MANUFACTURER, 96, Oxford-street, and 332, Oxford-street (corner of Regent-circus).
Established Half a Century.

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
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EGERTON BURNETT'S
WELLINGTON SERGES,
AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.
EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "these admirable Serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.
Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERNS free by post from any part of the United Kingdom or London on parcels over 2l. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.
A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 24 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
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SERGE WAREHOUSES,
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TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS for LADIES' JACKETS, CLOAKS, ULSTERS, &c., in great variety, at very moderate prices. We also keep a very large Stock suitable for Gentlemen's and Youths' wear. Livery Cloths, &c., equally cheap. Terms, ready money only.
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SWANBILL CORSETS.—NOTICE.—My advertisement referring to the sale by me of Swanbill Corsets is an infringement of the rights of Mrs. Addley Bourne, of 37, Piccadilly, who is the sole proprietor and vendor of Swanbill Corsets; the public are informed that Swanbill Corsets are not supplied by me.—HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

AUTUMN AND WINTER MANTLES.
The small capes worn during the spring and summer seasons paralysed for a time the business of some of the largest caterers of Fashion; but it nevertheless gave them impetus and energy to make some attractive Mantles for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.
Messrs. Jay are unusually well supplied with these necessary garments and are trimmed Jackets and their charges will suit all classes of the community.
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FAMILY MOURNING.
WIDOW'S DRESS, made complete, trimmed Cyprus Crape, from £3 13 6
Widow's Dress, made complete, trimmed English Crape, from £3 18 6
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Mourning for Near Relatives, made complete, trimmed Cyprus Crape, from £3 13 6
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Materials at One Shilling per Yard.
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MILLINERY.
The small-shaped bonnets of last season are no longer the fashion, the Bonnets now protect the head, and the face is not so much exposed.
The correct and newest modes may be seen in Messrs. Jay's Millinery Department.
JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS
From 1s. 11½d. { and SATINS. Patterns free. 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S VELVETEENS.
Patterns free. { 1000 Boxes Lyons Moleskin. Black, from 1s. 9½d. Colours, from 2s. 11d.

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Patterns free. { Every make as advertised, from 10½d. yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S CYPRUS CLOTHS
From 8½d. yard. { and 100 Fabrics, New for Autumn. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S ULSTERINGS
198, Regent-street. { and Suitings, Extra wide. Patterns free.

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Engravings free. { and other Costumes, from 29s. 6d. Patterns free. 198, Regent-street.

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12s. 9d. 21s. { 1000 New and Most Ladylike.
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D. NICHOLSON and CO. beg to announce the Return of their Buyers from Paris, and that on MONDAY NEXT and Following Days they will make a Grand Display of Elegant COSTUMES, including several facsimile Copies of those shown in the Paris Exhibition.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SILKS! DRESSES! VELVETEENS!
D. NICHOLSON and CO.'S NEW AUTUMN PATTERN-BOOK of COLOURED SILKS, containing 600 Varieties of the best Lyons Manufacture, in the following lots, may now be had post-free.

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LOT 1. Lyons Gros Grain..... 6 yds per yd.; or 16 yds.	2 7 0
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LOT 6. " Pont de Soie .. 5 11 " "	4 14 6
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50, 51, 52, and 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BLACK SILKS
OF GUARANTEED MANUFACTURE.
2s. 2½d., 2s. 6¾d., 2s. 11½d., 3s., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 6¾d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 11½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 6¾d., 4s. 11½d., 5s. 3½d., 5s. 11½d., 6s. 6¾d., 7s. 6¾d., 8s. 6¾d., 9s. 6¾d., and 10s. 6¾d. per yard.
D. NICHOLSON and CO.'S QUEEN CACHEMIRE, warranted pure dye and not to cut or wear greasy.
Patterns post-free.
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NEW AUTUMN and WINTER DRESS MATERIALS.
All the latest Novelties in French Cashmeres and Merinoes, Velour Cloths, Estamene and Lorne Serges, Diagonal Serges, Cashmerettes, Wool Plaids, Fancy Bouretties, and every other fashionable material suitable for the present and coming season.
Patterns post-free.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50, 51, 52, and 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW BOOK of BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS,
containing the new Blue-Black Linden Velveteen, warranted fast dye, 1s. 9½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6¾d., 3s. 11½d., and 4s. 11d. per yard; also the Black Genoa Velveteen, 1s. 6¾d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 6¾d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 6¾d., 3s. 11½d., 4s. 6¾d., and 5s. 3½d. per yard; and Coloured Genoa Velveteen in all the newest shades at 2s. 11½d. and 3s. 9½d. per yard.
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SILK MERCERS TO THE QUEEN,
50, 51, 52, and 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

HENRY GLAVE'S
GIGANTIC SHOW OF DRESS FABRICS,
for the Fall and Winter of 1878.
The Real Rough-and-Ready Serge, 24in. wide, 10½d. a yard, very suitable for warm autumnand winter wear.
Winter Cashmeres, 26in. wide, 8½d.
Douglas Brilliantines, new autumn shades, 8½d.
Twill Poplins in all leading colours, at 10½d.
French Merinos, 42 in. to 48 in. wide, 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 10½d.
Small Fancy Designs for mixing with plain textures.
The Leopard Mixture, at 8½d.; the Cabul Mixture, at 9½d.; the Costume Mixture, at 1s. 3½d.; the Afghan Silk Mixture, at 1s. 9½d.; the All-Wool Silk Mixture, at 2s. 11½d.
Healthy Mixtures for Autumn, 1s. 6½d.
Ottawa Beiges, 16 in. wide, 1s. 6½d.
Fancy Scotch Cheviots, as now worn in Paris, 1s. 3½d.
Serge Neglige, a light warm wool material in eleven new fashionable mixtures, 21in. wide, 1s. 6½d.
Indian Cashmeres, 42 in. to 48 in. wide, 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 10½d.; English Cashmeres, 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 6¾d. a yard.
The Estamene Serge, New Colours, 1s. 09½d. and 1s. 6¾d.
Cashmere Estamene, 23 in. wide, 9½d.
French Beige Poule, 24in. wide, 1s. 4½d.
The Beige Poule, New Autumn Colours, 10½d.
Scotch Cashmere Estamene, 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 6¾d.
An endless variety of New Stripings, 30in. wide at 1s. 11½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6¾d., and 4s. 11d. a yard.
Patterns of all kinds post-free.
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HENRY GLAVE'S
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, AND VELVETEENS.
Black Silks, rich Gros Grains, 2s. 11½d.; late 3s. 6¾d.
Black Silks, a new make, wear guaranteed, "The Empress," not weighted with dye, but made of all pure silk, price 3s. 10d. a yard.
Black Silks, several thousand yards, from the best Lyons firms, from 3s. 6¾d. to 5s. 9½d.
Oxonian Velveteens, are blue blacks, 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 11d.
The Lunn Velveteen is dyed the fashionable Oriental blue black, and made various qualities.
7000 yards Rich Coloured Velveteens, 50 different shades, 26in. wide, 2s. 10½d. a yard.
Silk Costume Velvet, in Black, 27 in. wide, only 6s. 11d. the yard. Patterns free.
Black Satins, a specially cheap lot, at 2s. 6¾d.; Coloured Satins, in every possible shade, 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 11d. a yard. Patterns free.
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SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka. 38s., 40s. 42s. half-dozen. Illustrations and self-measure post-free.—41, Poultry, London.

CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited), 58 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street, London.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 5, Wells-street.

RICH SILK and other COSTUMES.
A grand display of rich Silk, Broche Velvet, and Silken Fabric Costumes for the Autumn, forming such a collection of recherché Novelties as is rarely seen out of Paris, at most moderate prices.
A large variety of novel Costumes of Fashionable New Fabrics in Serges, Lichen Cloths, Cyprus Cloths, Camel's Hair, &c., 2, 3, and 4 guineas each.

MANTLES, ULSTERS, and SEALSKINS.
A large importation of the Latest Novelties.
The Sedan Beaver Paletot, 1 and 2 guineas, handsomely trimmed.
New Travelling Ulsters, all wool, in 27 shades, at 1 guinea, unequalled.
Fine Sealskin Paletots, 36 in. in length, 9½ guineas each, Smaller sizes in proportion.
Fur-lined Mantles and Paletots, 31s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

DRESS MATERIALS in all the Newest Textures. New Lichen Cloth, 11½d. per yard. Camel's-Hair Cloth, 1s. 6d. Tartans, Rampoor Cloth, and the New Broche Cashmeres, so much used in combination, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
Fine French Cashmeres, in new shades, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 7¾d., and 2s. 11½d. per yard, double width.

MOURNING GOODS
of every description at most moderate prices.
Black Serge Costumes, all wool, 2 guineas. Black and White Broché Costumes, 1 guinea; handsome Costumes, trimmed with jet and unspotting crape, for all grades of mourning, 3½ to 8 guineas. The Dressmaking Department is under new and superior management. A successful fit and the best style may be relied upon, at moderate charges.
Patterns and Samples of all goods free.

SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are now offering 40,000 yards of Black and Coloured Silks, in all the new shades, at fully 15 to 20 per cent under last year's prices—2s. 11½d. to 6s. 11½d. per yard.
An Inspection is solicited.
Patterns to the country free.

CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited), 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-treet, London.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 5, Wells-street.

LOUIS VELVETEENS, Dyed in the New Shade of Blue Black by a special process, are guaranteed to retain their colour and brilliancy, and cannot be distinguished from Lyons Silk Velvet at four or five times the price. Our prices are from 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 11d.
Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE LOUIS GENOA PILE VELVETEEN, at 4s. 11½d. and 5s. 11½d. per yard.
Cannot be distinguished from velvets at 21s. to 30s. per yard.
Patterns free.

COLOURED VELVETEENS in 100 Choice Shades. 1s. 11½d.; usual price, 2s. 11½d. Richest quality made, 2s. 11½d.; usual price, 3s. 11½d. Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., St. Paul's-churchyard.

CYPRUS SILK.—A Specialite.—A New Pure Silk of extreme richness, beautifully soft, and has the handsome effect of a Lyons Gros Grain at half a guinea a yard. The shades are simply lovely, and the choice almost unlimited. Only 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Patterns free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., St. Paul's-churchyard.

SPECIALITY for WIDOWS' MILLINERY.
A large and varied assortment of Widows' Caps, &c., for First and Second Mourning, of the most superior quality and styles, on view at Mrs. Creaton's Show-Rooms, an inspection of which is solicited.
Mrs. CREATON, 294, Regent-street, W.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Tastefully arranged Bridal Bouquets from 7s. 6d.; Bridesmaids' Bouquets from 2s. 6d. each. Baskets of Cut Flowers and Plants. Forwarded to any part of London or country.
WILLIAM HOOPER, 88, Oxford-street, London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London: Pinand and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth, of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World: it thoroughly clears away partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S VIOLET and MILLEFLEUR POWDER, for the Toilet and Nursery. Universally admired for its purity and fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, 93, Upper Thames-street

BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to 63s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle.
Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

CAUTION.—The MACASSAR OIL for nourishing the hair, and OBONTO for whitening the teeth, prepared by A. ROWLAND and SONS, of 20, Hatton-garden, London, are the only genuine articles sold under these or similar names. Avoid cheap imitations.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S
PESTACHIO-NUT SKIN AND COMPLEXION POWDER
imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also represses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration.—2, New Bond-street, London. May be had of all the fashionable Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Earth, with the same facility as a book. In boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each. Price-List post-free.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the elite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades that Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—This newly-discovered remedy completely removes superfluous hair. Quite harmless. 3s. 6d.; post 3s. 10d. of Inventor, J. Leon, 19, Porteus-rd., London, W., or Chemists. Particulars, 1 stamp.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, COMBINING PIPES WITH REEDS, Manufactured by CLOUGH and WARREN, DETROIT, U.S.A.

The immense advantages these Instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufactory. A large variety on view, from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to 50, New Bond-street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S "FAVOURITE ORGAN." Compass, Five Octaves. Ten Stops, Four Sets of Reeds of 7½ octaves each, Knee-Swell. Elegant Carved Canadian Walnut Case. Price 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. TERMINATION OF THE LONDON SEASON. Now on view, an immense number of Pianofortes returned from Hire, to be sold, at greatly reduced prices, for cash. Pianinos from 18 guineas. Cottages from 20 guineas. Grands from 50 guineas. 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES at 50, New Bond-street, may be hired, with option of purchase, or on the "Three-Years' System," at greatly reduced prices.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES now on View by the following eminent Makers:—
BROADWOOD. | ERARD.
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CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, for CHURCH, SCHOOL, or DRAWING-ROOM. Upwards of a hundred varieties now on View. From 3 guineas to 100 guineas. At CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S SPECIALITIES in ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUMS.—Five octaves, two pedals, suitable for cottage or school. Price 7 gs.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ORGAN MODEL, by ALEXANDRE, two rows of keys, five stops and sub-bass, Venetian swell, two knee pedals. 28 guineas, or £2 16s. per quarter on Three-Years' System.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S EXHIBITION CHURCH MODEL, fifteen stops, 4½ rows of keyboards, Venetian swell, 35 guineas, or £3 10s. per quarter for Three Years.

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S SCHOOL PIANINOS, Canadian Walnut, 20 gs., or 2 gs. per quarter on the Three-Years' System of Purchase.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PIANINOS, 30 gs., or £3 per quarter on Three-Years' System of Purchase.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S BOUDOIR PIANINO, 35 gs., or £3 10s. per quarter on the Three-Years' System of Purchase.

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S BOUDOIR IRON 110 gs., or £11 per quarter on the Three-Years' System of Purchase. NEW BOND-STREET, W.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.

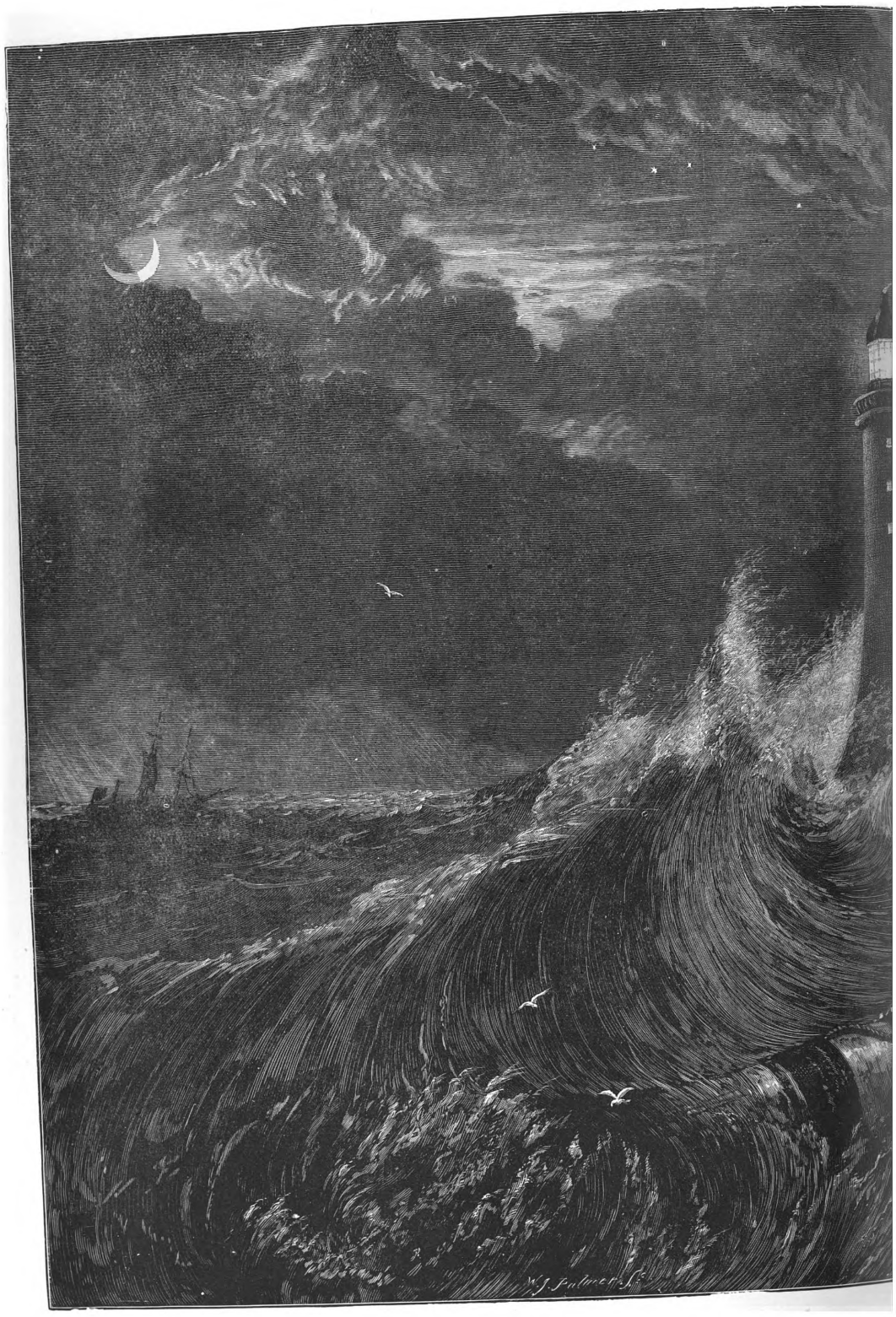
CYPRUS POLKA	2s. net
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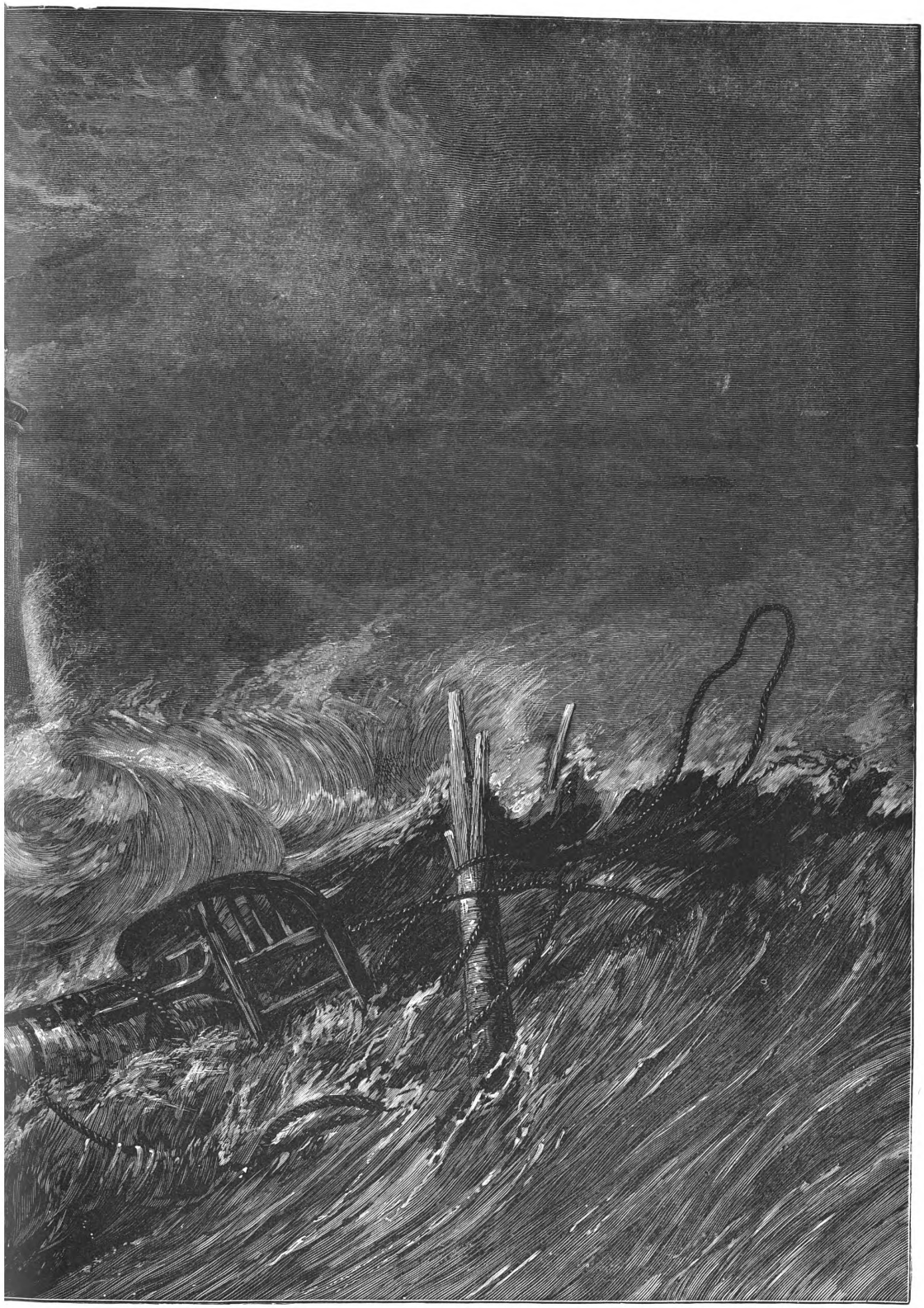
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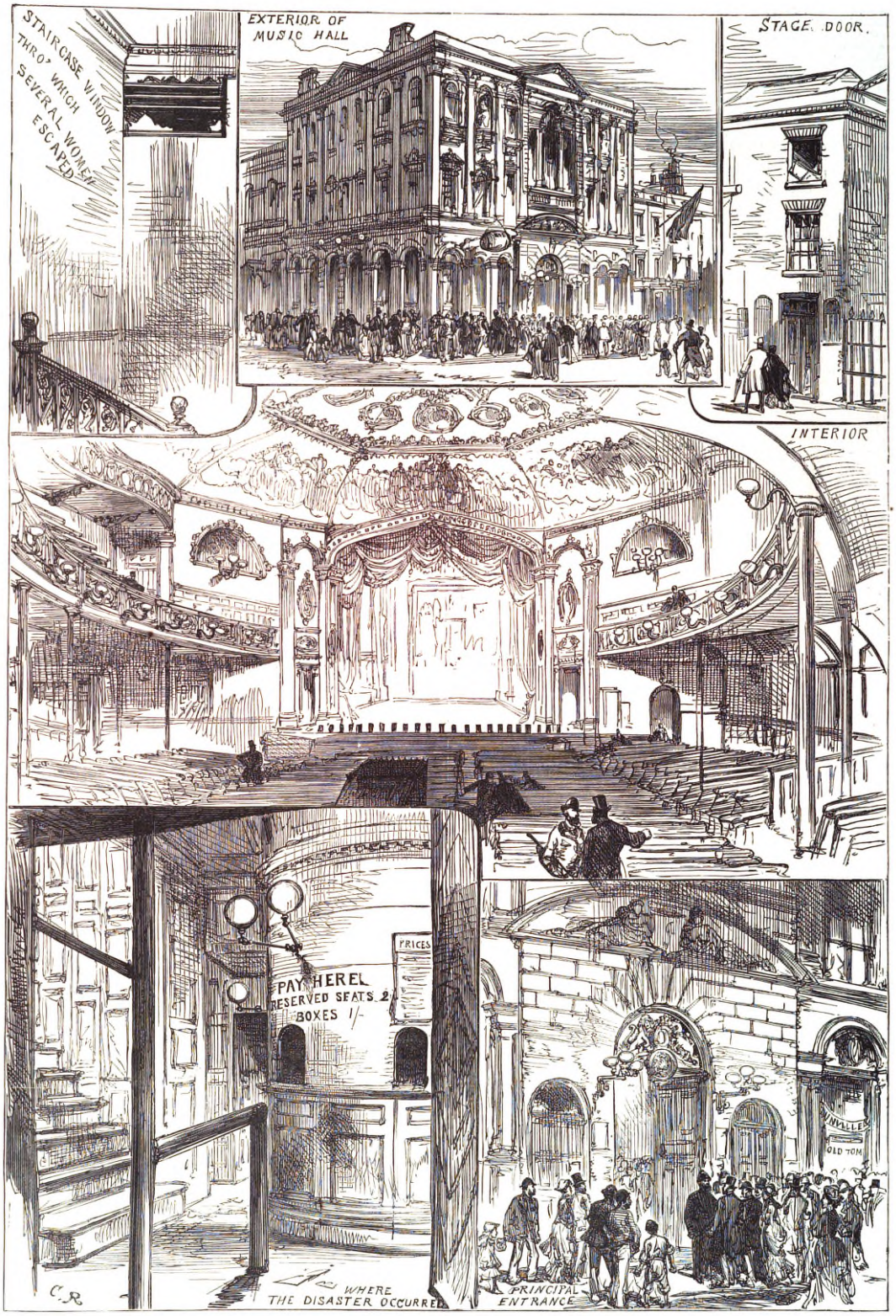
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FATAL PANIC AND CRUSH AT THE COLOSSEUM MUSIC-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

FATAL PANIC IN A MUSIC-HALL.

A terrible disaster, causing the loss of nearly forty lives, happened yesterday week at Liverpool. It was a sudden panic and crush in a crowded public hall, the Colosseum in Paradise-street, which is nightly thronged with a company of a low class, chiefly youths and girls, listening to a vulgar sort of musical performance, while eating and drinking or smoking, as in some of the London music-halls. The hall was full, as usual on a Friday evening; the number is estimated at 4000 persons. About twenty minutes past eight, as Fred Coyne, one of the vocalists, was on the stage singing a comic song, a fight took place in the corner of the pit under the gallery. The disturbance increased, and those who were taking part in it could not be seen from every part of the house. Some one raised the cry of "Fire!" A great stampede ensued, a rush was made to the doors, and in a few minutes a large number of people were crushed under foot, being unable to escape from the building, the doors of which seem at first to have been closed. There are no less than six available exits, but the audience rushed to one leading into Paradise-street. As the free passage of the people there was interfered with by an upright in the centre of the doorway, there was a complete block. Hundreds rushed down from the gallery; others slid down the pillars on the heads of those in the pit. The police, seeing the shrieking crowd trying to emerge from the building, endeavoured to persuade them to hold back; but in vain. At length order was restored, and the people gradually made their way out of the main door, as well as by the other exits. The panic, however, had done its worst, though brief in duration. In a few moments thirty-seven dead and numbers of injured persons were carried out into the street. As fast as possible, they were placed in cabs and taken off to the Royal Infirmary. In the interval, different means for restoring animation were used under the direction of Dr. Worsley, of Manchester, who happened to be there at the time. Crowds of people followed the cabs to the Infirmary, and assembled round the entrance to that institution to watch the conveyance of the bodies into the hall. Here they were received by Dr. Damer Harrison, resident medical officer, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Twinem, assistant surgeons. One gentleman was appointed to ascertain whether there was life in the bodies; the others trying to recover those who were pronounced to be still living. But out of thirty-nine persons received only six were living; the others were all dead, and were placed in a small room in a melancholy array. The faces were in nearly every instance calm in appearance; and the verdict of the doctors, from the widely-opened mouths, was that death had resulted from suffocation. Few bore marks of outward injuries, but their torn clothing showed how severe had been the struggle. Three of the living were removed to the wards for medical treatment, two were able to walk away, and one remained, being more drunk than injured. Some of the injured were taken to the Northern and Southern Hospitals. At the former establishment one was received dead, and at the latter three. The structure of the building at the point where the crush took place is intricate. The exit converges into a narrow well, and in this the dead were collected, until they formed a ghastly pile six or seven bodies deep. The upright before referred to in the centre of the doorway stopped the passage, until one of the men attached to the place, having procured an axe, cut it away, and so enabled some of the imprisoned people to escape. A scene of great excitement prevailed outside the building. The fire-engine and fire-escape arrived on the scene, and the firemen, joining with the police, entered the building to reassure the people. Mr. Jacob Goodman, the manager, upon the first alarm, rushed into the pit and shouted to the audience to remain quiet, but his words had not the least effect on the excited throng. There does not appear to have been the least foundation for the alarm. The panic over, the people who had not left the hall remained, whilst others returned; but the performance was, of course, stopped, and the building was taken possession of by the police. Major Greig, the head constable, was present, and took occasion to warn the people against the folly of raising such panics. The bodies at the Royal Infirmary were laid out for identification next morning. There were two women amongst them; the rest were youths and boys, and so were the dead at the other hospitals.

Mr. Briggs Priestly, the Mayor of Bradford, last week opened a handsome block of thirteen dwelling-houses connected with the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Wright, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Isaac Wright, a former Mayor of Bradford. The expenditure was more than £5000, and an additional £1000 has been invested by Mrs. Wright's son, Mr. J. C. Wright, as an endowment for the repair of the houses. The thirteen houses make up forty-three, which form what is known as the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, which consists of dwelling-houses for unsuccessful tradesmen and their wives and widows in their declining years, and is situated on a broad area of ornamental ground in a pleasant suburb of Bradford.

There arrived at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada 2120 live cattle, 6509 sheep, 809 pigs, and 10 calves, numbers which far exceed those of any other week since the trade in live stock was initiated. As regards sheep, the increase over any former period is enormous. The importation of live stock last week is significant from the fact that, although the weather experienced in most instances was very severe, the mortality amongst the animals in transit was small. There was also a larger supply of fresh meat. Four steamers arrived from New York and one from Philadelphia, bringing 4280 quarters of beef, 535 carcases of mutton, and 710 packages of fresh butter.—The steam-ship Brooklyn, recently bought by the Dominion Steam-Ship Company, arrived in the Mersey on Monday, from Canada, with her first cargo of live stock, comprising 2040 sheep and 442 head of fat cattle.

A case of most audacious fraud came before the Birmingham borough sessions yesterday week. George Dunn, described as a merchant, was convicted of various frauds. A few months ago he opened a small shop, and sent circulars all over the country, headed "The Birmingham Bedstead and General Hardware Company," requesting orders accompanied by remittances, as, according to the circular, the company intended "doing nothing but a cash trade." Numerous orders inclosing checks and post-office orders were sent to the "company," but no goods were received. When letters complaining of the delay in the sending of goods were sent to the prisoner, he replied that the delay was owing to the pressure of business, and issued prospectuses stating that the company had been turned into "Moore, Thomas, and Company (Limited), incorporated under the Companies Act 1862 and 1867, with a capital of £10,000, divided into 2000 shares of £5 each." The public were invited to take shares, and a large number was subscribed. It was proved that the company was not incorporated, and was in reality fictitious. After Dunn's arrest his stock-in-trade was sold for £6, and it appeared that he had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as a fraudulent bankrupt at Leicester. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

ART.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In accordance with the rules of the Royal Academy of Arts, a meeting of the members has been appointed to take place one month after the interment (on Saturday last) of Sir Francis Grant, in order to elect a successor to the presidential chair left vacant by his lamented death. The task of selection appears to be regarded as of more than ordinary difficulty and delicacy. At least four Academicians are named as presenting nearly equal claims; but it is not always certain that the office will be accepted by the member upon whom the choice may fall. It is no secret that, on the last election, the presidency was in the first instance offered to, and successively declined by, Sir Edwin Landseer and Mr. Maclise. On that occasion eminence in the artistic profession was evidently a paramount consideration in the minds of the Academicians (and very properly so) in the nomination of the official head of the fine arts in this country. And now, if the honour were to be offered to at least one of the most eminent members of the Academy it would be almost certainly declined, so unambitious is the character of some of the ablest artists of our school.

It may be interesting shortly to describe the process of election to the presidency—the same process applying equally to the election of Associates and their elevation to full Membership, and which has been unvaryingly used since the election of the present secretary. The plan is the more worthy of notice because it is, like many other of the internal regulations of the Academy—whatever may be its shortcomings in other respects—well devised to secure purity. We should premise that no voting by proxy is allowed. One reason is that members should not vote, as it were, in the dark, but have the benefit of the discussion in the council, or general meeting, on the merits of candidates or nominees. The names of those proposed for election are chalked on a black board, and each member has a list. Against the name of his choice the voter privately makes a mark or "scratch." All those names which have three or more marks are subjected to a fresh "scratching," and the two names which *en suite* receive the highest number of marks are finally put to a vote by ballot. Curiously enough, it not unfrequently happens that of the two names which come out of the second scratching with the most marks, the one which has a minority only comes out of the ballot with a majority.

To speculate respecting the probable successor to Sir Francis Grant is not unnatural. An attempt, however, to influence the choice of the Academy in favour of any individual candidate or candidates, is not, we conceive, within our province. There are several Academicians almost equally eligible; and the Forty themselves should be in a better position to estimate relative suitability than any "outsider." Nevertheless, there are some most important considerations which may, without impropriety, be submitted to the Academicians; seeing that all bodies, self-elective, and holding their councils within closed doors, are liable, however unconsciously, to be biassed by corporate interests or prestige, and personal predilections, in forgetfulness, more or less, of public obligations. First, then, it is of the highest consequence that the future President should be the best artist that can be induced to accept the post. Although the office is most inadequately paid, the honour (which on that account is the greater) should go to the worthiest. It is likewise most desirable that he should belong to no clique, and that his art should be of indigenous, not exotic, growth—should represent the national life and character. For, such an artist would, in a measure, raise the status and increase the estimation of British art, both at home and abroad. Secondly, the future President should—since the Academy is a school as well as an arena for the profession at large—be an active and enlightened promoter of art-education, and an impartial and sympathetic friend to his brethren both within and without the academic pale. The President has little power directly; his throne resembles that of a Constitutional Monarch; he has only a casting vote in the event of a balance of votes. Indirectly, however, he can exert much influence alike in the secret councils of the Academy, and in many public relations which are or should be incidental to the office. But, though desirable, it is not necessary that he should have a scholarly acquaintance with the history of art, like Sir Charles Eastlake; or be able to give, like Sir Joshua Reynolds, a masterly exposition of its principles; or, indeed, be a teacher otherwise than by his work; for there are Professors within and attached to the Academy.

Other requirements are quite secondary, or purely fanciful. An absurd impression seems to prevail that the President of the Royal Academy should be, before all things, a courtier and an orator—perhaps because there have been one or more Presidents that were these, and little more. But the first and greatest President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was no courtier in the sense intended; rather, he himself was courted by the major part of the rank and wealth, the beauty and learning of his time. A mere rhetorical display is barely listened to in the first assemblage of the realm: and few men who have received a liberal art education would be incapable of setting forth in an acceptable manner the plain facts concerning the progress of British art, which is all that is looked for from the President on returning thanks to the toast of the Royal Academy at the annual dinner in Burlington House. The Court and aristocracy do honour to themselves in honouring the arts which adorn the life of all classes in their degree. The day has happily long past when British artists were almost entirely dependent on fashionable "patronage"—and that vouchsafed for portraiture alone. It is the great middle class that has created the enormously increased demand for the products of British genius and taste. It is the great British public that has caused the marvellous development of British art, which has placed it, at least in several of its applications to industry, second to none, if not superior to all, in the world-wide competition now about to close in the capital of our artistic neighbours. T. J. G.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain is now open for a short time at the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. We miss from the walls some of the most valuable contributors of former years; particularly of the class of amateurs whose legitimate success was due to their aiming at purely scientific and artistic results, without resorting to any artifice to secure a trading profit. We think the society would act wisely by not only rendering (as already done) ineligible for a medal photographs "improved" by hand, but by limiting the works admissible in the exhibition to pure photographs from unsophisticated negatives. At all events, any "retouching" of portraits, any additions of skies to landscapes, any "combination" contrivances; in short, any falsification of the direct products of the camera from nature, taken at a single sitting, should be distinctly avowed in the catalogue. This would prevent the exhibition from degenerating into a show-room and advertising medium for the benefit, principally, of those who are least scrupulous in the means adopted to catch the eye and flatter ignorant or perverted taste.

Take, for example, the portraits. We may safely say that nearly the whole have been touched up by hand; in most cases the flesh has been stippled all over, though the touches may be almost too minute for the eye to follow. It is this "retouching" which gives the waxen hue or the woolly or puffy surface to the flesh, the insipid expression, the characterless want of detail, the glaring eyes, that render so much photographic portraiture comparatively worthless. A remarkable illustration of the truth of our remark is afforded in the present display. We allude to two photographs by Mr. G. Nesbitt, from a negative portrait of a man in slouched hat and swathed cloak, called "The Brigand." The first (142) is "untouched," as stated in the catalogue; the other (202) has undergone the usual manipulation. In the former the eye may, it is true, lack due brilliancy; the lips may be too white, owing to the diffusion of the light on smooth surfaces in photography; the skin may appear unnaturally coarse, and freckles and the colour of the hair may be much deepened in tone, because, while photography is almost insensible to the softening pearly tints, it greatly exaggerates in intensity the yellows and reds. Nevertheless, an artist would not hesitate for a moment in preferring the former. The difference is that between a painting by Rembrandt in his more vigorous manner and a tame, over-wrought miniature.

Several other portraits by Messrs. Lombardi, Slingsby, Boucher, and Lock and Whitfield possess much merit, making due deduction for the retouching; and the costume portraits of Mr. Shuter may afford suggestions to artists. Mr. Faulker's faint portraits of children on opal glass strengthened in sepia are more frankly wrought up by hand, and are charming vignette sketches, so to speak. This operator is peculiarly happy in seizing—of course by thei nstantaneous process—the characteristic attitudes and gestures of his little models. It is much easier to work by the instantaneous process on a small scale, and a tiny photograph may be enlarged to nearly any dimensions, as shown in some remarkable examples exhibited by the Autotype Company. The value of the process in the rendering of animals is illustrated in contributions by Mr. H. Dixon; and in sea-studies with yachts in full sail, by Mr. P. Jennings—the later of which have been awarded a medal. In the department of "genre" a medal has also been given to Mr. G. Nesbett for an artistically arranged group of a little girl fondling a dog with a "broken leg" enveloped in bandages. Another medal has been carried off by Mr. A. W. Wilson for one of an expressive series of figures illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

In landscape the exhibition is, as usual, very rich. Some views in Warwickshire, by Mr. Bedford, leave, it need hardly be said, nothing to desire. They are "not for competition," Mr. Bedford having been a member of the jury. To Mr. Vernon Heath a medal has been awarded for a series of landscapes; and there are many other admirable works in this section by Captain Abney, Messrs. H. Cooper, Pringle, &c. One of the surprises of the exhibition is the excellence of the work turned out by the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, considering that the students can have little experience of the requirements of picturesque landscape photography. A view "Near Bettws-y-Coed" by the school has been justly awarded a medal, although there are few planes of distance to test the operator's delicacy of chemical manipulation and focal adjustment. Mr. England sends numerous illustrations of the buildings and courts of the Paris Universal Exhibition; and Mr. G. Berwick points to the applications of photography to scientific purposes in his "Micr photographs." Mr. Warnercke has lent a highly interesting series of Russian and Swedish subjects, some of them taken in the Russian state establishments. The Woodbury Company (to whom a medal has been given) exhibit samples of its highly ingenious process of reproduction in a series of "book illustrations," which present great fidelity to the originals from which they were taken. By the side of the printed impressions are the metal blocks from which they were taken; and a fresh wonder is awakened at seeing hard metal dug into as though it were by the burin, knowing all the while that those furrows are due to pressure of a mere photographic film. The sole drawback of the process—and it is only a commercial one that is perhaps compensated for by other advantages—is that the printing is less direct than in the rapidly-improving processes of the "Eliotype," the French "Photogravure," and the "Autotype." A transparency of an interior taken by lamp or gas light (of course, by means of a long exposure), exhibited by Mr. Bennet, is suggestive of the possibility of new applications of photography being found on the introduction of electrical lighting.

A rule of the society which forbids the introduction of photographs coloured by hand has not prevented some specimens of the so-called "Poikilographic Process" of colouring, introduced by Lombardi and Co., from finding their way to the stairs leading to the gallery. These are simply photographic transparencies on thin prepared paper or canvas, painted in colours on the reverse, so as to show through. Artistically considered, the process is almost valueless, though less objectionable than painting on the obverse, for the reason that the photograph is less obscured and falsified. It is also an advance on the "photochromie" of M. Vidal—that is to say, the application of variously-coloured films of gelatine—for the display of which a special pavilion has been provided in the Champ de Mars. But it is obviously not the slightest approach to photographing in colours: the photographers are as far off as ever from making Apollo a colourist as well as draughtsman; and, if they were to succeed, the result would be no more a work of art than the present photograph is so, and the sun-god would be no more an artist than he now is. In the section of apparatus, a medal has been awarded to Cadett's patent pneumatic shutter, devised for rapidly closing the mouth of the camera. It is more portable than the electrical apparatus for the same purpose.

We may announce, in conclusion, that a competition is invited, by the dry-plate process now so much in use, for a prize of £50, offered by Mr. Joseph Paget.

The Duke of Marlborough has appointed Lord Gough and Sir R. Wallace to be trustees of the Irish National Gallery.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday week, at the Guildhall, distributed the Queen's prizes awarded to students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes.

Our portrait of the late Mr. Justice Keogh in last week's issue was taken from a photograph by Mr. Cranfield, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

The Lord Mayor's colleagues in the representation of the Ward of Bishopsgate have presented his Lordship with a portrait of the Lady Mayoress, painted by Mr. Hughes, R.A.

The private view of the Twenty-sixth Annual Winter Exhibition of Pictures at the French Gallery will take place next Saturday, and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday, the 28th inst.

The French Government has ordered a statue and two busts of M. Thiers—the former for the Museum of Versailles—of M.

Guillaume; and the others, one for the institute and one for the native city of the illustrious statesman, of M. Chanu and Madame Claude Vignon.

The final casting of Mr. Foley's equestrian statue of the late Lord Gough, which was to be erected on Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, was successfully accomplished on Saturday afternoon at the foundry of Messrs. Masefield and Co., Chelsea. It is expected that the work will be completed and in readiness for the formal ceremony of unveiling within six months. This statue, which was originally sketched by Mr. Foley, has been finished by his pupil and chief assistant, Mr. Thomas Brock.

The funeral of Sir Francis Grant took place at Melton Mowbray last Saturday, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York, Chaplain to the Royal Academy, and the Rev. Dr. Collis, Vicar of Melton Mowbray. The funeral was attended by, in addition to the members of the deceased's family, most of the chief members of the Royal Academy. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Rutland, Lord Kinnaird, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Charles Grant, and Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A., Mr. Cope, R.A., Mr. Frith, R.A., and Mr. Redgrave, R.A. Colonel Grant and Mrs. Grant were the chief mourners. Mr. George Scharf, Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, was present at the funeral. Sir Francis was a trustee of the Gallery, and always manifested a warm interest in its advancement. Mr. Alfred Bierstadt, the American landscape-painter, attended as the representative of the Fine-Arts Society of the United States.

The Society of Arts announce that their opening meeting will be held on Nov. 20, when the chairman's address will be given and the following medals presented:—The Albert Medal (gold), for "Distinguished Merit in Promoting Arts, Manufactures, or Commerce," to Sir William G. Armstrong, "because of his distinction as an engineer and as a scientific man;" to Alexander Graham Bell, for his paper on "The Telephone;" to J. Bennett Lawes, for his paper on "Freedom in the Growth and Sale of the Crops of the Farm, considered in its bearings upon the interests of Landowners and Tenant Farmers;" to W. H. Preece for his paper on "The Phonograph or Talking Machine;" to R. M. Gover, for his paper on "Dietaries in their Physiological, Practical, and Economic Aspects;" to Basil H. Cooper for his paper on "Egyptian Obelisks and their Relation to Chronology and Art;" to H. B. Cotterill, for his paper on "A Year on the Nyassa, with Notes on the Slave Trade, and on the prospects and means of opening up the surrounding country;" to Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., for his paper on "The Destruction of Life in India by Wild Animals;" to W. T. Thornton, for his paper on "Irrigation regarded as a Preventive of Indian Famine;" to Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., formerly Master of the Mint, Madras and Calcutta, for his paper on "The Depreciation of the Value of Silver, with especial reference to the exchange between India and England, and suggestions for a remedy;" to F. C. Danvers, for his paper on "Agriculture in India;" to James Mactear, for his paper on "Some Recent Improvements Connected with Alkali Manufacture;" to Dr. Yates for his paper on "Higher Commercial Education;" and to Mr. Thomas Wills, on "Explosions in Coal-Mines." The following examination prizes have been awarded:—The Prince Consort's prize of 25 guineas to G. W. Irons, who has obtained nine first-class certificates; the council prize (for female candidates) of 10 guineas to Emma Dickes, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, who has obtained three first-class certificates and about twenty other prizes in commercial and other subjects. The council also announce that the following papers will be read:—On Nov. 27, "The Land of Midian," by Captain Burton; Dec. 4, "The Electric Light," fully illustrated with experiments, by T. N. Shoolbred; Dec. 11, "The Route to India, with especial reference to the Euphrates Valley Railway," by Hyde Clarke; Dec. 18, "Science Teaching in Elementary Schools," by Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S.; and the first course (six in number) of lectures by W. M. Williams on "The Manufacture of Mathematical Instruments."

The Misses Brooke, sisters of the late Mr. John Brooke, Q.C., have forwarded to the National Life-Boat Institution £600 to defray the cost of a new boat for Cahore, on the coast of Wexford.

The Bradford and Thornton portion of a new railway in course of construction between Bradford and Halifax, and Bradford and Keighley, in connection with the Great Northern system was opened on Monday for passenger traffic. The work was begun four years ago. This portion of the line has been open some time for mineral traffic.

At the meeting of the Surrey magistrates last Tuesday the report of the committee of visitors appointed to provide an additional lunatic asylum for the county, which contained a recommendation that the plans of the new asylum and the estimates prepared by them be sanctioned, and that the finance committee be empowered to raise £200,000 when called upon to do so by the committee of visitors, to be at their disposal as they might require, was agreed to.

A public meeting, attended by the leading agriculturists of the district, was held on Tuesday at the Royal Hotel, Slough, for the purpose of establishing a corn market at that place. There is already a cattle market of considerable importance held on Tuesdays at Slough, and it has been thought that the addition of a corn market would be a great convenience. A resolution having been unanimously passed that a corn market be held every Tuesday at one o'clock, the market was on Tuesday declared open. The market will be held for a time at the Royal Hotel, near the railway station.

All the arrangements are complete for the holding of the twenty-second annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which will be held at Cheltenham next week, beginning on Wednesday. The week's programme may be summed up as follows:—On Wednesday, the 23rd, after morning meetings of the committee of departments and the council, there will be a sermon in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, at the parish church, and at the evening meeting, at the Assembly-room, at eight o'clock, the President (Lord Norton) will deliver the inaugural address. The addresses of the presidents of the different departments will be given on successive mornings—viz., on Thursday by Professor Bonomy Price (Economy and Trade); on Friday by the Hon. George Broderick (Education); on Saturday by Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.C.S. (Health); on Monday, 28th, by Mr. Commissioner Miller, Q.C., LL.D. (Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law); and on Tuesday by Mr. Gambier Parry (Art). On the last morning, Wednesday, the 30th, the president of the council, Mr. G. W. Hastings, will also give an address. The five departments will meet daily in different sections during the week. On Thursday night there is to be a conversazione, on Saturday there will be excursions to places in the neighbourhood, and on the following Tuesday a conversazione will be held at the Ladies' College. The concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th, at the Queen's Hotel.

THEATRES.

Two new pieces, both of an irregular character, have been produced since our last notice—one at the Folly, and the other at the Court; the former a success, the latter with an equivocal result.

The former is an extravaganza, entitled "Tantalus; or, Many a Slip 'Twixt Cup and Lip," by Arthur Matthison and Charles Wyndham. They who recollect "the musical madness, in three fyttes," called "The Night of Terror," or "La Boite à Bibi," on which it was founded, will understand the kind of thing now produced. "Tantalus" is divided into "five sips," in which the hero is brought into near but not actual contact with the object of his desire, that even to the end evades his pursuit. The incidents are partly suggested by some of the situations in "La Boite à Bibi" aforesaid, so far connected with the previous piece alluded to as "The Night of Terrors." The hero is personated by Mr. W. J. Hill, as one Mark Chubbley, a sentimental locksmith, in love with an aristocratic lady, Madame Vere de Vere, a widow (Miss Annie Poole), and meets with the most ludicrous accidents in the course of his adventures. It is almost impossible to describe these within reasonable limits. They are scarcely intelligible when witnessed, they would be much less so if told. Besides, the interest could not be maintained in the narrative. The central situation is the unconscious drugging of Chubbley, who in a state of insensibility is treated not as a man but as a thing. The action throughout proceeds with a dazzling and perplexing rapidity which precludes even any attempt at reflection. Character is out of the question One, however, is permitted to make its mark; that of Mrs. Gunne-Cotton (Miss Lydia Thompson), whose husband, Major Gunne-Cotton (Mr. Lionel Brough), with his Irish extravagance, provokes the jealousy or impatience of his excitable partner. The whole passes before the mind as a perpetually-changing panorama, like an evanescent vision, which fades as soon as seen. The scenes are artistically illustrated with fashionable accessories, well calculated to ensure the success of the performance.

The Court is now under the temporary conduct of Mr. W. H. Stephens, who appears to work under disadvantage. Miss Agnes Leonard is the leading actress of his company. The new piece is entitled "Memories;" it is in three acts, and written, it is whispered, by Mr. T. A. Palmer. Like its predecessor, "Marie, the Pearl of Savoy," it appears to be deficient in the requisite dramatic art, without which, in these days, no so-called drama can take possession of the boards. Not having been invited to witness the performance, we cannot personally speak as to its merits.

POSTAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

A very large number of newspapers posted for foreign parts are daily kept back and sent to the Returned Letter Office in consequence of one or more of the regulations not being complied with. In the great majority of cases these newspapers cannot be returned to the senders, so that not only do they fail to reach the persons for whom they were intended, but the senders themselves are unaware of their having been detained. The most common fault in these cases is an insufficient prepayment of the postage. Some of the newspapers are prepaid a half-penny only, which is the postage for an inland newspaper, and some, although exceeding four ounces in weight, are prepaid only a penny, the right postage in most cases being a penny for every four ounces, or fraction of that weight, in the case of each separate newspaper. A large proportion of the newspapers are found to be written upon, or to have inclosures, sometimes letters, inserted in them, and not a few are posted beyond eight days from the date of publication. The public are requested, in order to prevent disappointment to themselves, to be careful not only to prepay sufficient postage on the newspapers which they post for foreign parts, but also to comply strictly with all the regulations affecting such newspapers as laid down in the "British Postal Guide."

BOOKS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

In a communication received from the United States Post Office in December last, and announced to the public, it was stated that a book sent from this country to the United States in the mails was exempt from Customs duty provided it did not exceed in value one dollar. The Postmaster-General has now been informed by the United States Post Office that this exemption is not an absolute right, but is altogether subject to the discretion of the collectors of Customs, who are instructed not to permit the delivery of books imported through the mails which are sent by publishers or booksellers in the way of trade, or which, from the quantity or other circumstances, are presumably intended for the use of anyone other than the person to whom they are addressed, even though such books are of less value than one dollar. It should be understood that no exemption from duty will be allowed except in the case of single copies of books transmitted through the post for the use of private persons sent in good faith for that purpose.

Through the use of the electric light a football-match, witnessed by nearly 30,000 persons, was played on Monday night at Sheffield.

The South London Free Library and Reading-Room will be open for men and women daily (excepting Saturday and Sunday) from 9.30 until twelve, as well as in the evening.

Baron Dimsdale was on Monday elected Deputy-Chairman of the Herts Quarter Sessions, in succession to Earl Cowper, who was elected Chairman on the retirement of Lord Salisbury; and at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions on the same day Mr. C. E. Thornhill was unanimously elected Chairman of County Sessions, in the place of Mr. Hugh Hamersley, who retires; the Earl of Jersey being unanimously appointed Vice-Chairman in Mr. Thornhill's place.

One of the balloons with which the military authorities have been experimenting at Woolwich escaped on Monday out of the hands of those engaged about it. The balloon had been inflated with gas to the height of sixty feet, and twenty men were holding it to the ground. The wind, however, being gusty, the balloon broke away and sailed aloft with only two or three sand bags attached to the netting. It touched terra firmâ again the same evening in Essex, and was secured.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops stationed at Colchester, on the parade ground at Middlewick Farm, near that town.—The Duke of Cambridge, who has been at Port mouth on his annual inspection, was present last Tuesday at a sham fight on Portsdown-hill. About five thousand men were engaged, the defending force occupying Fort Fareham, on the crest of the hill. The object of the attack was to carry the fort by assault, so as to plant artillery on the hill and destroy Portsmouth Dockyard. After nearly an hour's vigorous fighting, the Duke decided that the attack had been successful. A march past concluded the day's engagement, in which the local rifle volunteers took part.

THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

It does not seem as though Russia intended to withdraw more than a portion of her army from Turkey, the province of Eastern Roumelia, as well as Bulgaria, still remaining in her military occupation. But the Imperial Guards, and other bodies of troops, have been conducted home to St. Petersburg, where they were greeted, in some instances, with a triumphal reception, but without much popular enthusiasm. The entry of a regiment of Cossacks on the 20th ult. is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. John Beer. The scene upon this occasion, however, was surpassed three or four days later by the entry of the Imperial Grenadier Life Guards, accompanied by four field batteries of Guards Artillery, a battalion of Sappers, the Staff of the Guards Corps, and a squadron of Life Guards Gendarmerie, all of whom were loudly cheered. Among the Grenadiers there was a whole company of Knights of St. George, several of them being decorated with two and even three crosses. The St. George is the only military order *par excellence* in the Russian army, and is given for personal valour on the field of battle. There are four grades of the soldier's order and four of the officer's. Of the former, the first two are silver crosses, the second two golden ones. The members of the Imperial family were present at the ceremony of reception. The inhabitants of the poorest quarter of the city welcomed the Grenadiers right hospitably, and treated them to a good dinner, with plenty to drink and smoke, every shopkeeper and inhabitant contributing his share of the entertainment. The same thing was done by the dwellers of the Vasily Ostrof, or William's Island (encircled by the waters of the Great and Small Neva), for the Finnish regiment, which is quartered in that part of the town. The tobacconists contributed cigarettes, the bakers bread, the butchers meat, and the publicans beer and vodka. Two days after their entrance into the city the officers of the Imperial Grenadiers were entertained at dinner by the members of the River Yacht Club.

METROPOLITAN DRAWING CLASSES.

Yesterday week, at an evening meeting, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented to the successful competitors the prizes given by the Queen for students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes in connection with the South Kensington Museum. The ceremony took place at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large assembly, the Lord Mayor occupying the chair. The Duke remarked that the results of the present examinations had been most successful, and that nowhere in the kingdom had they been more so than in the metropolitan classes, which had taken one fifth of the total number of prizes. He must, he added, congratulate the working men of London upon having these opportunities of improving themselves in the art of drawing, which would qualify them for higher employment in trades and handicrafts. These classes are opened at Blackfriars, Marylebone and Paddington, Westminster, Somers-town, Hoxton, Chelsea and Battersea, Lambeth, Stockwell, Bermondsey, Peckham, Deptford, Woolwich Arsenal, Hampstead, and Croydon, under the direction of Mr. W. Busbridge, first-class certificated teacher, assisted by Messrs. Ellercamp, J. Busbridge, Grover, and Spencer; each class for one evening in the week, besides lessons to be done by the pupils at home. The instruction comprises geometrical drawing, machine construction and drawing, building construction and architectural drawing. Local examinations take place in each class at the end of the course, which terminates in May, when every student who gains a sufficient number of marks is entitled to a Queen's Prize. The prizes, thus unlimited in number, consist of books, drawing instruments, colour-boxes, and microscopes, with gold and other medals. Her Majesty and most of her sons and daughters are themselves accomplished in the art of drawing; and it is pleasing to observe that these classes are specially patronised by the Royal Family.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

Yesterday week a meeting of the shareholders in the City Bank was held in Glasgow. The idea of resuscitating the bank was, it is stated, regarded as hopeless, and the general feeling is said to have been favourable to voluntary liquidation as against compulsory liquidation. A committee of ten Glasgow shareholders was appointed, to act with the Edinburgh and Aberdeen committees, and take such steps as they considered requisite for the general interests of the shareholders. Stock in the bank to the amount of £73,917 is held by the committee.

A meeting of the managers of the Scotch banks was held at the Bank of Scotland head office at Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., for the further consideration of the facilities to be afforded to the City of Glasgow Bank depositors. The conclusion arrived at is contained in an announcement to the effect that the banks are now prepared to allow depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank, whose accounts may be taken over by them at their head office or branches, and who are not shareholders of or debtors to that bank, the following facilities—viz., 1. On all accounts or receipts where the total balances do not exceed £200 one half of the amount will either be placed to depositors' credit on current account, or a deposit receipt will be granted therefor, payable on demand. 2. On all accounts or receipts where the total balances exceed £200 the banks will issue deposit receipts for one half of the amount, repayable upon a notice of twelve months. It will be necessary in every case that a certificate be procured beforehand from the City of Glasgow Bank stating the amount due to the depositor, and that he is neither a shareholder nor indebted to the bank. The City Bank, however, have given official notice that they will not be prepared to issue these certificates until after the 18th inst. In all cases the full amount of the deposits must be transferred to the banks, who will charge the same against the City of Glasgow Bank, and account to the depositors for all payments recovered from that bank.

There have been other failures in connection with this bank.

The Cardiff Town Council has decided to buy the local waterworks for £300,000.

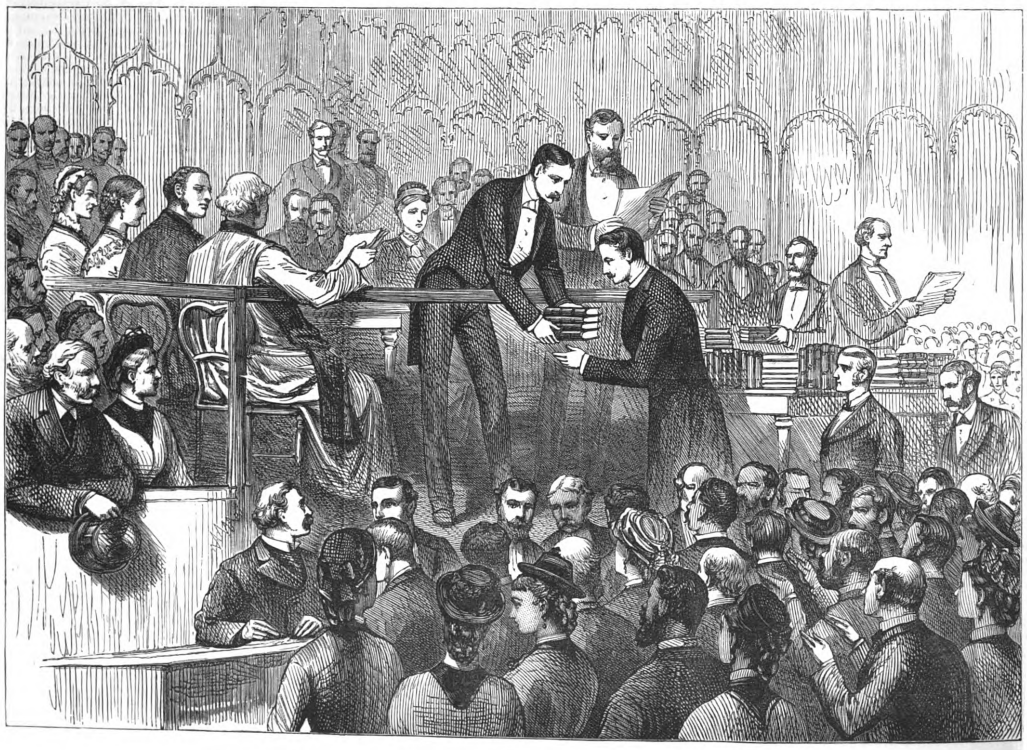
The Ludlow Agricultural Society held their annual ploughing-match last Saturday on Lord Windsor's estate at Felton. There were sixteen competitors, and the ploughing prize was taken by John Russell, in the employ of Mr. E. Groucott.

The Irish Sunday Closing Act came into force last Sunday. The Dublin constabulary were instructed to see that it was observed, and the suburban districts presented a quiet appearance. In many places of worship, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, allusion was made to the enactment, with the object of interesting the congregations in its success.

During the quarter ending September last, 349 seamen were admitted to the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, as in-patients from the British and foreign ships, of which number seventy-four came from the port of London, twenty-one from Liverpool, twenty-four from Glasgow, eight from Newcastle, eight from Hartlepool, and seven each from Shields and Sunderland. In addition to the British seamen, eighty sailors of different nationalities were benefited.



RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY: TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF COSSACKS INTO ST. PETERSBURG.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT DISTRIBUTING THE QUEEN'S PRIZES FOR DRAWING AT GUILDHALL.

THE LATE MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

A brief record of the public life of this hon. gentleman, who died in his sixty-sixth year, at his residence near Llangollen on the 7th inst., was given in our last publication. He had been nearly twenty years M.P. for Peterborough; but his usefulness in the Legislature was much impaired by a singular want of tact, and of the sense of due proportion and plausible likelihood, in his pertinacious advocacy of views not conducive to the harmonious progress of business. Mr. Whalley was, nevertheless, a man of considerable intelligence, of cultivated mind, and of unquestionable sincerity; cordially patriotic and benevolent, and with an enthusiastic love of justice. His local influence and activity as a Welsh landowner in Denbighshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth, as a magistrate, guardian of the poor, railway director, and patron of



THE LATE MR. G. H. WHALLEY, M.P.

volunteer corps, and in various industrial undertakings, were exercised much to the general advantage. Personally, in social and domestic intercourse, he was a good deal liked, and esteemed by those who knew him. The friendly remarks to this effect of our regular contributor "G. A. S.," in our last "Echoes of the Week," have drawn forth a responsive testimony from Mr. Freeland Filliter, Recorder of Wareham, who was intimately acquainted with "poor George Hammond Whalley." We readily admit that gentleman's expression of high regard for Mr. Whalley's "simple, kindly, true-hearted, and unselfish nature;" and many other persons will agree in saying that they always found him ready to do a kind action. He was, in short, a good man and clever man, with an imperfect faculty of critical perception, and with a sanguine rashness of temperament, which too often led him into eccentric mistakes. It may be observed, before quitting this mention of the late Mr. Whalley, that he was a lineal descendant of Edmund Whalley, cousin to Oliver Cromwell, and one of the members of the "High Court of Justice" which tried King Charles I. in 1649. There was an ancestor of remoter date who held a high place at the Court of Edward VI.

Our Portrait of Mr. Whalley is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

THE PLATT MONUMENT AT OLDHAM.

This monument, dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was unveiled by his widow the other day in front of the Townhall, Oldham. Mr. Platt was member for Oldham from 1865 to 1872, the time of his death. He was a Liberal in politics; and, as the head of the great machine firm of Platt Brothers and Co. (Limited), commanded large influence in Oldham. The inaugural ceremony was celebrated with great rejoicing. A procession was formed of upwards of 10,000 people; the streets were decorated with flags, and at



MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. JOHN PLATT, M.P., AT OLDHAM.

night the town was illuminated. The monument, which is a statue in bronze, is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and cost 3000 guineas. Its pedestal has three supporting female figures, designed to personify Mathematical Science, Engineering, and the Cotton Manufacture.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Those who are old enough to recollect the habits and customs of public discussion and "agitation" some thirty years ago, methods which have to a great extent been superseded by the penny newspaper of these days, will appreciate, better than the youth of the present generation can, the profession of platform orator and lecturer at large popular meetings. The Anti-Slavery cause, the Anti-Corn-Law struggle, and the efforts to carry measures of Parliamentary Reform, Extension of the Suffrage, the Ballot, and so on, beyond the Act of 1832, were served with great industry and ability by a special class of accomplished speakers, the like of whom scarcely now remain in public view. They were, as distinguished from the zealous men of independent position combining to promote such beneficial objects, persons whose talents and training had fitted them to make this avocation the business of their lives, and who, having from conviction adopted certain ideas of political or social welfare, were engaged for due pecuniary remuneration to do the work of promulgating them. One of the most eminent of this class was the late Mr. George Thompson, whose recent death at Leeds, in his seventy-fifth year, has been announced in our Journal. We have already noticed the most important of his labours, beginning with the ever-memorable contest for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian colonies, leading to the Act of 1834; then extending to an active share in the American crusade of Lloyd Garrison and others, for a similar purpose, in the United States; afterwards taking up the questions of Free Trade and Constitutional Reform in England, which gained for him, in 1847, as a prominent second-rate politician, the seat in the House of Commons for the Tower Hamlets. These historical achievements, no doubt, have during the last quarter of a century been overlaid by a great press of other national and international concerns; but the names of those who proved



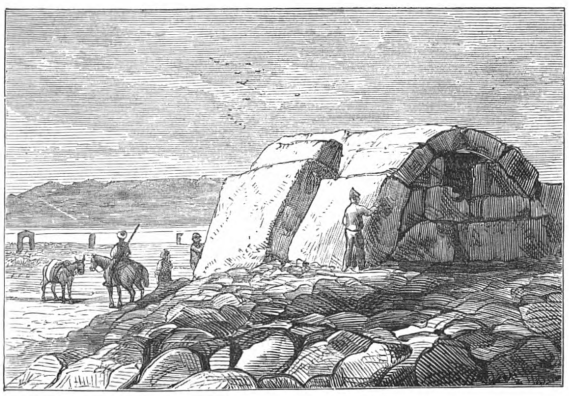
THE LATE MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

worthy champions of every righteous cause, when it was tried upon its merits, ought not to be entirely forgotten. Mr. George Thompson's later years have been spent in the retirement of private life.

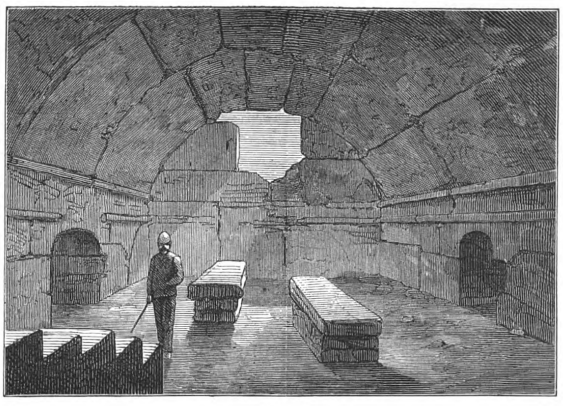
The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. H. Braithwaite, of Briggate, Leeds.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The letter from "S. P. O.," our Special Artist and Correspondent in Cyprus, which was printed in last week's paper, narrated his journeys through the Carpas district of Eastern Cyprus, starting on the 2nd ult. from Famagusta, and passing through Trikomo, St. Theodoro, Hepta Khumi, and Khumi Kebir, visiting the decayed Greek monastery of Kantara, and returning to Trikomo; thence again making an excursion to Cythræa, by way of Syngrassi and Levconico, not to mention several insignificant villages. It was an official tour made by Captain Swaine, the British Commissioner for the district, which gave our Special Artist the opportunity, by kind permission, of accompanying that officer in this round of administrative inspection. Very soon after setting out from Famagusta, proceeding northward along the seacoast, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Greek fort and town of Salamis, our Artist made his two sketches of a remarkable structure called the Church of St. Katharina, and used by the Greek clergy as a church, but which is of remote antiquity, in form a rude vault, built of large stones without mortar or cement, the "Cyclopean" kind of building, and which he considers to have originally been a sepulchre. It is hopeless to guess by whom or when it was constructed, the island of Cyprus having been occupied by so many different races in pre-historic and historic times. The roof appears to have been formerly covered with a tumulus, or heap of stones, protecting the



ANCIENT SEPULCHRE IN CYPRUS.



INTERIOR OF SEPULCHRE, USED AS A CHURCH.

sepulchral chamber from access, as in some of the Celtic tombs of Western Europe; and the remains of this tumulus still lie around its base. The size of some of the stone blocks in the building is enormous, reminding the visitor of those at Tiryns, near Mycenæ, in the Peloponnesus of Greece. There were two other tumuli of similar appearance in sight at this place.

The subject of the next Sketch of Cyprus we have to notice was mentioned in the letter published last week. It is the scene at the village of Hepta Khumi, when the British Commissioner, who is popularly called by the Turkish official title of Kaimakam, had to sit in magisterial judgment upon a case of assault, in which a peasant girl, or rather her parents, bore the part of complainant. Mr. Parkes, an English gentleman who has taken up his residence in that district, met Captain Swaine and his party at this village. We are assured that the decision pronounced by the British Kaimakam, in this and other cases, gave satisfaction to the local public; but our Special Correspondent, in a previous letter, dated some days before he joined Captain Swaine or visited the eastern part of Cyprus, laments the deficiency of respectable and competent dragomans, or official interpreters. He says:—

"What we want is officials who can not only talk, but read and write, Turkish and understand Turkish accounts. At present matters are at a deadlock in this respect. Mr. Baring is the only one who talks and understands Turkish in the least, and he does not read or write it; at least, so I understand. Mr. Baring's father-in-law, who has been many years in our Consular service, is well fitted for the highest Government employ here; but the terms offered him are such as he could not possibly accept. All officialdom is in the hands of interpreters, and most unsatisfactory interpreters too. Justice and the administration of the government must suffer. A proper staff of Turkish-speaking Foreign Office officials, from Constantinople and Cairo, should be sent here. It is an uphill job for Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a raw staff, utterly ignorant of the requirements of a strange people, to administer the government. The whole administration will fall into disrepute if we are not alive to our interests which suffer now. Our Treasury is robbed with impunity, as no one knows accurately what should be paid in and what the revenues are; and that can never be arrived at as things are carried on at present.

"It may seem presumptuous for me to say so, but I cannot help thinking that the Executive has too much of the military element in it at present. It is all very well to appoint smart young subalterns of crack regiments as Commissioners and Assistant-Commissioners of districts, but a military education is hardly that which is best fitted to train civilian Judges; a staff of experienced Indian civil servants would have been far superior. As it is, all the appointments made to the districts are good as far as energy, hard work, and goodwill may do the utmost in their power."

The above remarks were written so far back as Aug. 28, and must not be taken as bearing reference to anything witnessed subsequently in the Carpas district, but may find their application more properly elsewhere. It could not have been expected that the British civil administration of Cyprus would at once be made perfect; it is nevertheless a vast improvement upon the barbarous Turkish anarchy, by which the island was all but irretrievably ruined. The Greek Christian population, at any rate, seem to be most grateful for the change.

The remaining Sketch presented this week is a view of the jagged summit of Mount Pentedactylon, about 2200 ft. high, looking over the nearer hills above Cythræa, which pleasant little town, with its surrounding groves and gardens, is situated nine miles to the north of Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus. Our Correspondent spoke with pleasure of his brief stay at Cythræa, which is agreeably shaded with trees, and watered with streams from the neighbouring mountains.

NEW BOOKS.

The history of comparatively brief periods and small transactions at the commencement of those new English communities beyond the ocean, which seem destined to grow into considerable nations, has a sort of *ex post facto* importance. Mr. F. P. Labillière, a native of Melbourne, residing now in London, and a zealous member of the Royal Colonial Institute, has compiled two volumes of the *Early History of Victoria*, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The first volume is chiefly occupied with the explorations, from 1798 to 1836, of that south-eastern corner of the Australian Continent which was an unknown land for a long time after the colonisation of New South Wales. The bold maritime adventures of Bass and Flinders, in boats or small vessels, with which they volunteered to examine the dangerous coast, are related with much exactness; and fresh light is cast upon the discovery of Port Phillip, in 1802, by Lieutenant Murray, commanding the Lady Nelson. Westernport, a large inlet not far eastward of Port Phillip, but not available for a commercial harbour, was discovered by Mr. George Bass, naval surgeon, four years before. Mr. Labillière is now enabled to publish, for the first time, the log of the Lady Nelson, as written by Murray in 1802 and sent to the Admiralty; it has been lying neglected ever since in the Record Office. This is an interesting original narrative, and it is not the only valuable document which Mr. Labillière has rescued from oblivion. The abortive scheme of a settlement at Port Phillip in 1803 and 1804, concerning which there was an obstinate difference of opinion between high colonial officers, Governor King, of New South Wales, and Lieutenant-Governor Collins, of Tasmania, are detailed in one or two chapters. The result was, at any rate, to save the future province of Victoria from beginning as a penal abode of convicts; but its occupation was deferred more than thirty years. Overland explorations, from the back country of New South Wales, in a direction west by south, superseded those conducted along the southern shore. There were the journey of Mr. Hamilton Hume and Captain Hovell, in 1824 and 1825; that of Captain Sturt and Mr. Macleay, in 1830, down the Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers; and that of Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Colonial Surveyor-General, in 1836, crossing the Australian Alps and Grampians to the well-watered and fertile country beyond. Mr. Labillière does not add materially to our previous knowledge of these interesting journeys; but he has condensed the accounts of them with much skill and judgment. His second volume deals with the actual settlement and colonisation of the territory, commencing with the private venture of Mr. Henty and his sons, from Tasmania, who had established themselves at Portland Bay shortly before Sir T. Mitchell's overland journey. The settlement of Messrs. Batman and Fawkner, in 1835, on the shores of Port Phillip, where they pretended to buy from the natives a vast extent of land, now the site of Melbourne and the neighbouring townships, is next related, with the romantic story of William Buckley, a fugitive convict, and his wild life among the black people. Then came, in September, 1836, the official establishment, by the authority of Sir Richard Bourke, Governor at Sydney, of a regular settlement at Port Phillip, from which point its civil and social history is continued by Mr. Labillière for twenty years. The foundation of Melbourne, its capital city, named after the Whig Prime Minister, and the rule of Mr. Latrobe, its Superintendent, acting under Sir R. Bourke and Sir George Gipps, the New South Wales Governors, the increase of population, the development of sheep-breeding and wool-growing prosperity, of agriculture and trade, the opening of the Gippsland district, and the economic and monetary vicissitudes which affected the new community, are fairly described. We read how Melbourne became in 1842 a Municipal Corporation: how the Port Phillip district was at length separated from New South Wales in 1850, becoming a distinct province, as the Colony of Victoria, with Mr. Latrobe for its first Governor; and how, in 1856, it was endowed with a constitutional Government. The discovery of the gold-fields in 1851, the rush to the Ballarat and Bendigo diggings, and the extraordinary transformation of social life that ensued, are but lightly touched upon. The author, however, relates some curious and amusing features of domestic and personal experience in those days of colonial youth. His work is recommended by an engaging air of modesty and by a candid and impartial spirit.

CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

He that has no Latin may learn quite as much as he need know, and perhaps quite as much as is good for him, about the Roman philosopher-poet who wrote the famous didactic poem "Concerning the Nature of Things," and about the poem itself, together with the doctrines it contains, from the little volume entitled *Lucretius*, by W. H. Mallock (William Blackwood and Sons), and belonging to the excellent series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. It was hardly to be supposed that either Mr. Munro or Mr. Sellar would find it worth their while to waste their pearls of scholarship upon mere English readers; and, that being so, it is a fortunate thing that the work has fallen into such competent hands, especially as regards the manner in which certain passages of the original have been rendered into English verse. They are not all equally well done, nor would anybody expect such equality, but nearly all the specimens given are good, and some of them are really admirable. Moreover, they are selected from each of the six books in regular order, and are accompanied by a running commentary in prose, briefly explaining the succession of ideas and the course of the argument. So far the author has carried out what is understood to have been the original intention with which the series was projected—namely, to set before the English reader a summary of the ancient writer's work, together with a sufficient number of translations to illustrate the style. Criticism, comparisons between ancient and modern ways of thought, and all such matters, would seem to be beyond the scope of the undertaking. No doubt a biographical sketch of the ancient classic, and a few remarks upon the prevalent characteristics of the age in which he lived, would be looked for; but they would be expected to occupy but a very small portion of space, compared with the amount allotted to an analysis, with copious illustrations, of the writer's actual productions and peculiarities. A different plan, however, has been adopted, so that, out of the 172 pages devoted to "Lucretius," not more than sixty-one are occupied with an exposition of the poem to which he owes his immortality, to which he owes the fact that his name is known to Englishmen. It is true that we have a very long chapter, wherein the "scientific system of Lucretius" is discussed; but one would rather have imagined that the proper method would have been to let the poem speak for itself and book by book, by means of helpful comment and explanation, unfold its own system before the astonished reader. But opinions differ; and there are those to whom the preliminary dissertation may seem preferable. That the little volume contains no story of the poet's life is nobody's fault; for there is scarcely more story than the needy knife-grinder had to tell: not only is next to nothing known about the life of Lucretius, but the little which is known is not to be altogether relied upon. If it be granted that Mr. Mallock has gone the right way to work, he has done it more than indifferently well, though there are those who would have been better satisfied if he had regarded Lucretius more from the poetical and less from the philosophical point of view, more as a picturesque describer of natural effects than as a speculative interpreter of natural causes.

The hand of a master, the knowledge of an expert, who is as familiar with his subject as with his alphabet, may be cordially allowed to the author in the case of *Goethe:* by A. Haywood (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume of the neat and useful "Foreign Classics for English Readers," edited by Mrs. Oliphant; and yet it may be doubted whether he has produced such a work as one would think it was the object of the series to produce. It was no affair of his, one would imagine, to run a-tilt, every now and then, at Mr. G. H. Lewes, or Mr. Carlyle, or anybody else with whom he differs or whom he has detected in a mistake. All he had to do was to put within the reach of English readers ignorant of German, and without the leisure or the inclination to tackle long and learned biographies, a sort of Liebig's extract of Goethe, together with the best life of him, consistently with brevity as well as wit. This, probably, he could have done better than any other living man could do it. But he has chosen to do something else; he has mixed up with what was necessary a great deal that was unnecessary. Not that he has thereby spoilt his book. Far from it; he has made it, perhaps, still more interesting, but rather for readers who have already a tolerably wide acquaintance with what has been written by and concerning Goethe than for those who are supposed to be intended by the style and title of "English readers." The latter, one cannot help thinking, would have been led to a better appreciation of Goethe if a liberal allowance had been given of his minor poems and ballads, to the exclusion, if need were, of the criticisms and contentious observations, or even of some among the specimens translated from the dramas. The estimate which the reader is taught to form of Goethe as a poet is probably quite correct; beyond "Faust," says the authority, "there is no other work of Goethe which can be called first-rate of its kind; but take them all together, and where shall we find a richer cluster, a brighter constellation, of poetry, romance, science, art, philosophy, and thought?" This estimate, however, would no doubt have disgusted the German gentleman who, as spokesman of a deputation at the tercentenary in honour of Shakspeare, rose and said that he and his friends had come to show their respect for "the *second* greatest poet that ever lived—Goethe being the first." As for Goethe's physical attributes, they drew from Napoleon I. the laconic acknowledgment—"voilà un homme!" As for his moral qualities, they were not quite so irreproachable, as some people count morality. He is likened by Heine to Zeus, and, with malicious significance, is said to have "smiled with the same lips with which he had once kissed the fair Leda, Europa, Danaë, Semele, and so many other Princesses and ordinary nymphs besides." And so we commend him to the attention of "English Readers" in search of a "Foreign Classic."

The *Liverpool Courier* states that the late Captain Judkins, so long connected with the Cunard Company, has bequeathed £1000 to the Seamen's Orphanage.

OBITUARY.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

Monsignor Felix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the eloquent and eminent prelate, perhaps the most prominent of his generation, died suddenly on the 11th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. Ordained priest, he became, in 1827, Chaplain to the Duc de Bordeaux, and at the Revolution of July, 1830, was Almoner to the Dauphin. In 1841 he was nominated to one of the chairs of Theology in the College of the Sorbonne, and in 1849 was consecrated Bishop of Orleans, being decorated the following year with the insignia of the Legion of Honour. As a preacher, Dupanloup stood in the foremost rank, and he was author of several works of more or less importance. His literary acquirements gained for him admission to the French Academy; but all his zeal in the cause of religion failed to secure the honour of a Cardinal's hat. The Bishop of Orleans is universally regretted. Friend and foe, Catholic and Protestant, Royalist and Liberal, join in paying a high tribute of homage to the memory of this illustrious French divine.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. MACKENZIE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, late Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Lincoln, from congestion of the lungs, in his seventy-second year. Dr. Mackenzie was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1869. He was ordained priest in the year 1835 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and appointed Canon Residentiary and Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral in 1864. From 1840 to 1843 he was Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Bermondsey, and from 1848 to 1855 Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. From 1866 to 1871 he was Rector of South Collingham, Notts, and in 1870 he was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. The duties of this position, which has since been enlarged into an additional see, called the See of Southwell, he discharged until about eleven months ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it.

COLONEL JONES, OF KELSTON PARK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo William Jones, Esq., of Kelston Park, in the county of Somerset, M.A., late of the 11th Hussars, died on the 5th inst., at Nice, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was elder son of the Rev. Inigo William Jones, of Chobham Place, Surrey, by Margaret Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsey Hall, and, as the Christian name indicates, claimed to be of the family of the celebrated architect. Colonel Jones was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Somerset, served as High Sheriff in 1868, and was Lord of the Manor of Kelston, and patron of one living. He married, Aug. 14, 1844, Miss Neeld of Grittleton, Wilts.

The deaths have also been announced of—

James Patrick McInroy, Esq., of Lude, on the 11th inst., at Lude, Blair Athol, aged seventy-eight.

Edward James Shearman, M.D., F.R.S.E., on the 2nd inst., at Rotherham, in his eighty-first year.

The Hon. F. A. Forbes, formerly Speaker of Parliament, Queensland, on July 9, at Ipswich, Queensland.

Dr. Julius Müller, Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the University of Halle, in that city, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Prince Kivaan Kudr Ahmud Ullee Meerza Bahadoor, fourth son of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, on the 16th ult., at the Palace, Moorshedabad, in his twenty-sixth year.

Lancelot St. Albyn, Esq., eldest and last surviving son of Langley St. Albyn, formerly of Alfoxton Park and Weacombe, Somerset, on the 4th inst., at Alfoxton Park.

Thomas Crowley Weston, Esq., formerly Judge of the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-three.

Walter John Clifford, Esq., late 68th Light Infantry, second son of the late Henry J. Clifford, Esq., of Frampton-on-Severn, on the 6th inst.

Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, and one of the Judges of the Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford, on the 9th inst., at Fredley, Surrey, aged fifty-seven.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, M.A., Prebendary of the Cathedral and Rural Dean of Chichester during forty-two years, Vicar of the parishes of St. Paul and St. Peter the Less, and Master of the Prebendal School, on the 10th inst.

Captain Richard Charles Elliott, one of the survivors of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He joined the Army in 1809, and was present at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and through the campaign in 1815. He had been on the half-pay list since 1827.

The Rev. Peter Holmes, D.D., suddenly, at Plymouth, on the 13th inst., at an advanced age. He was ordained in 1840 by the Bishop of Exeter, but devoted the greater part of his life to scholastic work. He was a ripe theological scholar, and collected a fine library of 25,000 books. He was associated with the late Dr. Tregelles in critical works on the text of the New Testament.

Colonel Joseph H. Hampton, late Bengal 50th Native Infantry, on the 5th inst., at Brynhyfryd, Beaumaris, aged seventy-eight. He was second son of John Hampton Hampton-Lewis, Esq., of Henllys, in the county of Anglesey, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Chambers, Esq., of Whitburn Court, in the county of Hereford. He married Ellen, daughter of Major Hall, E.I.C.S.

William Henry Francis Bosanquet, Esq., of Knockane and Kilmagamogue, Waterford, third son of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, and Dingeston Court, in the county of Monmouth, by Letitia Philippa, his wife, younger daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, Kent, on the 20th ult., five days after the death of his wife, Amelia Mary Georgiana, daughter and coheir of John Sherlock, Esq.

Robert Capel Cure, Esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, M.A., on the 28th ult., at Blake Hall, Ongar, Essex. He was eldest son of Capel Cure, Esq., of Blake Hall, High Sheriff of Essex, 1830, by Frederica, his wife, daughter of General Cheney, of Badger Hall. He married, first, in 1850, Sarah Maria, daughter of Dr. George Murray, Bishop of Rochester; and, secondly, 1868, Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Western, Bart.

The Rev. Anthony Berwick Lechmere, M.A., Vicar of Hanley Castle, Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral and Rural Dean, on the 8th inst., at The Vicarage, aged seventy-six. He was second son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, first Baronet, of The Rhyd, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, in the county of Worcester. He married, Oct. 11, 1842, Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart, and became a widower in 1869.

George Huband, Esq., M.A., J.P., in the county of Dublin, formerly Captain 8th Hussars, and subsequently a Poor-Law Inspector in Ireland, on the 13th inst., at his residence in

Upper Mount-street, Dublin. He was elder son of the late Wilcocks Huband, Esq., by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester Macartney, Esq., of Murlough, in the county of Devon, and descended from a branch of the ancient family of Huband, of Ipsley, in the county of Warwick. He married, May 1, 1844, Marianne, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft, of Stillington, in the county of York, and leaves two sons and two daughters. Captain Huband held high office among the Freemasons of Ireland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 3, 1873) with three codicils (dated Jan. 23, 1874, Dec. 6, 1877, and Feb. 1, 1878) of the Right Hon. Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham, late of Ashburnham Place, near Battle, Sussex, who died on June 22 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. Katherine Charlotte, Countess of Ashburnham, the widow, and his eldest son, Bertram, now Earl of Ashburnham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife the vicarage and parish church of Ashburnham, and the rectory and parish church of Penshurst, Sussex, and the rectory and parish church of Barking-cum-Darmsden, Suffolk; all the rest of his ecclesiastical patronage is to be sold, and the net proceeds divided between his sons John, William, Thomas, and George, and his daughters Margaret and Mary; he also leaves to his younger sons £15,000 each, and to his said daughters £1000 each, a further sum of £5000 each on their respective marriages, and until then annuities. In addition to other benefits, the testator gives to his wife his town house in Dover-street, with the furniture, pictures, and effects, certain carriages and horses, the "St. Asaph" plate and all his jewels, except the Ashburnham family diamonds, and he makes up her income to £4500 per annum; to his land steward, Robert Hodgson, he bequeaths £1000, free of duty; to his butler and house steward, James Toynton, an annuity of £100; to his valet, Thomas Fraser, an annuity of £50; to his footman, John Quintrell, an annuity of £20; to his game-keeper, Relph, an annuity of £20; a conditional annuity to Mrs. Williamson; and two years' wages to each of his other domestics who have been ten years in his service at his decease. His unsettled real estate in the counties of Suffolk and Sussex and the Principality of Wales are devised to the use of his eldest son, on the condition that he resettles within a twelvemonth the settled family estates; and the residue of his property is given to his said eldest son.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1875) of the Hon. Mrs. Mary Eliza Henniker, late of Brighton, who died on Aug. 4 last, at No. 48, Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Philip Witham and Richard Ward, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each, free of legacy duty, to the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Portobello-road, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and the Aged Poor Society; and £25 to the clergyman of the parish church of Quorndon, Leicestershire, to distribute, at his discretion, among the poor of that place; she also bequeaths, out of such part of her personal estate as she may by law bequeath for charitable purposes, to his Eminence Cardinal Manning or other the person who for the time being shall fill the office or represent the Archbishop of Westminster in the Roman Catholic Church, the sum of £4000, upon trust, for the disposal thereof for such lawful charitable uses as he shall, in his absolute and uncontrolled discretion, think fit. There are legacies to relatives and others, including a bequest of £9000 which is settled upon her niece Louisa Augusta Manning, and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her said niece absolutely.

The will (dated July 13, 1870) with three codicils (dated Oct. 11, 1872, Jan. 17, 1873, and March 29, 1878) of Mr. Andrew Cuthell, late of No. 61, Warwick-square, Pimlico, who died on Aug. 17 last at Shrub-hill, Dorking, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Mary Anne Cuthell, the widow, the Rev. William Middleton Snell, and George Cubitt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses, and carriages; the remainder of his property is left upon trust for his wife for life, giving her a general power of appointment at her death over the sum of £4000; and subject thereto the residue is to be held for his sons, Thomas George, Charles Edward, and William Andrew, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Sybil Kinglake.

The will (dated May 18, 1878) of Mr. Lutwidge Dunbar Reynard-Cookson, late of Whitehill Park, Chester-le-Street, Durham, and of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on Aug. 5 last, has been proved at the York district registry by John Woodall Woodall and Walter James Guy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator charges the settled real estate under the will of his grandfather, John Cookson, with £400 per annum in favour of his wife, Elizabeth, and he gives her all his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his friend Walter James Guy, an annuity of £100; to his valet, John Freeman, 100 guineas; to his house-keeper, Mary Bates, an annuity of £50; to her daughter, Margaret, an annuity of £25; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life if she shall so long continue his widow, and then for his children.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1877) of Mrs. Elizabeth Howey, late of Coleshill House, Amersham, Herts, and of No. 9, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill, who died on Aug. 24 last at Lowestoft, was proved on the 4th inst. by Ralph Patterson Nisbet, the nephew, and John Dunkin Francis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix after giving some legacies, leaves one half of the residue of her property to her said nephew, Mr. R. P. Nisbet, and the other half upon trust for her nephew, John Nisbet, for life, and then for his daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1874) with two codicils (dated March 9, 1876, and Dec. 18, 1877) of Mr. Aaron Cohen, late of No. 35, Upper Bedford-place, who died on Aug. 30 last, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved on the 27th ult. by Samuel Aaron Cohen, and Edward Aaron Cohen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated March 17, 1874) of Mr. Henry Holme, formerly of Manchester, but late of Altrincham, Cheshire, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved at the district registry at Chester on Sept. 18 last by John Holme, Henry Holme, and George Hartley Goldsmith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator, who was a widower, gives all his property for the benefit of his children and grandchildren.

On Monday afternoon Councillor Carbutt, the Mayor of Leeds, laid the foundation-stone of the new corporate offices, which are to be built opposite the Townhall, at an estimated cost of £60,000. The Mayor said the new offices were required owing to the growing wants of the town, the population, during the past twenty-five years, having increased from 175,000 to 309,000. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the Mayor gave a luncheon in the Victoria Hall, at which 400 gentlemen sat down.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—We shall miss your regular and uniformly correct solutions of our problems, but shall hope to hear from you again upon your return to England.

A K C (Camberwell).—The City of London Chess Club should suit you. The members meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Moulbet's Hotel, Newgate-street.

H T S.—The answer to 1. K takes R is 2. B to Q B 5th (ch).

E S (Port Glasgow).—Send the position upon a diagram, and it shall be examined.

F V P.—We indorse your opinion of both problems.

H M P (Plymouth).—The machinery is too ponderous for the conception embodied in the problem. There should be something beyond the mere "block" in a two-move problem. We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, and shall be glad to examine your future compositions.

P le P (Guernsey).—Your solution was correct, and was acknowledged some weeks ago.

L (Truro).—Please refer to the solution in our issue of Dec. 22 last.

J P (Bedford).—If Black play 1. Kt to Q 4th, what is White's continuation?

C E (Broad-street).—Thanks; the problem shall have early attention.

S T (Manchester).—We have no recollection of the first letter. Your analysis is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1805 received from Hereward, H Benthall, D A (Guildford), and Thorpe.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1806 received from Hereward, Emile Frau, D A (Dublin), Prétextat, H Benthall, J G Kidd, F V P, and C Eggert.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1807 received from H B, Hereward, C C E, N Brock, L of Truro, T Edgar, D Wilson, R Roughead, St J E, L Burnett, Leonora and T W H, C S Cox, E Worsley, D Leslie, F W S, H Brewster, S R of Leeds, Orion, G W W, F V P, R H N B, Prétextat, Alpha, East Marden, Cant, David Millar, J G Finch, W J W (Claygrass), Dr F St. D A (Dublin), Jane Neyven (Utrecht), S Stripe, Guillaume, J de Honsteyn, E P Vuilliamy, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), St Aldate (Oxford), W Lemon, Freddy, A Fohlmann, J K, N Rumbelow, C Eggert, Members of the Chapel of Ease Chess Club (Islington), E M and F F, C H Stepan, E L G, Thorpe, C A Pryce, P le Page, Julia Short, W Scott, Fairholme, and Coptapino.

NOTE.—A large number of correspondents, overlooking the true defence, believe they have solved this problem by 1. R to K B 6th. Black's reply to that move is 1. K to Q 8th; and, should White then play 2. Q to B sq (ch), the answer is 2. P to K 8th, queening, and there is then no mate on the following move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1806.

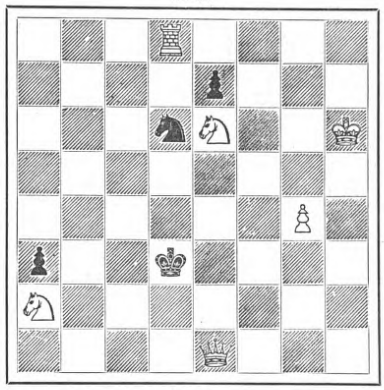
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th	
2. R takes B (ch)	Kt to R 4th or Q 2nd*
3. Kt to R 2nd. Mate.	P takes R

* If the Kt is moved elsewhere, White captures that piece with Rook or Bishop, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1809.

By B. S. WASH, St. Louis.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played at Mr. Gastineau's garden party, by Messrs. CHAPPELL and DOWS, in consultation, against Dr. BALLARD, the latter yielding the odds of Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Messrs. C. and D.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	

White might also have played 4. P to R 4th, after which Staunton recommended the following continuation:—

4.	P to Q B 4th
5. P to R 5th	B to Kt 2nd
6. P takes P	P takes P
7. R takes R	B takes R
8. B to Q 3rd, with a good attack.	
4.	Kt to K R 3rd
5. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd

This, as will be seen from his eighth move, is lost time. We think that 6. P to Q B 4th is the best line of play here.

7. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt sq
9. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	R to B sq
12. P to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
13. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
14. P takes Q P	B P takes P
15. Kt takes P	Q takes P

15. B takes P would have been better; but Black must have overlooked, or at all events underestimated, the force of the coup threatened the moment the Rook has been moved to a place of safety.

16. R to R 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
17. B to Q B 4th	

WHITE (Messrs. C. and D.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
Very well timed. Indeed, the Allies must be credited with much care and skill in the conduct of the opening.	
17.	Kt takes Kt
18. B takes Q	Kt to B 7th (ch)

Black has a choice of ills here. If he play 18. Kt takes Q, then follows B takes B, and the Rook is lost.

19 K to Q sq	Kt takes B (ch)
20. Q takes Kt	B takes B
21. Kt to K 4th	Kt to B 3rd
22. P to Q R 3rd	Q R to Q sq
23. R to Q 2nd	R to Q 2nd
24. R to Q B sq	K R to Q sq
25 K to K sq	Kt to B 4th
26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
27. Q to K 2nd	R to Q B 2nd
28. K R to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
29. Q to Kt 5th	B to B 3rd
30. R takes B	P takes R

As good as 30. B takes Q, to which White replies with 31. R takes R (ch), and 32. R to Q Kt 7th, &c.

31. Q takes R P	K R to Q 2nd
32. R takes P	R to R 2nd
33. Q to Kt 6th	B to Q 4th
34. R to B 8th	R to K B 2nd
35. Q to Q 8th	K to R 3rd
36. P to K R 4th	Q R to Kt 2nd
37. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
38. P to R 5th, and wins.	

CHESS IN CAROLINA.

A Game occurring in a recent Match between Mr. M. B. PAINE, the strongest player in Charlestown, and Mr. J. E. ORCHARD, of Columbia.

(Greco Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd

This ingenious move is the invention of Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee. It produces many interesting positions, but, in common with every other variation of this opening, it is suspected of being theoretically unsound.

4. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd
6. Q to R 4th	

The correct move here is 6. Q to R 3rd.

6.	R to K Kt sq
7. Kt takes B	R to Kt 5th
8. Q to R 6th	R takes P (ch)
9. K to Q sq	K Kt to Kt 5th
10. Q to R 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
11. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd

and Black wins. The final position is curious as well as pretty.

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
12. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
13. Q to B 3rd	

13. Q to Kt 4th (ch), offering an exchange of Queens, is not much more promising.

13.	Kt takes P (ch)
14. Q takes Kt	B to Kt 5th (ch)
15. K to Q 2nd	

If, 15. K to Q 2nd, Black mates in five moves.

15.	R takes B (ch)
16. K to K sq	B takes P (dis. ch)
17. K to Q sq	B to K 7th (ch)
18. K to K sq	Kt to Q 5th
19. Kt to R 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
20. B to K 3rd	P to B 4th
21 K to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
22. B takes Kt (ch)	R takes B (ch)
24. K to B 3rd	Q to K 4th,

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association announces that the president, the Rev. J. Greene, has presented a silver cup for competition among the members. The competitors are to be paired by lot, and the victor will be required to play a deciding match with the winner of the first prize in the late handicap.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the City rifle ranges, Rainham, Essex, on Saturday last the C and E companies of the 2nd City of London competed for their annual prizes. About sixty members entered, the majority of the competitors being furnished by E company (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons), under the command of Captain S. E. Underwood. In C company the winners were: Corporal W. White (who wins the company silver badge the third year in succession), Corporal P. Hart, Private H. Houghton, Private E. Houghton, Private F. Parsons, and Sergeant J. Symons. Second series, third-class distances and targets, open to recruits: Private Ramsey, Private Rice, Private Veniss, E company. The highest scores were made by Private Cowan, Private Fellows, Private Trenhaile, Captain Underwood, and Sergeant Richards.

The annual carbine prize competition of A battery of the 1st London Artillery took place at the butts on Staines-moor on the 5th inst. The men mustered at the Staines railway station, and were marched to the range by Captain Adams. In the battery series, open to non-commissioned officers and gunners, the winners were—Gunners Taylor and Gurling, Staff-Sergeant Warne, Sergeant-Major Berry, Corporal Scard, and Gunner Daniels. The second series, or club prizes, were won by Quartermaster Gray, Captain Adams, and Sergeant Warne. The consolation prizes were won by Gunners Tomblerson and Stevens, and the battery officers' prizes by Quartermaster Gray.

The Islington company (No. 8) of the North Middlesex (29th) held its annual prize-competition at Child's-hill Range, Hampstead. The first prize, "The Mohawk Cup," valued at five guineas, presented by the Mohawk Minstrels, was won by Sergeant Ross. The remaining prizes, given by the officers of the company, were won by Sergeants Shaw and Powell, Corporals Hackney, Harris, and Freeman; Privates Herbert and Wade, and Sergeant Tregear. The first recruit's prize was won by Private Haswell. At the same meeting the company's badge was won by Sergeant Shaw.

The new drainage works at Windsor were formally opened on Monday in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation of the Royal borough. About five acres have been purchased for the works, and the entire cost of the new system will, it is said, exceed thirty thousand pounds.

Lord Cottesloe presided on Monday at the Bucks Michaelmas Sessions held at Aylesbury, at which Lord Beaconsfield was present. A resolution was agreed to constituting the County Licensing Committee as the authority for carrying out the Highways and Locomotives Act. It was further resolved, on the motion of the Hon. P. Barrington, that it was desirable to establish a county mendicity society.

Lord Coleridge and his former colleague in the representation of Exeter, Mr. Edgar Bowring, attended on Monday evening a lecture by the Hon. Bernard Coleridge on Oliver Cromwell, the Bishop of Exeter presiding. His Lordship pointed out that nothing so tended to the elevation of the working classes as the existence of mutual improvement societies, and nothing promoted improvement more than the study of such characters as Cromwell's, who was one of the greatest rulers known in this or any other country.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Light and Shade. By Charlotte G. O'Brien. 2 vols. (C. Kegan Paul, and Co.)
Canterbury Chimes; or, Chaucer Tales Retold for Children. By F. Storr and H. Turner. (Kegan Paul, and Co.)
A Secret Marriage and Its Consequence. By the Author of "The Honeymoon," &c. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Donalds. By Mary J. Mapother. (M. H. Gill and Son, 50, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.)
The Autobiography of Sir George Biddlecombe, C.B. (Retired) Captain, Royal Navy. (Chapman and Hall.)
Life of Robert Schumann. With Letters, 1833—1852. By Von Wasielwski. (Reeves, 185, Fleet-street.)
Our Woodland Trees. By Francis George Heath, Author of "The Fern Paradise," &c. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Cecil Crofton's Repentance. By Vere Grey. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
On Horseback Through Asia Minor. Captain F. Burnaby. Seventh and Cheaper Edition. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Cook's Handbook to the Health Resorts of the South of France and the Riviera. (Cook and Son.)
Cyprus: Its History, its Present Resources, and Future Prospects. By R. Hamilton Lang, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus. (Macmillan.)
Our Village. By Mary Russell Mitford. Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Old and New London: A Narrative of Its History, Its People, and its Places: The Southern Suburbs. By Edward Walford. Vol. 6. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)
Songs of Far Away Lands. By Joaquin Miller. (Longmans and Co.)
Songs of the Sierras and Sunlands. Two Volumes in One. By Joaquin Miller. Revised Edition. (Longmans and Co.)
Root and Flower. A Story of Work in a London Parish. By John Palmer. (Griffith and Farran).

(Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

North Wind and Sunshine. By Annette Lyster.
Cringlewood Court. By F. Scarlett Potter.
Ned Garth; or, Made Prisoner in Africa. A Tale of the Slave Trade. By W. H. G. Kingston.
The Royal Banner. A Tale of Life before and after Confirmation. By Austin Clare.
Percy Trevor's Training. By the Author of "Motherless Maggie," &c.
The Mate of the "Lily;" or, Notes from Harry Musgrave's Log Book. By W. H. G. Kingston.
Real Stories from Many Lands. By Lady Verney.
The Little Dwarf's Mirror and The Children's Prayer. Adapted from the German. By A. L. G.
A Bonfire and What Came of it. By M. D.
As Good as Gold. A Tale. By F. Harrison.
Kitty Bligh's Birthday. By Alfred H. Engelbach.
Harry Preston; or, "To Him that Overcometh." A Story for Boys. By the Author of "Elben Manse," &c.
Hereward Dayrell, and other Tales. By Eadgyth.
Left in Charge: The History of My Great Responsibility. By Austin Clare.
The Wilford Family; or, Hero-Worship in the Schoolroom. By Eadgyth.
Hidden Workings. By H. Rutherford Russell.
Harry Compton's Holiday. By the Author of "Motherless Maggie," &c.
Manual of Elementary Science: Crystallography. By H. P. Gurney, M.A.
Sinai. From the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty to the Present Day. By H. Spencer Palmer, Major R.E.
The Korán. Its Composition and Teaching, and Testimony to the Scriptures. By Sir W. Muir, LL.D.
Step by Step; or, The Devout Communicant led through the Church to the Vision of God. By W. C. Bromehead.
The Rule of God's Commandments. By George E. Jelf, M.A., Vicar of Saffron Walden.
Bible Stories in Words of One Syllable. By M. A. B.
A Manual of Prayers; for the use of the Scholars of Winchester College, and other Devout Christians. By the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Aged Pilgrim's Staff. By the Rev. Robert Gunn, B.C.L.
The Jewish Prophets: from the Babylonian Captivity till the Close of the Old Testament Canon.
The Home Library:
The Inner Life; as revealed in the Correspondence of Celebrated Christians. By the Rev. T. Erskine.
The House of God the Home of Man. By the Rev. G. E. Jelf, M.A., and Vicar of Saffron Walden.
Savonarola: His Life and Times. By W. R. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Taunton.
Conversion of The West:
The Celts. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D., Head Master of King's College School.
The Continental Teutons. By the Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D.
The Northmen. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D.
The English. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D.
The Fathers for English Readers:
The Defenders of the Faith; or, The Christian Apologists of the Second and Third Centuries. By the Rev. F. Watson, M.A.
The Apostolic Fathers. By the Rev. H. S. Holland, M.A.
Saint Jerome. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A.
Saint Augustine. By W. R. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Taunton.

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The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on DEC. 12 and 20.

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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
AUTUMN NOVELTIES,
Silks, Mantles, Costumes,
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Probably in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment so submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of articles of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of
THE LOUIS VELVETEEN
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BEAUTIFUL FABRIC,
which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons Silk Velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe PARISIAN critics, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other Velveteens, amongst which may be specially mentioned that it neither changes colour, fades, cockles, nor spots with rain, one and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the
FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK,
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It is conclusively ascertained that LACTO-PEPTINE will bring about the Digestion of Food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice. "A glance at the Formula of LACTOPEPTINE would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration. Composed of ptyalin, pepsine, pancreatine, hydrochloric and lactic acids, it is a combination of all the digestive agents; consequently, can never be administered without giving the utmost satisfaction; for if there is a deficiency in the system of all or any of these agents, LACTOPEPTINE will supply it, and thus assist in digesting the food, enabling the organs that produce these principles of digestion to rest and recuperate their relaxed energies."—From "Practical Medicine and Surgery," July, 1877. LACTOPEPTINE being presented in saccharated form, is most agreeable to the taste, and can be administered even to the youngest child. The price of the LACTOPEPTINE is 4s. 6d. per one oz. bottle. (An ounce bottle contains forty-eight ten-grain doses.) If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining LACTOPEPTINE from your Chemist, communicate direct, sending P.O.O. for 4s. 6d. Address—DARNICK, KIDDER, and CO., 61, Russell-st., corner of Charlotte-st., London, W.C. Pamphlet to any address.

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Making the skin clear, smooth, and lustrous.
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The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD,
CLEANSE FROM DISEASE,
IMPROVE DIGESTION,
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Sold everywhere.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS or FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it has never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent post to any person free of charge.—Address: Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS instantly relieve and rapidly cure Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Rheumatism, and all Nervous Complaints. Sold at 1s. 1½d. per Box.

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In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
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ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING HABITS Cured by Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDING BRACE for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a handsome figure. 10s. 6d. each.—66, Berners-st. Illustrationsent.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2052.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



NAWAB GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN, C.S.I., BRITISH ENVOY TO THE AMEER OF CABUL.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Gowan Park, Cupar, Fife, the wife of Keith Norman Macdonald, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of William Muir Muirhead, M.D., Assam, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at The Moat, Uckington, near Cheltenham, the wife of Sir F. C. Ford, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Wollaton Rectory, Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. H. C. Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, the Hon. Octavius Henry Lambart, second son of the Earl of Cavan, to Hannah Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Hiram E. Howard, Esq., of Buffalo, New York.

On the 22nd inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, F. B. M. Montgomerie, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Esq., to Isabella Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. C. Lindsay and Lady F. Lindsay.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Stanfield House, Clarence-parade, Southsea, Herbert Benjamin Harenc, Esq., third son of the late Rev. Edward Harenc and Mrs. Harenc, of The Lower Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

On the 16th inst., near Dublin, Sophia Dorothea Beauchamp, widow of Colonel Richard Beauchamp, late of 16th Lancers and Grenadier Guards, in the 83rd year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at Mansfield, Notts, Helen, eldest daughter of the late John Dethick, M.R.C.S., of Worksop, aged 53.

On the 21st inst., Elizabeth, the dear wife of Thomas Doowra, of Ball's-pond, London, and The Grove, Swanage, Dorset.

On the 13th inst., at Burnham, Somersetshire, Marcia, widow of T. Gabb, Esq., of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and daughter of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon, Oxford, aged 73.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2.

SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv.; 1 Tim. iv. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xviii. or xxiv. 15.; Luke xix. 11—28.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. F. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Bradley H. Alford, M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, Marylebone; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. W. R. Jolley.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Reginald H. Barnes, Prebendary of Exeter and Vicar of Heavitree; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Adelbert J. R. Anson, Rector of Woolwich.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.
Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: Organ Recital, 3 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotunda; 10.15 a.m., address by Mr. Commissioner Miller on Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law: meeting at Assembly Rooms, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Hare-hunting begins.
Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1873.
Grosham Lectures, (four days), 6 p.m. (Rev. E Ledger on Astronomy).
Ipswich and Eastern Counties Poultry, Pigeon, and Cage Bird Show.
National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotunda: 10.15 a.m., address by Mr Gambier Parry on Art; Ladies' College, 8 p.m., conversazione.
Races: Brighton Autumn Meeting, Thames Sailing Club, twelfth match.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpellier Rotunda: 10 a.m., address by Mr. G. Hastings, President of the Council; 1 p.m., concluding meeting.
King's College, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. H. M. Stanley on his African Explorations.
Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. B. J. Malden on Paris and the Exhibition).

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.
St. Paul's Cathedral, dedication of the new peal of bells (announced).
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Robert J. Mann on the Physical Properties of the Atmosphere).
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—the Art of Examining).
Bristol, Clifton, and West of England third annual Dog Show.
Races: Lewes Autumn Meeting.
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

All Saints' Day.
Moon's first quarter, 9.51 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on Old English Phonology and on Modifications of Mr. Bell's Visible Speech).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—the Laws which determine the Quantity of Labour and Capital).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Hudleston on the Controversy respecting the Gneiss Rocks of the North-West Highlands).

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

All Souls' Day.
Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Reduced.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 16	30·033	53·2	52·4	·97	10	57·0	51·4	E.	28	0·000
17	29·942	49·0	48·8	·99	10	54·9	44·4	E.	45	0·000
18	29·762	50·5	45·0	·83	7	54·4	43·8	E. ENE.	356	0·000
19	29·743	53·4	48·2	·84	8	56·3	51·7	E.	242	0·050
20	29·750	52·2	50·5	·94	—	57·3	47·4	E. ESE. SSE.	47	0·005
21	29·337	55·9	52·6	·89	10	62·7	49·7	SSE. S. SSW.	278	0·235
22	29·242	47·8	41·0	·79	4	56·7	44·0	SW. WSW.	237	0·035*

* Hail.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·049	29·988	29·832	29·729	29·738	29·486	29·223
Temperature of Air	54·3°	52·3°	53·1°	50·4°	53·3°	56·8°	50·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·7°	51·9°	49·5°	52·2°	52·0°	56·0°	48·3°
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	E.	E.	ESE.	S.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m 2 10	A. h m 2 31	M. h m 3 3	A. h m 3 15	M. h m 3 38	A. h m 4 0	M. h m 4 23	A. h m 4 47	M. h m 5 10	A. h m 5 33	M. h m 6 0	A. h m 6 28	M. h m 7 0	A. h m 7 33

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THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.

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1879.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 29 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, "No. 204;" MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, F. B. Chatterton.—The National Drama at the National Theatre, Shakspeare's Tragedy MACBETH, at Eight o'Clock, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, Tuesday, Oct. 29, Thursday, Oct. 31, with Locke's celebrated music, increased orchestra, and numerous chorus. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Shakspeare's romantic drama, A WINTER'S TALE, at Eight o'Clock, MONDAY, OCT. 28, Wednesday, Oct. 30, Friday, Nov. 1. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; supported by Messrs. John Ryder, John C. Cowper, Edward Compton, Atkins, Calhaem, Howard Russell, Barsley, R. F. Edgar, Shepherd, Tritton, &c.; Mesdames Huntpeth, Fanny Huddart, Fowler, &c. Preceded every evening by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMEN. Conclude with a Comic Ballet by the Lauri Family. Box-Office open Ten to Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Prices as usual. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—The FORTY-SEVENTH SEASON will commence on FRIDAY, NOV. 22, with a performance of Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE, and Rossini's STABAT MATER. During the season the following Works will also be performed:—Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," Handel's "Samson," "Israel in Egypt," and "Messiah," "Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Requiem," and "Twelfth Mass," Spohr's "Last Judgment," and Costa's "Eli." Subscriptions (tickets transferable), 4, 2l, and 3 guineas for Ten Concerts. Season Prospectus now ready, and subscriptions received at No. 6, Exeter Hall, daily, from Ten till Five; Saturday, Ten till Two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

Once more we have before us the documents respectively issued every year by the Board of Trade and by the National Life-Boat Institution, so vividly illustrative of the perils braved by the "toilers of the deep." It will be borne in mind that the statistics with which they have furnished the public relate, not to the current year, but to the year 1876-7, ending June 30, 1877. The account of the year 1877-8, ending last June, will, we fear, tell a gloomier tale than many preceding it. But "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Our business now is with the earlier annual period exclusively. There are two pictures of marine experience brought by these summaries under notice, and it is our custom to look at them side by side. The one represents a dire crowd of melancholy events; the other, an assemblage of facts which do honour to human nature. In the one, we see much to deplore, much to be ashamed of, something even to denounce with indignation; in the other, we meet with little but what evokes our praise and gratifies our pride. The one embodies, to a distressing extent, the selfishness of man; the other, his generosity, his enthusiasm, his heroic self-sacrifice. Not that we mean to depreciate the large amount of conscientiousness, courage, and noble character to be found generally diffused through the mercantile fleet of this country, nor to deny that in not a few instances it may present worthy comparisons with what is especially characteristic of the Life-Boat Institution; but here it is that selfishness, carelessness, and culpable ignorance have a much wider sphere for making themselves manifest. What the breadth of that sphere is may be judged from the following facts:—In 1876-7 the number of British vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards to and from ports of the United Kingdom was 581,099, representing a tonnage 101,799,050, 224,669 of which vessels, with a tonnage of 66,560,127, were steamers. Add to these about 60,000 foreign ships, with a tonnage of nearly 20,000,000, which, during the same period, arrived at or left our ports; add, likewise, that on board these 641,099 ships, British and Foreign, there were probably (apart from passengers), four millions of men and boys, and some not altogether inadequate idea may be obtained of the vast magnitude of that "shipping interest" with the séparate fatalities and casualties of which the Wreck Register and Chart of the Board of Trade summarily deals. We have no right nor wish to forget, when analysing the cases in which ships have come to grief, the immense majority of cases in which the duties they have undertaken, perilous as they are, have been successfully achieved.

The year 1876-7 was remarkable for the frequency of its violent and destructive gales of wind, which are to be taken into due account in considering the sum total of losses sustained in the course of it by our Mercantile Navy. The number of Wrecks, Casualties, and Collisions from all causes on and near the Coasts of the United Kingdom was 4164, exceeding that of the foregoing twelvemonths by 407. Of these cases, 511 involved total loss, while those of the two preceding years were 502 and 472 respectively. The remaining casualties, after deducting these, comprise 1120 of a serious character and 2533 of a minor class: 847 of these wrecks were caused by collisions, and involved a loss of human life to the extent of 57 souls, while no less than 48 occurred on or near our coasts between two steam-ships both under way, not to mention numbers of others in our harbours and rivers, the particulars of which are not given in the Abstract. This fact is an extremely serious one. A collision at sea may occasionally, it is true, be purely accidental, but in most instances it will be found to have resulted from easily preventible causes. The loss of the Princess Alice, in September last, reminds us how terrible may be the effects of such a calamity, and induces the conclusion that something additional should be done by authoritative regulation to prevent (in as far as they can be prevented by such means) this class of disasters. Of the 3317 wrecks and casualties, other than collisions—the whole number reported during the year—446 resulted in total loss, 902 in serious damage, and 1969 were minor accidents. They were more by 335 than the number reported during the previous twelvemonth. We need hardly pursue the analysis further. It is made up of the same items as usual. The proportion of serious cases attributable to defects in structure or equipments of ships, to errors of officers, to stress of weather, and to other causes; the age and tonnage of the vessels destroyed or damaged; the localities in which the wrecks occurred; the direction and force of wind under which they happened; and some other particulars, curious as well as interesting in themselves, furnish much the same kind of information as that with which the public has been annually made acquainted for several successive years. There is one feature, however, of the Wreck Register Abstract to which especial attention needs to be called and will surely be directed. We refer to the casualties which have occurred to our shipping in the rivers and harbours of the United Kingdom. The total number of these during the year now under survey was 984; of which 658 were collisions, founderings 13, strandings 184, and miscellaneous 129. The lives lost in these casualties were 15.

We have left ourselves but little space to bring before the reader the brighter picture exhibited by the National Life-Boat Institution. In tempestuous times one can hardly take up a newspaper, metropolitan or provincial, without lighting upon some unobtrusive paragraph cursorily describing the saving of life by one or other of the Boats of this Institution. Taken in connection with the Board of Trade's Rocket Apparatus worked by the Coastguard and Volunteer Brigades, 4795 lives were rescued from the fury of the waves in the course of the year. The number reported as lost is 776—by far too high a figure, alas! but what it would have been but for the appliances and exertions specially devoted to the saving of life at sea may be approximately conjectured. The story would then have been a much more terrible one than it is now—terrible as it must be admitted to be. Few persons, we think, of human, not to say generous, sympathies, will hesitate to congratulate the National Life-Boat Institution. It is to be admired, we may almost say envied, for its great success. It is to be even more admired for its noble and persistent exertions. It certainly deserves the hearty and liberal support of the British public. To some extent, it has received it. May the aid be even more fully rendered in days to come! We all owe our brave tars this recognition of their serviceable lives. They contribute not a little to our daily comforts and pleasures. Perhaps the least we can do for them in return is to hold out a helping hand to the admirable organisation which is on watch round our coast to rescue from destruction those whom the perils of the ocean threaten to engulf.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at the castle on Saturday last as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. Captain Edwards, R.E., and the Rev. Dr. Taylor also arrived. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Dr. Taylor dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. Dr. Taylor officiated. Lord and Lady Muncaster were invited to luncheon at the castle on Monday, and they were afterwards received by the Queen. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty and the Princess have taken their customary daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has selected Captain Edwards, aide-de-camp to General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, for the appointment of Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, jointly with Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales took part in the ceremonial on Monday in Paris at the fête for the distribution of awards accorded by the juries of the Universal Exhibition. His Royal Highness responded in French to the opening speech of the President, and was very warmly applauded. The Princess of Wales was present. On Tuesday a deputation of British commissioners, exhibitors, and jurors waited on the Prince at the British Embassy, to present him with an address inscribed in a costly volume. The Prince received them standing, Lord Lyons being on his right hand, and Mr. Adams, first secretary of the Paris Embassy, on his left. Lord Granville read the address. The Prince's reply was received with the utmost enthusiasm. His Royal Highness was afterwards at the luncheon given by Lord Lyons. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, has made various inspections in the Exhibition.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have returned to Cumberland Lodge from Germany.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Folly Theatre on Saturday.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House last Saturday from inspecting the troops in garrison at Devonport.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon have returned to Chiselhurst from the Continent. The Empress has recovered from the effects of her fall upon landing at Dover, and was able to walk to church on Sunday.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by the Ladies Georgiana and Sarah Spencer Churchill, have left the Viceregal Lodge for Knockdrin Castle, county Westmeath, the seat of Sir R. Levinge, where he is to reside for a couple of months. At Mullingar an address was presented by the town commissioners, and in his reply the Lord Lieutenant spoke of the prosperity of the country, and added that he looked forward to yet spending many happy days in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left town for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland has arrived at Osterley Park.

Count Beust arrived at the Austrian Embassy on Tuesday from Vienna to resume his diplomatic duties.

Lord Beaconsfield passed through town last Wednesday on his way to Hughenden Manor from visiting the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Weston Park, Shifnal, and the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Earl and Countess of Darnley and the Ladies Bligh and Viscountess De Vesci have arrived in Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have arrived at Parks House, Newmarket.

The Earl of Carnwath and Lady Emma Dalzell have arrived at Torquay.

Count and Countess Batthyany and Mdlle. Anna de Bornemann have arrived on a visit to Lady Delawarr at Buckhurst.

Count Montgelas has returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have arrived at Oakeley Court from Paris.

Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at The Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, from Scotland.

Lady Churchill has arrived at Nairn Side, Inverness.

The Hon. Lady Biddulph, accompanied by Countess Spencer, has left town for Hastings, to pass a few weeks in retirement.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote have arrived at The Pynes, Devon.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands, and Lady Gordon and family have arrived at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, after a long absence from England.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal, with Lady Garth and Miss Garth, has left England for Brindisi, en route for Bombay.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., with Mrs. and Miss Mary Gladstone, have arrived on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

The First Lord of the Admiralty left town on Monday for Paris, on his way to Marseilles, whence he goes to Malta and Cyprus, accompanied by the Secretary of State for War.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Susan Caroline Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham, was solemnised at the village church of Latimer on Saturday last. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels point and orange flowers, and a veil of the same lace, over a wreath of orange flowers, fastened with diamond brooches. The other ornaments comprised a diamond necklace and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Katherine Cavendish, her sister, Lady Susan Byng, Miss Grenfell, the Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, Miss Talbot, and Miss Mary Gladstone. The dresses were of ivory white broché silk, trimmed with satin and lace fichus, and white satin hats; and each wore a brooch with the initials "M. L." and coronet, studded with pearls and turquoises, the bridegroom's gift. Lord Lyttelton was accompanied by his brother, Captain the Hon. Neville G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade, as best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Canon of Worcester and Rector of Hagley (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Bryant Burgess, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Latimer. The service was choral—the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor presiding at the organ. Lord and Lady Chesham received about a hundred friends to breakfast, after which, Lord Lyttelton and his bride started, amidst a shower of rice, for Cleveden, the Duke of Westminster's residence, near Maidenhead, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, with bonnet to match. The gifts were of great value; and not least valued were those from Lord Lyttelton's tenantry and household, and the inhabitants of Hagley.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Molyneux Montgomerie and Miss Isabella Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, was solemnised on the 17th inst. at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Mabel and Anne Lindsay, her cousins; and Miss Gunning and Miss Georgina Mary Gunning, granddaughters of the Rev. Sir Henry J. Gunning, Bart. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, trimmed with point de gaze and orange-flowers, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil. Her jewels comprised a diamond pendant, the gift of her aunt, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, and a diamond brooch and pin, presents from the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay and Miss Emily Sumner. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white cashmere, trimmed with dark blue velvet, and dark blue velvet hats trimmed with white lace. Each lady wore a gold locket, with the monogram "I.M." in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by the Rev. A. D. L'Estrange as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Beaulands, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Brighton, assisted by the Curate of St. James's. The wedding party proceeded to the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay's residence, 15, Collingham-road, South Kensington, to breakfast, after which the newly-wedded couple left the Hon. Colin Lindsay's for Tunbridge Wells for their honeymoon. The bride's presents were numerous.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Common Council has fixed the salary of the Remembrancer at £1500.

The Mercers' Company have contributed £105 to the fund being collected at the Mansion House towards the expenses of holding the agricultural exhibition in London next year.

On Tuesday morning the whole of the roadway of London Bridge, which had been partially closed for repaving since the 30th ult., was thrown open for traffic.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., who is an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John, has sent £50 in support of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association.

It is stated that Dr. Erasmus Wilson has handed to Mr. John Dixon a cheque for £10,000 in redemption of his pledge to pay him that sum on the erection of Cleopatra's Needle on the banks of the Thames.

On Wednesday the teams, consisting of forty horses, which have run with the Brighton coach this season, were sold by auction at Aldridge's Repository. The top-priced horses were Cavalier, 100 gs.; Lily, 86 gs.; Blue Bell, 86 gs.; Hendon, 82 gs. The entire stud fetched 2200 gs.

Experiments with the electric light are to be made on the Thames Embankment, on Waterloo Bridge, in Billingsgate Market, in front of the Mansion House and on the Holborn Viaduct. Mr. Edison's patents for the subdivision of the electric light have been filed in the Patent Office in London.

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, an industrial exhibition was opened last Wednesday at Tottenham, in the Drill Hall, Park-lane. In the evening a concert was given, and on each successive day of the show some musical entertainment will be provided for the visitors. The exhibition will close next Wednesday.

Some time ago a gentleman, whose name has not transpired, announced his intention to give one hundred pounds to each of the metropolitan parishes, to be expended on the purchase and planting of trees in the principal thoroughfares. The same person has made a similar offer to the Hornsey Local Board for the purpose of planting Highgate with trees, and at a meeting of that body on Tuesday the offer was accepted.

At the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Fox and Bousfield offered to auction freehold estates in the New River Company, comprising two fifths of a king's share, one eighth of an adventurer's share, and thirty-one £100 shares (paid up). The adventurer's share realised at the rate of nearly £91,000 per share; the king's share at the rate of £88,200 per share; and the £100 shares sold at an average price of £310 per share.

Mr. H. M. Stanley gave a lecture at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience, who greeted his entrance with continued cheering. The subject of the lecture was Through the Dark Continent, being a brief description of Mr. Stanley's journey from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza, thence to the Tanganyika, and on by the Lualaba and Congo, now called the Livingstone, to the Atlantic Ocean.

At the sitting of the Commissioner and assessors in the inquiry into the loss of the Princess Alice on Tuesday Mr. Mansell Jones stated, on behalf of the Board of Trade, the nature of certain charges which will be brought against George Thomas Long, first mate of the Princess Alice; Thomas Harrison, captain of the Bywell Castle; and Henry Dunelow and Robert Thorn, first and second engineers of the Bywell Castle.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in October was 77,069, of whom 40,123 were in workhouses, and 36,946 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 869, 1003, and 4656 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 967, of whom 644 were men, 249 women, and 74 children.

Mr. Thomas Cant Mills, a milk-dealer, in Pratt-street, Camden Town, who was recently convicted by Mr. Barstow at the Clerkenwell Police Court for assaulting a detective officer and sentenced to six months' hard labour, appealed, at the Middlesex Sessions last Saturday, against the conviction. Witnesses who did not appear before the magistrate were called on behalf of the appellant, and their evidence satisfied the justices that the constable was mistaken as to the person who assaulted him. They therefore quashed the conviction.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Marine Society was held at the offices in Bishopsgate-street on Monday—Mr. Joseph Moore in the chair. The report of the committee stated that, during the last quarter, thirty-seven destitute persons had been admitted to the Warspite, twenty-five of that number being orphans; thirty-four boys had been sent to sea in the merchant service, and seven draughted into the Royal Navy, leaving on board the ship 301. Five medals for good service at sea had been presented. The swimming practice had been most successful, no less than 134 boys who, on joining, knew nothing whatever of this important branch of a sailor's training, having become good swimmers during the summer.

The opening meeting for the present session of the members of the Society of Medical Officers of Health took place yesterday week, at the Social Science Rooms, Adelphi, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas Stevenson. He gave an address on the "Acquisition and Distribution of Sanitary Knowledge by the Medical Profession," enforcing with particular emphasis the desirability for the advancement of sanitary science, of hygiene, or what might be termed preventive medicine, forming an obligatory and systematic part of the instruction given at our medical schools. The report for last year states that the society now consists of 158 members, of whom thirty-six are metropolitan and sixty-seven country members.

In digging the foundations for a new shaft at the rear of premises in the occupation of Messrs. Morgan and Co., in Long Acre, some workmen came upon a chest containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII. in a good state of preservation. Besides a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the box contained about twenty pieces of church plate and ornaments. Among these were a massive chalice, a ciborium, and a monstrance, all set with precious stones; a finely-carved crozier head, a lapis lazuli crucifix, a pectoral cross and chain attached, some small vessels, and what appears to have been the mitre of an abbot or a bishop. At the foot of the chalice a cross with a nimbus is engraved, and in a scroll the Latin inscription, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam."

There were 2558 births and 1369 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 36 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 171 deaths were referred, against 190 and 191 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the numbers in recent weeks, although they were 60 below the corrected average. The fatal cases of diphtheria, which had been 20 and 17 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 12 last week, although they exceeded the corrected average by 4. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had risen from 158 to 286 in the six preceding weeks, further rose to 326 last week, and exceeded by 66 the corrected average; 216 resulted from bronchitis and 73 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3111 births and 1635 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 51·9 deg., or 1·9 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 18 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 74·2 hours.

NAWAB GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN, C.S.I.

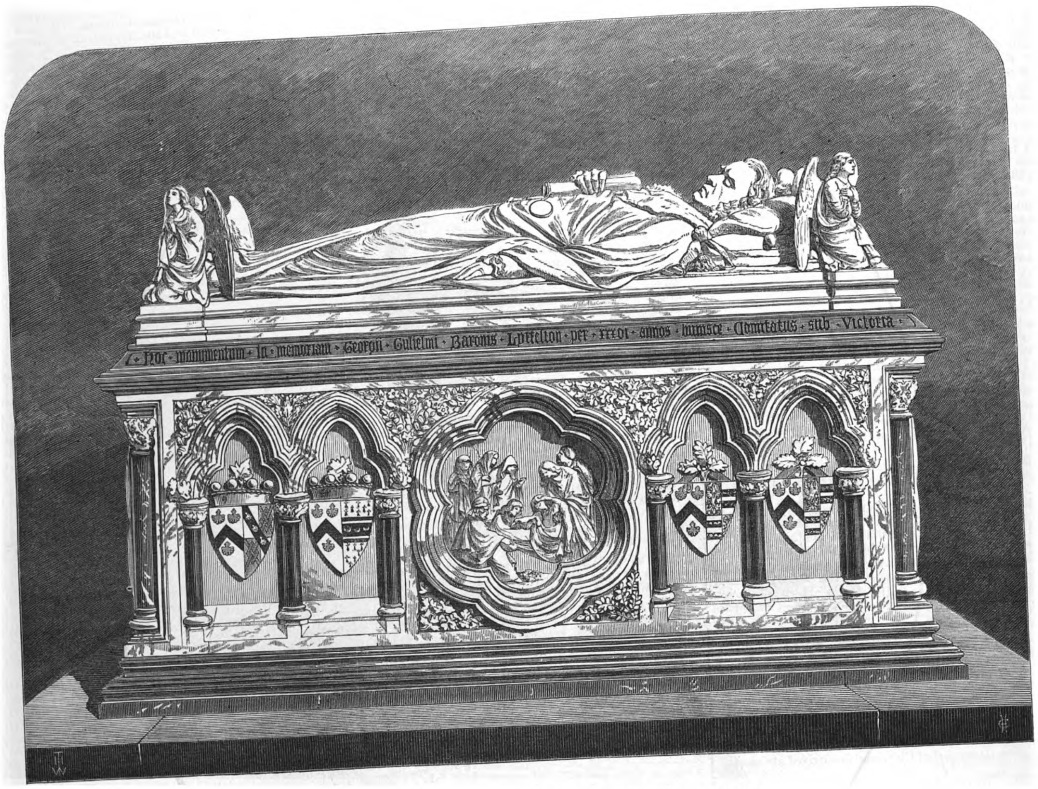
Our front-page Engraving is a portrait of Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, the native gentleman deputed by Lord Lytton to announce to Shere Ali Sir Neville Chamberlain's intended Mission. He belongs to the clan of the Alizae Pathans, who have, according to their own traditions, been settled in the Derayat upwards of 1000 years. He is eldest son of Ashik Mahomed Khan, who was ruler of the Tank subdivision of the Dera Ismail Khan district under the Maharajah Runjeet Singh. On the death of his father, Gholam Hussein Khan went to Lahore. In 1847, under the orders of the late Sir Frederick Currie, then resident at the Sikh capital, he, together with other Mohammedan chiefs, attacked the rebellious Bhai Maharajah Singh, completely dispersing his band. We find Gholam Hussein Khan a few weeks later earning the approbation of Major R. Napier, chief engineer at the siege of Mooltan. He was next dispatched to Dera Ismail Khan to hold the country against the Sikh troops then in open rebellion in Bunnoo. Their loyal assistance to Lieutenant Reynell Taylor enabled that officer, with a few untrained levies and two old cannon—the only shot for which were stones—to reduce by siege the fort of Laki, which was defended by 500 men and ten guns. This exploit is, perhaps, one of the finest military achievements in our Indian history. During the siege Azim Khan, Dost Mahomed's son, marched down from Cabul with a strong force and endeavoured to seduce the Alizae chiefs from their allegiance, but it was of no avail; and, on finding that he could expect no support from his co-religionists in the Derayat, Azim Khan fell back. From 1851 to 1857 Gholam Hussein remained at or near Bunnoo, aiding his old chief, Major Reynell Taylor, in the civil duties of the place; but on the outbreak of the mutiny he once more placed his sword at the disposal of the British, and was directed by Sir Herbert Edwardes to raise a body of Horse for service in the Derayat, so that the regular garrisons might be detached for service in Hindostan. In a few weeks Gholam Hussein had raised 2000 men, who were the mainstay of the District Officer on the frontier during the early part of the rebellion. Towards the end of 1857 Sir John Lawrence directed the Nawab to take six troops of his Mooltan Horse to Lahore, where they were formed into a regiment and placed under the command of Captain—now General—C. Cureton. This corps took part in no less than sixteen different engagements with the rebels; and for his services during that period Gholam Hussein received the title of Khan Bahadur, the third class Order of Merit, the Mutiny Medal, and a pension.

At the close of the Mutiny the Nawab was dispatched to Cabul as our Envoy, and remained there until 1863, during which time he did the British Government excellent service. He accompanied the Afghan army to Herat, and was the means of inducing Shere Ali to punish Sultan Mahomed Khan (his own father-in-law), who openly assisted the Momunds in the affair against us at Shubkudder in 1863. During the five years he remained in Cabul his conduct received the warmest approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. On his return from Cabul Gholam Hussein was raised to the rank of Nawab, and in 1868 he was made a Companion of the Star of India. In the same year he was appointed Commandant of the Army of the State of Bhawulpore; but, owing to a slight put upon him before the Nawab, requested to be removed. Lord Napier, of Magdala promptly reinstated him in his position of Native Commandant of the Mooltan Horse, and appointed him his Aide-de-Camp at the Camp of Exercise in 1873. During the Prince of Wales's visit to India the Nawab was nominated to his Royal Highness's Staff.

The Duke of Sutherland has presented each of the tradesmen on his Trentham estate, some 120 in number, with a milch cow and sufficient pasture land for feeding. This is in addition to the gardens and pasture land they already possess

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the extension of their submarine system to Cyprus. The cable has been laid by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company between Alexandria and Larnaca, and was opened for traffic yesterday week.

Lady Hall, widow of the late Admiral Sir William Hall, K.C.B., has informed the secretary of the Falmouth Sailors' Home that she is about to present a portrait of the Admiral to the institution. Sir William was the founder of sailors' homes, and that at Falmouth was one of the first he helped to start. Mrs. Cecil Hall has also presented £5 to the funds in memory of the Admiral.



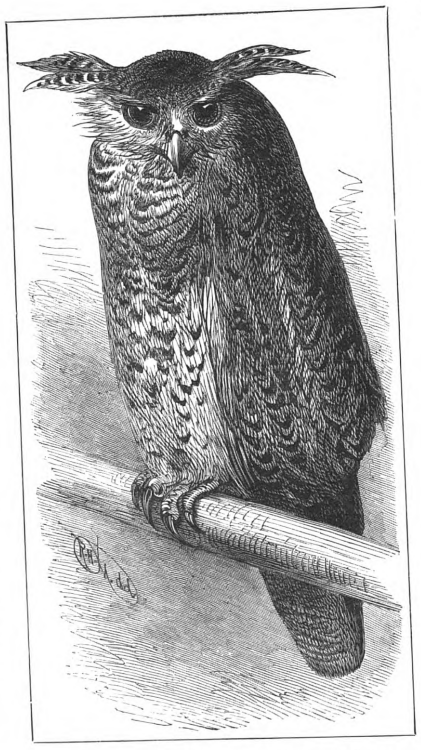
MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON.

Shortly after the death of the late Lord Lyttelton a number of his Worcestershire neighbours and friends met to give expression to their regard by the erection of some appropriate memorial. An influential committee was formed, headed by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Hampton, and Sir Edmund Lechmere, Canon Melville acting as honorary secretary. On the announcement of the proposal liberal subscriptions flowed in, and the committee, after due consideration, determined upon the erection of a monument in Worcester Cathedral. This proposal was cordially sanctioned by the Dean and Chapter. The late Sir Gilbert Scott was commissioned to prepare a design, which was approved, and which has now been carried out. The design is an altar-tomb in the manner of early fourteenth-century Gothic, on which reposes a recumbent statue of the deceased, dressed in the robes of a Peer. The statue is distinguished by perfect repose, as if asleep. The head inclines slightly to the left side; the left arm lies at full length by the side, the right hand resting upon the breast, holding a parchment with seal attached, in token of his office of Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire. The figure and the four kneeling angels which flank the four corners are executed in pure white marble. The tomb, which is executed in alabaster and different coloured marbles, is enriched with a series of arch-headed panels, supported by antique marble columns and carved capitals. These panels are filled with shields, on which are marshalled armorial bearings, illustrating the pedigree of the Lyttelton family. The sculptor is Mr. James Forsyth, of Baker-street.

THE ORIENTAL EAGLE OWL.

Among the recent additions to the aviaries of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park is an example of the rare and little-known owl of which we now give an Illustration. This bird, which had not previously been received alive in Europe, was obtained in Siam by Mr. Charles Fowler, of Cherryhinton, near Cambridge, and was presented to the Society on the 14th of last month. Its native home is said to be the forests of Karenne, in the interior of Siam. The Oriental owl belongs to the group of eagle owls, which are distinguished by their large size and by the long tufts of feathers that spring from each side of their heads, and cause them to be commonly designated as "horned" owls. Of the habits of the species, which is found in Malacca, Java, and Borneo, as well as in Siam, little has been recorded by naturalists. But there is a closely allied species found in British India, which Jerdon, in his "Birds of India," calls the "forest eagle owl" (Huhua Nepalensis). Jerdon found this bird in the high forests of Malabar, where it was not very common, and was said to kill hares, various birds, cats, rats, and even fishes, and to have a low, deep, and far-sounding hoot. Other members of the group of horned owls are the great horned owl of Central Europe (Bubo maximus) and the Virginian owl of America (Bubo Virginianus), both which are also represented in the Zoological Society's collection.



THE ORIENTAL EAGLE OWL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP.

Our last week's obituary contained a brief record of this eminent French prelate, who had been, since 1849, Bishop of Orleans, and was an influential ecclesiastical politician. He was, of course, a strenuous advocate of the temporal dominion of the Pope at Rome; but he was never regarded as one of the zealots for the Ultramontane claims of absolute and unlimited authority vested in the Roman See to determine all questions of faith and practice in the Roman Catholic Church. He, nevertheless, took part in the Vatican Council of 1868, and acquiesced in its decrees. He was a native of Savoy, and of humble birth; he died in his seventy-seventh year.

The Portrait of Monseigneur Dupanloup is from a photograph by Franck, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

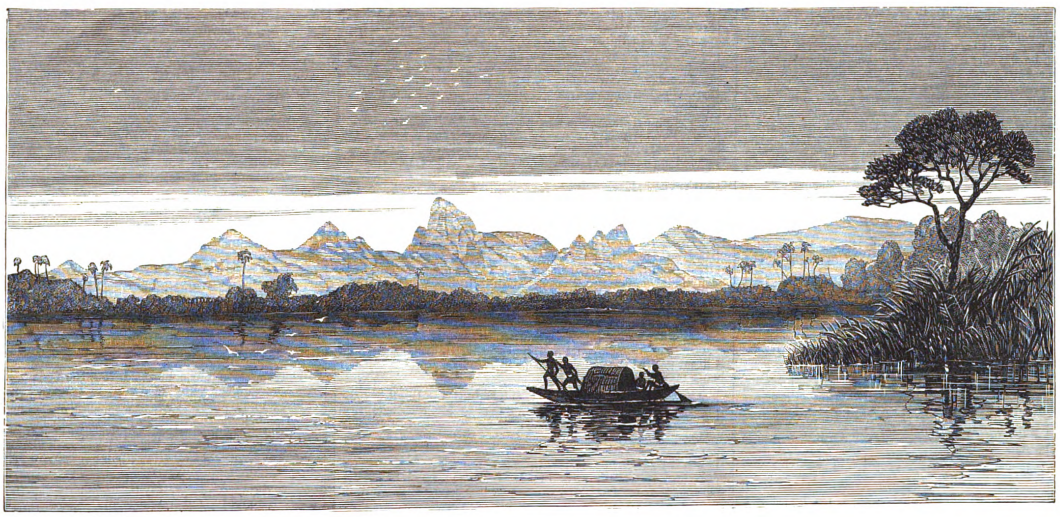
EAST AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

We present another of Mr. H. Thelwall's sketches of the scenery in that region of tropical East Africa, between the Lower Zambesi and Lake Nyassa, inland from the Mozambique coast, which has lately been traversed by several missionary expeditions. This is a view of the inundation that covered the Morumbala marsh, on the left bank of the Shiré river, at the season of the Artist's journey, which was continued by means of a native boat. The birds flying aloft are pelicans, their white backs flashing in the bright sun, alternating with the dark grey wings, in a manner that often attracts notice.

Our scientific contemporary *Nature* makes the following announcement concerning East African Exploration:—"According to present arrangements, we believe that Mr. Keith Johnston, the leader of the expedition which the committee of the African Exploration Fund are about to dispatch from the East Coast of Africa to Lake Nyassa, will leave England on Nov. 14 for Zanzibar, together with his second in command, Mr. Thompson, whose more especial function it will be to study the geology of the country traversed. Mr. Thompson, we believe, has an excellent training as a geologist, and it is expected that he will make important contributions to our knowledge of the geology of the region to be visited. The expedition will not actually start for the interior till next spring, and the interval will no doubt be utilised in making short journeys on the mainland, and in procuring all information possible in regard to the inhabitants, language, and natural condition of the region which is about to be thoroughly and scientifically explored. We sincerely trust that Mr. Johnston may not meet with the same trouble in the matter of porters as has so long retarded the progress of the Belgian and other expeditions."



THE LATE MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP, BISHOP OF ORLEANS.



IN THE MORUMBALA MARSH, EAST AFRICA.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The return to India of Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, the Special Envoy sent by Lord Lytton to the Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, has brought no tokens of a pacific disposition. The Ameer's answer to the Viceroy of British India is described by this week's telegrams as "unsatisfactory" and "unconciliatory;" and the military preparations in India are not relaxed, though it is stated, in the *Bombay Gazette* of last Wednesday, that the Government has decided to postpone the attack on Cabul till next year, for which purpose "an irresistible force" will be organised. The force to be collected in the Peshawur Valley and at the mouth of the Khoorum Pass, is stated to be 35,000 of all arms, besides which there are the troops destined to reinforce the garrison of Quetta, and perhaps to occupy Candahar. Shere Ali is said to have 60,000 infantry, mostly armed with breechloaders, a hundred guns, and a good proportion of cavalry. It is expected that he will defend Ali Musjid and the Khyber Pass, and the cities of Jellalabad and Cabul, but not Candahar. The Khan of Khelat has readily consented to the passage of any number of British troops through his territory to Quetta, and has offered to furnish supplies. The principal Sikh chiefs of the Punjaub and the Nawab of Bhawulpore have volunteered to send contingents to the British Army.

On the other hand, the Russian envoy to Cabul, General Stolietoff, who had been staying with the Ameer Shere Ali since last July, has returned to St. Petersburg, but has left at Cabul some superior officers well versed in topographical surveys. The St. Petersburg journal *Golos* publishes an article which declares that Russia will not remain indifferent to any attempt on the part of England to alter the present neutral position of Afghanistan, as Russia's Central Asian possessions are at stake. "The fate of Afghanistan must not be decided without Russia's consent, and without Russia's co-operation no change in the existing order of things can be introduced in Central Asia." A despatch says that the Russian Government are constructing a telegraph from Samarcand to the Amu Darya, and that Shere Ali has offered to extend the wire to Cabul.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon presided on Monday at the distribution of the Exhibition prizes at the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées. The ceremony is said to have been one of the most successful of the kind ever witnessed in Paris. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Duke of Aosta. The Marshal delivered an address, in which he thanked the Governments and peoples for the confidence they had shown by their readiness to take part in the Exhibition, the success of which showed what could be effected by seven years of self-concentration and labour in retrieving terrible disasters. "It has been seen (he added) that the solidity of our credit, the abundance of our resources, the peace of our cities, the calm of our population, the training and good bearing of our now reconstituted army, testify to an organisation which I am convinced will be fruitful and durable. Our national ambition will not stop there. If we have become more careful and laborious, we still owe it to the memory of our misfortunes to maintain and develop among us the spirit of concord, respect for institutions and laws, and ardent and disinterested love of our country." The Minister of Commerce, after acknowledging the Marshal's speech, proceeded to read the lists of awards and to distribute the principal prizes and decorations. The president of each group, French and foreign, here came forward and received the decorations and honours accorded to each particular section *en bloc*, this being the only way of recognising the multitude of awards. The ceremony closed with musical honours, amongst which the new hymn of Laurent de Rillé was conspicuous. The President retired with a military escort, as did the Royal Princes. We intend to illustrate the ceremony next week.

Some idea can be formed of the share assigned to different nations in the Exhibition awards. Out of 130 grand prizes, 2470 gold medals, 6400 silver medals, 10,000 bronze medals, and 10,000 honourable mentions, England takes 20 grand prizes, 231 gold, 341 silver, 459 bronze medals, and 349 honourable mentions; while the Colonies carry off three grand prizes, 59 gold, 199 silver, 286 bronze medals, and 318 honourable mentions. England also takes 21, and her Colonies 13 diplomas of honour. The United States, according to the American Register, carry off grand prizes, 10; diplomas of honour, 30; gold medals, 135; silver medals, 200; bronze medals, 220; and honourable mentions, 156.

An address bearing upwards of a thousand signatures was presented on Tuesday by Lord Granville to the Prince of Wales at the British Embassy thanking his Royal Highness for his labours in connection with the Exhibition, and also referring to the able manner in which Mr. Cunliffe Owen had discharged his duties as secretary to the British Commission. The Prince, in reply, said he was very sensible of the compliment paid him, spoke of the cordial good feeling which existed between England and France, and said that he thoroughly concurred in the remarks which had been made respecting Mr. Owen. The deputation, which included a large number of British jurors and exhibitors, was afterwards entertained at luncheon by Lord Lyons. In the evening there was a grand fête in the park at Versailles, and later in the evening a ball was given in the rooms of the palace. Great confusion prevailed at the ball, owing to the want of proper organisation.

A breakfast was given on Tuesday by about fifty Prefects, who had come up to Paris for yesterday's ceremony, to M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior. He was warmly complimented on the goodwill he had invariably shown; and, in reply, he described moderation and sincerity as the fundamental qualities of a Prefect.

On Wednesday the remains of Monseigneur Dupanloup were interred at Orleans with imposing religious ceremony, in presence of a large concourse of people from all parts of France, including many dignitaries of the Church and high personages in the political and social world. The funeral took place in the cathedral.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli arrived at Rome on Tuesday from Monza. On his presenting to the King the resignations of Count Corti, General Bruzzo, and Admiral di Brocchetti, he stated that the whole Cabinet had now resigned. His Majesty protested warmly, and declared positively that even if the whole Cabinet retired from office he would again charge Signor Cairoli with the formation of a new Ministry.

An increase of activity in the eruption of Vesuvius was observed on Tuesday evening.

HOLLAND.

Both Chambers have passed the bill sanctioning the approaching marriage of the King of the Netherlands and Princess Emma de Waldeck-Pyrmont.

The Dutch Society of Commerce and Industry has resolved to support the demand of Messrs. Crans and Co. for obtaining a concession for the construction of a seaport at Scheveningen, to be joined by a canal to the Meuse.

DENMARK.

Attention was drawn in the Danish Parliament yesterday week to the fact that ill-treatment had been experienced by some Schleswig emigrants on visiting their former homes. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that all efforts made in Berlin to obtain a remedy for the existing state of things had hitherto failed, and that a change for the better was scarcely to be expected.

GERMANY.

The Anti-Socialist Bill was passed in the German Parliament last Saturday by 221 votes against 149. Both sections of the Conservative party and the National Liberals recorded their votes, without exception, in favour of the bill, and they were joined by the Löwe group and some Liberals belonging to no special party. Prince Bismarck then read a message from the Emperor authorising him to close the Reichstag. The Prince expressed his satisfaction at the passing of the bill, and said that the Federal Governments were determined with the means provided by this measure, to make a sincere effort to cure the prevalent disease. They could scarcely succeed in accomplishing this in the space of two years and a half, but the Government hoped for further concessions from the Reichstag after the discussions which had now taken place. After giving three cheers for the Emperor, the House adjourned.

The Anti-Socialist Bill, which was signed by the Crown Prince at Potsdam on Monday, was published on Tuesday by the German *Official Gazette*, and immediately came into force, four clubs in Berlin and a large number of publications having been put down by the police.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin on Tuesday afternoon for his country seat at Friedrichsruhe, Lauenburg.

The annual conscription is to be raised by 20,000 men..

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament was opened on Sunday by the Emperor, who delivered a speech in which reference is made to the occupation of Bosnia. His Majesty, amidst the cheers of the Assembly, spoke of the bravery and praiseworthy conduct of the army, by which he said the first part of the duty cast upon Austria by the Berlin Congress had been accomplished. That justified them in the hope that what remained to be done would be achieved without further sacrifices being demanded from the nation. On the whole, the speech seemed to have produced a satisfactory impression. In Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Koloman Ghiczy was elected President by 206 votes out of 350 recorded.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Tuesday after the recess. In the Lower House the President thanked the army for its bravery, heroism, and self-sacrifice, and his remarks were received with loud cheers. The Austrian estimates for 1879, which were distributed to the members, show a reduction of twelve millions of florins in the expenditure and a decrease of four millions in the revenue as compared with the preceding year. The requirements of 1879 will exceed those of last year by upwards of four millions of florins. The deficit in 1879 is in round numbers fifteen millions of florins, which, compared with the deficit of 1878, shows an improvement to the amount of eight millions.

GREECE.

A debate in the Chambers on the past policy of the Government, which began on Monday week, was brought to a conclusion on Friday evening. On a resolution being put to the vote, sixty-nine members supported the Government and sixty-three the Opposition.

ROUMANIA.

The extraordinary Session of the Chambers was closed on the 16th by a Message from Prince Charles, and the ordinary Session is announced to begin on Nov. 27. The Government is now authorised to take possession of the Dobrudscha, and troops destined for its occupation have been dispatched.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at Bucharest for the purpose of deciding upon the measures to be taken for the administration of the Dobrudscha.

The troops made their triumphal entry into Bucharest on Sunday, and were reviewed by Prince Charles. The men were received with much enthusiasm, and at night the town was illuminated.

A new decoration, called the Elizabeth Cross, has been established by princely decree. It is to be given to persons who have aided the Roumanian sick and wounded during the recent campaign.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A semi-official statement has been published in St. Petersburg giving a contradiction to the report that the Czar intended to withdraw from public affairs. His Majesty, it is declared, attends to business exactly as he has done for years past.

M. Miliutin has (a Berlin telegram says) returned to St. Petersburg from Livadia, with strict orders from the Czar to spare no pains and to use whatever means seem proper for the suppression of Nihilism in the empire.

Two of the St. Petersburg newspapers have received official warnings, one for exhorting the new Chief of the Secret Police to deal leniently with political offenders, the other for publishing an article against the new Socialist law in Germany.

On Monday Bessarabia was delivered to the Russian authorities. The Governor, in a telegram announcing the event to the Czar, says that the surrender took place amidst the unbounded enthusiasm of the inhabitants. "All classes of the population (he adds) join in expressing the most loyal sentiments towards your Majesty."

Administration of the finances of Eastern Roumelia has been transferred to the International Commission.

According to telegrams from Constantinople, published in the *Times*, Prince Lobanoff, at an interview with the Grand Vizier on Monday, said that the Russian troops would not retreat from their present positions till some arrangement had been made concerning the Christian refugees who are following the Russian army. Prince Lobanoff also repeated the declaration made by him at a former interview, that the Russians would not retreat beyond Adrianople till after the signature of the definitive treaty imbodying those articles of the Treaty of San Stefano which are not annulled by the Congress of Berlin. A great part of the Russian troops in Bulgaria are, it is stated, being moved southward.

The Sultan on the 16th inst. entertained the English Ambassador and Lady Layard, accompanied by Mr. Sandison, the first Secretary of the Embassy, at dinner. Lady Layard, having received permission from Queen Victoria to accept the new order instituted by the Sultan, his Majesty, after the repast, invested her Ladyship with the decoration. His Majesty subsequently gave Sir A. H. Layard renewed verbal assurances of his acceptance of the British schemes of reforms in Asia Minor.

The Sultan has informed Sir A. H. Layard that he sent a letter on the 16th inst. to Shere Ali, calling upon him, as a good Mussulman, to come to an amicable arrangement with the English Government.

Hobart Pasha having informed the Sultan that he was suspected in England of inclining towards a Russian alliance, his Majesty has declared to Sir A. H. Layard that he would never conclude such an alliance.

A telegram has been sent by the Porte to Mukhtar Pasha thanking him for pacifying Crete, and congratulations have at the same time been presented to him by the Christian and Mussulman inhabitants of the island.

Baker Pasha, by order of the Sultan, has inspected the lines at Tchataldja and reported on the subject to his Majesty, who has authorised him to employ 40,000 men to complete the fortifications.

The Sultan has given orders to his Ambassador in Berlin to have a lifesize portrait made there of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha. It is intended for the Military Academy in Constantinople.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that one of the new Russian steam-cruisers built at Philadelphia was launched on Tuesday, Captain Semetchin, the chief of the Russian expedition to fit out vessels, being present. The vessel is not yet named. She is of 1000 tons burden, and is expected to make a speed of 14½ knots at sea.

The correspondent also states that there have been immense prairie fires in North-Eastern Nebraska. They have caused great loss of property, and seven persons were burnt to death.

Mr. Mapleson's company gave their first performance at the Opera in New York on Wednesday week. Numbers of persons were unable to obtain admission.

The order issued by Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purchase of silver bullion is to the effect that 400,000 oz. shall be bought weekly.

Nightly frosts are reported to be having the effect of steadily diminishing the violence of the yellow fever epidemic. On Wednesday there were nineteen deaths at New Orleans and fifteen at Memphis. The relief associations are being dissolved, and business is stated to be reviving.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has adopted a resolution opposing a reduction in the Customs tariff for French wines.

During a wedding in a negro church at Lynchburg, Virginia, last week, a piece of plaster fell from the ceiling and caused the crowded congregation to rush to the doors. Ten persons were killed and thirty injured.

Denial is given to the report that there has been fighting at Water Proof. It is stated that the negroes made some threatening demonstrations, but that quiet was restored on the appearance of a body of volunteers.

A violent storm has occurred in Pennsylvania, causing great destruction to property. At Philadelphia seven people were killed.

CANADA.

After a most successful administration of the Dominion of Canada, Lord Dufferin is on his way back to England. His Lordship embarked at Ottawa last Saturday on board the steamer Polynesian for Europe. Pending the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General, Mr. Macdougall has been appointed administrator.

The new Cabinet has been gazetted, and is composed as follows:—

Sir J. Macdonald	...	...	Premier and Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Tilly	...	...	Minister of Finance.
Mr. Tupper	...	...	Minister of Public Works.
Mr. Pope	...	...	Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. M'Donald	...	...	Minister of Justice.
Mr. O'Connor	...	...	President of the Council.
Mr. Masson	...	...	Minister of Militia.
Mr. Langevin	...	...	Postmaster-General.
Mr. Bowell	...	...	Minister of Customs.
Mr. Baby	...	...	Inland Revenue.
Mr. Alexander Campbell		...	Receiver-General.
Mr. Aikin	...	...	Secretary of State.
Mr. J. C. Pope	...	...	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The new Nova Scotian Government has taken the oaths of office. Mr. S. H. Holmes has been appointed Premier; Mr. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General; and Mr. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines.

The Government of Manitoba has been reconstructed, Mr. Norquay, the late Minister of Public Works, being Premier.

The Orangemen at Montreal, who were tried on a charge of belonging to an illegal society, have been acquitted, and they have entered an action for false arrest against the Mayor.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape to the 1st inst. has been received. It is stated on what is believed to be trustworthy authority that it will not be long before Cetewayo breaks out into open hostility. His spies are closely watching the British troops. Kreli's witch-doctor has been captured at Umtata, but it is not known where Kreli himself is. The disarmament of the natives is proceeding quietly on the frontier. From Griqualand it is reported that an attack was made by Kaffirs on the camp at Moosfontein, a few miles from Griquatown, but was repulsed. Most of the Kimberley volunteers are in the field. The latest rumour from the Transvaal is to the effect that both Mapock and Makapan have broken out in rebellion.

AUSTRALIA.

The Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified that it is intended to hold, under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, an International Exhibition in Sydney, in August, 1879, according to a general programme, which may be seen at the offices of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 3, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, or obtained from that office on application.

Serious injury has been done by an overflow of the Nile, several villages being under water. Precautionary measures, at great expense, have been adopted by the Government.

Great discontent, the *Turkestan Gazette* reports, prevails in the newly-conquered Chinese province of Kashgar, on account of the oppression of the Chinese officials and soldiers.

On the site of the lacustrine village near Estavayer, Switzerland, laid bare by the lowering of the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel, have been found amber ornaments belonging to the age of stone, and a beautiful golden buckle of the age of bronze. Four canoes, besides the one found last week, are visible, but they have not yet been raised to the surface.

The readers of our columns during the Indian Mutiny will remember that the ambulance most used by our army was the dooley, an improved form of which—the "Bourke dooley"—has been adopted by the Government of India. This dooley may be used as a bed, and four of them fit into the ambulance-waggon recently built by Dr. Bourke for the Indian Government, and favourably reported upon officially in England.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Aconcagua screw-steamer, Orient Steam Navigation Company, leaving Plymouth on Oct. 28 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "Per Anconcagua, viâ Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

Andrews, Frederick Gould, to be Perpetual Curate of Wettenhall.
Anketell, H., Vicar of Seagry; Chaplain to the Chippenham Workhouse.
Baker, William Robert; Vicar of Hagbourne, Berks.
Bedford, William Campbell Ryland; Perpetual Curate of Little Aston.
Coghlan, John Armstrong; Vicar of Tetsworth, Oxon.
Domville, Charles Compton: Rector of West Chickerell.
Fearon, Arthur; Curate of Branksea.
Garde, Thomas Hugh; Senior Curate of St. John's, Bedminster, Bristol.
Hamilton, A.; Canon of Christ Church, Dublin.
Hare, Henry; Vicar of Towersey, Bucks.
Haymes, Robert Evered; Rector of Holdgate.
Henderson, Thomas Julius; Vicar of South Banbury, Oxon.
Holmes, J.; Minister of the New Church of St. John-the-Evangelist, Warley.
Horsfall, Thomas M.; Vicar of Bobbington.
Johnson, John; Vicar of Rudby, in Cleveland, and Chapelries of East Rounton and Middleton.
Knipe, Christopher; Vicar of Erlestoke.
Lawson, R.; Rural Dean of Upton Deanery.
Laycock, James Marshall; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Lutman, Adrian Henry; Vicar of Weston-Zoyland, near Bridgewater.
Lynes, W., Curate of Aswardby and Sansthorpe; Vicar of Cinderthorpe.
Maclean, J. H., Curate of Whitgarish; Vicar of Brawlbaw.
Meaby, George; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Meade, de Courcy; Rector of Tockenham.
Oak, Edward William; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Pepys, P. H.; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathdral.
Powell, William F.; Prebendary of Fyon Parva, in Hereford Cathedral.
Ram, Robert Digby; Vicar of Teddington, Middlesex.
Rhoades, E. J.; Vicar of Elmley Castle.
Ridley, W. C.; Rector of Shalstone.
Rudkin, M., Curate of St. James's, Gloucester; Vicar of Horsley.
Serjeantson, William James; Curate of Foston.
Shaw, J. H.; Incumbent of Trinity Church, Cheltenham.
Tylecote, Thomas B; Rector of Lowther.
Veysey, John; Rector of Cann St. Rumbold, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
Wickham, William Arthur; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wigan.
Yonge, Vernon George; Rector of Whitmore.—*Guardian*.

On St. Luke's day Lord Skelmersdale laid the first stone of a new church at Southport, with Masonic honours.

The Bishop of Ripon has been presented by his clergy and laity with an oil painting of himself, by Mr. Watts, R.A.

On the 16th inst. the parish church of Fittleton, Wilts, was reopened after a partial restoration.

The Church of All Saints', Great Glemham, Suffolk, was reopened, after restoration, on the 10th inst.

On the 17th inst. the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Dagenham, Essex, was reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans, after having undergone a complete restoration.

A church was consecrated at Arcachon last week by the Bishop of London. The church, which is being erected from designs by Mr. Barber, will, when completed, seat 300 persons.

St. James's Church, Piccadilly, which has been closed for the last two months, was reopened on Sunday. The interior has undergone a complete renovation and some alterations.

The Bishop of Manchester preached on the 18th inst. at the opening of a new church at Dunston. His Lordship said the Ritualists of the present day appeared to lack that simple faith and largeness of mind which was peculiar to the founders of the Tractarian movement.

The annual conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Chester was begun on Wednesday. An address was given by the Bishop. A paper on the Work and Influence of the Church upon the Middle and Humbler Classes was read by Mr. J. Croston, and a discussion followed.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday Henry Stuart Marshall, who had pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with embezzling various sums of money, the property of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. The Recorder added that, after what had been stated that day, he should advise the council of the fund to adopt some better system of audit. The total sum misappropriated was £6972.

A choral festival was held on Wednesday evening in the parish church, Croydon, in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund. The choir consisted of about seventy members of the Chapels Royal, Westminster, St. Paul's, Canterbury, Eton, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, choirs; and Dr. Bridge, Mr. W. S. Hoyte, and Mr. Cambridge officiated at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Duckworth. The offertory, together with donations and the collection at an organ recital given in the afternoon by Mr. Hoyte, amounted to over £130.

We learn from the *Guardian* that testimonials have been presented to the Rev. Henry A. Mason, Curate of Stepney parish, prior to his departure to North Queensland, Australia, as chaplain to the Bishop of North Queensland, and also as Vicar of St. James's, Townsville. From the congregation, a gold watch; from day-school teachers and scholars, a silver salver; from Sunday-school teachers and scholars, a walnut-wood writing case; from youths' Bible class, books of considerable value. Mrs. Henry A. Mason also received a testimonial as a mark of the affection and esteem in which she was held.—The Rev. W. A. C. Macfarlane, on quitting the vicarage of Criftins for the rectory of Elmswell, Suffolk, has been presented with an illuminated address.

The seventh session of the Exeter Diocesan Conference was begun at Exeter on Tuesday, the Bishop presiding. Among those present were Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Devon, Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., the Dean of Exeter, and other dignitaries of the cathedral. The principal subject discussed was religious education.—Animated and interesting discussions took place on Wednesday (Bishop Temple presiding) respecting extempore preaching, and a proposal to constitute a new order of voluntary lay helpers, who should preach in churches and perform all clerical duties except administer sacraments. This was referred to the committee. Written sermons were generally condemned, and extemp ore preaching recommended by a resolution.

In his visitation charge on the 17th inst. the Bishop of Peterborough dealt with the assaults made upon the Church by sectarianism, infidelity, and democracy, and suggested that some concessions should be made upon the burial question. The subject of disestablishment was also dealt with. On Saturday last the Bishop continued his visitation charge, addressing his clergy at Kettering. He quoted statistics illustrative of the progress of church building and restoration, and founded upon the work already accomplished an earnest argument against those sweeping changes which in the estimation of some were to make the Church what she might or ought to be. On Wednesday the Bishop gave a portion of his charge at All Saints', Northampton. Dealing with the question of the obedience or not of the clergy to the law as finally interpreted by the Supreme Court of Appeal in matters ecclesiastical, he urged on the clergy a thorough loyalty to the Church of England, free alike from Puritanical and Papal bias. The Bishop concluded his visitation on Thursday at St. Martin's, Leicester.

The Meath Diocesan Synod, which met on Tuesday, was presided over by Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, who in the course of his address said that the Irish Church was at present doing its work quietly, efficiently, and harmoniously.

The visitation sermon for the Archbishop of Dublin was preached on Wednesday by the Rev. Hewitt Poole, Fellow of Trinity College. It was, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says, a well-knit argument in justification of Christianity against recent philosophic criticism.

Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., has presented to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Edmund, Bury St. Edmunds, a Gothic alms-box made of the oak to which St. Edmund, "Martyr, mayde and kyng," as Lydgate calls him, was tied at his martyrdom by the Danes in 870, and which fell at Hoxne, near Eye, in 1848, an arrow-head being found in the trunk.

At the sitting of the Congregational Union at Liverpool on the 17th, delegates were received from the Primitive Methodists and the Congregational Unions of Ireland and Scotland. Various papers having been read, the usual votes of thanks were passed to the preacher of the year, Dr. Fairbairn, and the local committees. The Union closed on the following night by a meeting of young men, at which addresses were delivered. The Rev. Alfred Morris, of Tynemouth, spoke on the subject of amusements, contending that the character of English amusements was very limited. The good from theatres in the present day was counterbalanced by the evils, and the plays often flung aside the Ten Commandments.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Howley, Professor of Tamil and Telugu at King's College, London, has been appointed to the recently constituted University lecturership in those languages.

The election to the headship of Trinity College took place on Tuesday. By the statutes of the college the Fellows are obliged to submit two names to the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, and these were selected on Tuesday, the choice of the electors resting on the Rev. J. Percival, M.A., Head Master of Clifton College, who took his degree in 1858, and the Rev. H. G. Woods, M.A., who took his degree in 1865, and has filled the office of bursar and tutor of the college for some years.

In a Congregation held on Wednesday the Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, was elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council, in the place of the Rev. S. W. Wayte, B.D., late President of Trinity College, who had retired; and Dr. Rolleston, Merton College, Linacre Professor of Physiology, was chosen in the place of the Venerable Dr. Palmer, late Corpus Professor of Latin, who had also retired. Canon Liddon was also nominated for the latter vacancy, but he retired previous to the voting.

The following elections to scholarships have been held at Pembroke:—Classical: Mr. Tower, from Lancing College, and Mr. Walters, from Christ's Hospital. Mathematical: Mr. Kingdon, from Eton College. Proximè accesserunt: Hane, from Bradfield College, and Marcus, from Manchester School.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol and Taplow Court, Maidenhead, has been elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club, in the place of Mr. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, of Brasenose; Mr. W. H. Cross, of University, secretary, in the room of Mr. Mulholland, of Balliol; Mr. Courtney, of New College, was re-elected treasurer; and Mr. Hobart, of Exeter and Mr. Southwell, of Pembroke, were placed upon the committee.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at Cambridge on Wednesday evening and proceeded to Trinity College, where he dined in hall as a member of the college. He took his degree in the Senate House on Thursday.

Professor Skeat, first Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, gave his lecture in the Senate House on Tuesday.

A studentship of £50 per annum, tenable till the holder is of standing to take his M.A. degree, has been awarded at Queen's College to D. G. Davies, B.A., who was the solitary occupant in the first class in the first Semitic Languages Tripos, early in the present year.

The Board of Historical Studies, having been intrusted with a sum of £100 per annum for three years, by grace of the Senate, to make provision for the instruction of students preparing for the Indian civil service in Indian history and geography, have appointed S. M. E. Kempson, B.A., of Caius College, lately of the Educational Service of the North-West Provinces of India, to be teacher of the subject during the present academical year, at a salary of £100.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* gives the following as the numbers of freshmen entered at the several colleges:—Peterhouse, 13; Clare, 32; Pembroke, 37; Gonville and Caius, 32; Trinity Hall, 49; Corpus Christi, 32; King's, 11; Queens', 12; St. Catharine's, 16; Jesus, 61; Christ's, 29; St. John's, 111; Magdalene, 17; Trinity, 167; Emmanuel, 20; Sidney, 13; Downing, 10; non-collegiate, 46 (of whom five are at Cavendish College).

DURHAM.

There is a great increase in numbers this term. Forty students have entered in Theology and Arts, and the total number in residence is much greater than it has been for several years. The examiners for the first year examination in arts have issued the following lists:—

Class List.—III. Class—J. Howarth. Univ. Coll.
Pass List.—F. F. Collin, Univ. Coll.; J. P. Collin, Univ. Coll.; T. Davies, Hatf. Hall; C. E. Foottit, Univ. Coll.; J. H. Lewthwaite, Hatf. Hall; W. E. Postance, Univ. Coll.

The Newby Scholarship is awarded to J. Howarth, Univ. Coll.

The Entrance Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—J. S. Addison, £70; W. H. Fiecker, £70; C. J. Hall, £40.

Medical Scholarships, £25, C. S. Blair.

The following have passed the First Year Examination in Theology:—A. Armstrong, Univ. Coll.; J. Dodd; S. Edge, Hatf. Hall; W. Edwards, Hatf. Hall; H. Hughes, Hatf. Hall; D. W. James, Univ. Coll.; A. Lees, Univ. Coll.; R. Marley; W. B. Pratt; W. Thwaites, Hatf. Hall; J. L. Williams, Hatf. Hall; R. Williams, Hatf. Hall.

The Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions have been awarded as follows:—Scholarships: Wansborough, £60; Bowman, £60; Meldrum, £30. Exhibitions: Boddy, £30; Carter, £30.

A "First Year" Exhibition of £30 has been awarded to S. Edge, Hatf. Hall, and one of £40 to A. B. Timbrell, Univ. Coll.

The council of University College of Wales, having decided not to apply any portion of the funds for new scholarships and exhibitions this session, the Principal has placed at the disposal of the senate three scholarships of £30 each, tenable for one year. The other scholarship and the exhibition now awarded are the contributions of visitors to the college during last summer, given for the purpose and tenable for one year. The Principal's Scholarships.—Modern Languages and Literature: J. E. Lloyd, Liverpool, £30, for one year. Classics: Rees Jones, Llanwrtyd, £30, for one year. Science: Evan Evans, Ystalyfera, £30, for one year. Visitors' Scholarship and Exhibition.—General Proficiency: S. C. Jones, Llanddyssul, £30, for one year; W. Jenkyn Jones, New Quay, £10, for one year. Close Scholarship—T. Griffiths, £20 (Ardwyn School Scholarship).

At the Westminster School athletic sports, concluded on the 18th inst., the tug of war was won by the Town boys, who pulled the Queen's scholars over twice in succession.

General Ponsonby has, by command of the Queen, forwarded to Dr. Poore, secretary to the Parker's Museum of Hygiene, University College, £50, as her Majesty's donation towards the establishment of a Museum of Hygiene.

The foundation-stone of the additional building to the General Assembly's College, Belfast, has been laid by Mrs. Gamble, of Ashburn, Scotland. Some time since "an anonymous friend" subscribed £10,000 to the college, on the terms that an additional £10,000 would be subscribed by the Irish Presbyterian Church, five of the contributors to give £1000 each. The subscription-list was headed with £1000 by Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, and with the amount thus contributed the buildings are now being erected.

Lord Norton presided yesterday week at the annual reunion of the Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford Training College, Saltley, near Birmingham.

Mr. E. C. Copas, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxon, late Assistant Master at Felsted, has been appointed Natural Science Master at King William's College, Isle of Man.

The Bishop of Rochester has nominated the Rev. John Fletcher Woodhouse, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Durham, to be School Inspector in Religious Knowledge for the diocese of Rochester.

The successful competitor for the Entrance Scholarship, value £30, of the London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, is Miss Annie M'Call. The subjects were English, Latin, arithmetic, geometry, and Physics.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton Meeting—the last of the seven held at Newmarket—commenced on Monday, and racing will be carried on unflaggingly until this (Saturday) afternoon, when a few old-fashioned sportsmen consider that the season is ended, and ignore the existence of such popular meetings as Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and Warwick. The Criterion Stakes was the chief event of Monday, for which Monsieur Philippe, a son of Plutus, who ran third to Peter and Peace in the Rous Stakes, was made a strong favourite. He looked far fitter than when he ran a fortnight ago, and was in receipt of 7 lb. from Rayon d'Or, who has done an immense amount of work this year. The most notable of the remaining half-dozen were Massena and Lancastrian, the latter of whom is by Toxophilite from the dam of Sefton. Monsieur Philippe had the race in hand a long way from home; and Lancastrian, though still very backward, beat Rayon d'Or and the rest easily enough. A capital field of twenty-three ran for the Monday Nursery Handicap, for which High and Mity (8 st. 5 lb.) was as good a favourite as anything, and, in Archer's hands, made the whole of the running, and carried her heavy weight home easily.

There was another very heavy day's racing on Tuesday, though, with the exception of the Cambridgeshire, there was nothing of much importance. By a somewhat injudicious arrangement, no less than four events preceded the great race on the card, and it was about four o'clock, and rapidly growing dark, before the flag fell. A report that Macbeth (6 st. 5 lb.) was coughing drove him back in the quotations; and at last Greenback (7 st. 1 lb.), in spite of having drawn about the worst station, started an equal favourite with him; Touchet (7 st. 7 lb.) and Placida (8 st. 5 lb.) were also backed very heavily. After a tedious delay at the post, the thirty-eight got away very evenly, and, after running in an unbroken line for some little distance, Lancaster (7 st.) drew out and made the running until he was headed by La Merveille (6 st. 3 lb.). Passing the Red Post, Greenback was beaten, and Isonomy (7 st. 1 lb.) had drawn up to the leader, Tallas (7 st. 2 lb.), Placida, and Hampton (9 st. 3 lb.), being the most prominent of the remainder. A few strides further on Isonomy took the first place, and, though Fordham brought Touchet with a rare rush, he was beaten pretty easily by two lengths. La Merveille was only half a length behind, and just beat Hampton, who ran grandly under his crushing weight, for third place. Tallas and Placida came next. Mr. Gretton has thus won his second Cambridgeshire, Playfair having secured the same race for him in 1872; and it is said that he wins about £40,000 in bets, though Isonomy, not being a public fancy, started at 40 to 1.

In the Home Bred Foal Stakes on Wednesday, Lord Falmouth relied upon Placentia, a daughter of Parmesan and Lady Coventry, and therefore half-sister to Lady Golightly, who proved good enough to dispose of Reconciliation and four others. Monsieur Philippe (8 st. 10 lb.) was made a hot favourite for a Nursery over the Rous Course, but could not concede 15 lb. to Japonica (7st. 9 lb.), who got away from him as they descended the hill, and won cleverly. In spite of the presence of twelve opponents, odds of 2 to 1 were laid upon Wheel of Fortune for the Dewhurst Plate, Flavius, Discord, Peace, and Caxtonian, made up a respectable opposition, and a 7 lb. penalty is no joke over this long and trying course; but the beautiful filly scored a clever victory, and will retire into winter quarters with an unbeaten certificate.

The return 100-yards swimming-match for £50, between William H. Beckwith, of London (son of the ex-champion), and E. T. Jones (champion), of Holbeck, two of the fastest swimmers in the world, was decided satisfactorily at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening last, when, amidst the greatest excitement, Jones won by a trifle over a yard. Time, 1 min. 8½ sec., beating record time by over five seconds.

At Cambridge, in the amateur and professional five-mile bicycle competition, the Hon. J. Keith-Falconer succeeded in beating J. Keen (champion), after a close race, by about six yards, in 15 min. 13 2-5 sec.

The second autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club will be held this (Saturday) afternoon, commencing, at half past two, with the Ten-Miles Challenge Cup. Gibb having resigned, an interesting race will probably take place between W. Elton, Fuller, and W. Stephenson.

A team of English cricketers left Southampton on the 17th inst. for Australia in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. It includes Lord Harris, and Messrs. Hornby, Schultze, Lucas, Absalom, Mackinnon, Royle, and Maule, and Emmett and Ulyett, professionals. Mr. Webb, Mr. Horne, and Mr. Ayers travel by way of Brindisi, and will join their companions at Suez. Lady Harris and Mrs. Hornby accompany the party.

The shop of Mr. Veal, jeweller, at Bath, was broken into on Wednesday night, and nearly the whole stock of the shop, valued at £400, stolen. Only plated goods were left. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking through the roof, and had previously made an attempt with a centre-bit to get through the wall of an adjacent house.

The Rev. Jeremiah Donovan, Curate of Jonesborough, in the county of Armagh, appeared in the Irish Bankruptcy Court last week, having been made bankrupt at the suit of a young lady, who recovered £500 damages against him for breach of promise of marriage. He had pleaded ill-health as the cause of the breach, but he had married another lady in the meantime. He was ordered to furnish a statement of his affairs within ten days.



BODEEN PEAK, AND VILLAGE OF MADZAI, KHOORUM VALLEY, AFGHANISTAN.
FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL WALTER JAGO.



"A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE." PICTURE BY J. L. GÉROME.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY GOUPIL AND CO.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I was imprudent enough, recently, to send home for the letters which have been accumulating since the beginning of August last at four or five London addresses, of which four or five different sections of my kindly correspondents are aware. I had much better have left the letters alone. I should have saved the Paris postman a heavy burden, and myself a considerable disbursement for postage. As a rule, letters which come to your abode in England during your absence abroad should be considered in the light of the sleeping dogs of the proverb. Let them lie. If you rouse them by sending for them they are apt to bark furiously.

Of course I make an exception to the above rule in the case of the communications forwarded from all parts of the world to the office of the *Illustrated London News*. The vast majority of the epistles forwarded to me from 198, Strand, are very nice ones. Some of them are quite sweet; but, on the whole, I must entreat my correspondents to "take their letters as answered"—first, because I have not the hands of Briareus; next, because scores of the letters relate to sundry comments which during three or four weeks running I ventured to make on the "French puzzles" in the *World*. One correspondent, indeed, writing abusively (and of course anonymously) accuses me of unfair interference with the *World's* puzzle competitions, and of "childish vanity" because I presumed to opine that few educated people could be so ignorant as not to know that the expression used in "Candide," "*pour encourager les autres*," referred to the shooting of Admiral Byng. Now, I have no desire to interfere unfairly or to enter into what the French term "*concurrence déloyale*" with anybody, and I will pledge myself henceforth, while the "French puzzle-bees" continue, not to say a word about French grammar or English equivalents for French locutions. The enjoyment of one little Parthian dart I must, however, permit myself. Readers of the *World*, please discover and forward, not to me, but to the editor of the vivacious periodical just mentioned, corrections of the five flagrant blunders in grammar, orthography, and punctuation (and an error, to boot, of omission) in the following quatrain published in the last number of the *World*, not in the "French puzzle" department, but in "What the World says":—

Il a, dit trompe de même coup
(Si ce n'est vrai, c'est du moin vraisemblable),
Le bon Dieu, le monde, et le diable,
Et de Quelen et Dupanloup.

But, dear me, who does not blunder now and then? and what a world of strife and recrimination it would be if we spent our whole time in finding out and denouncing the mistakes of other folk. I believe that Mr. Charles Reade has the supremest scorn for the mere verbalist, the censor who cries "haro!" upon you for writing, now and then, "was" instead of "were," or "is" instead of "be." For my part—naturally apt, as I am, to blunder, and writing, as I do, a crabbed and not very legible hand—I am full of astonishment that these "Echoes," these twelve weeks past, have not been disfigured by at least a hundred more blunders than I, from week to week, have noticed in this humble column. And I am fuller of gratitude to the Editor, the compositors, and the "readers" who have so patiently deciphered and corrected my much-blotted copy.

Yet; even as "the meek Racine," according to Mr. Carlyle, uttered one cry of expostulation as he expired under the unkindness of Louis XIV., I may vent one quiet sob of sorrow over a certain comma in the "Echoes." Alluding lately to that conscientious but feeble painter, Benjamin West, I said that foreigners placed him, as an academical draughtsman, in the same category with Raphael Mengs and Poelemberg. The printers placed a comma between "Raphael" and "Mengs." Alas and alack! Rafaelle Sanzio d'Urbino was one of the greatest painters that ever lived. Raphael Mengs was a highly respectable artist of the last century, who wore a very voluminous full-bottomed wig, drew very academically, painted very poor pictures (our Royal Academy have one of his performances, I think, in their private collection), wrote, albeit himself of Teutonic extraction, a very elegant tractate in Spanish on æsthetics, and was munificently patronised by Charles IV. of Spain. Still is there as wide a gulf between Rafaelle Sanzio and Raphael Mengs as yawns between Dr. Samuel Johnson and Mr. Samuel Weller.

Do you remember the "aristocratic fête" at poor old Cremorne Gardens? The festival in question, organised by a noble Lord of artistic tastes, must have taken place (how the time slips by!) nearly twenty years ago. Cremorne was then in its glory: the gardens were exquisitely pretty; the entertainments were varied, sparkling, and attractive; and it occurred to the noble Lord that it would be a very nice thing to charter Mr. Simpson's premises for a single evening, form a committee of ladies patronesses, and, by the maintenance of a rigid system of vouchers, exclude all but the *crème de la crème* of society from the bowers, the buffets, the marionette theatre, and the dancing-platform for that night only. The festival, harmless and even ingenious in its inception, duly took place. The Brahminical classes came, if not in their thousands, at least in their hundreds, to the Chelsea Casino. There was music; there was dancing; "twenty thousand additional lamps" shone upon fair women and brave men; and all would have gone merry as a marriage bell, only, unfortunately, it poured cats and dogs throughout the evening: and that which should have been an Almack's in the open air was converted into a Festival of Umbrellas and a Carnival of Goloshes.

Fierce downfalls of rain, combined with a furious wind, spoiled a great many things in Paris on Tuesday: the flags and Chinese lanterns on the boulevards to wit; to say nothing of the tempers of innumerable promenaders who were overtaken by the showers who could not get cabs. At Versailles the rain and the wind worked between them even more mischief; and the foulest of foul weather all but spoiled the magnificent fête given in the palace and gardens of Versailles by the President of the French Republic and Madame la Maréchale de MacMahon, Duchesse de Magenta, to the foreign princes and grandees sojourning in Paris and the élite of Parisian society. The gardens became one vast morass of mud; the water was ankle-deep in the ill-paved Cour de Marbre; large numbers of ladies had to walk a hundred yards from their carriages to the staircase of entrance; trains (they are worn longer than ever: the which fact leads me to opine that the fashion of very short dresses will soon set in again) were trodden upon; lace scarves were soaked; silk stockings were splashed; back hair came down limp and damp; gentlemen's white cravats hung pendent with moisture; and, to crown the drawbacks of the evening, nobody could find his great coat at the *vestiaire* when the hour of departure arrived. The cloak-room arrangements were imperfect; the attendants had "lost their heads;" ulsters were handed to people who ought to have had Inverness capes, and the lawful owners of overcoats with Astrachan collars could not obtain their property at all.

I remember quite as fearful a struggle for great-coats at the Palazzo Reale, at Venice, in 1875, on the occasion of the ball given by King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The contest became proverbial in the cafés of St. Mark's Place as "*Il combattimento degli Paletò*." The Italians are less placable than the French; and the Battle of the Great-coats at Venice grew at last quite alarming in its animation. Disputed property in a paletôt led in many instances to gentlemen plucking at one another's hair and beards; and cards were freely interchanged with a view to mortal combat on the *terra firma* on the morrow morning.

Paris has been full this week of English personages of the most exalted rank, whose movements have been duly chronicled in the French press. I confess that the names of "Lord Trampwelle," "Lord Inglefod," and "Viscount Smith" are not familar to me; but then I am a very bad student of Burke and Debrett. But I can vouch for the presence in Paris of the Prince of Wales, since his Royal Highness (whose popularity among the Parisians is amazing) has been visible to all eyes every day in places of public resort. Lord Granville likewise is among us; and Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir George Elliot, M.P., have just passed through Paris on their way to Cyprus.

If the quotation be genuine which I have just read of a codicil to the will of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the deceased prelate must have been richly gifted with two qualities not very common among his countrymen—modesty and common-sense. "I desire," wrote the good Bishop, "that no funeral oration be pronounced over my grave. In such discourses the defects of the defunct are usually concealed, while his virtues are exaggerated. Of myself both good and evil may possibly have to be said—but not yet; and I have no wish that truth should be perverted ere my tomb is closed." Good and noble words these.

G. A. S.

POLITICAL.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been making an oratorical tour. Sir Stafford Northcote visited the Birmingham Reformatory Schools, on the occasion of the annual meeting, last Saturday, and moved the first resolution expressing approval of the principles upon which the institution had carried on its operations during the past twenty-five years. In the evening Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a public meeting, at which it is computed that 6000 persons were present, in the Townhall, Birmingham; and, in a speech of great length and fulness, explained and defended the foreign and domestic policy of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Birmingham again on Monday, and was entertained by the Conservative Club at a banquet in the Townhall. In replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his acknowledgments for the warmth of the reception he had met with from all classes in Birmingham. He regarded it as a proof that however much the people of Birmingham might differ from the policy of the Government and the course they had pursued, at any rate they recognised that, under difficult circumstances, Ministers had endeavoured to do their duty, and had upheld the honour and interests of the country. Adverting at length to the financial position of the country, he repudiated the responsibility for the annual increase of expenditure, and pointed out that it was the necessary result of legislation for education, the abolition of purchase in the Army, and grants in aid of local rates.—At the close of the luncheon the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by the Conservative Club of that town at a banquet in the Agricultural Hall. Replying to the toast of the evening, Sir S. Northcote defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said the manner in which he had been received on his present visit showed that it met with the general approval of the people. He lamented the unprecedentedly long check which the commercial prosperity of the country had received, but promised that no effort should be wanting on the part of her Majesty's Government to lighten the burdens of the people. On Tuesday night Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a large meeting, chiefly composed of working men, in the Agricultural Hall, and dwelt at considerable length upon the efforts made by the Conservative party to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his visit over the midland counties to a close on Wednesday. In the early part of the day he drove over from Patshull to Dudley, and was entertained at luncheon at The Priory and at a private banquet in the afternoon at the Dudley Arms. He subsequently attended a large meeting of the working classes in the public hall, and received a warm welcome. He reminded his audience that he owed his introduction to Parliamentary life to the constituency of Dudley, having been returned as their representative nearly five-and-twenty years ago. He proceeded then to contrast the condition of the country now with what it was at the close of the Crimean War, and to argue that the population had made a steady advance, not only in political power and knowledge, but in comfort, education, and independence.

The Home Secretary and Colonel Blackburne were entertained at a Conservative banquet at Southport on the 17th inst.; and, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Cross dealt with the causes of the depression of trade. The Eastern Question and the difficulties connected with the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the objections which have been raised to the acquisition of Cyprus, were likewise dealt with by Mr. Cross.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., speaking at a meeting at Longtown on the 17th inst., said the House of Commons ought to refuse to vote one penny of the national money for the Afghan war until the verdict of the people could be taken at a general election as to whether they would endorse the Government policy of aggression and wickedness.

At the meeting of the North Staffordshire Union of Conservative Associations at Hanley on the 17th inst., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., in replying for the House of Commons, spoke on the leading political topics of the day. Referring to the Afghan difficulty, he said that whoever started it did so on the principle of darkness and intrigue. Doubtless it was Russia; but England would protect her colonies, especially India.

Lord Rosebery on the 19th inst. addressed a large meeting of Liberals in Aberdeen, and strongly condemned the responsibilities entered into by the Government in regard to Asia Minor, and said that even India might be held at too dear a price.

Speaking at an agricultural dinner at Christchurch on the 17th inst., Lord Bury alluded to the Afghan difficulty, and expressed the opinion that sooner or later we should have to meet and cope with Russia, and that it was better we should do so now, rather than wait till the ruler of Afghanistan became the vassal of the Muscovite.

Mr. E. Jenkins addressed his constituents at Dundee on the 18th, adversely criticising the foreign policy of the Government. He declared that no nation would now accept the diplomatic word of Great Britain, so full was it of double-dealing and intrigue.

Mr. Clare S. Reed, M.P., presided on the 18th at the Blofield Agricultural Association, Norfolk, and in the course of his speech expressed his satisfaction with the expenditure of six millions on the national defences, the calling out of the reserves, and the summoning of troops from India.

Mr. Chamberlain, at a meeting in Birmingham last Monday, condemned the policy of the Government, and expressed a hope that no encouragement would be given to that policy. Never in this generation had the political horizon looked darker, both abroad and at home.

Mr. Herschell, Q.C., and Sir Arthur Middleton, the members for Durham city, addressed a crowded meeting of electors in the Townhall on Monday evening. Mr. Herschell strongly condemned the foreign policy of the Government, especially in reference to the Turkish Convention and the acquisition of Cyprus, which, he said, had made France suspicious, had irritated Italy, rendered Germany indifferent, and Russia bitterly hostile. The impending difficulty in Afghanistan was the outcome of the boastful policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

Mr. Mackintosh, addressing his constituents at Inverness on Monday night, said it was high time the people should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the critical state of our foreign relations. He condemned the Government for entering the Congress tied down with conventions with Russia and Turkey; but he believed Congress was useful in that it checked Russian influence in South-Eastern Europe.

Mr. Forster, speaking at the Mayor's dinner at Bradford on Tuesday evening, said the past Session, which was one of the most laborious in his recollection, was chiefly spent in a desperate effort to find out what the Government was doing. He maintained that a reorganisation of the business of the House of Commons was necessary, as it was outgrowing the capabilities of that assembly to deal with it; and he therefore had come to the conclusion that their only hope was to depend more upon the administration in localities than they had hitherto done.

Mr. Carpentier Garnier, the junior member for South Devon, in the course of a speech at Totnes on Tuesday, said he agreed with Sir Stafford Northcote that the Government were giving their earnest attention to the fair and complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and he urged that its provisions should be enforced both upon the Turks and the Russians. He spoke of an Afghan war as a thing to be avoided, because of the loss of blood and treasure it would involve. Nevertheless, he maintained that England could not submit to insult or affront from whatever quarter it might come.

On Tuesday Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire, addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Ayr. He said it had been asserted that last Session was entirely barren of legislation. If sensational legislation were intended, he was not disposed to question the assertion. After noticing several measures that had been passed, he adverted to the foreign policy of the Government, which had been eminently successful in promoting peace and averting the horrors of war; so successful, indeed, as to induce the leaders of the Liberal party, with characteristic audacity, to claim it as their own.

Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Otway, the members for Rochester, gave their annual addresses to their constituents on Wednesday evening. Sir Julian Goldsmid's criticism of the Government was that, whereas their opponents were said to harass every home interest, they themselves harassed every foreign interest. Mr. Otway accused the Government of having no comprehensive foreign policy, if they had one at all; and blamed them for not having attempted to come to a peaceful understanding with Russia respecting common Asiatic interests. He added that Cyprus had been obtained in a secret manner, subversive to our Constitution; and he despaired of Turkish reforms.

Lord Galway, M.P., and Mr. W. Beckett Denison, M.P., spoke on Wednesday night at a meeting of the Retford Working Men's Association. Lord Galway alluded to Lord Lawrence's letter on Afghanistan, and asked what had been the result of the policy pursued by Lord Lawrence himself and previous Viceroys. It was that the Ameer now despised us, and refused to receive our mission. He feared the Afghan trouble was only part of one great intrigue. It was a curious coincidence that at the same time the Russian troops were again advancing in Roumelia. Mr. Denison spoke of the disunion of the Liberal party, of the manner in which the Government had been harassed during a difficult and trying time, and of the necessity of maintaining Conservative principles.

The constituency of Wolverhampton, which the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers has represented in Parliament in unbroken succession since 1835, has subscribed £1000 for a public memorial to him. It takes the form of a statue in Sicilian marble, and is a copy from that in the Manchester Townhall. At a numerous meeting of subscribers on Wednesday it was resolved to erect it temporarily on Snow-hill, Wolverhampton.

The Mayor of Peterborough received the writ on Tuesday, and fixed the nomination for Friday, the 25th, and the polling for Tuesday, the 29th inst.

According to the *Daily News*, Saturday, Nov. 30, has been decided on by Mr. Gladstone as the day upon which he will visit his constituents.

"A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE."

The Oriental type of female loveliness is probably not so much endeared to the romantic imagination of those whose acquaintance with it comes from the reading of poetry, as it was in the heyday of Byron's and Tom Moore's literary renown, some fifty or sixty years ago. There are few young gentlemen, we believe, of this generation, who are disposed to give their hearts away to an ideal Delight of the Harem, such as were formerly supposed to yield an indolent domestic felicity to every fortunate Pasha, Beg, and Agha, or wealthy Effendi of the Sultan's happy Empire. We are now pretty well undeceived and *désillusionnés*, by the hideous botherations of the Eastern Question during the past quarter of a century, and by the multitude of travellers and newspaper correspondents, in times of peace as well as in the military campaigns, whose prose writings have made us but too familiar with the sorry realities of Mohammedan social life. As for the condition and quality of womanhood in that region of the world, it is evidently such as to render the sex, whether a man possess one sole wife or half a dozen, the most tedious incumbrance to their male proprietors. We should not be inclined, for our part, to make an exception in favour of this delicate creature, with her big black eyes sadly looking out above the "yashmak" or veil that covers her nose and lips, in M. Gerome's beautiful picture. She is, no doubt, an inveterate smoker of choice Syrian tobacco, and it is very likely that she spits; she has no

more conversation, knowledge, sentiment, intelligence, or manners than a wax doll; and to sit a whole evening in her company would be the severest penance to any rational Englishman. The women of Constantinople, and the men for their sake, are very much to be pitied.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The event of last week was the reopening of this establishment by Mr. Mapleson, to whose scheme we have already drawn attention. The special features of earlier hours and lower prices than those of the regular season, together with non-restrictions as to evening dress, can scarcely fail to be largely appreciated by the many to whom these conditions are more convenient and agreeable than their opposites. The opening performance of Saturday consisted of "Fidelio," in which Madame Eugénie Pappenheim reappeared as Leonora, with somewhat more effect than in her previous representations here last summer. The great scena, the "Invocation to Hope," was artistically rendered, especially the beautiful adagio movement, the singer's merits having been also favourably manifested in the music of the dungeon scene, particularly in the grave-digging duet with Rocco, and in the great quartet in which Don Pizarro attempts the assassination of his prisoner Florestano, and is foiled by the latter's wife Leonora, disguised as Fidelio, the gaoler's assistant. With a little less restraint of manner, Madame Pappenheim's performance will gain in effect. The occasion brought forward, as Florestano, M. Candidus, a tenor, who made his first appearance here with great success. His voice is pure and sympathetic in quality, he sings in tune, phrases and declaims well, and has an excellent cantabile style, free from the obnoxious use of the "tremolo." The delivery of the arduous scena at the opening of the second act at once established his position, which was maintained by his meritorious singing in the subsequent trio and duet. The other principal characters were efficiently filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister (Marcellina), Signor Rinaldini (Jacquino), Herr Behrens (Rocco), and Signor Rota (Don Pizarro). The quartet (canon) in the first act was encored, as also was the grand "Leonora" overture (No. 3), which was played between the acts, the overture in E major (the last of the four which Beethoven wrote for "Fidelio") having been given before the opera. Previous to the commencement of the performance the National Anthem was sung by the chorus, with orchestra.

"Rigoletto" was given on Monday, with Mdlle. Valleria as Gilda, Signor Gillandi as the Duke, and Madame Trebelli as Maddalena; and on Tuesday "Faust" was the opera, the cast having included Mesdames Hélène Crosmond and Trebelli respectively as Margherita and Siebel, Signor Gillandi as Faust, Signor Rota as Mephistopheles, and Signor Mendioroz as Valentino. Signor Li Calsi conducted the performances, which have drawn full houses.

On Wednesday Bizet's "Carmen" was given, with the substitution of Madame Trebelli for Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character. Of the admirable performance of the last-named lady we spoke when noticing the first production of the Italian version of the opera, during Mr. Mapleson's season of the past summer. Madame Trebelli gives a somewhat different version of the part, in its dramatic aspect—occasionally, perhaps, a little over demonstrative—but her singing was throughout of a high order of excellence, and produced a marked impression, particularly in the "Avanera," the "Seguidilla," the scene of the fortune-telling with cards, and that of the final duet with Don José. The success of Madame Trebelli was complete. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, as heretofore, sang admirably as Michaela, and Signor Runcio was again a satisfactory Don José; Signor Mendioroz having replaced Signor Del Puente as Escamillo, the Toreador, the music of which part he gave generally with good effect. Mdlles. Bauermeister and Purdy were thoroughly efficient, respectively, in the characters of Paquita and Mercedes, and other parts were filled as before.

The second of the new series of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace included a fine performance, by Madame Arabella Goddard, of Field's third pianoforte concerto (in A flat), given for the first time here; the orchestral selection having comprised M. Ambroise Thomas's effective overture, "Le Roman d'Elvire," also heard for the first time at these concerts. Last Saturday's programme introduced Mr. W. Macfarren's clever "Pastoral Overture" (written for the Brighton Festival of February last), and "Siegfried's Death" and the "Walküren Ritt," from Wagner's "Nibelungen" operas. Both these were given for the first time here. Other specialties were Miss Agnes Zimmermann's excellent rendering of Schumann's "Concertstück" in G (op. 92) for pianoforte (with orchestra); and a prelude and fugue of Bach's, and Sterndale Bennett's "Rondo Piacevole" for piano alone. The vocalists at the second concert were Mdlle. Sartorius and Herr Henschel—those on Saturday last having been Madame Patey and Mrs. Davison. At this week's concert Verdi's "Requiem" is to be performed, preceded by a "Religious March" by Gounod.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of Monday brought forward the double piano, manufactured and patented by MM. Mangeot Frères, of Paris, the instrument being, in fact, two distinct pianofortes, one placed over the other, as also are the key-boards, both of which are available by one performer, who is thus enabled to combine, with either hand, chords consisting of sounds that, on one key-board, are very far apart, but are here brought into close juxtaposition. The player by these means can produce almost the same effect as that of two performers on two instruments. The capacities of the double piano were exemplified on Monday by M. Zarebski, who performed two pieces adapted to the purpose required, one having been Liszt's second "Rhapsodie Hongroise." The pianist possesses exceptional powers of execution, and his performances have been continued nightly (in other pieces) with great success.

Herr Goetz's opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," was given for the second time at Drury-Lane Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, instead of (as at first intended) on the Saturday following its production, on Oct. 12, with the same cast as that already noticed.

Mr. W. Carter opened his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening with Haydn's "Creation."

An English version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday evening; the opera announced for this week being Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

The music of "La Traviata" is to be repeated at this (Saturday) evening's opera recital at the Royal Aquarium.

The first of this season's Brighton Philharmonic concerts was held on Wednesday night, supported by the Philharmonic choir and by a number of leading artistes, including Miss Robertson, Madame Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, with Mr. Kingsbury as conductor. Mr. Kuhe, assisted by Mr. Carrodus, gave his second pianoforte recital in the afternoon. The programme included a tarantella by Mr. Charles Webb.

Mr. Walter Bache gives his annual pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon next.

The London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, will enter on the thirteenth season on Wednesday Nov. 6.

Our last week's record of the Norwich Festival performances necessarily left unnoticed the proceedings of the two last days. On the Thursday morning "Elijah" was given, with the special feature of Madame Albani's fine singing in the soprano solos of the second part. The other principal solo vocalists were Misses A. Williams and Penna, Mesdames Trebelli and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Santley. The concert of the Thursday evening included Sir J. Benedict's new overture, "Das Kätchen von Heilbronn," and an "Adagio" and "Rondo" from a pianoforte concerto by the same composer. Of both works we shall, doubtless, soon have to speak again in reference to their performance in London. The overture was written in illustration of a drama by Heinrich von Kleist, and was composed specially for the festival. It produced so marked an impression that it had to be repeated. The movements from the concerto are worthy of the same hand, and were effectively interpreted by Mr. H. K. Rudd, of Norwich. The closing oratorio performance of the festival, yesterday (Friday) week, calls for no comment beyond the fact that "The Messiah" was finely rendered, special features having been Madame Albani's exquisite singing in the airs, "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The other principal soloists were Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Trebelli and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. It had been intended that the festival should end with "The Messiah," but a supplemental ballad concert was suddenly improvised, to which several of the principal artists contributed. As stated in our previous notice, Sir J. Benedict conducted the performances, as at the eleven preceding festivals; and Dr. Bunnett, as organist, and Mr. J. Harcourt, as chorus master, have rendered valuable co-operation.

THEATRES.

Nothing very lively or interesting varies the ordinary business of the leading houses in our record of the passing week. The Haymarket had an afternoon performance on Saturday of "Little Cricket," an adaptation, as the reader is aware, of Madame Georges Sands's romance of "La Petite Fadette." The pastoral heroine was charmingly personated by Miss Lydia Cowell, and the stern father, Farmer Barbeau, was characteristically sustained by Mr. W. H. Stephens. Other parts were played by their original representatives; and the whole justified the applause of the audience by the general completeness of the rendering. Miss Cowell was summoned before the curtain at the end of each act. At the Duke's, a change in the bill has occurred. "The Octoroon" of Boucicault replaces "The Barricade" of Victor Hugo. Mr. Clarance Holt takes himself the part of Wah-no-tee, the Indian chief, and his daughter that of Zoe, the heroine. Mr. Charles Glennie, as Salem Scudder, deserves encouragement. A new farce was produced the same evening, by Mr. Frederick Hay, entitled "An Awkward Affair," which may prove amusing after a few more rehearsals. At the Gaiety on Monday Lutz's operetta of "The Happy Village," and the farce of "Stage Struck" were performed, including the amusing burlesque of "The Colleen Bawn," as interpreted by Mr. Elton and Miss Lawler. It may also be noticed that it was the 218th time of "Little Doctor Faust," by Mr. Byron. This afternoon the fourth representation of Merivale's "Lady of Lyons, Married and Settled," will have been reached. We may therefore pronounce this nondescript piece a relative success.

Mr. Robertson, the managing director of the Westminster Aquarium, has announced that, owing to the widespread difference of opinion which exists as to the advisability of producing even selections from tableaux of the Ober-Ammergau Passion-play, he has determined to "withdraw it from the list of his attractions."

The Roscius Dramatic Club at Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, had an entertainment last Thursday, consisting of "A Pair of Boots," "Alone," and "The Original." Their next dramatic performance will take place on Dec. 12, when "All that Glitters is not Gold" will be acted.

The Plymouth Guildhall was on Tuesday evening crowded, the occasion being the opening of the grand organ, erected by public subscription at a cost of £2500. Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's, officiated.

The Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom has held this week at Manchester its annual two days' provincial meeting. Mr. Hollams, London, presided on Wednesday, and in his address called attention to certain defects in the system of the trials by referee. The council were instructed to try and get them remedied. Resolutions were passed asking for an increased number of assizes at York, Lancashire, Durham, and Northumberland for civil business. Papers were read on the law of copyright, the conditions under which a solicitor became a barrister, and the publication of the evidence in divorce and criminal cases.

Lord Norton gave the opening address at the twenty-second Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Cheltenham on Wednesday evening. He reviewed the legislation of the past forty years during which he had sat in Parliament, and its bearing on the subjects to which the Congress specially devoted its attention—namely, health, education, art, law, economy, and trade. With regard to the latter, he argued that its present depressed condition was only temporary, and that the expansion of the world's wealth and commerce would still provide scope enough for England's enterprise. We gave last week an outline of the week's doings.

Under the presidency of Sir James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, the Midland Conference of Poor Law Guardians was held on Wednesday in the Mechanics' Hall. The day was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a paper on "Pauperism and Endowed Charities," by the Rev. W. Bury, of Northampton. Mr. Salt, M.P., speaking on this subject, said that, though Parliament would not do anything violent in dealing with eleemosynary charities, they would be guided by a general expression of opinion, and that there were a number of them which needed somewhat stringent treatment. The question whether the Charity Commissioners should have more power was one demanding serious consideration.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance opened at Manchester in the New Townhall on Tuesday morning. Alderman Barlow presided, and said it was the largest meeting of the kind ever held by the alliance. The president, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, was unable to be present, but he promised to give £250 for the coming year. The receipts for the year were nearly £22,000. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was one of the speakers. The annual meeting, held in the Free-Trade Hall, was presided over by Professor Smyth, M.P., and resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the Alliance. The principal resolution was moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and seconded by Cardinal Manning.

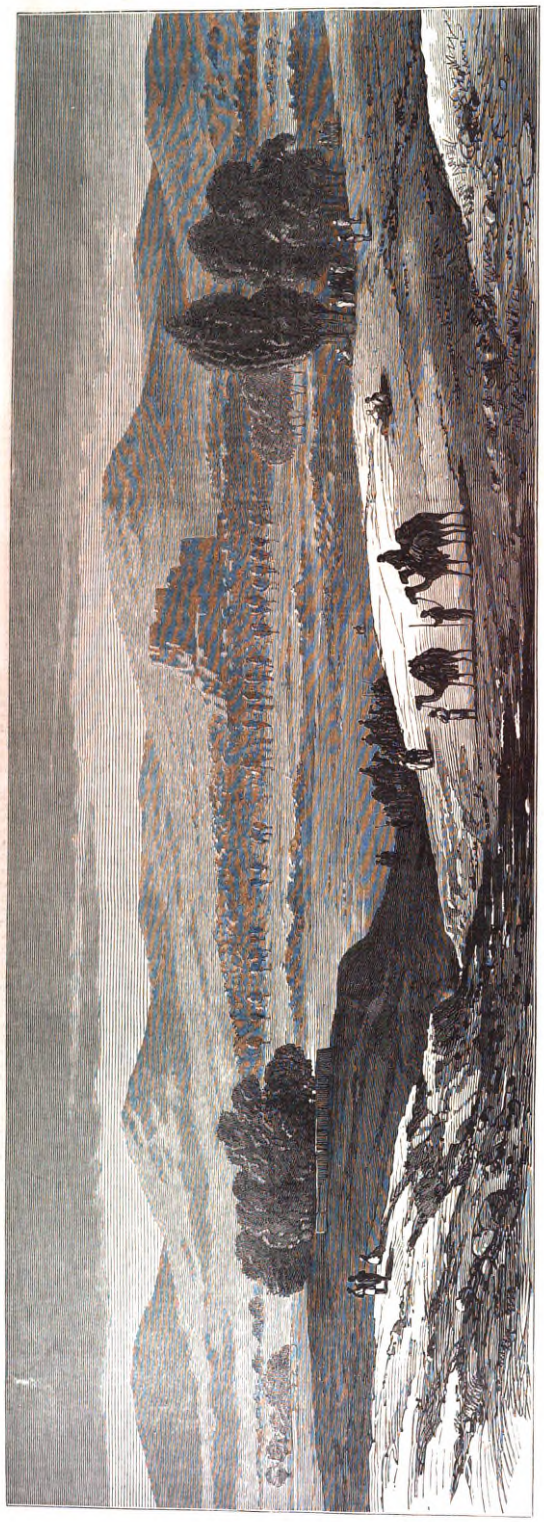
QUETTA, CANDAHAR, AND GHUZNI.

The fortress of Quetta, formerly called by the name of Shawl, was occupied by the British Indian Government, three or four years ago, under an arrangement with the Khan of Khelat, in Beloochistan, to whose territory this place belongs. It is situated about thirty miles beyond the farther end of the Bolan Pass, to the north-west, in the Shawl valley, which is inhabited by a mixed population of Afghans and Beloochees, and was reckoned in ancient times part of Afghanistan. The soil is fertile and the climate healthy, but cold in winter, as the valley lies 5000 ft. above the sea-level. There is abundant pasture for cattle, sheep, and goats on the neighbouring hills. Quetta is a small town, built chiefly of clay, with a surrounding wall, and with a citadel upon a mound 70 ft. or 80 ft. high, but of no real military strength in modern warfare. It was, however, in our Afghan wars of 1839 and 1842, an important post on the line of advance from Scinde to Candahar, for which service it was first garrisoned by two Bengal native infantry regiments under General Nott, and became the head-quarters of General England in the latter campaign. Its route of communication with the Afghan province and city of Candahar, more than a hundred miles farther on to the north-west, is minutely described in our account of "Roads through Afghanistan," in another page of this week's paper. The reinforcement of the small garrison of Quetta must now be the earliest object of solicitude for the British Indian military authorities. We hear that the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and the 30th Bombay Native Infantry regiments have already been dispatched to Quetta.

Candahar, the capital of Western Afghanistan, and the chief city of the Durani Afghans, is situated near the junction of the Urghundab and Turnak rivers, in a well-cultivated plain, but overlooked by rocky mountains to the west and north. It is a town of great antiquity and historic fame, but suffered terribly from repeated invasions of the Mogul Tartars, from the conquests of Tamerlane, in 1384; Sultan Baber, in 1507; and the Persian Tartar dynasty, in the seventeenth century. It commands the southern route from Persia to India, and must have been part of the Macedonian conquests of Alexander the Great. The name "Candahar" may be a corruption of "Iskandria," or Alexandria. The present city, which has a mixed population of 50,000 or more, Afghans, Persians, Beloochees, Jews, and Hindoos, with a moderate amount of trade, is subject to the Ameer of Cabul. It is nearly four miles in circuit, of an irregular-quadrangle shape, inclosed by an earthern wall, 27 ft. thick at the base, and of the same height, with a ditch, 10 ft. deep, filled by canals from the Urghundab; and with large towers at the four corners, and six gates protected by double bastions. The citadel, containing the palace, is near the north gate of the town. The two main streets cross each other in the middle of the city, where a large dome, called the Kharsoo, with surrounding shops, forms the bazaar or public market-place. The houses of the richer citizens are inclosed within walled courts, adorned with gardens and fountains, and their apartments decorated with mirrors and plates of talc. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, is an octagonal building, with a cupola and minarets, on a raised stone platform. It is not very magnificent, being constructed of rough stone and brick, but covered with blue and red stucco. Around this building, which is 70 ft. high, are twelve smaller tombs of Ahmed Shah's family, and cells for the Mollahs, or Mohammedan clergy, who keep up incessant reading of the Koran in the tomb. The mosques of Candahar have no great architectural beauty. This city was held by a British army from 1839 to the autumn of 1842, withstanding frequent and desperate attacks from the Afghans under the officers of Dost Mohamed. We give a view of Candahar, with one of the approach to Quetta, on another page.

No place in Afghanistan, except perhaps Jellalabad, is more memorable, in the history of British wars in that country, than Ghuzni. It is situated on the road from Candahar to Cabul, two hundred and fifty miles from the first-named city, and half that distance from Cabul; the road from India, through the Khoorum Pass, leads equally to Cabul and to Ghuzni. The site of Ghuzni, on a plain 7700 ft. above the sea, causes its winter climate to be severe, the thermometer falling sometimes ten or twenty degrees below zero. The town has some little trade, but its ordinary inhabitants do not exceed ten thousand. Its high walls, erected upon the top of a scarped rock, with a wet ditch below, have an imposing aspect, but are not so defensible as they appear. One of the gates was blown up and stormed on July 23, 1839, by the army of Sir John Keane, with very small loss of men on the British side. The Afghan garrison at that time was about three thousand, of whom five hundred were killed, under Mohammed Hyder Khan, a son of Dost Mohammed and brother of the present Ameer Shere Ali. The gate forced by the British assailants was the Cabul gate; the other two gates, the river gate, and that on the Candahar road, having been walled up. The citadel, in the north quarter of the town, stands on a commanding height, but could easily be bombarded from the neighbouring hills. Ghuzni was the capital of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish conqueror of Persia and India in the eleventh century. His sepulchre, amidst the ruins of the ancient city, outside the walls of the existing town, is a place of great interest to all Asiatic Mussulman nations. It is but a simple structure, of no great magnitude, with a cupola above, and a chamber that was formerly closed with the beautiful gates of carved wood, supposed to have been brought from the Hindoo temple of Somnauth, or Siva, which is at Pattan, in Gujerat, Western India. In November, 1842, when General Nott had recaptured Ghuzni from the Afghans, Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General of India, ordered these gates to be removed, and they are now deposited at Agra. He thought it worth while to issue a proclamation to the people of India, announcing that "the insult of eight hundred years was avenged," by this restoration, as he fancied, of the stolen gates of the Temple of Somnauth. But it has unfortunately been proved that the gates brought from Ghuzni to Agra cannot be those of the Somnauth temple, as they are not of Hindoo workmanship, and are not of sandal wood. It is very likely that the original gates were, at some time, destroyed by fire, or by natural decay; and that these were substituted for them. Our View of Ghuzni includes part of the ruins of the ancient city, with the two lofty minars, built of brick, a hundred feet high and twelve feet in diameter. These towers, and the tomb of Sultan Mahmoud, were spared by the Prince of Ghore, Allah-ud-deen, when he destroyed the capital of the mighty conqueror, in 1151, soon after Mahmoud's death.

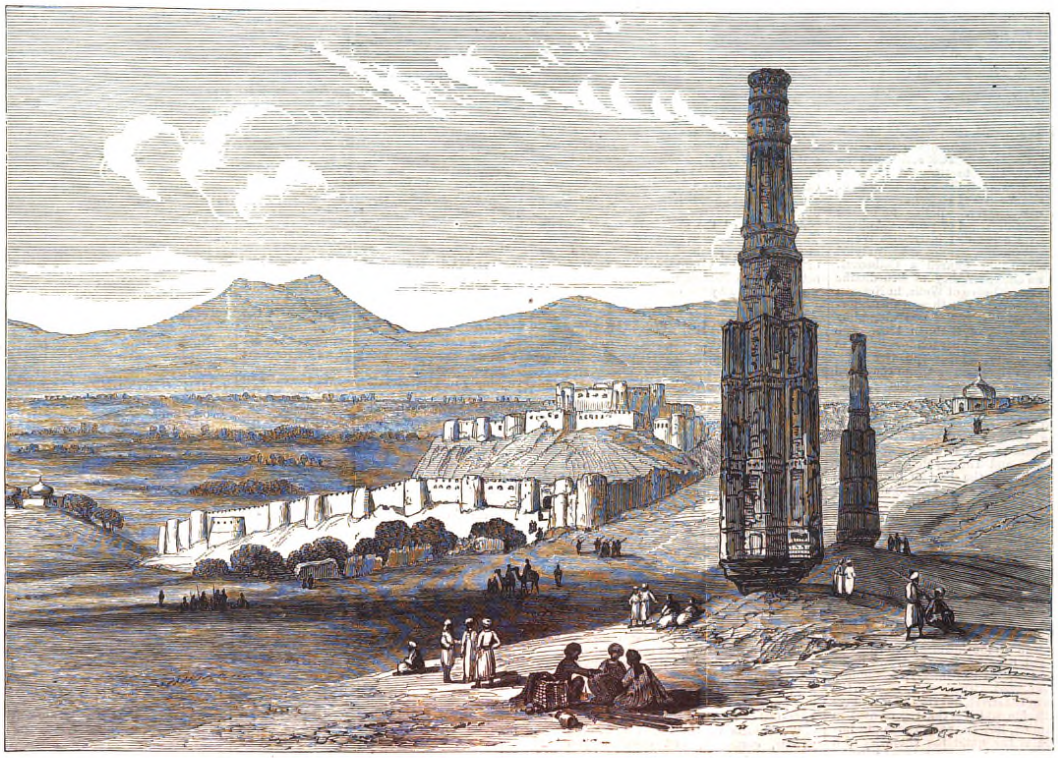
Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, now her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, to be Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria, and to reside at the capital. Mr. Richard Keade, her Majesty's Consul at Rustchuk, has been appointed Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia.



APPROACH TO THE FORTRESS OF QUETTA, ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.



CITY OF CANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN.



FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUZNI, AFGHANISTAN, WITH THE TWO MINARS.

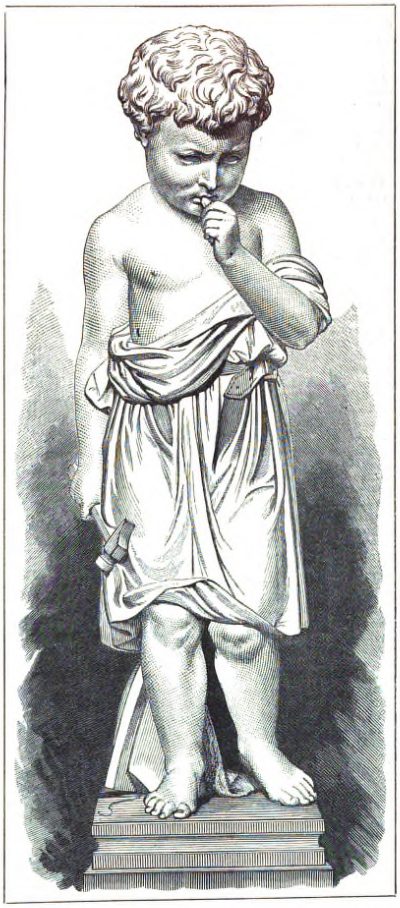
ROADS THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

n anticipation of the expected war, for which great preparations are being made in India, against the Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, we continue to present Illustrations of the most remarkable places in the Afghan country, and on its borders. The Khoorum Valley, which lies in the most convenient route of march from the Punjaub, either direct towards Ghuzni, or turning north-west to Cabul, is the subject of one of these Views, showing the village of Madzai and the Bodeen mountain peak, from a sketch by Colonel Walter Fane. We also give a view of the approach to Quetta, a fortress in British occupation, which is situated in the territory of the Khan of Khelat, in the northern part of Beloochistan, but adjacent to the south frontier of Afghanistan, and commanding the road from the Bolan Pass to the important Afghan city of Candahar. Views of Candahar and of Ghuzni are likewise presented, which are from the series of "Sketches of Afghanistan," published by Messrs. H. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

The southern frontier of Afghanistan seems most easily accessible to an army from India. It is considered that from Quetta to Candahar the advance would meet with few obstacles if the inhabitants were well disposed. The valley northwards from Quetta is overshadowed by the Zarghun range, infested by lawless and hardy mountaineers, who make unsafe for travellers and even caravans the direct road to Candahar, but to an armed force could offer little molestation. These tribes muster in all some 70,000 households, but they are scattered over so wide an area that when, recently, the Khan of Khelat organised an expedition against them, no trouble was found in reducing them in detail to submission. In December snow falls, and often after that the road, though never impassable, is rendered difficult. The Murghi Pass leads by an easy route down to the Peshin district, and at fourteen miles from Quetta a small stream is passed, which constitutes the frontier of Khelat and Cabul. Another eighteen miles of practicable road brings the traveller by the Surmaghazi Pass to Hykalzai, situated on a plain of red clay soil—a favourite rendezvous of the nomad Sarins, and marked by numerous ruins and several inhabited villages. From Hykalzai a march of fifteen miles attains Arabi Kariz, several streams being crossed on the way, and a fair sprinkling of inhabitants encountered. There is a good roadway thence past the spurs of the Toba range, the populous villages of the Dihsuri Glen, to the Khojak Pass, at all times practicable in spite of its narrowness. On the southern side the elevation has been recorded to be 7000 ft., at the top of the Pass 7400, and at Chaukah, on the northern end, 5600; and here, as everywhere else along the road, pasture is abundant for three fourths of the year. From Chaukah to Chaman, and thence to Gatai, some twenty-five miles, the route lies north-westerly along a gradual slope on to the undulating sweep of the plain; and from Gatai a march of fourteen miles reaches Mel Maudah, the road lying across a plain and rolling downs, without inhabitants, as pasturage is very scanty, and the water brackish. After eighteen miles further, Máků Karez is made; the Barghana Pass, which lies midway at an elevation of 4100 feet, presenting no difficulty to the traveller. Thence a winding ravine leads to the village of Máků, and sixteen miles further, across an undulating plain as far as the Arghesan river (a very shallow stream, though of considerable width), and thence across broken country, lies Mund Hissar. From here to Candahar is twelve miles.

It is well to note that from Candahar to Herat is 400 miles, from Candahar to Jacobabad, our frontier station in Scinde, 300 miles. From Candahar to Cabul is also about 400 miles, Ghuzni being about 150 miles from the latter. By the occupation of Candahar we should threaten equally Herat and Cabul, and should practically be masters of all Western Afghanistan. The inhabitants of the Province of Candahar are much better disposed to us than those of North-Eastern Afghanistan, and are not influenced to the same extent by the bitter memories of our last invasion.

It seems to be arranged, in the plan of the impending Afghan war, that the central column of the British forces, which is now being collected at Thull, shall advance through the Khoorum Pass and Valley, with a view to an eventual attack on Ghuzni and Cabul. From the British military station of Kohat to the frontier at Thull, on the banks of the Khoorum river, through the valleys of the Lower and Upper Meeranzye, the road is well known. At Thull the Khoorum is crossed by an easy ford, and from this point there are two roads—both of which are practicable for field artillery. The shortest and most direct road is also the roughest. It leads from Thull to Tara Khoa, eleven miles; next, to Huzar Peer Ziarut, fifteen miles; third, the Durinzai Pass (not difficult), eleven miles; fourth, Ahmedzye, on the right hand of the Khoorum, a small mud fort, built by the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan when he was Governor of Khoorum and Khool (this place is held by a small Afghan garrison); fifth, Peywar Kothul, a pass practicable for cavalry, and might be easily rendered so for field artillery by a few sappers, twenty-five miles. An intermediate stage could easily be made, as the Khoorum Valley is throughout open and fertile. From the crest of the Peywar Kothul to Cabul is only seventy-five miles. The Cabul side of the pass is steeper and more difficult, but still practicable. The tribes here are, however, hostile to us; the Ghilzyes more especially so. The pass is never closed, even in the depth of winter, though snow to the depth of four feet or so covers it. Traffic serves to keep the path open, and Afghan troops constantly cross it at all seasons. The Turis and Baugash tribes who inhabit Khoorum are so much oppressed by their Afghan Governor that they would gladly take any favourable opportunity to rebel. They are, however, naturally less warlike than their neighbours, the Wuziris and Ghilzyes, who overawe them. Snow generally begins to fall in the Khoorum Valley in December, and lies for two or three months. The road from the Kothul to Cabul is fair, and water is everywhere abundant. Supplies, of course, would not be procurable by an invading force from that point, but a lightly-equipped force could accomplish the whole distance in three or four marches. The second and easier route, from Thull to Ahmedzye, is along the bed of the Khoorum river via Ibrahimzye, but is dangerous when the river is swollen, as the stream has to be forded at frequent crossings, and its banks are liable to be flooded. The Turis and Baugashes would probably furnish an auxiliary contingent if called upon to do so to the number of three to four thousand men; but all the other tribes would be in arms against a British force, and would have to be coerced into good behaviour, with an expedition entering Cabul from the Khoorum Valley. The cold is severe in November, even before the snow commences to fall; water freezes at night from the beginning of November. For strategical purposes the mud fort mentioned above would mark the point for the principal cantonment, and on the advance to Cabul being made this place and the crest of the Peywar Kothul could be roughly fortified to maintain the line of communication with Thull and Kohat. The entry of a force into Afghanistan by this road is comparatively free from difficulty.



"THE LITTLE CARPENTER." BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A. IN THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Extra Supplement.

BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

We have lately been publishing, at convenient opportunities in the weekly issue of this Journal, a series of large Engravings, drawn by our well-known Artist, Mr. S. Reade, representing the majestic Cathedral Churches of England. The series will be continued, from time to time, in order to furnish a complete set of these Illustrations of the noblest monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in our country. Bath, one of the fairest and most dignified of provincial cities, though it gives a name, jointly with Wells, to an episcopal diocese, has not usually styled its venerable Abbey Church a Cathedral. There was an ancient Abbey of Benedictine Monks at Bath. The see of Wells, in Norman times, was removed to Bath, and was afterwards revived at Wells, but was ultimately combined with that of Bath, in 1135. The ancient Church of the Abbey fell into decay in the fifteenth century, till Bishop Oliver King, assisted by the Priors, one of whom continued his work, began to construct the present edifice, between 1495 and 1503. The Abbey was dissolved, and its cloisters, priory, dormitory, and chapter-house were destroyed, in 1539. The Abbey Church was restored, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by the munificence of Peter Chapman and Thomas Bellot, aided by Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Sussex, and was completed by Bishop Montague, under James I. The building is cruciform, consisting of a nave, with five bays, a choir, which has four bays, and a transept of two bays, without aisles. The nave is 136 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, and 78 ft. high, with a flat roof of richly panelled wood. The choir is 74 ft. long, with a breadth of 20 ft. only; the combined length of the two transepts is 126 ft. There is a central tower of two storeys, 162 ft. high. The clerestory, which is very lofty, with no triforium above it, is the prominent feature of the interior. The roof of the choir and transepts is vaulted, and decorated with intricate fan-tracery, resembling meshes of sea-weed. The exterior is, from the narrowness of the street, not seen to advantage on the south side, which is that represented in our Illustration, but its proportions are imposing, and it has quite the character of a cathedral. Its architectural interest must be confessed to be inferior to that of churches built in the times of the older Gothic styles; notwithstanding which, it deserves to be classed with the old English Cathedrals.

"THE LITTLE CARPENTER."

This graceful figure of childhood engaged in sportive imitation of a common handicraft, and suffering the slight penalty of a blundering stroke, is a statuette by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., the sculptor of "The Deer-Slayer," lately erected as a public ornament at Exeter, which was the subject of an Illustration some weeks ago. "The Little Carpenter" will be remembered by visitors to the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and it was one of the most pleasing minor works of its class there presented to notice. A little boy, provided he be not dressed in knickerbockers, but in a shirt or tunic, or his natural and innocent nudity, is always a figure of classical beauty, as the Greeks knew very well; and the expressive vivacity of his attitudes, free from constraint or affectation, makes him an excellent subject for art. This urchin, it will be at once perceived, has unwarily bruised his left thumb with a careless blow of the hammer still grasped in his right hand. A skilful carpenter, we believe, does not find it necessary to support the nail with thumb and finger as it receives his well-aimed stroke; but sets it upright in the gimlet-hole, and sends it home with the utmost precision by a single effort, or else, if his strength be not sufficient for that, by the fewest repetitions of the same identical movement. The trick is one to be learnt by much practice, no doubt, and this child is a young beginner; he is a manly little fellow, who disdains to cry, and may be allowed to suck his thumb, in the present case, without reproach for indulging in a babyish habit.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The report of the auditors on the state of the affairs of the Glasgow City Bank was published in last Saturday's papers, and filled three columns of small type. The auditors state that at an early stage of their inquiry it became apparent that questions seriously affecting the course of management by the directors and managers of the bank were involved in the investigation, and they had felt it their duty, while soliciting from those gentlemen explanations as to certain particular items, to bring under their notice the serious nature of the questions referred to. In most instances the answers were that the explanations invited related to certain points which were as new and as startling to the parties interrogated as to themselves. The balance-sheet of Oct. 1, the date of the stoppage, shows liabilities amounting to £12,404,297, and the assets are £5,190,983 less than that sum, which, with a capital of £1,000,000, makes a total loss of £6,190,983.

The publication of this report was followed by the arrest of the directors, the manager, and the secretary, on a charge of fraud. The names of the persons arrested are:—John Stewart, merchant, Edinburgh; Robert Salmond, of Rankinston, Ayrshire; Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh; John Innes Wright, merchant, Glasgow; Lewis Potter, shipowner and merchant, Glasgow, all directors; R. S. Stronach, director and manager; Charles S. Leresche, secretary to the company. Five of the directors were on Monday taken before the Glasgow stipendiary and charged with having on various occasions, between 1873 and 1878, fraudulently falsified the books of the bank. Two of the directors, resident in Edinburgh, were on Monday examined at the police court in that city, and were remitted to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and removed to Calton Gaol, previous to being taken to Glasgow. At the close of the Sheriff's examination on Wednesday morning the prisoners were remanded, nominally for eight days.

A meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday afternoon in the City Hall, Glasgow, at which it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the bank by voluntary liquidation. The action of the directors, manager, and secretary was denounced by the chief speakers.

A YEAR'S WRECKS.

For many years past we have issued regularly an analysis of the important annual Parliamentary paper, "The Wreck Register of the British Isles;" but this year the Board of Trade have published only an abstract, and that a very complicated tabular one, of the Wreck Register for the year between July 1, 1876, and June 30, 1877. Nevertheless, this document yields abundant useful information on a truly national subject, and, taken in conjunction with the numerous fearful calamities both on land and water, will make the records of disasters of the present year memorable.

We find from other Parliamentary returns that the number of British vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards during the past year to and from ports of the United Kingdom was 581,099, representing a tonnage of 101,799,050. Of these ships, 224,669 were steamers, having a tonnage of 66,560,127.

In addition to these figures, about 60,000 foreign vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the same period to and from British ports, representing a tonnage of nearly 20,000,000.

These 641,099 ships, British and foreign, had probably on board, apart from passengers, 4,000,000 of men and boys.

We observe that in 1876-7 the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions, from all causes, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, was 4164, which number exceeds that of the previous year by 407. 511 cases out of this large number involved total loss, 502 and 472 representing the same class of calamities for the two preceding years.

Again, if we deduct 511 from the yearly list of casualties (4164), the remainder will be found to be made up of 1120 serious casualties, and 2533 of minor class of sea accidents.

We regret to find that during the past twenty years (from 1857 to 1876-7) the number of shipwrecks on our coasts alone has averaged 1948 a year, representing in money value millions upon millions sterling.

In making this statement we lay aside entirely the thousands of precious lives, on which no money value could be placed, which were sacrificed on such disastrous occasions, and which would have been enormously increased in the absence of the determined and gallant services of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution.

In the abstract of the Wreck Register it is stated that between 1861 and 1876-7 the number of ships, both British and foreign, which came to grief on our coasts, and which were attended with loss of life, was 2784, causing the loss of 13,098 persons. In 1876-7 loss of life took place in one out of every twenty-two shipwrecks on our coasts.

The number of ships reported is in excess of the casualties reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. Thus 847 of the wrecks were collisions, and 3317 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these latter casualties, 446 were wrecks, &c., resulting in total loss, 902 were casualties resulting in serious damage, and 1969 were minor accidents.

It is to be observed that of the 3317 casualties (excluding collisions) 2824 are known to have happened to ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, while 493 belonged to foreign countries.

The total number of English ships, excluding collision cases, which, according to the facts reported, appear to have foundered, or to have been otherwise totally lost on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom from defects in the ships or their equipments during the year 1876-7, is 20; while 54 happened through the errors, &c., of masters, officers, crews, or pilots; 180 through stress of weather; and 61 from other or unknown causes.

The number of casualties arising from the same causes during the same year, and resulting in serious damage, is as follows:—Through defects, 77; errors, 112, stress of weather, 367; other causes, 170; and the cases of minor damage were through defects, 106; errors, 190; stress of weather, 1258; and other causes, 229.

Amongst the losses on our coasts in 1876-7, excluding collisions, 442 were steam-ships and 2875 were sailing-vessels.

The localities of the wrecks, still excluding collisions, are thus given:—East coasts of England and Scotland, 1140; south coast, 630; west coast of England and Scotland, and coast of Ireland, 1259; north coast of Scotland, 129; and other parts, 159 Total, 3317.

The sites of these several terrible disasters are distinctly shown on the wreck charts, attached to the Wreck Register Abstract. On the charts the site of each one of the 269 life-boats belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution is also given.

The winds that have been most fatal to 1785 of the ships on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year were as follows:—N. to E. inclusive, 287; E. by S. to S. inclusive, 630; S. by W. to W. inclusive, 541; and W. by N. to N. by W. inclusive, 327. Total, 1785.

We must say one word on the subject of casualties to our ships in our rivers and harbours, as the fearful calamity to the steamer Princess Alice last September in the Thames has directed afresh intense attention to them throughout the civilised world. We find from the Wreck Register abstract that the total number during the year 1876-7 was 984; of which seventeen were total losses, 245 were serious casualties, and 722 minor casualties.

With reference to the collisions on and near our coasts during the year 1876-7, forty-eight of the 847 collisions were between two steam-ships, both under way, irrespective of numerous other such cases in our harbours and rivers, the particulars of which are not given in the abstract. We cannot attach too much importance to these facts, for no disaster at sea or on a river is often more awful in its consequences than a collision, as has been too strikingly illustrated this year in the cases of the German ironclad Grosser Kurfürst and the Thames steamer Princess Alice.

As regards the loss of life, the wreck abstract shows that the number was 776 from the shipwrecks enumerated during 1876-7.

It is recorded that the greatest destruction of human life happened on the north and east coasts of England and Scotland.

This number (776) may appear to the casual observer a comparatively small one, by the side of the thousands who escaped disaster from the numerous shipwrecks above mentioned. We are, however, of opinion that it is a very large number; and when we bear in mind the inestimable value of human life, we are convinced that no effort should be left untried which can in any way lessen the loss of life from shipwreck on our coasts.

On the other hand, great and noble work was accomplished during the same period, 4795 lives having been saved from the various shipwrecks.

In bringing about that most important service, it is hardly necessary to say that the craft of the National Life-Boat Institution played a most important part, in conjunction with the Board of Trade's rocket apparatus, which is so efficiently worked by the coastguard and our volunteer brigades.

On reviewing the Wreck Register abstract of the past year, we are bound to take courage from the many gratifying facts it reveals in regard to saving life, which, after all, is our principal object in commenting on it.

Noble work has been done and is doing for that purpose; and is it not something, amidst all this havoc of the sea, to help to save even one life, with all its hopes, and to keep the otherwise desolate home unclouded?

To aid this merciful work we confidently appeal for support on behalf of the National Life-Boat Institution, whose noble life-saving fleet of 269 boats is ever ready to hasten to the succour of the shipwrecked sailor in his direst distress.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent new life-boats to Fourdon, on the coast of Kincardineshire, and to Dartmouth, Devon. They are both self-righting life-boats, each being 33 feet long and rowing ten oars. The cost of the Fourdon boat has been defrayed from a legacy left to the institution by Mr. George Irlam; while that for Dartmouth has been presented by Mrs. Hargreaves, of Cleygate, in memory of her deceased daughter.

EMIGRATION.

The ship Northampton, 1161 tons, Captain Clare, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 17th inst. with 427 emigrants; and on the same day the ship Devon, 1147 tons, Captain Hicks, sailed from Gravesend with 424 emigrants for Brisbane.

Intelligence of the arrival at their destinations of the following vessels, which were dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, Agent-General for New Zealand, early in July last, has been received:—The Rakaia, with 280 emigrants for Wellington; the Invercargill, with 336 for Otago; and the Waitangi, with 319 for Canterbury.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.

The emigration agents for the Government of Tasmania, 25, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, have received the following advice from the Board of Immigration at Hobart Town:—"We think it right to point out that the class of immigrants we chiefly want is farming men, who are prepared to face hardships at first, but who look hopefully forward to becoming freeholders, and their own masters after awhile. Skilled artisans in most trades can also generally obtain remunerative employment without having long to wait, and also men with means who can afford to live on their income for a time, till, having gained colonial experience, they may see their way to the profitable employment of their capital. Female domestic servants are also much in demand; but few of this class can be expected to have the means of paying their own passage-money. Should opportunity offer, the Board would not object to your sending out some of this latter class, under bounty tickets, of course charging them the regulated price of the ticket—viz., £5—provided that, upon inquiring, you were satisfied they were eligible emigrants, of good character, and in sound health."

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CONTENTS.
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The Undesirable in Art.
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BATH AB



Y CHURCH.



A BOATMAN ON THE INDUS.

A BOATMAN ON THE INDUS.

This peaceful scene of native Indian labour on the great river of North-Western India was sketched years ago by our well-known Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who has now again gone out to India in the service of this Journal. Many of our readers are quite aware that the Punjaub, or Land of the "Five Waters," is a territory lying between the Sutlej and the Indus, and watered by five tributary rivers. The Indus is not one of the five rivers, and between it and the Sutlej, which is, flow the other four, the Beeâs, the Râvee, the Chenaub, and the Jhelum. Near Mittunkote, 450 miles from the seaport of Kurrachee, the Indus receives the united waters of the Punjaub. Thence it is navigable up to Attock, near which the Cabul river joins it, and continues the navigation to within twelve miles of Peshawur, a distance of 470 miles from Mittunkote. The Sutlej is navigable to Phillour, 442 miles from Mittunkote, and the Jhelum from the same place to the station of Jhelum 435 miles. Native boats, drawing from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in., navigate each of these rivers between the above places, and boats of smaller draught proceed to the foot of the hills. The Punjaub plains, twenty-five miles distant from the base of the hills to the northward, have an elevation of about 750 ft. above the sea, from which they are there distant nearly 700 miles in a direct line. The average fall of the Indus is a foot in the mile, and the average rate of the current is two miles and a half an hour, increased to four miles and a half after the rains and the melting of the snows. When the Punjaub rivers, excluding the Indus, are full their average breadth is about a mile and a half; when the banks are overflowed the land is submerged for miles on each side, as has been the case recently at Phillour and Dera Ghazee Khan. The navigable channel is rarely more than 250 yards in width—frequently much less. During the rains, boats drawing 3 ft. 6 in. navigate them with trouble and delay; in the cold season boats of only 2 ft. draught frequently meet with obstructions, the navigable channels than varying from twenty to sixty yards across. The rivers begin to rise perceptibly in the middle of April. They are fullest in July and August, and are again very low by the middle of October. The native boats are, at the best, very clumsy affairs, intended only for the slow conveyance of merchandise. The Indus first becomes navigable for these boats a little above its junction with the Cabul river, which is itself navigable for fifty miles for craft drawing 2 ft. 6 in.; but rafts can ascend sixty miles higher to Derbund. Attock, on the Grand Trunk road to Peshawur from Rawul Pindee and Hassan Abdool, at which last place troops have been concentrating for some time past, is about 980 miles from the sea. The breadth of the river at Attock, at the narrowest part, is 330 ft. in the cold season, and 1300 ft. in the flood time, the rise of the river being nearly 50 ft. Its velocity in the cold weather is a little over six miles an hour, and during the flood season nearly thirteen miles an hour. From Attock to Kala Bagh, the nearest ravine station to Thull, where General Roberts's force is being concentrated, is one hundred miles. To Mukhud is eighty-three miles, whence through Khoosalgurh, five miles from the river, a road leads to Kohat, which will have to be occupied in force in order to coerce the tribes of that district. In the dry season the descent from Attock to Kala Bagh is made in a day and a half by the native craft, and in the floods in a shorter time.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, and the Secretary of State for War, Colonel Stanley, left England on Monday, to visit the famous island in the Levant, which has lately been taken into British possession. Our Special Artist in Cyprus, "S. P. O.," has been compelled by an attack of fever to seek refuge, for a week or two, in the salubrious highlands of the Lebanon, above Beyrout, on the opposite shore of Syria. One of his sketches is engraved for this week's publication. It is a view of the Carpas range of mountains, from the village of Hepta Khumi, which was described in the letter of "S. P. O." published a fortnight ago. This northern range of mountains, overlooking the whole plain of Messaria and the Carpas district, begins at Cape Kormakiti (the ancient Cromyon), and is continued thence in an unbroken ridge to the eastern extremity of the island, Cape St Andrea, a distance of more than one hundred miles. It is very inferior in elevation to the southern range, its highest summits not attaining to more than about 3200 ft.; while in the eastern portion they but rarely exceed 2000 ft. But it is remarkable for its continuous and unbroken character—consisting throughout of a narrow, but rugged and rocky ridge, descending abruptly to the south into the great plain of Nicosia; and, to the north, to a narrow plain bordering the coast.

MOPS.

Readers of the provincial newspapers, especially those published in the Midland Counties, during the month of October and between the dates of Michaelmas and Martinmas (Sept. 29 to Nov. 11), may chance to notice therein certain paragraphs of news headed with the singular word Mop. Thus, in Shakspeare's county, the Stratford-on-Avon Mop and the Warwick Mop were recently held on the same day, Saturday, Oct. 12; and the local reporters call them by the epithets "orgie" and "saturnalia," thus giving an index to the general character of these Mops, which is but another name for Statute-fairs or Hirings, otherwise called Statutes, Statties, or Statice, according to the prevailing vernacular, or, as in Yorkshire, Sittings. These various names denote those fairs for the hiring of agricultural servants, which are held once a year, though at two different seasons of the year, May Day and Martinmas, according to the custom of the locality. There are many such Mops, in the month of October, in Warwickshire: that at Henley-in-Arden is held on Oct. 29, and goes by the name of St. Luke's Fair, although St. Luke's Day is on Oct. 18, and "St. Luke's Summer" began, this year, with those lovely days that set in on the second of the month. Many of the Midland County Mops that fall late in October, or early in November, are known by the curious name, "Runaway Mops," a phrase which might be as provocative of critical wrangling as the famous "runaways' eyes," in "Romeo and Juliet" (Act iii. Scene 2).

The three very different words, Hiring, Statute, and Mop, used for these fairs, take us back to various historical dates. For Hiring we must revert to Saxon days; for Statute we must turn to the year 1351, when Edward III. regulated the laws between masters and servants by certain Statutes, thereby coining a word from the Latin, to signify the agreements that had been entered into, and which, if broken, could be carried into the Statute Sessions, now called Petty (i.e., *petit*) Sessions. It was at the Statute, at Pershore, Worcestershire, that Edward III. granted the manor of Dudston King's Regis to the Abbot of St. Peter, with the right to hold a Statute-fair, and to permit unlicensed persons to sell ale, on three consecutive Mondays, in bush-houses, which right was claimed and carried out for five centuries afterwards, until the year 1863, when the Pershore Bush-houses had to succumb before the attacks of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The bush, I need hardly remind my readers, was used, even from classical days, to denote a place where good liquor or wine could be obtained; and at these Pershore fairs, the bush, usually a bough of oak or elm, was hung out at every ale-house up to the year 1863. It was at that date that the many evils incident upon the holding of Mops, were beginning to attract the attention of the press and the public, and to work their much-needed reformation or abolition.

Like Statute, the word Mop has a Latin origin; for it is identical with Map or Mapp, the *a* being altered to *o* by the vagaries of Midland pronunciation. I possess two printed handbills, of the dates 1734 and 1743, where the Worcestershire Mop is all through called "the Mapp," the later dated of these handbills stating that the Mapp would be held "on the eleventh day of October, being the Monday before the Feast of St. Luke, for the Hiring of Servants, where all Gentlemen, Dealers and Chapmen, may depend upon good Entertainment and Encouragement." At the first blush, there would seem to be no connection between the Midland county Mop and the games of ancient Rome; and yet, there is so—at any rate, in name. For when Nero, or whoever was emperor, gave the signal that the *ludi circenses* should be begun, he did so by dropping his napkin, or *mappa*, from whence that word was transferred to the sports. At a later date, a representation of the geography of the globe, from being printed on linen cloth, was called *mappa Mundi*, whence we derive the familiar word Map. And when such linen cloth was used to wipe moisture from a floor or pavement, the *mappa* for the purpose came to be known as a Map, and, later on, as a Mop; and with a somewhat similar *mappa*, or handkerchief, we can "mop" our faces when heated. In Tempest's "Cryes of the City of London: Drawn after the Life, 1711," the woman who is selling mops is made to say, in English, French, and Italian, "Maids, buy a mapp! Achetez de mes mappes! Mappi per lavar' terrazzi!" Thus, the Mapp of the past century became the Mop of the present; and it takes no gift of prophecy to foretell that in the next century it will only be known as a name, and not as a fact.

Let us take one other glance at the Mop before it has been improved off the face of the earth. When the farmer had engaged with a servant at one of these Mops he closed the bargain by giving him, or her, a piece of money, usually a shilling, but always called "a penny," and familiarly known as "the fasten-penny," or, as it is pronounced in Lincolnshire, "the fessen-penny." I have known instances of several fessen-pennies being taken by the same man from different farmers, to none of whom he went for service; this, of course, he did at his own risk. And I also have known cases where, when the servant wished to break his contract before the twelve months had expired, he has been taken before a magistrate by his master, who, pleading the custom of the fessen-penny, has secured the punishment of the servant for absconding from his service. The shepherds, waggoners, and grooms usually denoted their occupations by pieces of wool, whipcord, and horsehair placed in their hats; and Isaac Bickerstaff, in his opera "Love in a Village," makes one scene to be a statute-fair, where the servants come forward and sing verses descriptive of their respective accomplishments. Such a scene (and also a somewhat similar scene in General Burgoyne's comedy "The Maid of the Oaks") is about as untrue to real life as is the pretty scene of the statute-fair in Flotow's opera "Marta," where the prima donna (say, for example, Patti) as the Lady Enrichetta, with her companion, takes the fessen-penny from the two young farmers, and is afterwards seen and heard in the quartette in the spinning-wheel scene. A very different aspect was given to such a scene when Mr. Portman, a Commissioner to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture, wrote of "the great Mop-fair at Monmouth;" and if space permitted, all that he said could be corroborated by abundant evidence from all parts of the kingdom where Mops were permitted to linger.

But, happily, the Mop is fast being mopped out. They are now on their last legs. Each year they are attended by fewer and fewer masters; and, consequently, fewer and fewer servants go to them to be hired. It may be confidently said that the few who are now hired are men and youths, and that the women and girls, together with their mistresses, have been aroused to the fact that it is no longer considered "respectable" to stand out in the streets and roads for hiring purposes, notwithstanding that Dr. Plott defended the system as being "a scriptural custom." If it ever was so in Great Britain, it has been so overladen with customs that are decidedly unscriptural that it merged into a scene of low revelry, sufficient to sap the morals of the community in which it was, unfortunately, permitted to be held. It has been my lot to see many and many a Mop; and, although I could not be a witness to the worst scenes at their evening and midnight hours, yet I saw quite enough to lead me to speak of them, in the strongest terms of reprobation, in papers, published in the year 1862, in the *Leisure Hour*, and Archdeacon Denison's *Church and State Review*.

Public attention was at that time directed to the subject. The late Lord Lyttelton headed a county meeting at Worcester for "the suppression of Mops." Yorkshire was not slow to follow the example, and the Archbishop of that period spoke of the matter in his primary charge. The clergy and laity combined in establishing "Servants' Registration Societies" in places where Mops were held, so that the agricultural servants, especially females, could be hired in a proper room after a decent fashion. In some places in the Midland counties a "Mop-tea," as it is called, is given, with much merry-making, by the farmers of the parish, in lieu of their labourers, with their wives and families, being defrauded of their annual holiday of the Mop. And, indeed, there was some excuse for them flocking to the Mop in days when holidays were so few, and when the means of getting to see their friends and relatives were limited to stage-coaches and carriers'-carts. The Mop is now reduced to an ordinary village fair, as described by the peasant-poet Clare, when he speaks of "the Milkmaids and Clowns that Statute joys pursue," and mentions the stalls for gingerbread and ribbons, and the "glorious revels" indulged in by "Hob, Nell, and Sue." Roundabouts, knock'emdowns, niggers, peepshows, fat women, dwarfs, and sham-jewellery dealers, these now form the attractions of the Mop; but the agricultural servants who come there to be hired are "conspicuous by their absence." At the annual Mop, at the important town of Halesowen, near Birmingham, held on Oct. 14, it is reported that "not half-a-dozen farm labourers, and only one or two lads," were looking out for situations; but "there seemed no one who wanted them." The chief reasons for which the Mops were held no longer exist, and it is quite time that the Mops were mopped out.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

A curious and interesting biographical study is presented for contemplation in the two volumes entitled *The Life of George Combe*, by Charles Gibbon (Macmillan and Co.), in which we have a very minute account of a man who was remarkable in many ways. He was remarkable as a valetudinarian, and he was remarkable as a monomaniac, not to mention any other points of remarkability. As a valetudinarian, he may rank with De Quincy and others who, after ailing more or less from their cradles, live to a good old age, and seem to enter upon vigorous life at the very age when their apparent superiors in physical strength are about to shuffle off this mortal coil. As a monomoniac, he may rank with Lavater and others, who, having established by observation the existence of certain coincidences between a peculiar physical conformation and a peculiar moral proclivity, are not content to marvel at the phenomenon and to leave it as one of those very many similar natural curiosities which "no feller can understand," but believe that they have discovered a sort of philosopher's stone, that they can answer the question as to "what is truth," that they have hit upon the origin of evil, that they have found a solution of the most difficult social problem, and they proceed to ride their hobby after the style of a beggar on horseback, they become enthusiasts, they preach a gospel, they build up an ingenious system, and in accordance with that system they expect the government of the world to be regulated. They, apparently, do not believe that "out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries," &c.; no; it is the prominence of a particular bump or the size of a particular feature that accounts for immoral or criminal propensities. How hardly, they seem to infer, shall they that have long noses enter into the kingdom of heaven? and wherewithal, they seem to whisper, shall a young man with that shape of head cleanse his way? George Combe, in fact, was an apostle, if not the archapostle, in this country of the so-called science of phrenology. That science, like most novelties which are not absolutely absurd upon the face of them, created a considerable sensation at the outset, and held its own for many years; but it now seems to have fallen, if not into general disrepute, into general desuetude, after fair and earnest investigation and trial, and to have gone the way of many other "ologies," including have gone the way of many other "ologies," including astrology, but, like astrology, not without having done a great deal of good to the cause of scientific and philosophical observation. To phrenology, indeed, must be attributed no small share of the credit due to anatomists for the increased attention which came to be paid to the functions of the brain, and to physiologists for the closer study of relations between different parts of the human frame. This, of course, is not the place for entering fully into the arguments for and against phrenology; but the difficulties in the way of adopting it as a basis of education, or as a means of estimating character, abilities, and tendencies, will be at once apparent, if we consider the great number of the "phrenological faculties," and if it be admitted that they may neutralise one another; whilst, as the experience of George Combe himself, in the notorious case of David Haggart, the pickpocket and murderer, teaches us, one little mistake may be fatal to the whole estimate. Nor, as regards George Combe's own ascription of his own course of conduct on occasions mentioned in his biography, should we always be disposed to accept his judgment: he ascribes to the organ of "conscientiousness" that which we should sometimes ascribe to a very different and not by any means so respectable an "organ." That he was a devout believer in the science admits of but little, if any, doubt; and there is the less room for doubt in that he himself resembled those who went to church to scoff and remained to pray; for he went as a sceptic to have an interview with Dr. Spurzheim, who, from the very first, almost persuaded him to be a phrenologist, and at the end of three years' study he "became convinced that phrenology was true." That conviction was to result in the publication of "The Constitution of Man," a work which had an enormous circulation, which brought him both praise and dispraise, which raised up against him many foes, and which caused one of his friends to adjure him, "for the sake of his salvation, to renounce the opinions which he professed." However, it is probable that the general reader will be less interested in George Combe as a phrenologist and a philosopher than as a valetudinarian and "a man and a brother." He was born on Oct. 21, 1788, and he died on Aug. 14, 1858, so that he was just the full span of seventy years at the date of his death. And yet this is his own description of his progress from an unpromising infancy to a comparatively hale middle age: "I was born with a rather feeble constitution; I was given up by the doctor when two or three years of age; hovered on the verge of the grave (but upborne by activity of brain) during infancy and youth; grew stronger at manhood; and at forty-eight, after becoming acquainted with and observing the natural laws, I am free from all complaints, nappy, active, and comparatively vigorous, with the internal consciousness of having my foot more firmly planted on the green turf of life than at any previous period of my days" (vol. i., p. 335). The first sentence of this paragraph certainly does not tally with what he had previously stated (p. 25) about his "constitution, which must have been originally strong," but perhaps he was deficient, as he would have expressed himself, in the organ of "consistency," if there be one so named. The "Life" is partly autobiographical, and in that part he draws an exceedingly interesting picture of the way in which a Scottish family, the head of which was an illiterate but worthy brewer, lived, in the good old times when the victories of the Nile and Trafalgar were won, and when the laws of health were neither understood nor unconsciously followed, at an unwholesome house in an unpleasant precinct of Edinburgh. That was the time when, especially at the High School, education was supposed, according to George Combe, to be identical with a liberal application of "tawse;" though it must be confessed that he seems to have expected from his instructors more than it would be quite reasonable to expect even in these days of boy-spoiling. He evidently thought that it is the duty of schoolmasters, however numerous a form they may have to instruct, to fill from the storehouse of their own minds the mind of each pupil, as however stupid, idle, antagonistic, and difficult to manage, as a man might fill from a reservoir a number of empty bottles; a perfectly preposterous view of a schoolmaster's, especially of a public schoolmaster's, functions: it is as much as, nay, more than, can be expected of him that he should show each of his pupils how to handle their intellectual weapons, and, having provided them with ammunition, leave them to load and fire for themselves in their battle of wits, in their fight round the tree of knowledge. Many a fainting spirit may be cheered by reading how George Combe, a sickly child, a weedy youth, an apparently confirmed valetudinarian, who wrote at twenty-three years of age, "I do not expect to live long, though I eagerly desire I may;" whose early education may be said to have been neglected, and whose health in early life was certainly not very carefully attended to; who was rejected, as unfit for anything but a scarecrow, by a small shopkeeper to whom he would fain have been bound apprentice; who became a respectable writer to the signet—retired, before he was fifty, on a moderate competency from actual practice, made a name for himself in the intellectual and literary world, and died in the odour of phrenology at quite an advanced age. Why Mr. Combe's biography should have been withheld from publication "until nearly twenty years after his death" is not, to speak under correction, explicitly stated by the biographer, though the fact is regretted; but it is not improbable that the biographer is a gentleman of unique intrepidity, and that whoever before him conceived the idea of doing what he has done was appalled—and no wonder—by the "thirty journals" and the "eleven large quarto volumes," not to mention other biographical sources, which Mr. Combe, under the influence of an "organ" closely allied, perhaps, to "self-esteem," was inspired to keep, preserve, and leave behind him. Each volume is graced by a portrait of Mr. Combe; and from them, as well as from what is revealed in the volumes, one would be inclined to say that, all his "bumps" to the contrary notwithstanding, he was passably humane and benevolent, no doubt, but, on the whole, an egotistical, a self-conceited, self-satisfied, smirking, didactic, argumentative old—writer to the signet.

Among the pleasures of memory may be reckoned a perusal of studies, biographical and critical, of Voltaire, Rousseau, and other more or less obscene and atheistical, as well as brilliant and poetical, writers, the stars of the eighteenth century, to which may now be added *Diderot and the Encyclopædists*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall); though memory fails to recall any reason given either on the present or on any former similar occasion why those stars should just now, more than at any other time, be artificially rehoisted above the horizon behind which they had sunk, leaving with us quite as much of their refulgence as we required. It is true that the centenary of Voltaire has lately been celebrated; but the essay entitled "Voltaire" came long before that. The question is whether Diderot and the Encyclopædists, who may easily be made out to include Rousseau as well as Voltaire, might not very well be allowed to rest in peace; what good the world could get out of their doctrines has already, without doubt, become incorporated imperceptibly in the written or unwritten code of intellectual, moral, and religious, or irreligious, rules whereby the social system of our day is worked. The evil which they did—and it was great—might surely, whatever Shakspeare has said to the contrary, be interred with their bones. However, if it pleases learned and accomplished gentlemen, whose pens are the pens of ready writers and whose essays are a very Golconda of literature, to write, there is nothing for it but to read and be charmed, whether their monographs refer to a Rousseau, or a Voltaire, or, as in the present instance, a Diderot and his fellows, an assemblage which readers of Milton might be tempted to liken to the celebrated gathering of infernal peers in Pandæmonium. Diderot, however, would make but a poor figure as an archfiend. Diderot, in the hands of the able analyst who has now chosen him as a subject, is, of course, treated chiefly as the representative of certain ideas, "which the social and economic condition of France on the eve of the convulsion made so welcome to men;" but, apart from those ideas, the circumstances of his life have been carefully brought together, and it is probably upon these circumstances, which affected him rather as a man with a living to gain than as a philosopher with views to propagate, that the ordinary reader's attention will be concentrated. Denis Diderot, then, was born at Langres, in 1713, of an ancient and reputable family, which had been engaged in "the manufacture of cutlery for no less than two centuries in direct line." He inherited, what he was fond of attributing to all the natives of Langres, "a head on his shoulders like the weathercock at the top of the church spire." He was in his early youth a pupil of the Jesuits. When the time came for earning his bread he had no taste for the cutlery which had made his father a man of substance, and he scorned both law and medicine, between which he was bidden to choose. He became a literary adventurer, and endured all the hardships that such a calling entailed in his day, and still, though not to the same extent perhaps, entails. In 1743 he married an illiterate seamstress, otherwise an excellent woman, whose "narrow pieties and homely solicitudes fretted him" however, and to whom, according to the "manners of the time," we are admonished, lest we should be tempted to set it down to his own innate viciousness, he was systematically faithless, beginning his faithlessness at the very time when she was on a visit to and making her peace with his father. About this time, having learnt English sufficiently to translate it, he published, somewhat unseasonably, a translation of a book "concerning Virtue and Merit," qualities not generally associated with conjugal infidelity. In 1749 he was imprisoned in Vincennes, and denied on oath, as it appears, that he had written what he had written. In 1751 there was given to the public the first volume of the famous Encyclopædia, the project of which had been "fully conceived and its details worked out between 1745 and 1748." In 1754 he formed an attachment for a Mdlle. de Voland; and subsequently, down to the end of her life, in 1784 (?), he lived in what the monograph under consideration bids us remember was no "low amour with a coarse or frivolous woman of the world," but highly decorous adultery, such as no properly constituted

mind, especially in the eighteenth century, could possibly object to. In the interval between 1763 and 1765 he was induced to become a pensioner of the Empress of Russia, who had been brought to knowledge of him through the Encyclopædia; and in 1773 he, being sixty years of age and heretofore a mocker of travellers and travelling, took it into his head that he "owed a visit to his imperial benefactress whose bounty had rendered life easier to him." To Petersburg therefore he went, was loaded with favours, and returned, in 1774, thinking her not "less than the greatest of men." In fact, his adulation received its rebuke from the Empress herself, who hinted upon one occasion that Diderot was qualifying for the "deeper and fiercer hell" to which he thought that "those who flatter kings" ought to be consigned. In the evening of July 30, 1784, he, having had a serious illness in the early spring, sat down to table and, regardless of his wife's remonstrance, ate an apricot; after which he leaned his elbow on the table and trifled with some sweetmeats. A little while, and she asked him a question; she received no answer, and, looking up, saw he was dead. He found strength to converse to the end; and "in the last conversation that his daughter heard him carry on," he uttered what is called "the pregnant aphorism," though to some persons it may appear the monstrous fallacy, that "the first step towards philosophy is incredulity," if the latter term be properly understood as a "tendency to disbelieve," than which nothing is so likely to breed indifference, the arch-enemy of philosophy. Diderot is, no doubt, accurately described in the monograph, as a great talker rather than a great writer—a character which, if his remarks have been rightly understood, he also ascribed to himself; but it is curious that the writer of the monograph should have stated, at page 38 of the first volume, that, "like Dr. Johnson, he was a great converser, rather than the author of great books;" and, at page 264 of the second volume, that he was "less an author than a talker—not a talker like Johnson, but like Coleridge." Would not Coleridge have done in both cases? Though, of course, a man may be a talker "like Dr. Johnson," in a sense, without talking at all in the style in which Dr. Johnson talked. However, readers may safely be recommended to study the monograph for all that is worth knowing, communicated in the happiest manner, about Diderot and his talents, and his use or abuse of them, his position among writers and thinkers, and his connection with the Encyclopædia, with art, with the drama, with the literature which preceded, if it did not prepare the way for, the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Appended to the monograph is a translation of "Rameau's Nephew," a dialogue which underwent some singular adventures, fully described in all their interesting details at the commencement of the second volume. That Mr. Morley should translate the French word "sage," applied to a woman, by our word of exactly the same appearance, must be due to eccentricity; there are few persons at this day who would suppose that "sage" woman was English for "virtuous" woman. It is curious, also, to find so critical and careful a writer tripping over a time-honoured stumbling-block, and confounding, as third-rate novelists are wont to do, "a Frankenstein" with the monster created by Frankenstein.

ART.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—THE AWARDS.

Art and criticism, whether in the shape of awards and praise or blame and indifference, must ever walk side by side, however unwelcome the companionship may occasionally be to the artist. Criticism supplies incentive and reward on the one hand, and creates appreciation and demand on the other; and both artist and public are often indebted to it for guidance. The genius who may rail most bitterly against the want of sympathy, or the incapacity, real or imaginary, of some of his judges, is a critic to himself, for his work is the product of his own critical selection, employed instinctively or consciously. We hear it maintained by the disappointed, and also by some theorists, that criticism is prejudicial to the artist. Nothing, however, is more illogical. Can we suppose that the Athenians were not keenly critical of the productions of Phidias and Ictinus; that the masters of Gothic architecture found no intelligent appreciation even in the "dark ages;" that the merchant princes of Venice had no educated sense of colour! But criticism should not be expected to be infallibly right more than art is so; the public is the final judge of both; and we must be content with the reflection that mistaken criticism, like incompetent art, can do little harm except by misleading the ignorant or the tyro.

This view of the connection of art and criticism may lend fresh importance to our estimate of the awards discerned in the international competition at Paris—meaning in reference particularly to our English artists. Speaking generally, the numerous awards but confirm the highly favourable impression previously made on the Continent by the British art-show, whether as regards its comparative merit or the rapid progress evinced, especially in many of the principal applications of art to industry, as, for example, ceramics, glass manufacture, and furniture. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that many of our distinguished artists and leading firms in art-manufactures, who had not to make a reputation, were either absent or very imperfectly represented. Nor has the British section owed anything to the manner in which its contents were displayed. No pictures in the whole exhibition were so badly lighted as ours. Far too much of the light was obstructed in the English galleries by the centre portions of the awning, which were intentionally rendered more opaque; the rays consequently fell so perpendicularly that every projection of canvas or paint was thrown into undue prominence. And when, recently, we visited the Exhibition, the more transparent portion of the awning was so loaded with dust (which had apparently not been removed since the opening day) that the light was diminished to a degree we hardly remember to have seen equalled in any public exhibition. The dust gave, besides, the yellowing tinge of a London fog, and these combined influences had so disastrous an effect that we could scarcely believe we were not looking at bad copies of some of our old favourites. In other sections, nearest the picture galleries, the chaotic diversity of the cases and the want of plan in the hide-and-seek passages and inclosures, rendered it impossible to obtain any of the striking general effect presented by the French show, and which would have been secured by uniformity of cases and the ordered arrangement of our neighbours, or even of our public-spirited colony Canada.

The jury which adjudged the awards given in the Palais d'Industrie on Monday last with so much ceremony may be regarded as, officially, the highest critical tribunal in the world at this present time. But, as we have hinted, the data on which its decisions were founded were necessarily incomplete and imperfect. Other considerations should also have weight in accepting its judgments, if we would from all points of view "see ourselves as others see us." The recent decisions very much modified former judgments of a similarly constituted body. Novelty has its proverbial charm, but only for a time blinds us to defects. Fashion has sway in art as in other things, but what is "demoded" to-day may be in vogue to-morrow. The awards were preceded by much criticism on our art in the Paris press; and certain French articles translated in the English newspapers were "one burst of applause." Some French journalists are evidently subject to Anglophobia, just as some of our own censors hold up French art as a perfect model for imitation. A race of critics is also not unknown on both sides the Channel who prove their superior penetration by finding recondite transcendental excellencies where common folk discover only mediocrity or (worse) eccentricity and pretentious incapacity. However, not a few of the French critics qualified the honey of their praise with a great deal of the wormwood and gall of censure. While universally admitting our superiority in water colours, they assert that we carry the limpidity proper to that medium into our oil paintings, or fall into the opposite extreme of bituminous obscurity; that our colouring is false and *criard;* that our execution is wanting in solidity and too minute; that we neglect the higher branches of art, and have nothing that can properly be considered a school. Much in our art even that is good for us, as well as bad, could not fail to prove distasteful to the foreign sympathies of an honest Continental critic. Here then, if, in the words of Solomon, "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," there is also confusion—as a contemporary remarked the other day apropos of the contradictions of the "highest authorities" touching the Afghan difficulty.

More valuable, perhaps, is the opinion of some eminent French artists—for the authenticity of which we can vouch. These generous critics have conceived a genuine admiration for the display of British art in the Champ de Mars. "If you have not," they say, "a school in the sense of traditional development from master to pupil, you have something which more than supplies its place. You have a hundred germs, or more mature growths, which collectively constitute a distinctive and national art. Teaching has rarely destroyed the individuality; and art, like poetry, is nothing without individuality. Your art is delightfully fresh, original, and living; while Continental art is mostly dead, or living only a galvanised life. Even your defects—and, pardon us for saying, you have many—have a naiveté preferable to the most learned of scholastic mannerisms. Look at even our French pictures—you can tell to what section of our school they belong almost invariably. Look at the German pictures—you have seen counterparts of all of them before; look at the multitude of imitators of Fortuny! Whilst with you it is always a surprise, a revelation, by its originality and its variety."

In proceeding to cite the prize-winners, we would venture to submit an occasional remark. As graceful, then, as it was just, was the voting of "diplomas of honour" to the memory of the deceased painters, Sir Edwin Landseer, G. H. Mason, J. Phillip, and F. Walker. Not less could be expected than that a "medal of honour" should be awarded to Mr. Millais, for he is assuredly the most powerful and—at least, technically considered—the most original of English painters. But it has probably been a surprise to many that the second medal of honour should have been carried off (as we think, deservedly) by an "outsider"—Mr. Herkomer, for his pathetic picture, "The Last Muster," which was relegated to the comparative seclusion of the Lecture Room in our Royal Academy Exhibition. The picture has precisely that quality of executive "solidity" which many French critics maintain is rarely found in our school—if "school" it can be called after what has been said. The best friends of the young artist will, however, urge him to strive to maintain that special excellence, and will not conceal the fact—which must be confessed—that his later pictures have not been up to the level of that noble work. The next grade of award—still in the section of painting—the "gold medal," is given to Messrs. Alma-Tadema and G. F. Watts. Mr. Calderon and Sir Francis Grant follow for the "rappel" of gold medal (that is, in acknowledgment of their having received the like award in a former Great Exhibition), the late President having been yet alive when the jury concluded their labours. A silver medal is appropriated to Mr. Ouless for his male portraits; bronze medals are given to Sir John Gilbert and Messrs. Orchardson and Briton-Rivière; and "honourable mention" to Messrs. C. Green (for water-colour drawings), G. D. Leslie, and J. Pettie.

In the class of sculpture (much the weakest part of the British show) a gold medal is carried off by Mr. Leighton for his admirable "Athlete Struggling with a Python," and Mr. Boehm takes a silver medal. But why was not a diploma of honour voted to the memory of Mr. Foley, who is represented quite well enough, we think, for that distinction, though very far from adequately? It not unfrequently happens that an artist surpasses himself, as Mr. Leighton has done in his Athlete, when working under the excitement of finding a fresh vehicle of expression. The figure has the life-like energy (as contradistinguished from mere vivacity) which is often wanting in French sculpture of the highest technical accomplishment. Mr. Leighton was not, we believe, eligible for a prize in oil painting for the reason that, having served on the jury in that class, the three comparatively unimportant pictures by which he was represented were "hors concours."

In architecture the medal of honour is very properly assigned to Mr. E. M. Barry, the soundest and sanest of our architects. It is gratifying to see the highest official European distinction conferred on a gentleman who, after proving first prizeman in Government competitions at home, has been treated so unfairly. Mr. Waterhouse follows with the rappel of the medal of honour, and Messrs. Pearson and Street are the gold medallists. The silver medals are given to Messrs. Norman Shaw and T. H. Wyatt; the bronze to Messrs. Horace Jones and J. P. Seddon; and Mr. T. G. Jackson has received honourable mention.

An inference unfavourable to the capacity of Englishmen for art has been drawn from the circumstance that some prizemen in the British department bear foreign names. The inference, however, is assuredly not just. In point of fact, by the side of eighteen decidedly English names there are six foreign—that is, one quarter. But we are morally certain that an equal or larger proportion of names of foreign extraction—names of several or all nationalities in Europe—would appear in any list of art-prizemen at Paris. Of all people, artists are the most migratory; and the best men naturally gravitate to all great art-centres, such as London, Paris, and Rome. Of the six artists bearing foreign names on our list four, we believe, have had English mothers, and have received all or the major part of their art-education in England. Can a more typical Englishman be found in all respects, and pre-eminently so in his art, than Mr. Millais? It is an additional honour to England that, possessing as she now does artists of the first rank of her own, she knows no nationality in art, but still presents the warmest hospitality to the foreigner. Ethnologists tell us that by fixed laws currents of the great Teutonic, Latin, and cognate races have set towards our shores, where, at length arriving at an *impasse*, they mingle; and that it has ever been by contact of races that the greatest developments have been brought about of genius, intellect, and valour.

The winter exhibition of Drawings by Old and Modern Masters, at the Grosvenor Gallery, will this year include a rich collection of the works of M. Ingres.

The Royal Academicians will meet for the election of a new president on the 13th of next month.

Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., has been re-elected Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy.

Applications for space in the Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, to be opened at York in May next year, can now be made.

The discovery has been made in the cellars of the Artistic Museum of Berlin of some cases containing some valuable mosaics from Ravenna. They had been lying there since March 17, 1848, where they had been forgotten, having arrived in the midst of the confusion of the revolution.

It has been decided to hold an "Australian International Exhibition" at Sydney next year, in the month of August. Medals are to be awarded in the various sections, from Fine Arts to Produce. The exhibition derives additional importance from the circumstance that it is intended to hold a similar exhibition at Melbourne the following year, and in Queensland in 1881. "Exhibits" may therefore be successively shown in all three.

The Archæological Society of Athens is in treaty for buying up the houses on the site of the Temple of Delphi and transferring the village to a short distance off. Excavations will then be undertaken. A funeral urn was lately dug up near the spot, containing a sculptured two-headed serpent; and it is highly probable that, besides remains of the temple itself, the site of so famous a shrine may yield a large number of precious votive objects.

While excavating in the Roman Forum, on the line of the Via Sacra, some highly interesting remains have just been discovered. These are fragments of the *fasti triumphales*, forming connecting links in the series of marble tablets found close by in 1547, which were arranged by Cardinal Alexander Farnese, and deposited by him in the Capitol—whence their name, *Fasti Capitolini*. The new fragments relate to the years 643, 646, and 647 of the city, and nearly correspond with the Jugurthine War.

Mr. Hormuzd Rassam is about to start on a second and much extended tour of exploration in Syria. The chief seat of the explorations will be on the site of the ancient city of Carchemish, the Hittite capital. The site of the city of Assur, the metropolis of the early Assyrian empire, will also be explored. The mounds which mark the position of this city are larger and more lofty than those of Koyunjik or Nimroud, and evidently cover the remains of important edifices. In Babylonia, generally, extensive researches are to be made.

A statue of Giorgione was unveiled at the Venetian town of Castelfranco on the 5th inst., to commemorate the fourth centenary of the birth of the illustrious painter. The occasion was made a great public fête in the picturesque old town; and after the ceremony of the unveiling, a visit was paid to the neighbouring cathedral, where hangs the master's finest work, an altar-piece representing the Madonna enthroned and Saints Liberale and Francesco. For the knight in armour of this picture we have the study in our National Gallery, from the Rogers' collection.

A competition took place at the Dudley Gallery on Tuesday last between the sketching clubs belonging to the art-schools of South Kensington (male and female), Lambeth, West London, and the "Gilbert." The prizes were awarded on Wednesday as follows:—For a figure subject—Mr. W. P. Cornish, of the Gilbert Club; for landscape—Mr Nightingale, Lambeth Club; animals—Mr. E. R. Breach, West London Club; design—Mr. C. S. Reich and Mr. L. V. Reich, of the West London Club, and Miss E. Harrison, of the Lambeth Club; sculpture—Miss E. C. Bellows, West London. The award of honour to the best sketching club collectively was given to the Gilbert. The judges were Messrs. Pettie, R.A., and Peter Graham, A.R.A.

On Monday the annual civic banquet, known as the Colchester Oyster Feast, was celebrated. The company, which was presided over by the Mayor, numbered about 120.

It was recently announced by way of New York that five missionaries had been murdered and eaten by the natives in New Zealand. A telegram direct from Wellington states that this report is completely unfounded.

A serious accident occurred last Saturday afternoon on the Taff Vale Railway, at Pontypridd, near Cardiff, by which twelve lives were lost and about thirty persons were injured. The passenger-train taking people from the Rhondda Valley to Pontypridd market ran into a train of empty carriages which was being shunted.

The German Government has sent, through Count Münster, in recognition of valuable assistance rendered by the coastguards belonging to the Folkestone station, on the occasion of the wreck of the Grosser Kurfürst, a handsome Berlin vase to Captain Usborne, R.N.; gold watches, with the Emperor's monogram, to Mr. Young, the divisional officer, and Mr. O'Connell, the chief boatman in charge of the station, and £200 to be divided amongst the men."

There has been a considerable amount of change in the personnel of the volunteer officers, says the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, during the last week. Three majors, five captains, and eleven subalterns have resigned, and the services of two subalterns have been dispensed with, so that there have been twenty-one retirements. But there have been twenty-five new appointments, so that there is a net gain of four. Of the retiring officers twelve held certificates of proficiency, three of them from schools of instruction.

Mr. Mundella, speaking at the College for Men and Women in Bloomsbury last Saturday evening, referred to Mr. Gladstone's article on "Kin Beyond Sea." He was sorry that he could not agree with the right hon. gentleman in regard to the view he took as to the position England would in future occupy to America. Apart from the great material resources this country possessed, they had a nation that was thoroughly cultivated, and which had a just appreciation of art, and which had a vast command for its industrial productions. The conditions of industry must be altogether changed before they came to an end of their coal supply, which must be at so distant a period that it was hardly worth considering. He could not give a better illustration than France of what could be done by an artistic nation without having these material resources, for France had, he believed, little coal or iron compared to England; yet there was a world-wide demand for her productions, because of the artistic feeling that was introduced. He believed that England was developing, though slowly, in the appreciation of art, which was gradually making itself felt, to their interests. With respect to its value, it was felt at this moment at the Paris Exhibition, and he thought that some day or other would make England a great workshop of art-production to supply other parts of the world.

THE LATE SIR T. BIDDULPH.

We lately recorded the death, at Balmoral, of General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, whose portrait appears this week. He was second son of Mr. Robert Biddulph, of Chirk Castle. He was born in 1809, entered the Army as Cornet in the Life Guards in 1826, and served in the regiment till his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in October, 1851, when he went on half pay. On the retirement of General Sir George Bowles he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household and an equerry. He was afterwards appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Joint Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse with the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B. In May, 1867, he was appointed Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. In 1863 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was recently made a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Sir Thomas married, in 1857, the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Seymour, by his first wife, who was a daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly. Sir Thomas became full General in October last, on the promotions consequent on the New Army Scheme. The Portrait is from a photograph by Hills and Saunders, of Eton.



THE LATE SIR THOMAS BIDDULPH.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HARKNESS, F.R.S.

The sudden death of this distinguished geologist took place at Dublin on the 4th inst. Robert Harkness was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, in 1816. He was educated at the High School of Dumfries and at Edinburgh University. In 1853 he was appointed to the Chair of Geology in the Queen's College, Cork. Professor Harkness has won for himself a European reputation by numerous important scientific researches, whilst his character and genial disposition endeared him to a very large circle of friends. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Voss Park, of Clifton.



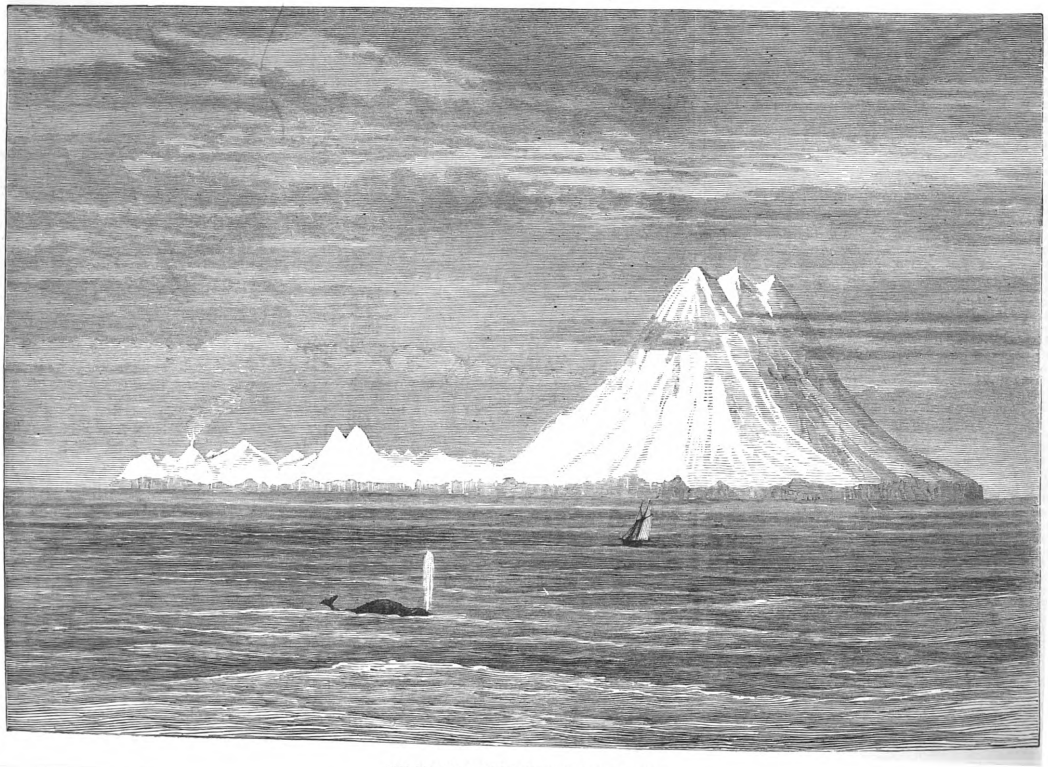
THE LATE PROFESSOR HARKNESS.

THE LATE BISHOP MACKENZIE.

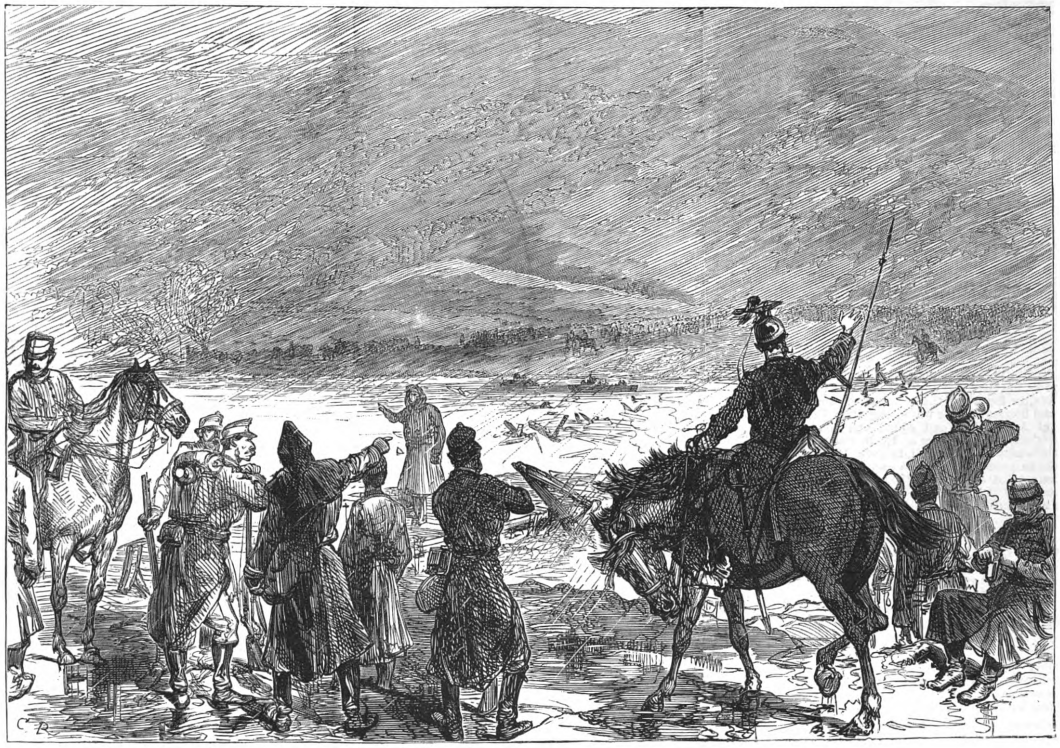
We announced last week the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, who held during seven years the office of Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, a charge henceforth to be merged in the new diocese of Southwell. It has been remarked, in a notice of his previous career, that his work as a parish priest was of the most varied character. At St. James's, Bermondsey, at Great Yarmouth, at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, London, at Tydd St. Mary, and at South Collingham, he had to deal with populations with markedly different occupations and characters. Yet in each parish he was beloved by the people: at Great Yarmouth he was the idol of the fishermen, and at Tydd St. Mary he was the father of the now prevalent system of school or mission chapels. When he became Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham his position was a peculiarly delicate one; but he never overstepped his duties as Suffragan, or, on the other hand, failed to win the respect which his genial manner, sober churchmanship, and sound judgment inspired. In Convocation likewise his influence was considerable. He died in harness, having been at the Diocesan Conference, and at the consecration of the chapel at Lincoln Hospital, a few days previously. He was a considerable author, among his chief works being a prize essay on the Life of Offa, King of Mercia, a Commentary on the Gospels and Acts, a work on the Parochial System, Ordination Lectures, Meditations on Psalm xxxi., and other theological publications. The Portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.



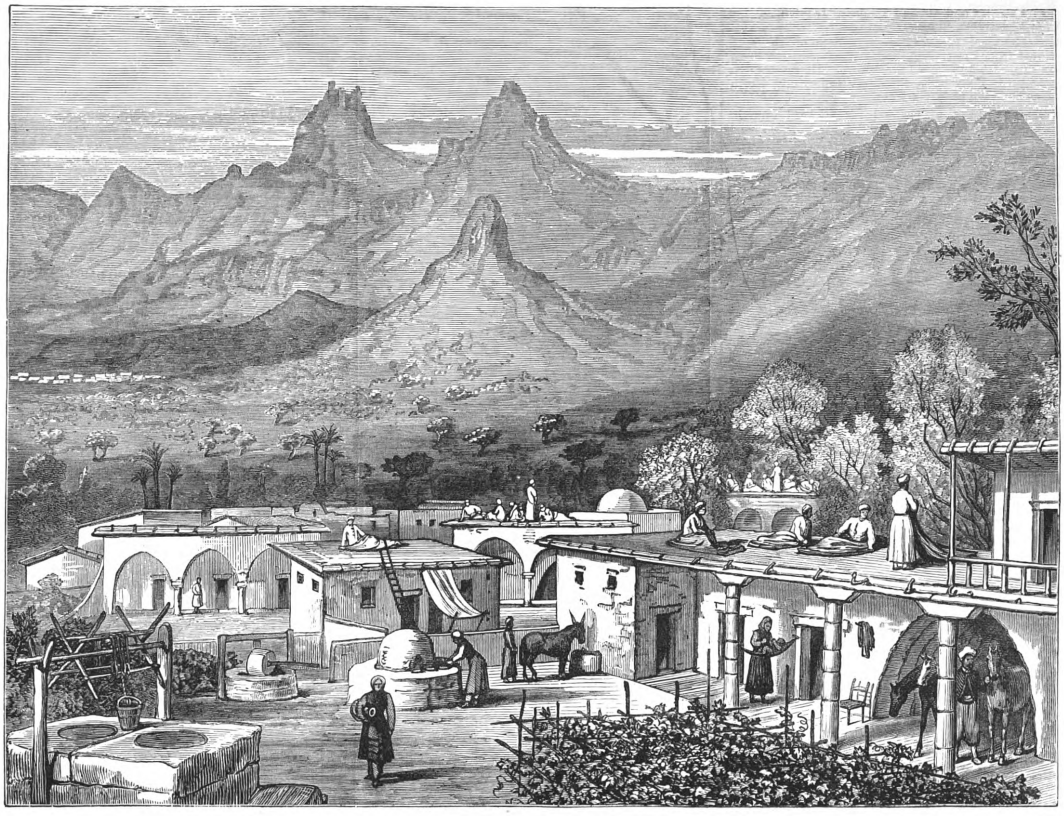
THE LATE BISHOP MACKENZIE, SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM.



JAN MAYEN ISLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEA.



BREAKING UP OF THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY BRIDGE NEAR DOBOJ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BOSNIA.



VILLAGE OF KHUMI KEBIR, CYPRUS, WITH CARPAS MOUNTAINS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE HILL, BART.



Sir George Hill, Bart., of St. Columb's, Londonderry, who died on the 17th inst., was born March 22, 1866, the eldest son of Major Sir John Hill, fourth Baronet, Captain 17th Lancers, by Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the late Henry David Blyth, Esq., and was nephew of the Bishop of Sodor and Man. He succeeded his father as fifth Baronet, July 20, 1872; and the title passes to his next brother, now Sir Henry Blyth Hill, sixth Baronet, born March 31, 1867.

CAPTAIN DELME RADCLIFFE.

Hubert Delmé Radcliffe, Esq., of Hitchin Priory, Herts, formerly Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on the 13th inst. He was born March 27, 1839, the fifth son of the late Frederick Peter Delmé-Radcliffe, Esq., of Hitchin Priory, J.P. and D.L., by Emma, his wife, daughter of John H. Waddington, Esq., of Shawford House, Winchester. By the death of his four elder brothers (the eldest was killed at the Alma, 1854), he became heir to his father, whom he succeeded in 1875. Paternally he represented a junior branch of the well-known family of Delmé, of Cams Hall, Hants; and, maternally, the Radcliffes of Hitchin Priory, a branch of the Lancashire Radcliffes.

DR. DAVID LAING.

David Laing, LL.D., for forty years Librarian of the Signet Library, at Edinburgh, died recently at his residence, James-street, Portobello, aged eighty-six. From 1823 till twelve years ago he was Secretary to the Bannatyne Club, established by Sir Walter Scott for the printing of works on Scottish history and literature. He was a long time Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and edited and contributed to its "Transactions." The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, in 1864. Dr. Laing published a six-volume edition of the life and works of John Knox, besides annotated editions of the works of other celebrated Scotch writers. In early life he succeeded to his father's business as a bookseller, in Edinburgh.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ward, late 91st Highlanders, on the 14th inst., at Kildare-gardens, Bayswater.

Major Edward Denne Nares, of 91, Belgrave-road, on the 14th inst., aged forty-seven.

Mr. James Johnstone, the proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper, on the 21st inst., at Hooley House, Coulsdon.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., on Aug. 17, in Prince Edward Island, aged eighty-three. He was brother of the late Sir Goldsworthy Gurney.

Lady Harriet Frances Lane, widow of Colonel Henry Lane, 15th Hussars, and second daughter of Lawrence, first Earl of Zetland, on the 13th inst., at Marske Hall, in Cleveland.

Jane Cannon, Mrs. Murray, widow of George Murray, Esq., of Ancoats Hall, Manchester, on the 13th inst., at the Polygon, Ardwick, within a month of completing her hundredth year.

Henry Hewitt Kennard, Esq., of Rookcliff and Fernhill, Lymington, on the 16th inst., aged seventy. He was fourth son of John Kennard, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, and of the city of London, banker.

The Rev. A. Williams, M.A., Rector of Culmington, Salop, some time Afternoon Lecturer at St. Pancras and Morning Preacher at Berkeley and Quebec Chapels, London, on the 12th inst., at Llandudno, in his eightieth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Saunders, late of the 60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps and Royal Newfoundland Companies), on the 12th inst., aged ninety-five. He entered the Army in 1809, and served in the West Indies and North America for more than forty-six years.

Lady Church, widow of General Sir Richard Church, G.C.H., C.B., on the 15th inst., at Royal-crescent, Bath, aged eighty-two. Her Ladyship, who was the elder daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, second Baronet of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, was married in 1826, and was left a widow in 1873.

David Stewart Ker, Esq., of Portavo and Montalto, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as member for Downpatrick and for the county of Down. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Downshire, in which he had served as High Sheriff.

Lady Vassall, on the 17th inst., at 29, Hyde Park-gardens, aged eighty-three. She was daughter of the late Edward Berkeley Napier, Esq., of Pennard House, Somerset; was married, first, to Rev. C. H. Pulsford, Canon of Wells; and, secondly, in 1844, to Captain Sir Spencer Lambert Hunter Vassall, K.H., who died in 1846.

Robert Grant, Esq., of Kincorth, Fores, N.B., on the 15th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was the only son of the late Robert Grant, Esq., of Kincorth, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Grant, of Cromdale, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1823, and was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Elgin.

Robert Garde Durdin, Esq., M.A., on the 19th inst., at Lower Baggot-street, Dublin. Mr. Durdin, who practised as a solicitor in that city, served as Lord Mayor in 1872. He was born, in 1818, the fourth son of Robert Atkins Durdin, Esq., of Cranemore House, in the county of Carlow, J.P. and D.L., and was married to Fidelia, only daughter of his uncle, the late William Durdin, Esq., of Huntingdon Castle, Carlow.

The Rev. Henry Lombe, of Bylaugh Park, Norfolk, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-six. He was the third son of the late Thomas Browne Evans, Esq., of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Edward Hase, Esq., of Sall Park, Norfolk, and assumed the surname of Lombe, 1862, under the will of his great uncle, Sir John Lombe, Bart. The Rev. Mr. Lombe was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was J.P. for Norfolk and Suffolk, Lord of the Manors of Bylaugh, Melton, &c., and patron of eight livings, and was formerly Rector of Lyng, Norfolk.

The Rev. F. R. Raines, Hon. Canon of Manchester, M.A., F.S.A., on the 17th inst., at Scarborough. He was born at Whitby on Feb. 22, 1805, became a student of Queen's College, Cambridge, took deacon's orders in 1828, and in the following year was admitted priest by the Bishop of Chester. In 1832 he became the Vicar of Milnrow, where he remained until his death. He was Rural Dean of Rochdale from 1846 to 1877. In 1849 he received the appointment of Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the diploma of M.A. in 1845, and he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Canon Raines was well known for his contributions to archæological literature.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E N F (Abbey-road).—In the game referred to there is a forced mate in four moves, if Black play 23. B takes Kt P, in reply to 22. Q to K 6th. Look at 24. R to B 6th (ch).

J B (Lima).—Your very interesting letter has been acknowledged through the post.

M B.—In a chess problem White may checkmate in less than the stipulated number of moves in reply to weak defences.

M W (Stockport).—Please to comply with the rule. The solution must be sent with the problem.

J B (Paris).—An improvement, certainly, but still too simple in construction.

L K (Buda-Pesth).—We are obliged for the games. One of the problems is marked for insertion.

A S (Meran, Tyrol).—Too weak for publication. White could have won the Queen on the eleventh move by Kt takes Q B P (ch).

F P D (Strand).—Bad rhyme and worse rhythm. These have no interest for the public.

J V D B (Clapham).—The key-move of Problem No. 1798 is 1. B to Q Kt 5th. We must refer to the file before answering your other question.

H D (Frankfort).—The problem is curious, but is much too easy.

X Y Z.—We require the name and address of the author before examining problems.

Chessplayer (Lutterworth).—(1) Yes. (2) The position in your edition of the "Handbook" lacks the Black Knight at Q 3rd.

J J Coutts (Lima).—The solutions of Problems Nos. 1796 and 1797 by the members of your chess club are correct.

Problems received from A E Studd, F C Collins, and A Beazeley.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1806 received from J Estlin, F J Vinton, and Frank in Inverness.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1807 received from Herbert Dickenson, J Estlin, J Osborn, C H B, H Benthall, S Turley, and H Hofmann (Vienna).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1808 received from Hereward, W S B, W J W (Clay-cross), W H O, Julia Short, X Y Z, J de Honstern, C E, E P Vuillamy, E M and T P F, J Bordas, Thorpe, J W S (Dawlish), J Osborn, H Matthews, W Stanfield, H S H, P le Page, S Turley, C H Stepan, E Cornano, Lulu, C H G B, F Hampton, C C E, T Edgar, L H R, G Fosbrooke, T R Y, Leonora and Leon, M Whiteley, T W Hope, C Darrach, R Ingersoll, S, J E, W Warren, C S Cox, W C Dutton, R Roughead, T Greenbank, An Old Hand, W Lee, J Sargent, The Painter of Shepherd's-bush, C Gevelt, G H V, E H H V, Semaj, D Millar, Ecatsue, Polichinelle, J C M, Theodor Reinach, Ned Nurca, Copiapino, W Scott, D J Sedgefield, C A Pryce, C G Ellis-n, W Leeson, F Fesser, N Knimeiow, Victoria, Dr F St, J G Ridd, Fairholme, Alpha, C H B, Jane Nepren (Utrecht), B J G, R H Brookes, Owlet, E L G, H Benthall, S Stripe, and Woodstock.

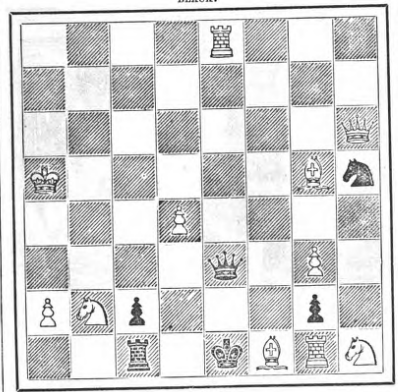
Note.—This problem, we regret to say, can be solved by 1. Kt takes Kt, a common-place method overlooked by the author in the composition and ourselves in the examination. The defect may be remedied by placing a Black Pawn on Q B 2nd.

Solution of Problem No. 1807.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 6th	P takes Q*
2. R takes Kt	Any move
3. R or Kt mates.	

* If Black play 1. K to Q 8th, then follows 2. Q to R 4th (ch), and if 1. Kt takes Q, then 2. R to Kt sq (ch), mating next move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1810.
By J. A. W. Hunter.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS AT THE AQUARIUM.

The following Game was played recently between the mechanical chess-player "Mephisto" and the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson.

(*Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to Q 3rd

This move is noticed at length in the last edition of the German "Handbuch" (1874), with the resulting position in favour of the first player.

5. Kt to Q B 3rd	

According to the "Handbuch," White can also play 5. Q to K B 3rd, attacking the gambit Pawn at once, or 5. P to Q 4th. In support of the latter, the following variation is given, ex gr.:—

5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd
6. Q to Q 3rd	B takes B
7. Q takes B	P to Q B 3rd
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. B takes B P	Q takes P
10. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
11. B takes Q P	Q takes B
12. Q takes Kt P	Q to B 3rd (ch)
13. K to Kt sq	Q to K 2nd
14. Q takes R	Q to B 2nd
15. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
16. P to R 5th	P to Q R 3rd
17. P to Q Kt 4th, &c.	

5.	Kt to K B 3rd

We believe 5. B to K 3rd is the correct move here.

6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th
7. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 5th
8. Kt to Q 5th	

Mephisto is too apt to underrate mere mortal adversaries. This move is sheer waste of time.

8.	Kt takes Kt
9. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd
10. B to Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Mr. P.)
11. Q B takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
12. P to K R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
13. Q to Q 3rd	Castles (K R)
14. R to K sq	

We should have preferred 14. K to B 2nd; because then, whether Black captures the Knight or retreats the Bishop, the attack can be directed accordingly.

14.	Q R to K sq
15. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt
16. P takes B	P to Q 4th
17. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
18. Q R to K Kt sq	P to K B 3rd

Correctly played. The move prevents the threatened attack upon the Queen and breaks White's centre.

19. P to K 6th	Kt to Kt 3rd.
20. P to K R 4th	Kt to B sq
21. R to Kt 3rd	

This abandons the advanced Pawn without an effort to preserve it. His best move appears to be 21. P to Q B 4th.

21.	B to Q 3rd
22. B takes B	Kt takes B
23. P to Q B 4th	R takes P
24. P takes P	P takes P
25. K R to Kt sq	R to K 2nd
26. Q to Q 2nd	K R to K sq
27. B to Q sq	Q takes P
28. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 4th
29. R to R 3rd	Kt to K 6th (ch)
30. K to R 2nd	Q to B 5th (ch)
31. K to R sq	Q to B 4th
32. R to R 4th	Kt takes B, and White resigned.

Another Game played by Mephisto against one of the strongest players of the day, Mr. Burn, of Liverpool.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to K B 4th

Mr. Burn knows better than to venture upon this weak defence in a serious encounter.

4. B takes Kt	Q P takes B
5. Kt takes P	Q to Q 5th
6. P to K B 4th	Q takes K P (ch)

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Mr. B.)
7. K to B 2nd	B to B 4th (ch)
8. K to Kt 3rd	

The position is certainly unique. Although Mephisto's King is thus early forced away from his supports the adversary is powerless to do him harm.

8.	Kt to K B 3rd
9. R to K sq	P to K R 4th
10. R takes Q	P takes R
11. P to K R 3rd	Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between the Ladies' College Chess Club and the third and fourth classes of the City of London Chess Club was played on Tuesday last at the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, Holborn. The Ladies' Club was represented by Mrs. Down, Miss Down, Miss Helen Down, and Messrs. G. Watson, T Watson, Manning, Hearn, W. T. Hearn, Lord, Mills, and Hall; and the City Club by Messrs. Gastineau, Pizzi, Heywood, Miller, Hoare, M. Down, Israel, Templeton, Tudor, Atkinson, and Steibel. The play commenced at seven in the evening, and was brought to a conclusion soon after nine, when it was announced that the Ladies' Club had carried the victory with a score of ten games to eight and four draws. The honours of the evening were awarded to Mrs. Down, who won two games, and to Miss Down, who, after a prolonged struggle against an experienced adversary, succeeded in forcing a draw. Miss Helen Down lost two games to Mr. Miller, but afterwards, in offhand play, won an exceedingly well contested game from the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell. The play was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Ladies' College.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

The military campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina having been finished, there are no important consequences to be apprehended from the destruction of the temporary bridge at Doboj by the swollen current of the Bosna river after some days of heavy rain. This is the subject of a Sketch by our Special Artist late at the head-quarters of the Austrian army. The task of restoring peace and prosperity to Bosnia, and of providing for the safe return to their homes of more than a hundred and fifty thousand refugees—Christians on the one hand and Mussulmans on the other—will now occupy the Austrian Government. It is stated that the late Bosnian insurgent chief, Hadji Lodja, was up to the year 1863 a porter; he then became teacher of Arabic in a mosque where his father was an imam. Shortly after he led an agitation of the Bosnian Mohammedans against the plan which had been sanctioned by the Porte of building a Greek church at Serajevo. For this he was banished by the Civil Governor to Novi Bazar, where he lived till 1871. When the Bosnian insurrection first broke out he assembled a band of Mohammedans, who plundered the defenceless Christians of the province; but, the Government having taken proceedings against him, he again escaped, and remained in concealment until last July, when the anarchy in Serajevo enabled him to play the part of a leader in the Bosnian Mohammedan insurrection.

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Arctic exploring-ship Willem Barentz, which left Amsterdam on May 5, touched at Vardö on July 19, in order to land despatches. Hitherto the Dutch Arctic "trial-trip" has been as successful as its numerous well-wishers could desire. The Willem Barentz has been at Jan Mayen, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island, falling in with the "ice-pack" in lat. 78 deg.; and, though the weather has not been favourable, only three fine days being recorded up to the middle of July, many important scientific observations have been made; a memorial-stone has been erected on Amsterdam Island; and all on board seem full of zeal, health, and good spirits. The return of the expedition may be looked for in October. When all goes well, they will have visited the Barentz and Kara Seas, and will have done as much as possible in the limited time at their disposal to advance the cause of science. The Willem Barentz was off Jan Mayen on June 9, which was one of their three fine days, so that the members of the expedition had a good view of the whole island, a sight which very few of their predecessors have enjoyed, the high land being as a rule shrouded in mist. This curious island was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607, and by him named "Hudson's Tutches:" it was afterwards improperly called Jan Mayen, after a Dutch skipper who was said to have seen it in 1611. It is thirty miles long by nine broad, and at the north end rises the remarkable volcanic peak of Beerenberg, 6870 ft. high. On June 9 this peak was covered with snow almost to the water's edge, and presented a most imposing appearance, the high, jagged summits of the lower hills, from one of which smoke was slowly rising, being quite dwarfed by comparison. The accompanying View is from an outline by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, who served with Sir Allan Young in the Pandora in 1876, and is the only English member of the present Dutch expedition. The Willem Barentz is a small sailing schooner of eighty tons, built and equipped at Amsterdam by a few private subscribers, without Government aid. She is commanded by Lieutenant J. J. De Bruyne, a Dutch naval officer, with Lieutenants Koolemans Beynen and H. M. Speelman, as second and third in command, with three or four scientific men, and a crew of eight sailors.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 23, 1874) with four codicils (dated Dec. 11, 1875; Jan. 15, 1876; Sept. 12, 1877; and May 25, 1878) of Mr. John Penn, late of The Cedars, Lee, Kent, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by Mrs. Ellen Penn, the widow, Edward Routh, John Cameron Macdonald, and Charles Thomas Lucas, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, works of art, household effects, horses and carriages, £300,000, and all the capital stock and interest held by him in any waterworks company, absolutely; and his mansion house and estate known as The Cedars, for life, with the absolute power of appointing the same, at her death, to whom she pleases; to his executors, £2000 each; to his son John, £40,000; to his son William, £25,000; to his sons Frank and Alfred, £60,000 each; and the testator expressly states that any benefit given by his wife to his two oldest sons, John and William (whom he had taken into partnership with him in his business as a marine engineer, and who now succeed to the entire business), or to his two daughters, Ellen and Isabella, is in addition to any benefit given to or settled upon them in his lifetime. The residue of his property, real and personal, is equally divided between his six children, John, William, Frank, Alfred, Ellen, and Isabella.

The letters of administration granted at Dublin on the 17th ult. of the personal estate and effects of Sir John Ennis, Bart., late of No. 9, Merrion-square East, Dublin, who died intestate on Aug. 8 last, to Sir John Ennis, the son, were re-sealed in London on the 30th ult., the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £50,000.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of Haddington (dated the 19th ult.), of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., of Preston Grange and Balgone, Haddingtonshire, who died at Grantham House, Putney, on June 19 last, to Robert Grant Suttie, the son, and Robert Dundas, has been re-sealed in London, the inventory, given upon oath, of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £48,000.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1878) of the Rev. William Sidney Saunders, late of No. 21, Eaton-square, who died on July 5 last, at Ellary, Princes Park, Liverpool, was proved on the 12th ult. by Alfred Castellan, jun., and George Brooke Mee, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Alice Mary Saunders, all his furniture, plate, and household effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £2000; to his executors, £100 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and then to all his children.

The will (dated March 22, 1877) of Mrs. Emily Saunders, late of No. 21, Eaton-square, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Alfred Castellan, jun., and Frederick Walters, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The Jersey States have passed a regulation, which came into operation on Saturday, directing that all vessels engaged in the importation of foreign cattle to Jersey shall be duly licensed and registered. Any infringement of this regulation is to be punished by confiscation of both vessel and cargo.

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OVER 2000 DAGHESTAN and SOUMACK CARPETS, also 500 Turkey Carpets, of extra fine quality and at marvellously low prices, just received from Constantinople. These Goods have been bought by Agents especially dispatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. for cash, are of great rarity, some being very handsome old prayer rugs, which have been made over a hundred years. The prices are wonderfully low—in fact, one third of that usually asked for these fully low—in fact, one third of that usually asked for these curiosities.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

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The Laurel	3	13 6	The Indiana	4	4 0
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Discount 15 per cent.

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Richly cut glass	5	5 0	Richly engraved glass	5	19 6

Discount 15 per cent.
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MORTLOCK'S CHINA.—ASTER POTTERY.—Reproduction of the Oriental Pattern, made expressly for Messrs. Mortlock. This ware is in exquisite taste, of Oriental character, and exceedingly cheap. A Dinner Service for 12 persons for £5 15s. 6d., complete; Dessert Service, 22s. 6d.; Breakfast Service for 12 persons, 25s.; Tea Service, 9s. 6d.; and Toilet Service, 15s., with 15 per cent cash discount. Sole Addresses—202, 203, and 204, Oxford-street; 30, 31, and 32, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W. Established 1746.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a light, pleasant drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per Dozen, Quarts; 4s., Pints. Bottles 2s. and Cases 1s. per Dozen until returned. Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES. Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the BEST GOODS ONLY. Whiting for Pastry, 9s. 6d. per bushel: Households, for Bread, 8s. 6d. Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3lb. 2½d. per stone; fine, 3s. 6d. American Hominy, 4s. Barley Maize, Buckwheat, and Barley Meal, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack. Oats, 4s. per bushel; 10s. 6d. per sack. Peas, 6s. 6d. per bushel; Tick Beans, 7s. 6d.; Middlings, 2s. 6d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Split Peas, 3s. per peck. Small Biscuits, for Invalids, in 7lbs., 3lb. size, 1s.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. P.O. Orders and Cheques payable to G. Young.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK.—Some Chemists and Stationers, for extra profit, deceive you. Genuine Label, "Prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond."—Works, 75, Southgate-road, London. No heating required.

JUDSON'S DYES.—6d. each, of Chemists. Curtains, Tablecovers, Mantles, Scarves, Jackets dyed in ten minutes in a pail of hot water.
Judson's Dyes—Crimson, Green, and Twenty-four Colours.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.—Pure, Fragrant, and Durable. Established 80 years. The "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, says:—"Pears is a name engraven on the memory of the oldest, the best, and Pears' Transparent Soap is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and the most agreeable and refreshing balm to the skin." Sold by all Chemists; and by Pears, 91, Great Russell-street, London.

THE ONLY SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION, Making the skin clear, smooth, and lustrous.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP (SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS). Highly and extensively recommended for the toilet and in all cases of cutaneous disease by Mr. Jas. Startin, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, the late Mr. James Startin, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Saville-row, Mr. McCall Anderson, M.D., F.F.P.S., of Woodside-crescent, Glasgow, and the other leading members of the profession. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s., in elegant Toilet-Boxes, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S PESTACHIO-NUT SKIN AND COMPLEXION POWDER imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also represses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration.—2, New Bond-street, London, W. May be had of all the fashionable Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Earth, with the same facility as a book. In boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each. Price-Lists post-free.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the elite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool; and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

NO CURE NO PAY.—BALDNESS CURABLE by the EAU MALLERON. Contracts made on the above terms. References given to persons cured by this remedy. Pamphlets sent free.—Apply to the French Hygienic Society, 40, Haymarket, London, S.W.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND LUXURIANT GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be the safest, purest, and most efficacious remedy in which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnors,
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
LENNOX BROWNE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in forms of Glandular Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."
DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.
"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all Impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

EPPS'S
COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1829, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and delicate processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand daily testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the processes adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the onset that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. From a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must, in short, satisfy for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained and held a high reputation, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1850, in which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1850 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a valuable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native cocoa bean, and is prepared thoroughly soluble, product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public consumption. Having myself for many years released a new use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

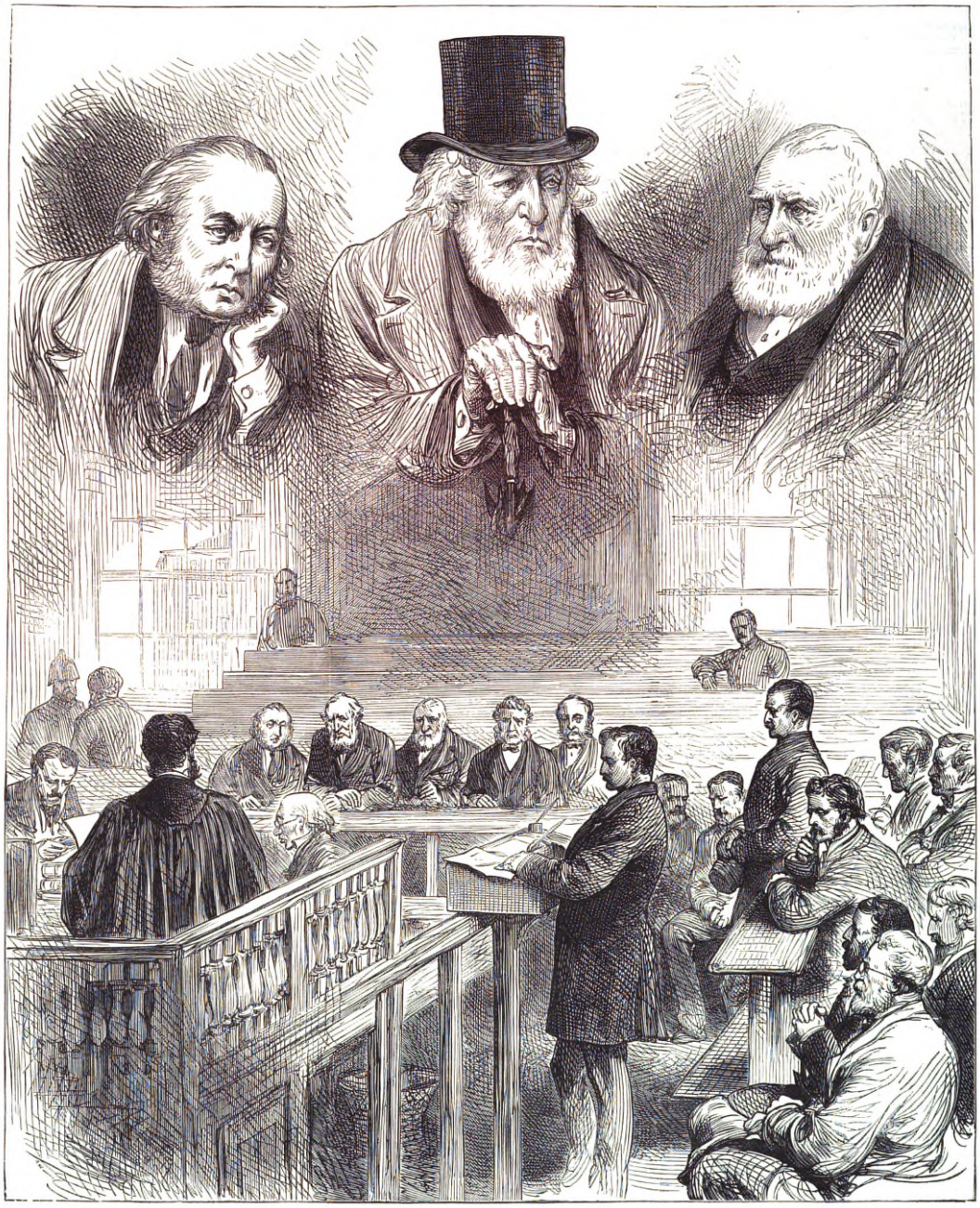
EPPS'S
COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2053.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MR. R. S. STRONACH, MANAGER. MR. LEWIS POTTER, DIRECTOR. MR. SALMOND, DIRECTOR.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.—THE PRISONERS AT THE CENTRAL POLICE COURT, GLASGOW.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Philip Henderson Russell, of Otipua, Canterbury, New Zealand, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Herbert House, Belgrave-square, Lady Beatrix Herbert, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at 2, Belgrave-square, the Marchioness of Hamilton, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Dieppe, the wife of Henry William Nevill, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., by special license, at the Bavarian Chapel, Westminster, Henry Torrens de Rune, fourth son of Sir David William Barclay, of Pierston, Barenet, late of the Mauritius, and of 47, Holland-road, Kensington, to Ellen Eliza, younger of T. F. Henley, Esq., C.E., of 56, St. George's-square, London.

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, N.Z., William Fownes Somerville, younger son of the late T. C. Somerville, Esq., of Dinder House, to Bertha, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

On the 29th ult., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Arthur Charles Pole, Captain 13th Hussars, to Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Lady Anne and the late Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Amsterdam, Sarah, the beloved wife of F. N. Barfoed, and dauchter of the late Thos. Fell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Cooktown, Torres Straits, Australia, murdered by the natives, James Franklin, second son of the late John Price, Esq., of Melbourne, Victoria, and grandson of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

On the 19th ult., at Leamington, Eleanor, daughter of Sir George Pigot, of Patshull.

On the 26th ult., at Northe urt, Abingdon, the Dowager Lady Arundell

On the 11th ult., at Gothenburg, Sweden, Carl Thoresen, in the 59th year of his age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 9.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; 2 Tim. iv.; Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke xx. 31–54.
Collections for National Church Defence Association.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Cox, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon, Rev. H. A. Cotton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Resident Chaplain to the Bishop of London; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. Shelford Bidwell on Recent Inventions for Reproducing the Sounds of the Human Voice, illustrated by the Telephone, Microphone, and Phonograph).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Edwards on the Need of Greater Variety of Action in the Agricultural Interest, with discussion).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Henry F. Knapp on Harbour Bars, their Formation and Removal).
Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: Organ Recital, 3 p.m.
Northern Counties' Sheep-Dog Trial Association, first annual meeting, Barbon Fell, Westmoreland.
Bristol, Clifton, and West of England Annual Dog Show (last day).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Landing of King William III., 1688.
Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, evening, (opening address by the Earl of Carnarvon, on Imperial Administration.)
Middle Temple Lecture-Room, Dr. Vaughan's Reading on the Greek Testament resumed, 8 a.m. (four days a week).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Cust's Report on the Oriental Congress at Florence; Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches on the Bronze Gates of Shalmaneser II., discovered by Mr. Rassam at Balawat).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Sharpe on a new species of Indicator; Mr. G. B. Sowerby on ten new species of Shells; and Mr. A. G. Butler on a new Madagascar Spider).
Liverpool Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Agricultural Society, noon.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Association of Dwarf Crocodiles with the Diminutive Mammals of the Purbeck Shales; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins and Mr. H. H. Howorth).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (English Glee Union Concert).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Cambridgeshire Ornithological Society Poultry Show, Cambridge.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Knox Laughton on Air Temperature, its Distribution and Range).
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—the Art of Reading).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. (fifth annual meeting, address by Mr. Serjeant Cox, the president).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target and general meeting).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Kuhara on the Red Colouring Matter of the Lithospermum Erythorhizon; papers by Mr. L. T. Wright, Dr. Wright and Mr. Luff, and Dr. Frankland).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. L. A. Bernays on the Existence of Carpesium (C. Cernuum?) in Queensland; papers by Mr. A. W. Bennett, Dr. F. Buchanan White, and Rev. G. Henslow.)

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—the Law of Agriculture).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (address from Mr. H. L. Florence, the President, &c.).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. A. Daniel on the "Times or Durations of the Action of Shakspeare's Plays).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Dundee Poultry and Dog Show.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Lord Mayor's Day.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Reduced and Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 A.M. to 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.
October 23	29·551	46·5	38·8	·76	7	53·7	41·6	WSW. SW.	244
24	29·199	48·6	45·4	·89	7	58·5	44·9	SW. S. W.	332
25	29·198	47·3	40·3	·78	6	54·3	44·8	SW. WSW.	224
26	29·081	45·4	42·0	·89	7	53·3	41·4	SSW. SW. WNW.	240
27	29·532	42·8	39·5	·89	—	49·9	34·7	WNW. NNW.	92
28	29·670	44·4	35·1	·72	4	50·8	37·7	NW. W.	285
29	29·752	41·2	33·8	·77	6	44·9	37·3	WNW.	228

DAY.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 A.M. to 10 A.M. next morning.
	In.
23	0·200
24	0·420
25	0·250
26	0·010
27	0·000
28	0·005
29	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	..	29·512	29·145	29·197	29·202	29·466	29·707	29·791
Temperature of Air	..	47·9°	52·9°	46·0°	49·6°	39·6°	45·9°	43·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	43·7°	54·7°	45·2°	47·7°	39·0°	42·9°	40·7°
Direction of Wind	..	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	WNW.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m
8 10	8 48	9 30	10 10	10 43	11 12	11 36	— 0	2 0	23 0	0 40	0 58	1 15	1 32
A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m
8 30	9 10	9 50	10 30	11 3	11 32	11 56	0 20	2 20	23 20	1 0	1 18	1 35	1 52

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, F. B. Chatterton.—The National Drama at the National Theatre, Shakspeare's Tragedy MACBETH, at Eight o'Clock, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, Tuesday, Nov. 5, Thursday, Nov. 7, with Locke's celebrated music, increased orchestra, and numerous chorus. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Mdlle. Hermann Vezin. Shakspeare's romantic drama of WINTER'S TALE, at Eight o'Clock, MONDAY, NOV. 4, Wednesday, Nov. 6, Friday, Nov. 8. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; supported by Messrs. John Ryder, John G. Cowper, Edward Compton, Atkins, Calhaem, Howard Russell, Barsley, E. F. Edgar, Sheperd, Tritton, &c.; Mesdames Hudspeth, Fanny Huddart, Fowler, &c. Preceded every evening by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMEN. Conclude with a Comic ballet by the Lauri Family. On SATURDAY, NOV. 9, Shakspeare's Tragedy, OTHELLO. Box-Office open Ten to Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Prices as usual. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn, WILL OPEN for the Season on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, with HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES—a Journey of 120,000 Miles in 120 minutes; and a GRAND PANORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS. Superb and Costly Scenery by the first London Artists. Startling Mechanical Changes and Effects. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, by a selected and talented Company of Artistes. The interior has been re-embellished and a new stage constructed. Full particulars will be duly announced.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—LISTON, MIMIC, Ventriloquist, Satirist, Vocal and Instrumental Entertainer, and Author. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (Saturdays excepted), and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Doors Open half an hour previous to each entertainment. Prices of Admission—3s., 2s., 1s. Box-Office open from Eleven to Five. No fees. Plan of Seats and Tickets at Mitchell's, Austin's, and Hay's. Richard Howard, Manager.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The perfect of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

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It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.
THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Tuesday next (first time) A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 21 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £9000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

The state of public affairs is, perhaps, a shade less gloomy than it was some three weeks ago. The improvement (if improvement there be) is not of a very decided character, and may turn out to be but transient. For the moment, however, the outlook may be truly described as a turn better rather than worse. All circumstances being taken into account, it is encouraging to know that the passing aspect of events, political, commercial, and monetary, contravenes the dark expectations of what it threatened to be not many days since. There is no visible development of a mistrustful spirit. Here and there, there are points which tend to the revival of hope. Capital, it is true, is extremely chary in its operations. Commercial enterprise is timid. Our staple industries still languish, and, consequently, the employment of labour everywhere declines and wages seem to be steadily falling. Although we have had a good harvest and bread is cheap, we have yet to pass through a winter which may or may not be abnormally severe, and which may or may not largely augment the already increasing burden of pauperism. The famines in India and China, the fall in the value of silver, the reaction from reckless railway adventures in the United States of America, the revival of Protectionist policy in most European States and in several of our greater Colonies, and the political uncertainties which unexpectedly survive the Treaty of Berlin, have not altogether exhausted their depressive influences. We have not yet caught sight of a prospectively prosperous period. We have still to pass through a process of pinching discipline. But, on the whole, there is less reason at this moment than there has been for some weeks to succumb to despondency, and the week just now concluding has certainly not strengthened the grounds supposed to be conterminous with those of despair.

There is, in the first place, a slight change in the political problem awaiting solution in India. The Viceroy, responding to instructions from home, pauses before committing himself to the invasion of Afghanistan. It is found, on maturer deliberation, that he has no *casus belli*—at least, no sufficient one for his justification in the eyes of the world. He has, therefore, dispatched an Envoy with another communication to Shere Ali, pointing out to him the grave consequences which must ensue upon his persistence in a refusal to receive a Mission from the Indian Government to Cabul. The decision to give the Ameer a further chance of averting from his dominions the scourge of war has been variously interpreted. There are those among our own countrymen who infer from it a discovery by her Majesty's Cabinet that the policy of Lord Lytton is little likely to strengthen the hold of the Government upon the confidence of the British public. There are many, again, who see in what is immediately passing in the north-west of India nothing better than a design to truss up a *casus belli* where none now really exists; and there are those who draw from it a hope that the ground of quarrel between the Viceroy and the Ameer will be removed by some concession on both sides, so far as to preclude the necessity of a resort to arms. The British public, we apprehend, is in some perplexity as to the true object of the Indian Government in dispatching a second envoy to Shere Ali. It can hardly be pretended that there is any show of ardour, in this country at least, in favour of a war which can create no honour, and which in its remoter consequences may entail incalculable heavy responsibilities. It must be observed, however, that there is no relaxation in India of those preparations for war which the state of the case is imagined to require. Still, all is mystery. We know, and yet we do not know, what is going on. The *dénouement*, it is believed, will take us by surprise sooner or later, and, meanwhile, the alternative of peace or war remains in the hands of Ministers, whose ultimate determination is wrapt in impenetrable secrecy.

The execution of the stipulations comprised in the Treaty of Berlin proceeds but slowly, and, we may even say, intermittently. But, while it must be confessed that some dangers have been surmounted and some progress made, new and unforeseen obstacles have arisen to excite general anxiety. Russia, it is true, is appropriating in act all that was allowed to her by diplomacy in the Berlin Treaty; but the proceedings of her Officers and Agents in East Roumelia somewhat overstep the agreement concerted by the European Powers. How far the Government at St. Petersburg do, or will, recognise what is being ventured in its name by those who act under it, remains to be seen. We should be foolish to hazard a prophecy.

We have no more faith in wholesale condemnations than in wholesale eulogies; but we are bound to confess that, if all that was done at the Berlin Congress was not exactly conformable to what good policy and justice might have prescribed, the peace which was established there seems to us to lay a basis not altogether unfitted for the approximate development of rudimentary rights in South-Eastern Europe for some time to come. That basis, it is true, may be set aside by the perversity or the ambition of any one of the great Powers; but strong evidence ought to be before us to warrant a suspicion that either of them will venture to back out of Treaty engagements solemnly undertaken. Troubles there will be, no doubt; occasions for the exercise of diplomatic ingenuity; materials for Bluebooks in but too ample abundance. But of a general War therefrom ensuing we cannot discern a sign.

If we have no reason for gratulation on the state of our own public affairs, we hope we may yet be permitted to take some share in the satisfaction of our more fortunate neighbours. France is singularly felicitous in her present position and prospects. The elections that have just taken place with a view to the recomposition of one third of the Senate give reason to believe that the form of Government France has seen fit to establish for herself is now tolerably secure against factious encroachments. Her domestic condition is just now more thriving than that of any other European people. Her revenue is fairly progressive; and the Paris Exhibition of Art and Industry very soon to close, has been a most gratifying success. They have proved the political capacity of the nation. They augur bright results for the future. They may be accepted, so far as they go, as a guarantee against any possible initiation of aggressive warfare. The Prince of Wales has rightfully and pleasantly represented the sentiment and feelings of the people of England on this head. Not less than France, we owe him thanks for his valuable and timely service.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, has walked and driven out daily, and has visited the Linn of Quoich and other picturesque localities. The Queen has received at dinner the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch. Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard has left Balmoral.

The Queen, in recognition of the services of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph, has decided to erect a statue to his memory at the west of Balmoral Castle.

During the absence of the Queen in Scotland several of the principal state rooms at Windsor Castle are being renovated, in anticipation of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, which will take place, according to the most recent arrangements, about the middle of February.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales received an address on Thursday week from the Colonial Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition at the British Embassy thanking him for the part he had taken in the Exhibition. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the other Royal personages in Paris, were present at a reception and ball given by M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Waddington, at the Hôtel Quai d'Orsay. The Prince and Princess were present on Saturday last at a state dinner given at the Elysée by the President of the Republic and the Duchess of Magenta. On Monday the Prince passed the day shooting, with Marshal MacMahon, at Compiègne. The Prince and Princess have been present generally at the fêtes given in honour of the various Royal visitors in Paris.

In answer to an application by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales has expressed his willingness to allow his Indian collection, now at the Paris Exposition, to be exhibited in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

The Duke of Edinburgh embarked at Marseilles on Thursday week for Gibraltar.

The Duke of Connaught has visited the Haymarket and the Gaiety Theatres.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Solvyns have arrived in Grosvenor-gardens from Eastbourne.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have arrived at St. Anne's-hill, Chertsey.

His Excellency Sir Augustus Paget and Lady Paget have left Frognal, the residence of Earl and Countess Sydney in Kent, on their return to the British Embassy at Rome.

The Earl and Countess of Mar have left St. Ives, Bingley, Yorkshire, for Edinburgh.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and the Ladies Lindsay have left London for Haigh Hall, Wigan.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel arrived at Kingston House on Saturday last from visiting the Countess of Yarborough at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have arrived at Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore have arrived in Brook-street from their seat in Scotland.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring arrived in Hamilton-place on Saturday last from Scotland.

The Earl of Roden has returned to town from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington have arrived in town from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have left town for Paris.

Lord and Lady Odo Russell have left Claridge's Hotel for Berlin.

Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden and the Hon. Miss Mostyn have left London for Gayton House, Northamptonshire.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Lady Wallace have left Hertford House, Manchester-square, for Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Captain Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., R.N., and Frederica Mary Horatia, daughter of the late Captain Charles Acton Broke, R.E., who was a son of Rear-Admiral Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart., the hero of the Shannon, was solemnised on the 22nd ult. at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were Miss Broke (sister of the bride), Lady Evelyn Finch-Hatton, the Hon. Eva Byron, Miss Constance Beckett, the Hon. Rhona Tollemache, Miss Minnie Cochrane, Miss Ina Spencer, and Miss Dorothy Hoste. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin, trimmed with point de gaze, and a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, with a tulle veil fastened by three diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. Her ornaments were earrings, pendant, and bracelet en suite, composed of pear-shaped pearls set with diamonds in the form of heartsease, the gift of the bride's mother, Mrs. Horton, and of her sister, Miss Broke. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk and broché; hats to match, turned up in front with myrtle-green velvet. Each lady wore on a necklace of pearls a pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, in the form of an ivy-leaf, wrought in green enamel, and bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom traced in pearls. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, assisted by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., Vicar of St. John's, Paddington, and the Rev. J. Barrett-Lennard, Rector of Crawley, Sussex. The bride was given away by Rear-Admiral Horton, C.B.; the bridegroom's best man was Captain the Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, R.N. The company proceeded to 43, Grosvenor-place, to luncheon, after which the newly-married couple left London for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue velvet, trimmed with point d'Alençon, with jacket, hat, and muff to correspond, all trimmed with the fur of the blue fox. The marriage presents were numerous and valuable.

A marriage is arranged between Charles T., second son of Mr. and Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, and Julia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. A. Ernuin, of Aylsham, Norfolk.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in December, between Mr. Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and the Hon. Patience Rodney, only daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Rodney.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There were high tides in the Thames on Saturday and Sunday. Precautions had been taken in anticipation of an overflow, and no damage was done.

Mr. C. H. Robarts was on Thursday elected by the Court of Common Council to fill the office of Remembrancer, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Corrie. There were eighteen candidates.

The 20th Middlesex Rifles will assemble at Albany Barracks to-morrow (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m. and march to St. James's Hall for Divine service. The honorary Chaplain, the Rev. R. H. Haweis, M.A., will officiate.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., has presented seventy volumes, as a second donation, to the Free Library, London-street, Bethnal-green, in reply to the committee's appeal for 10,000 volumes, required to render the library efficient.

The Home Secretary has approved of the transfer of the Field-lane Industrial School, Little Saffron-hill, to new premises at Hillfield-road, and has certified the said premises for the reception of boys, not exceeding one hundred in number.

With the close of the Long Vacation comes the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens. Most of the varieties are in full bloom, and the show this year is a very good one, reflecting great credit on Mr. Newton, the head-gardener of the Inner Temple Gardens.

At a conference held on Tuesday of the vestries and district boards of London, it was resolved to memorialise the Home Secretary in favour of the establishment in the metropolis of one representative authority for providing hospital accommodation for non-paupers suffering from infectious diseases.

The *City Press* states that the following members of the Government have accepted invitations to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' banquet at Guildhall on the 9th inst.:—The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir S. Northcote, Earl Cairns, Mr. Cross, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord J. Manners, Viscount Sandon, Mr. G. Sclater-Booth, and Lord G. Hamilton.

The following is the title of the essay to which the Statistical Society's Howard Medal will be awarded in November, 1879. The essays to be sent in on or before June 30:—"On the Improvements that have taken place in the Education of Children and Young Persons during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." The council have decided to grant £20 to the writer who may gain the Howard medal in November, 1879.

At the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate on school attendances was resumed, and ended with a resolution. On the recommendation of the Educational Endowments Committee, it was resolved to address a letter to the Charity Commissioners urging an amendment in their scheme for the future administration of Sir William Boreman's Greencoat School, Greenwich. The motion by Mrs. Surr in favour of the discontinuance of corporal punishment in girls' and infants' schools, was got rid of by the carrying of "the previous question."

Lord Shaftesbury opened yesterday week at Twickenham a new home belonging to the National Refuge Society for Homeless and Destitute Children. The society now possess nine homes, in which more than a thousand boys and girls are supported and trained. The new one is for boys only, and the committee want £4000 in order to free it from debt. There were also present Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Peto, the Rev. J. P. Chown, the Rev. W. S. Fisher, and Mr. W. Williams, the indefatigable secretary. The children from the Girls' Homes and from the ships had been brought to the new home for a day's recreation, and joined in singing hymns.

At the meeting yesterday week of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was reported that the City of London would join with the Board in applying to Parliament next Session for an extension of the wine and coal dues until the year 1900, with a view to provide the means for building the Tower Bridge. The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to issue the necessary notices for the introduction of a Bill into Parliament authorising the construction of a new bridge over the Thames, near the Tower. An offer by the Sun Electric Light Company to light Trafalgar-square was referred to a Committee. The returns of the traffic over Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges showed that it has doubled since the toll was abolished.

The annual competition of the adult female members of the London Schools Swimming Club took place last Saturday morning at the Chelsea Baths, King's-road. Many ladies were present, and the races, of which there were eight, were contested with much spirit. All the members are either teachers or pupil-teachers of elementary schools, and belong either to voluntary or to board schools. The competitions were for the club medal, given by Miss Chessar and Miss Richardson; silver watch, given by Sir John Bennett; and prizes offered by Mrs. Surr, Mrs. Floyer, Mrs. Comyns, and Miss Rose Adams; and a consolation prize offered by the club. Most of the races were for two lengths of the bath, and one was for three lengths.

William Stafford, the clerk in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England, who absconded with £15,000 in notes and securities, and was arrested in Jersey, was again brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday week; and the prisoner, who acknowledged he was guilty but reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

It was stated at a conference held on Monday at the Mansion House that £55,000 has been subscribed towards the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the Abercarne explosion. The requirements are estimated at upwards of £50,000. It was decided to close the lists, and when all the claims are settled the balance will be invested in the names of trustees for application to a kindred purpose.—A meeting of county gentlemen was held on Monday in the Cardiff Town-hall in support of the proposed Miners' Permanent Relief Fund for South Wales. Resolutions were passed approving of the Miners' Society lately formed by the united action of the men and employers, and calling on trustees who have surplus funds to apply the money to the Collieries' Fund.

There were 2500 births and 1445 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhœa. The deaths from lung disease, which in the seven preceding weeks had increased from 158 to 326, further rose last week to 347, and exceeded by 46 the corrected average; 225 resulted from bronchitis and 90 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2987 births and 1711 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 50·3 deg., being 2·1 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 71·1 hours.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week presided at a public meeting in the Beaumont Hall, Mile-end, for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the London Hospital Maintenance Fund for the Stepney district. The appeal for a special maintenance fund of £25,000 a year for five years was started at the Mansion House on April 4 last, but up to the present time a little under £14,000 a year for the period named, or its equivalent, about £69,000, only has been raised. Local branches have been formed, and have been some time in operation in the various districts round the hospital, in order to collect such smaller contributions as these poorer districts can afford. At the meeting yesterday week a branch for Stepney was formed, and a resolution was passed urging the necessity of providing the funds necessary for the proper working of the charity.

Professor Huxley, who is the principal of the Working Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane, recently inaugurated the opening of the new premises which have been acquired for carrying on the classes by a lecture on The Human Hand and some of the Considerations Arising Out of It. Bringing all his remarkable power of graphic exposition into play, the learned Professor delighted his audience by a statement of the marvellous mechanism of the human hand, beginning with the framework, and showing how the wrist bones, the metacarpal bones and phalanges, the radius and ulna, by their peculiarities of form and connection, admitted of the varied and complex movements of the fingers, thumb, wrist, hand, and arm. Then he described the mode in which the motive power of the muscles operates, illustrating muscular contraction by the tangible example of the biceps in flexing and extending the arm. Quoting Southey's sneer—that to some men God has given power, to some wisdom, and to others the capability of playing on the fiddle—he took the fiddle-playing as the best illustration that could be given of the marvellous power of touch existing in the hand, since a good player has to regulate the pressure of the fingers and to measure the length of string to which the pressure is applied with marvellous precision, in order to produce the notes perfectly in tune, processes which have to be effected by thousands and thousands of muscular contractions, though they are so rapidly carried out. Having explained the mechanism of the hand, he showed how far analogy existed between that and human mechanism, and then diverged to the doctrine of evolution.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

Our last week's Paper announced that the directors, manager, and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank were arrested and brought before the police court on Monday week, in consequence of the publication of the auditors' report, showing not only a loss of six millions sterling, but the fraudulent falsification of the directors' reports to the shareholders, and of the books kept to record the banking business, during several past years. The prisoners in custody at Glasgow were remanded to Wednesday last, when they were formally committed for trial upon the charges of fraud, embezzlement, and theft. They are six of the directors, Messrs. Lewis Potter, Robert Salmond, John Innes Wright, William Taylor, John Stewart, and Henry Inglis; the secretary, Mr. Charles S. Leresche; and the manager, Mr. Robert S. Stronach. We give, in our front page Engravings, the portraits of Mr. Robert Stronach, Mr. Lewis Potter, and Mr. Salmond, sketched as they appeared in the waiting-room at the Sheriff's chambers, before the preliminary examination; and we also present an Illustration of the scene at the Police Court, when five of the prisoners were brought up before Mr. Gemmell, the stipendiary magistrate. The counsel who appeared there for the prosecution was Mr. W. A. Brown, the Procurator-Fiscal, whose office in Scotland is substantially that of public prosecutor. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Mr. Clark, is not like a Sheriff in England, a mere administrative officer, but is a lawyer with some judicial functions, having, indeed, the authority which belongs in England to the Grand Jury, of finding a true bill against a prisoner, and sending him to the criminal court for trial. The principal charge against the Glasgow Bank directors will be that of stealing certain bills which had been confided to the bank for safe keeping, or for collection when due, and which have been pawned by them surreptitiously, or discounted in London, to obtain advances to keep up the credit of the bank. They will probably be tried in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. Bail has been refused hitherto. Mr. Robert Stronach is brother to the late Mr. Alexander Stronach, who preceded him as manager; he is fifty-two years of age. Mr. Lewis Potter, who is seventy-two, is a retired ship-builder; and Mr. Salmond was at one time bank manager. Mr. Inglis, of Torsonce, Galashiels, is an Edinburgh lawyer of good social position, and high in office among the Freemasons of Scotland. Mr. Innes Wright is declared bankrupt, his debts being about one million sterling. One director, Mr. J. Nichol Fleming, has absconded, and a warrant is out against him. The liquidators of the Bank estate have resolved to make a call of £500 per £100 share of stock, payable in two equal instalments, on Dec. 22 and Feb. 24 respectively. The liquidators are anxious to give every assistance and facility to shareholders who cannot realise immediately their assets without serious loss. A meeting was held this week to take measures for organising a fund to relieve the distress caused by the failure of the bank, and steps were taken to extend the movement to other cities and burghs of Scotland.

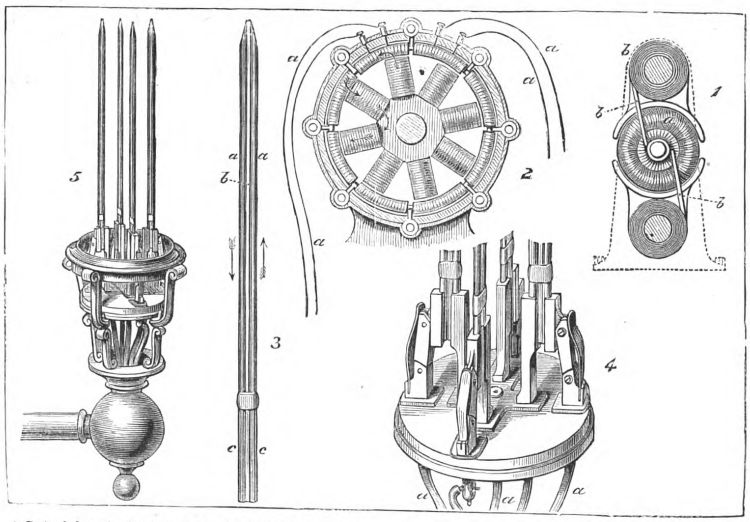


CYPRUS: SIR GARNET WOLSELEY HOLDING A RECEPTION IN THE KONAK, NICOSIA, AT THE TURKISH FESTIVAL OF BAIRAM.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The High Commissioner for her Majesty's Government in Cyprus, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., holds his official receptions in the Konak, the courthouse of the late Turkish Governor, at Nicosia, the capital city. Upon the occasion of the Mohammedan festival of Bairam, which commences with the new moon after the Fast of Ramazan or Moslem Lent, Sir Garnet Wolseley, adopting the custom of his predecessors, received all the notables of the town and island. This visit is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch with which we are favoured by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, of the 61st Regiment, Assistant to the Chief Commandant of Military Police in Cyprus, and now commanding the local police at Limasol. His Excellency the High Commissioner, in blue undress uniform, sits on the sofa, his hands resting upon his sword; an interpreter stands at his left hand. The officer who appears standing in the right foreground is Colonel Biddulph, C.B., R.A., Commissioner, with whom are Colonel Greaves, Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, Colonel the Hon. J. Dormer, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, Assistant Military Secretary, also Surgeon-General Jackson, C.B., and Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., Chief Commandant of Military Police. Major the Hon. H. Wood, 12th Lancers, and Captain Hare, 22nd Regiment, members of the staff, with Captain J. De Lancey, 71st Highlanders, commanding the military police of Nicosia, and Lieut. Gilmore, were also present. The Turkish and other native visitors of the High Commissioner appear in the opposite part of the Engraving, to the left hand. The Cadi, or Mussulman Judge, attired in a green robe and turban, is gravely making his bow to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Rifaat Pasha, in a dark blue military uniform, with a red fez on his head, sits in the chair behind, having another Turkish officer on his right hand, and on his left a Mohammedan grandee in a purple robe, with red fez and white turban. The chief of the Dervishes occupies a chair to the extreme left of the view. These visitors, seated around the stone-paved hall, partake of coffee, sweatmeats, and cigarettes handed to them by the Greek servants, and hold quiet converse with each other, or even, by the help of an interpreter, with the English official gentlemen. Another Sketch by Lieutenant Gilmore presents a view of the head-quarters' camp of Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the Greek Monastery, a mile or so outside the Baffo gate of Nicosia. The monastery building is shown to the left hand; the tents pitched for the abode of his Excellency and of the Staff occupy the middle ground, and there are some farm or villa buildings to the right; and a noble range of mountains in the background of this view. We have already given one Illustration of the head-quarters' camp, from a sketch by our Special Artist, "S. P. O." He made an excursion to the western coast of the island, just before he was taken ill of fever, but was unable to go to Baffo, or to inspect the reputed site of the ancient Paphos, renowned in Greek mythology as the abode of Venus. For our Illustration of this locality we are indebted to another correspondent, Mr. Thomson, one of whose sketches is engraved this week. The supposed site of Old Paphos, said to have been founded by the Amazons, or else by Cinyras, the father of Adonis, would lie close to the seashore, near the present village of Konklia, which is seen indicated towards the left hand in this view; it was here that Venus, whom the Greeks called Aphrodite, was fabled to have been born of the white sea-foam. Huge remnants of masonry at this place are considered to belong to the ancient temple of that goddess. On the hill to the right hand, several miles distant, is the modern town of Baffo, which has superseded another Greek city, called Neopaphos, erected there by Agapenor, grandson of Lycurgus, and inhabited by a colony of Arcadians. Neopaphos was a flourishing city under the Romans. It is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, fourteenth chapter, as the residence of Sergius Paulus, the Roman deputy or governor, before whom Paul and Barnabas appeared to declare the word of God; and it was here that Elymas the sorcerer was struck with blindness. These associations give a more particular interest to our View of Paphos, or Baffo as it is now called. The tents of the English military encampment are shown upon the cliff near the town.

The first meeting of the Executive Council has been held, and active preparations are being made for occupying the time of the Legislative Council. Among the first measures submitted to this body will be a proposal for the conversion of tithes into some other form of charge, probably into the form of a land-rent limited in duration and open to revision. A Customs tariff will be enacted; a scheme considered for a judicial organisation, the novel features of which will consist in a Chief Justice with appellate, civil, and original criminal jurisdiction, and in a Puisne Judge who will embrace the island in his circuit. Matters of administration and social order will receive consideration; and the whole criminal law will probably be changed, either by the enactment in its entirety of the Indian Penal Code or by the introduction of the principles of English criminal law as codified in the bill prepared by Sir James Stephen.



1. Part of dynamic electrical machine for continuous currents: *a*, revolving circular magnet; *b*, *b*, conductor brushes to wire coils above and below.
2. Machine for alternate currents, with eight magnets by turns in contact with circumference wire coils: *a*, *a*, wires conveying electricity to the candles.
3. The Jablochkoff candle: *a*, *a*, two carbon rods, insulated by plaster, *b*; their lower ends in brass tubes, *c*, *c*.
4. Bases of candles secured by spring clips to frame, constituting the lamp: *a*, *a*, conductors from machine.
5. The lamp, or chandelier, showing candles in position.

M. JABLOCHKOFF'S ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO THE KHOJAK PASS, FROM PESHIN, ON THE ROAD TO CANDAHAR.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

On Thursday last a telegram from Simla, dispatched the previous day, was published by each of the London daily papers announcing that the Government of India, after consulting the home Government, has dispatched to the Ameer of Cabul a letter having the form and purport of an ultimatum, by this means giving Shere Ali one more chance of evincing reasonable conduct, while obliging him to come to a plain decision. The reply to this letter must, it is thought, be received in a fortnight or three weeks, and meantime no preparations will be relaxed. It is stated also by one of the Indian semi-official journals that Lord Lytton, who is at Simla, will forward a final letter to the Ameer Shere Ali before the declaration of war, explaining the danger of his present course. The Viceroy's journey to Lahore has been abandoned. All the troops proceeding to Peshawur have been ordered to remain at Hassan Abdul, where a reserve camp is being formed. The 2nd Punjaub Cavalry and the Jacobabad Mountain Battery have reached Quetta, and the 3rd Scinde Horse and 1st Punjaub Cavalry have arrived at Mustang. The Khan of Khelat has sold 20,000 maunds of wheat to the Quetta force at the ruling market price, and has offered to take up all the other camels in his country for the use of the Indian Government. The Begum of Bhopal has offered to place her army at the disposal of the Indian Government, and a battalion of her troops has volunteered for service. It is said that an intense enthusiasm prevails among the Indian native troops, who are eager for employment. Many of the native rulers and great noblemen are offering their troops and personal service, along with gifts of transport cattle, carts, elephants, and stores. General Ross is superseded by General Maude in the command at Mooltan. General Stewart is to assume the command at Peshawur. Orders have been given for the collection at Peshawur of stores and transport for 20,000 men.

The only frontier news which is important is the defection from the Ameer of the Lalpoora Mohmunds, whose territory extends a long distance north and west of the Khyber Pass. Their chief is Yakoob Khan's father-in-law, and one of his firm supporters. A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Russian general staff has had printed several thousand copies of a new Afghan-Russian dictionary for the use of Russian officers. The Russian papers now openly avow that General Stolietoff's mission was designed to tie England's hands on the Bosphorus.

A circular has been issued from the War Office intimating that men enlisted for six years' service with the colours, who are now under orders or may be required for service in India, and who have completed three years of their first term of service, may extend their period with the colours to nine years.

Amongst the special orders for India which have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is a requisition for star shells of a pattern just introduced into the service. Each contains twenty-one magnesium stars, which, when the shell explodes in the air, will light up a large tract of country with great brilliancy for several minutes.

We present this week several Illustrations of Afghanistan, which are more particularly commented upon in another article. The view of the Khojak Pass, between Quetta and Candahar, is taken, by permission, from the series of "Sketches in Afghanistan," published by Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Council of Ministers met on Tuesday, and Marshal MacMahon signed a list of changes in the prefectorial staff.

The Chambers reassembled on Monday after the recess. No business of importance was transacted in either House. The Senate adjourned until Thursday, and the Chamber until Monday next.

The elections of senatorial delegates, which took place on Sunday, passed off quietly. Few of the results are known, but in those cases Republican candidates have been returned.

M. de Marcère, accompanied by M. Lepere, the Under-Secretary of State, attended the opening of the mayoralty of the nineteenth arrondissement on Sunday, and made a thoroughly Republican speech. An immense crowd was assembled, and bands played the "Marseillaise" as the Minister went from the mayoralty in his carriage.

An address was presented on Thursday week to the Prince of Wales by the Colonial Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition. The address thanked the Prince for his efforts on behalf of the colonies, and begged him to promote the establishment of a permanent colonial museum in London. The Prince, in reply, said he would ask the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to provide the accommodation required. At the conclusion of his reply the Prince announced that the Queen had conferred the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon the representatives of the colonies at the Exhibition. It is understood that these honours were bestowed at the request of the Prince, as a fresh proof of his warm interest in the colonies. After the ceremony Lord Lyons invited the colonial deputation to meet the Prince at luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Count of Flanders, Don Francis of Assisi, the Crown Prince of Sweden Marshal and Madame MacMahon, and other distinguished persons were present in the evening at a ball given by M. Waddington. Marshal MacMahon on Saturday gave a dinner at the Elysée, the guests including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Count of Flanders, Lord Lyons, Earl Granville, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, General Probyn, Colonel Ellis, Colonel and Miss Knollys, General Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Owen, M. and Madame Waddington, and others. On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark went up in the captive balloon. The Prince of Wales went shooting on Monday with the Marshal at Compiègne, and was present in the evening at the Théâtre Français at a performance of "Le Sphinx."

A list of nominations to the Legion of Honour, composed of foreign members of the jury and of distinguished foreign exhibitors, has been presented to the Ambassadors, who were requested to forward the patents to the subjects of their respective nations. The papers contain many letters from eminent manufacturers, refusing, as inadequate to their merits, the medals awarded them by the Exhibition jury. The largest attendance on any one day at the Paris Exhibition was reached on Sunday, when the number of visitors exceeded 209,000.

At a meeting of the central committee of the National Lottery, held last Saturday, it was decided that, as the eight million of tickets was already completely exhausted, the capital of the lottery should be raised to ten millions. This figure, it is announced, will be final. The committee also authorised the purchase of new prizes to the amount of 2,255,000f.

A fête was given on Thursday week by the Freemasons belonging to the Grand Orient of France to their brethren who are visitors to Paris. It took place in the Trocadéro Palace, and about 4000 were present, besides a large number of ladies. In the evening there was a banquet at the Continental Hotel.

The annual public sitting of the five sections of the Académie Française was held yesterday week. M. Laboulaye, who presided, dwelt on the revolutions in ideas effected by scientific inventions.

M. Georges Cavalier, better known as "Pipe-en-Bois," died last Saturday. He was banished for the part he took in the Commune, but was allowed by the Government to return to Paris a fortnight ago to obtain medical advice.

The trial of the persons charged with being connected with the Socialist Congress recently held in Paris was brought to a close on Thursday week. Several of the prisoners were condemned to sentences ranging from six months' imprisonment, with a fine of 200f. to a fine of 16f. The two female prisoners were acquitted.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has returned to the capital from a short visit to the northern provinces. His Majesty was everywhere received with the most loyal manifestations. An attempt was made yesterday week at Madrid to assassinate the King. A man fired a pistol at his Majesty in the Calle Mayor, but the King escaped unhurt. The assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. The King went on to his palace amid the cheering of the crowd. On being interrogated, the prisoner, whose name is Juan Oliva Moncasi, declared himself to be a member of the International Society, and stated that he had come from Tarragona, his native place, to Madrid, where he arrived about a week ago, with the intention of killing the King. The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion have expressed their horror of the crime. Numerous congratulatory telegrams have been received by the King, and the public indignation at the attempt on the life of his Majesty is extreme. Immediately after the occurrence had become known the Ministers and Foreign Representatives proceeded to the Royal palace to congratulate the King upon his providential escape. A solemn "Te Deum" was celebrated on Sunday, at the expense of the municipality, in the Church of Santa Maria in thanksgiving for the King's escape from assassination. All the Ministers, the chief civil and military authorities, and a number of other distinguished personages attended the service. Similar celebrations were held in all the principal provincial towns. The King has received telegrams from several European Sovereigns congratulating him upon his escape. Both Houses of the Cortes passed on Wednesday motions protesting against the attempt on the life of the King.

King Alfonso presided on Tuesday at a Cabinet Council in Madrid, at which several hours were spent over an examination of the present condition of the working men's associations in Catalonia, and in connection with which a communication was made by the Minister of State as to important despatches which have been exchanged between the Governments of France, Austria, Germany, and Italy on questions connected with Socialism and Secret Societies, and in view of the probable united legislative action.

ITALY.

The ministerial crisis is over. The Commendatore Brin has accepted the Ministry of Marine, and the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce has been accepted by Professor Pessina, on the condition that he is not to enter upon the duties of the office for some weeks. Signor Pessina is an eminent writer on political economy, an advocate at the Neapolitan bar, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Addressing his constituents on Sunday, Signor Minghetti reproached the Government with having created distrust abroad and encouraged vain illusions at home. He strongly defended the action of Count Corti at the Congress, and urged the necessity of wisdom, moderation, and sincerity in dealing with a neighbouring and friendly Power, adding, in conclusion, that there was territory that might form the object of legitimate aspirations, but the opportunity for such rectifications of frontiers only come to nations who follow a wise policy.

Headed by Menotti Garibaldi, about 2000 persons on Sunday went to the Villa Gloria, near Rome, to celebrate the anniversary of the desperate engagement in 1867 between 500 Pontifical Zouaves and a column of seventy Garibaldians commanded by Henry Cairoli, brother of the present Premier.

SWITZERLAND.

The results of the elections to the National Council, held on Sunday, show that the position of political parties is unchanged, the Liberals retaining a large majority.

GERMANY.

Field Marshal Moltke entered upon his seventy-ninth year on Saturday last. The Field Marshal has quite recovered from his recent attack of erysipelas.

The contract for the New Four per Cent Prussian Loan of 60,000,000 marks was signed yesterday week by the Minister of Finance and by Messrs. Rothschild, Bleichröder, and the Disconto Gesellschaft, the contractors for the loan.

Notices for the suppression of three Working Men's Socialist Societies have been issued by the District Governor of Zwickau.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Depretis has placed his resignation of the task of forming a new Austrian Cabinet in the hands of the Emperor. He grounds his relinquishment on the impossibility of forming a Parliamentary Ministry under present circumstances.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Austrian Budget Committee, the Government bill sanctioning the grant of 25,000,000 fl. was brought forward. The Committee decided, however, not to enter upon the discussion of the grant at present, and called upon the Government to present the Treaty of Berlin to the Reichsrath without delay, declaring that it ought to have been submitted before the occupation of Bosnia was undertaken.

M. Koloman Ghiczy, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies by 206 votes out of 350 votes recorded. In Wednesday's sitting a resolution was brought forward by the Extreme Left proposing the impeachment of the whole Ministry, and it was resolved that the debate on the resolution should take place on Nov. 5. Herr Tisza, the President, afterwards made a speech, in which he explained the origin of the Ministerial crisis. Herr Szell, the Finance Minister, had resigned because he found the regulation of the finances disturbed by the unforeseen expenses incurred in the Bosnian occupation. The other Ministers considered it their duty to resign at the same time. They merely held office provisionally now in order to carry on the Administration, and were of opinion that the crisis should be ended as soon as possible.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Count Schouvaloff is to receive an important post in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and that he will be succeeded as Ambassador in London by Prince Orloff.

In proclaiming the transfer of the Dobrudscha to Roumania, the Governor of Tultcha has notified that all political manifestations are forbidden.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Bessarabia informing the inhabitants of the districts which have just been incorporated with Russia that they will be free from taxation until next January.

The Commission for the reorganisation of Eastern Roumelia met at Philippopolis on Tuesday. Their place of meeting was immediately surrounded by a crowd of Bulgarians, who demanded the incorporation of that province with Bulgaria.

The Porte has asked from Russia an explanation of the return of her troops to the positions which they had evacuated.

Baker Pasha has undertaken to carry out his plans for completing the fortifications of Constantinople within two months.

The scheme of reforms for Asia Minor which was proposed by the Marquis of Salisbury has been signed by the Sultan and delivered to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir Henry Layard has addressed a Note to the Porte, insisting in energetic terms upon the execution of the convention with this country abolishing the sale and importation of slaves.

The Mixed Financial Commission held its first sitting at Constantinople on Tuesday, and resolved to observe absolute secrecy as to its proceedings.

The Porte has sent to its representatives abroad a Circular describing the present position of the Mussulmans in Roumelia and Bulgaria as intolerable. It is mentioned in another despatch from Constantinople that a Note has been addressed to the Porte by Prince Labanoff stating that the Russian authorities are responsible for excesses committed by Bulgarians, and that they will take military measures against the irruption of Bulgarians into Macedonia.

On the recommendation of General Nedjeb Pasha, Mr. Frank Scudamore, son of Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, has received the Turkish war medal for his services with the Stafford House hospitals and ambulances in the Balkans and Bulgaria.

SERVIA.

The Government has received from the Moscow Committee another present of 100,000 gold imperials. At the request of the Czar, Prince Milan has issued a decree founding a chair for Russian literature at the University of Belgrade. In official circles at Belgrade it is stated that the Servian army will be immediately demobilised and reduced to a peace footing.

EGYPT.

The Princes and Princesses of the Khedive's family yesterday week completed, according to the formalities of the Mussulman law, the act of ceding their landed property to the State, represented on the occasion by Nubar Pasha. A decree, countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, has been issued by the Khedive, formally confirming the cession of the lands and palaces of his family, and transferring them to the State in perpetuity. He has also authorised Mr. Rivers Wilson to contract a five per cent loan, not exceeding £8,500,000, guaranteed by the ceded property, supplemented, if needed, by an appropriation from the general Egyptian revenue.

GREECE.

By a majority of four votes, the bill brought into the Chamber by the Government, for calling out the third and fourth class of the military reserves, was rejected in Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber. In consequence of this the Ministry tendered its resignation, which was accepted by the King. MM. Zaimis and Tricoupis have been summoned to the palace.

AMERICA.

Speeches have been delivered by President Hayes and Mr. Secretary Sherman at Cumberland, Maryland, expressing a conviction that there is every indication of reviving prosperity in the United States. The balance of trade, Mr. Sherman said, was in favour of America to the extent of 289,000,000 dols.

A letter from Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, to Mr. Welch, the United States Minister in London, with reference to the case of the American fishermen driven away from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, expresses regret that this question should have arisen so near the time for the settlement of the Halifax award. Mr. Evarts states, in conclusion, that until the reply of England has been received it would be premature to consider what course the States should take.

Since the outbreak of yellow fever in the Southern States it is estimated that 30,000 persons have been attacked by the epidemic, fatally in about 12,000 cases. Twenty-two deaths from the fever occurred at New Orleans on Sunday, and four at Memphis.

The storm which burst over America last week was very destructive to life and property. It originated off the Florida coast on Sunday, and struck the middle of the Atlantic coast on Wednesday morning, expending its greatest force in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia nearly 400 dwellings were unroofed and 118 dwellings were partly demolished; twenty-two churches, seventy-nine mills and factories, warehouses, schools, and several railway stations were damaged; two bridges were blown down, and seventeen vessels sunk or damaged in the river. Five persons were killed, and forty or fifty injured. In a wreck in Chesapeake Bay twenty persons perished, and eighteen more were lost in a ship which foundered off Cape Henry, and other cases of drowning are reported.

Securities to the value of 2,673,000 dols. and 84,000 dols. in cash and negotiable bonds were stolen by burglars on Sunday from the "Manhattan Savings Institution."

Several whites in South Carolina have been arrested by the authorities for interfering with political meetings, and for intimidating the negroes.

The Australian cricketers have won a match at San Francisco against the twenty-two of California by an innings and 135 runs. The Australians scored 302 in their first innings, while the twenty-two obtained only 62 in their first and 105 in their second innings. The Australian team of cricketers sailed from San Francisco last Monday, on their home passage.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere on the 8th ult., the time the latest news was telegraphed from Cape Town, was still at Maritzburg, and General Thesiger, the commander-in-chief, was inspecting the frontier posts. From the Transvaal and the northern border no fresh intelligence has been received.

The King of Dahomey has had another "grand custom," and has slain several hundreds of his subjects within a month.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Kong-Kong, has received from Mr. Belilios, a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, £1000 for the erection of a statue to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hong-Kong.

The Indian correspondent of the *Times* states that news from Mandalay continues satisfactory. The attitude of the new King and his Ministers towards the British Government is infinitely more conciliatory than in the last reign.

Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred at Foochow, where the chapel of the English missionaries has been burned down by the Chinese. Assistance was asked for, and a party of men was dispatched from her Majesty's ship Nassau to the scene of the riots.

The Extra Supplement.

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

A graceful and pleasant scene is this of the lady and gentleman in an elegant garden delighting themselves with the song and guitar-music of a gentle feminine performer, who is accompanied, in her tuneful tour of the country, by a pretty little boy, carrying in his satchel the scanty provision for their frugal repast. It is to be hoped that the more fortunate pair, whose dress and manner betoken a certain degree of rank, in the courtly fashion of the last century, will bestow a liberal reward on this humble minister to the amusement of their tranquil leisure. She is far more welcome to them, no doubt, in these precincts of a rural mansion, than she would have been in front of the windows of their town house in St. James's-square, amongst the link-boys, sedan-chairs, powdered lackeys, and hackney coaches of bustling West-End London.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has received £1000, given anonymously.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Keighley Science and Art Schools on Wednesday.

The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Sheffield Town Council resolved on Wednesday to borrow a further sum of £300,000 for street improvements.

The receipts from the congregational collections in Birmingham on Sunday last in aid of the Queen's Hospital amounted to £5400.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the City Science School was held in the Durham Townhall last Saturday, the chair being occupied by the Dean of Durham.

Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the science and art classes at Sheerness on Tuesday.

The Marquis of Ripon on Monday opened a bazaar which is being held in the Corn Exchange, Wakefield, with the object of raising funds for the erection of new Roman Catholic schools in that town.

Lord Carnarvon is to deliver the opening address at the meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution next Tuesday. His subject (the *Scotsman* understands) will be "Imperial Administration."

The Liverpool Town Council resolved on Wednesday to present an address to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on Nov. 14, when they will visit Liverpool previous to their departure for Canada.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that Colonel the Hon. Charles White, Lord Lieutenant of Clare, has sold his Broadford estate to Mr. Phelps. His mansion and demesne at Cahircon and the Clonderlaw estate are also for sale.

A full-length portrait of Mr. S. S. Bankart, painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, of Fitzroy-square, has been placed in the board-room of the Leicestershire Bank, in recognition of his valuable services as chairman for several years.

The Town Council of Aberdeen has resolved to confer the freedom of the city on the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, who is at present living at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, the residence of his nephew, the Earl of Aberdeen.

A life-size portrait in oil of Mr. Edward Shipley Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, painted by Mr. Dowling, and subscribed for by a few friends of Mr. Ellis, was on Tuesday presented to the Corporation of Leicester.

The Simultaneous, or "Orphans' Day," collection in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, was made in every hotel throughout the United Kingdom on Wednesday, it being the anniversary of the opening of the institution at Pinner by the late Prince Consort.

Mr. H. Edwards, Liberal member for Weymouth, having advanced £5000 to the Corporation at 5 per cent interest for the extension of the outer pier, writes to the Mayor that he hands over the entire sum in perpetuity for the benefit of the poor of Weymouth.

Lieutenant-General Henry Smyth, C.B., has been promoted to the rank of General, and Major-General Richard Walter Lacy to be Lieutenant-General: Major-General F. Francis Maude, V.C., C.B., serving as Major-General on the Staff in India, to be Lieutenant-General.

At a special meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture, held at the Shire Hall, Warwick, last Saturday, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of the cental (100 lb.) being adopted as the uniform denomination for the sale of grain, and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution of the chamber to the Board of Trade.

The Royal Society announces that applications for grants from the Government fund of £4000 for the promotion of scientific research, or from the Government grant of £1000 must be forwarded to the secretaries of the society before the last day of the present year. The meeting of the committee to consider the applications made will be held next February.

Last Saturday the annual presentation of prizes given by the Worcestershire Volunteer Association took place at Worcester. Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided, and the presentations were made by Countess Beauchamp. His Lordship mentioned that the first battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers had carried off the county challenge shield nine times, and the second battalion eight times.

The Countess of Derby opened a college for girls in Grove-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday. The new building, which is in the Perpendicular Gothic style, is a development of the girls' collegiate school in Bedford-street North, originated by Dean Howson when he was Principal of Liverpool College. It is arranged to accommodate 360 pupils, but is capable of extension to the requirements of 240 more. Besides the class-rooms there is a lecture-hall, a dining-room, a gymnasium, and a playground. There are also sleeping and sitting rooms for the lady superintendent and the teachers.

Publishers announce an unusually large number of Christmas publications this year. The special Christmas number of the *World*, to be issued on Dec. 12, promises to be particularly attractive. One of the brilliant band of literary men who assisted the late Charles Dickens in the production of his inimitably humorous Christmas budgets of fiction, Mr. Edmund Yates, should know how to please the public palate to a nicety. Among his contributors will be Mrs. Lynn Linton, Captain Hawley Smart, Mr. Luke Fildes (who will furnish an illustration to a story entitled "Found Dead"), and Mr. Alfred Bryan, a rising young artist, who will portray the best-known personages of the day in a coloured lithograph called "At the Play."

THE BECKTON GASWORKS.

The Gas Light and Coke Company of London, formed in 1810, and incorporated by royal charter in 1812, is by far the greatest manufacturer and dealer in gas, having annexed to itself, by successive amalgamations, other large joint-stock concerns of the same kind all over the metropolis. It is also the oldest Gas Company, as its operations were commenced very shortly after the first efforts of Mr. Winsor and others to introduce the public use of this manner of lighting the streets. The earliest conspicuous instance, in England, of gas-lighting for the interior of large buildings or premises was in 1802, at the Soho ironworks and engine factory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, Birmingham. The name of William Murdoch, a Scotchman, who had begun this application of gas some years before at Redruth, in Cornwall, and who constructed the Soho gasworks, claims to be remembered, equally with that of the French scientific chemist Lebon, by whom the invention was made known throughout Europe. Mr. James Clegg and his successor, Mr. George Low, engineers to the London Chartered Company in its early times, have the merit of devising the chief mechanical appliances of gas manufacture.

The Beckton Gasworks of this great company, named after Mr. Simon Adams Beck, its chairman, were erected between 1868 and 1870 at a place on the north bank of the Thames, about one mile below North Woolwich, and just above Barking Creek. It was almost exactly opposite this place that the late terrible disaster of the Princess Alice occurred; and it will be recollected that Mr. W. Trewby, resident managing director of the Gasworks, then earned a share of public applause by his prompt efforts to rescue the drowning, and his kind care of those brought to land on that shore. We are now indebted to him, and to Mr. Frederick Beale, deputy engineer, for the opportunity of furnishing an Illustration of one of the processes, with a brief account of the gas manufacture at Beckton. It will be of general interest at the present time, when many shareholders in gasworks all over the kingdom feel somewhat alarmed, we hope without much cause, at the rumoured approaching competition of the Electric Light.

The aspect of Beckton is very striking to passengers down the river. Vast piles of building, with a stately monumental clock-tower in the spacious front lawn, and with seven or eight immense gasholders (cylindrical iron structures painted a bright red, supported by lofty iron pillars), rise near the water's edge. Wharves and timber jetties, with a branch line of railway, serve for the accommodation of a large private traffic. The premises cover about 150 acres; and, in addition to the gasworks, the company are now erecting chemical works for the manufacture of tar and valuable liquors from coal. The number of persons employed here is altogether nearly 2000, of whom about 1200 work in the retort-houses. It is an establishment to be compared in magnitude with that of Woolwich Arsenal, on the opposite shore. Beckton is a remarkable creation of industrial enterprise, capital, and labour, which has a more imposing appearance to the visitor from its lonely situation. Around this spot, for a mile or so in every direction, extend wide open spaces, the East Ham and Barking marshes, with the broadening reaches of the Thames, and the Plumstead marshes, on the Kentish shore, bounded by the fair hills of Abbey Wood and Belvedere. But after entering the Gasworks, with competent guidance, one finds much that is worthy of inspection.

The first department to be seen is that of the retort-houses, in which the coal is distilled by the heat of underground furnaces. There are at Beckton ten retort-houses, each 360 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, and two larger retort-houses, which are 460 ft. by 100 ft. The aggregate number of retorts is 4562. Each retort-house is provided with its annexed buildings and apparatus of "condensers," "exhausters," "scrubbers," "purifiers," "meter," and "gas-holder," hereafter described. This system is complete for each section of the works. Altogether, Beckton is able, in the busiest winter time, to use up 2400 tons of coal daily, producing 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas. In summer its consumption of coal may average 4000 tons a week. It is chiefly Newcastle coal that is used, with a certain proportion of cannel, which is mostly from Scotland, but latterly some cannel has been got from the Midland Counties. A ton of coal yields at least 10,000 cubic feet of gas, besides one chaldron of coke, ten gallons of tar, and twenty gallons of ammoniacal liquor, articles of commercial value. The gas made at Beckton is all of uniform quality, and is supplied to consumers in every part of London, some at a distance of fourteen miles.

Our Illustration shows men engaged in charging the retorts with coal. A retort is a horizontal tube of fire-clay, twenty inches wide, thirteen inches deep, and twenty feet long, the interior shaped like an inverted D (thus, ⊐), with a circular door at each end, for filling and emptying, half the length being filled at the door of one end, the other half at the opposite door; and with an ascension pipe, for the gas, rising perpendicularly at each end. The coal, as used, is in the state familiar to housekeepers as "small coal," and is heaped on the floor of the retort-house, against the wall confronting the range of retort-doors, which is shown in our Illustration. The arrangement on the other side, at the other ends of the retorts, laid transversely across the building, is precisely similar. The retorts are laid in sets of eight or nine above each furnace-house, and are so arranged, the lower and upper tier alternately, that the bottoms of all are equally exposed to the furnace-heat. Each retort will contain 2¾ cwt. of coal, and it is charged for six hours. The work of charging a retort takes about half an hour. It is done by three or four stokers at each end; after filling a "scoop," which is a concave sort of shovel, 10 ft. long, they lift it and thrust it into the retort as far as it will go, then turn it over to empty it, and withdraw it from the retort, leaving the coal evenly spread along the bottom of the retort. Some coal is also thrown in by shovels, but care is taken that it is equally distributed throughout the length of the retort, which has to be accurately filled. The flames burst out violently when the retort-door is opened. The heat is oppressive, and the labour must be very exhausting for the men. They have also to empty the retorts of the coke, by raking it out after the gas is distilled. Methods of gas-stoking by machinery have been proposed, which it is hoped will be found practicable. Each gang of men has about ninety retorts to look after. The coke is partly used for the fuel of the furnaces below, and part of it sold.

The gas, which is a foul, hot fume, consisting, in the gross state, of all the mixed gaseous products of the coal as it rises through the ascending tubes, is collected in the hydraulic main. This is a horizontal tube, of from 12 in. to 18 in. diameter, which passes along the front, above the retorts. The top of each ascending tube is made to bend over and dip into the hydraulic main from above. The hydraulic main is partly filled with tar, formed by the condensation of the gas. This filled with tar, formed by the condensation of the gas. This "seals" the open mouth of each tube, so as to prevent air or gas passing back into the tube and down into the retort, as it would otherwise do whenever the retort-door is opened. But the gas discharged from the retort by the ascending tube comes up through the tar in bubbles, and is collected in the vacant upper space of the hydraulic main. This principle of "sealing" the vessels of different kinds to contain the gas, in the course of its manufacture and stowage, by immersing the lower open part of the vessel in some liquid, usually in water, is of great importance. Its application in the ordinary gas-holder, which resembles an inverted tumbler held up with the edges dipping in water, is familiar to everybody.

From the hydraulic main, in the retort-house, the gas passes out of that house to be cooled in what is called the "condenser." Each retort-house can turn out the quantity of 2½ millions of cubic feet of gas daily. The gas, as it reaches the condenser, which stands in the open air at some distance from the retort-house, is rather hot, its temperature being commonly 125 degrees. This is reduced to 85 degrees by passing through the condenser, which is an arrangement of horizontal tubes, 108 feet long; all the gas is sucked four times through that length, and in so doing parts with its tar and other liquid substances. The gas next passes into a building furnished with "exhausters," as they are called, which are machines worked by steam, with revolving fans or flanges, like those of a screw-propeller, set in the interior of the cylinders, through which a strong current or draught is kept up, pumping the gas out of the condensers, and thereby accelerating its flow out of the hydraulic mains and retorts, while at the same time forcing its pressure onwards to the "scrubbers" and "purifiers." There are fifteen exhausters at work, varying in capacity from 100,000 to 180,000 cubic feet an hour. The "purifiers," which have the outward appearance of covered tanks, 30 ft. square and 6 ft. deep, each with a ponderous convex lid of iron, are the vessels in which the gas is forced to pass through layers of oxide of iron and of lime, to get rid of its objectionable elements by their chemical affinity. The sulphide of hydrogen and carbonic acid gas are thus absorbed; but there is, previous to that of the "purifiers," a rudimentary cleansing process in the action of the "scrubbers," which are iron towers, some 30 ft. high and some 60 ft., where the gas is "washed," in permeating a mass of coke, with a fine spray of water rained down from from a wheel covered with brushwood at the top. The water used in this process (Mann and Walker's patent) is converted into an ammoniacal liquor of some value. There are thirty scrubbers and ninety-six purifiers at the Beckton Gasworks. The oxide of iron is the most efficient agent of chemical purification from sulphuretted hydrogen, and it has the advantage of being readily separated, afterwards, from the sulphur it has taken away, so that it may be used again and again for the same purpose. Large quantities of fouled oxide of iron are sold by the Chartered Gas Company to manufacturing chemists, and are re-purchased for the service of these gasworks.

The outward aspect of the gas-holders, popularly but wrongly called "gasometers," has been alluded to, and is familiar enough in every town of England. Those at Beckton are of stupendous size, but some bigger than others; there are two of them, which have each a capacity of two millions of cubic feet; two containing each a million and a half; and four holding each one million. The Company are prepared to keep in store 10,800,000 cubic feet of gas during the winter. There is a much larger gas-holder at Kennington, belonging to the Phœnix Company, which holds above 3,000,000 of cubic feet. The largest gas-holders are of what is called telescopic construction, with a joint of two cylinders, the upper portion made to slide up, by the pressure of the increasing quantity of gas, and to form a second compartment above the lower cylinder. The height at which the cylinder stands, its sides being marked with measured spaces, indicates the bulk of gas it contains at the time. The meter-house is near, in which the amount of the gas supply, or rate of pressure, is precisely measured by self-registering machinery, which shows it also on a dial. Here, too, the illuminating power of the gas is beautifully shown by Lowe's jet photometer. The length or height of a flame which has the prescribed illuminating power—say, the equivalent of sixteen sperm candles, each candle to consume 120 grains of sperm in the hour—ought to show no variation from gas supplied at a uniform pressure. For testing the chemical purity of gas there are many delicate appliances in the offices of the managers at Beckton and in the London offices. We need not, however, attempt to describe these refined adjuncts to the manufacture, on an enormous scale, of one of the most useful commodities of civilised life.

The German Empress has sent to Mrs. McGonnell, wife of the chief boatman at Folkestone, a handsome gold brooch, accompanied by a letter conveying the grateful acknowledgments of the Emperor and her Majesty of the charitable assistance rendered by Mrs. McGonnell to the sufferers by the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in October was 77,660, of whom 40,465 were in workhouses and 37,195 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 871, 760, and 4764 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 951, of whom 617 were men, 256 women, and 78 children.

H.M.S. Himalaya arrived at Larnaca, Cyprus, on Tuesday evening with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Minister for War. Sir Garnet Wolseley was there to meet them. Vice-Admiral Hornby, on board her Majesty's despatch-vessel Helicon, arrived there on Monday. Sir Garnet Wolseley has telegraphed to the War Office that the sick soldiers are all doing well; that the work of hutting is making satisfactory progress; that the climate of Cyprus is now extremely pleasant; and that no rain of importance has yet fallen.

The result of the poll at Peterborough on Tuesday was the return by a large majority of the Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam, the Moderate Liberal candidate, who polled more votes than the other two candidates together. The numbers were—Fitzwilliam (Liberal), 1360; Lawrence (Conservative), 671; Raper (Advanced Liberal), 653. Mr. George Potter (Liberal) had retired from the contest.—The secretary of the Westminster Conservative Association contradicts a statement which has been made that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith does not intend again to offer himself as a candidate for Westminster.—Several political meetings, at which the Eastern Question has been the chief bone of contention, have been held during the past week.

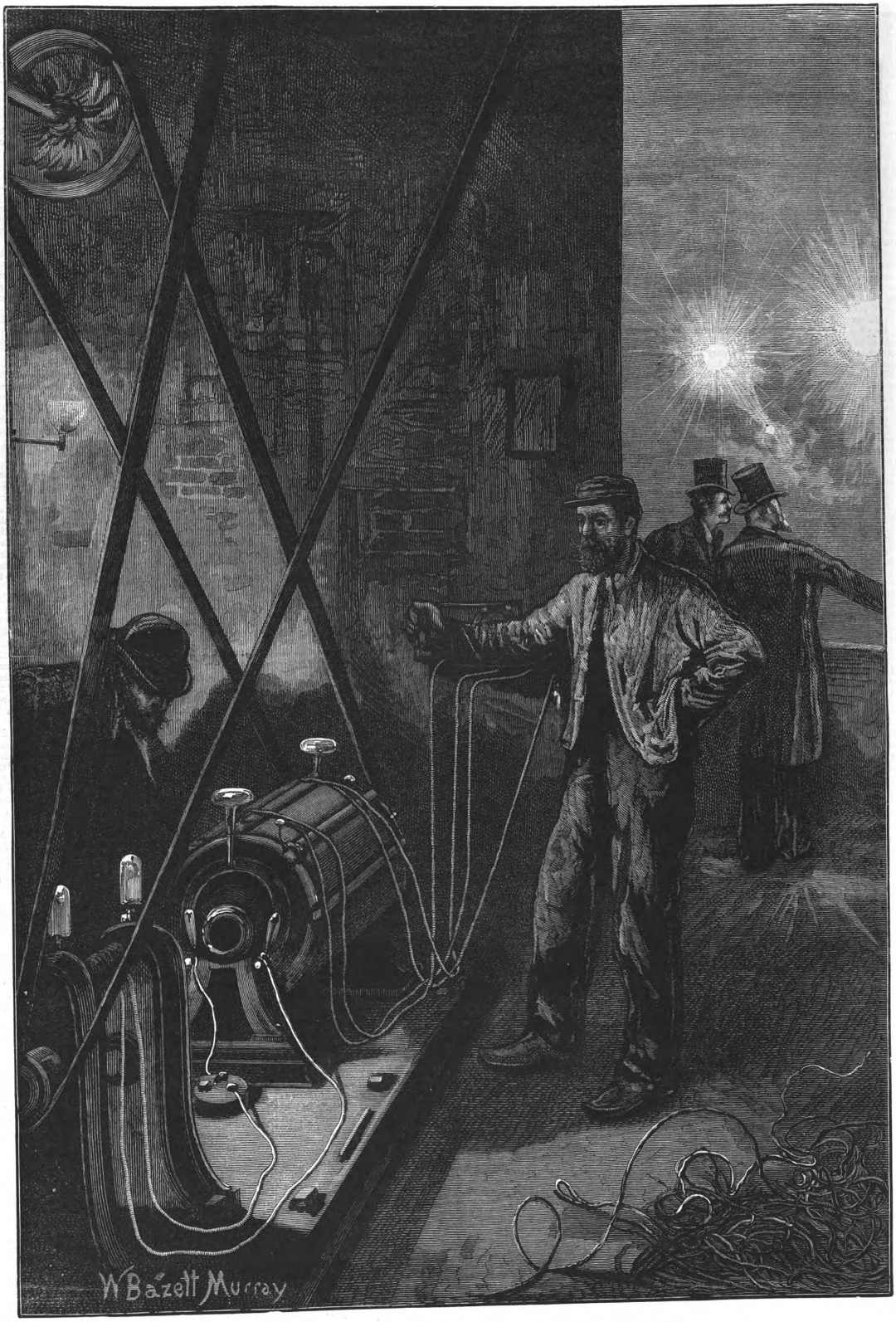
The labours of the Social Science Congress at Cheltenham were brought to a close on Wednesday by an address in the Ladies' College by Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council. Lord Norton occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Hastings referred to the legal measures introduced by the Government last Session, and said the congress had passed a resolution approving of the Attorney-General's measure for codifying and consolidating the statute law. The general meeting of the congress was held subsequently, under the presidency of Lord Norton. A short report was read from the secretaries of the various departments, and votes of thanks were cordially passed to Lord Norton, the presidents of the departments, Mr. Robinson, the assistant-secretary, and the rest of the officials of the congress.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.



CHARGING RETORTS AT THE BECKTON GAS-WORKS OF THE CHARTERED GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS: DYNAMO-ELECTRICAL MACHINE OF GRAMME.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Looking at the circumstance that the Royal Standard of England (which is about the handsomest banner of which I am aware) continues to float over the Hôtel Bristol, in the Place Vendôme, thus denoting the continued presence in the French capital of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I cannot help feeling with the hero of Mr. Gilbert's song in "H.M.S. Pinafore," that, notwithstanding every temptation to become the contrary, I am still an Englishman, and entitled to remain in Paris (whither I came to spend three weeks, and where I have been idling away my time for three months) for a few days longer. I might have been an Italian, or a Bavarian, or a Latitudinarian, or an Anythingarian; but so long as my Prince remains here I feel (curious to relate) that I am English, and to a certain extent on English soil. All this, you will understand, is of the nature of laying flattering unction to one's soul. I know that I ought to come home at once. My tailor is decidedly of that opinion. The butcher says "ditto to Mr. Burke." The London fog, the London smoke, the rain, the mud, the frost, might, could they become animate and articulate, be quite indignant at the tardiness in returning to his native shores of one elderly valetudinarian, who dreads the amenities of a London winter as the schoolboy dreads Black Monday. All the while the phantom of Goethe's "Mignon" continues to murmur in my ear the words of a fascinating song about a land full of oranges and lemons, of figs and myrtle, a land where the sun is bright and the sky is blue. *Kennst du das Land?* I fancy that Nice, in the Department of the Maritime Alps, must be very like it.

Paris is full of English Grand Prizemen and Gold Medallists; and the recompenses awarded to the exhibitors in the British section of the Exposition Universelle are certainly numerous and brilliant enough to warrant the existence of a considerable amount of jubilation among our countrymen. Following the Italian custom of drinking the health of "*La Bella Famiglia*"—the British equivalent for which is the toast of "Our noble selves"—there can be no harm in recalling the pleasing fact that a gold medal has been conferred on the "Ingram" steam printing-machine of the *Illustrated London News*. I happened, in company with a friend from Chicago, U.S.A., to pass the remarkable engine in question, the other day, and an intelligent Englishman in charge of the machine gave my American friend and myself a very lucid explanation of its principal features. I asked the intelligent machinist if the *Illustrated London News* was not a journal with a very large circulation, and altogether quite a family paper. Yes, he replied; that was the case. Then we went on our way, and I saw him no more.

Altogether, we have every reason to be proud of the show which we have made in the Trocadéro and the Champ de Mars. Once more foreigners have generously admitted that we take the lead in calicoes, machinery and machine tools, ceramics, glass, biscuits, preserved provisions, whisky, and beer. Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. take a more splendid rank at Paris in 1878 than Herr Krupp took in 1867. The Whitworth Exhibit has gained no less than three Grand Prizes for machinery and metal working, and a gold medal in addition for artillery. Quite as gratifying is the recognition accorded to the manufacturers of pottery and of glass. In ceramics Minton, of course, takes a Grand Prix. Due justice has thus been done to the superb works in ceramics exhibited by the renowned firm of Stoke-on-Trent, conspicuous among which are the wonderfully graceful productions in *pâte-sur-pâte* of M. Solon-Milés, and the curiously beautiful and, indeed, unique etchings on porcelain executed by Mr. William Goode, a member of the firm which has acquired the whole of the Minton exhibit. A Grand Prix goes, amidst general acclamation, to Messrs. Doulton for their admirable Lambeth *faïence;* while gold medals have been given to the historic houses of Copeland and of Wedgwood, to Brown and Westhead, and to the Worcester Porcelain Company—not, I should say, because their productions are in any way inferior to those of Minton or of Doulton, but because there were no more Grand Prix in this particular section to give away.

In glass, monumental, table, and ornamental, the triumph of the British manufacturer has been equally marked. Thomas Webb and Sons, of Stourbridge and London, receive the Grand Prix for their exhibits in engraved, sculptured, intaglio, and coloured glass, for chandeliers and lustres, vases, *tazze*, and *plateaux* in pure white crystal, in bronzed and iridescent, and in polychromatic glass. A gold medal goes to the renowned house of Osler, of Birmingham, London, and Calcutta. Do you remember Osler's Crystal Fountain in the Hyde Park Exhibition in 1851? Osler's Fountain was a favourite trysting-place then, just as Gustave Doré's vase is in the Paris Exhibition now. "Meet me at the Crystal Fountain at a quarter to four" you used to say to the adored one of your heart. She smiled and blushed consent; and she was true to her rendezvous, judiciously bringing her youngest sister, aged nine, with her. It was the adored one of your heart who broke it by marrying Captain Prosser, late of the Bombay Fencibles. You met her the other day looking at Barbédienne's bronzes in the Exhibition. She is the mother of eight, and a grandmother—ha! ha!—a grandmother. She remarked that you had grown stout. You managed to get that heart which she broke mended; but now and again you feel the brass rivets which keep the cracked organ together pressing against your ribs. Stout, indeed! You watched her breakfasting at the Restaurant Catelain, and she ate "*biftek aux pommes*" enough for two—she who could with difficulty be persuaded in '51 to partake of so much as a Bath bun at Farrance's.

Mem: Among the Osler exhibits, comprising, as they do, a colossal Gothic sideboard in pure crystal with an ebony *buffet*, a number of stately chandeliers and candelabra, and smaller lustres and girandoles, presenting a very beautiful and novel combination of metal with ornamental glass, there is an article which to my mind might serve substantially towards a pacific settlement of the Afghanistan difficulty. The article to which I allude is a throne, cushioned with crimson velvet; but the structure of which is entirely of crystal. Now, I deferentially venture to express the opinion that if this crystal throne could be acquired by the Indian Government, and if Lord Lytton were only to send a photograph of this dazzling piece of furniture to Shere Ali, with an intimation that it should be his if he would only promise to be a good Ameer, and have nothing more to do with those wicked Russians, the morose ruler of Afghanistan would straightway promise to abandon all his intrigues, to forswear his Muscovite alliances, and to welcome a British embassy with a powerful escort three times a week. Deem not the remedy which I have proposed a ridiculous one. A dinner at Véry's in the Palais Royal in July, 1815, timeously organised by the Duke of Wellington, was sufficient to dissuade Blucher from blowing up the Bridge of Jena. "I must and will blow it up," grumbled old "Marshal Vorwarts" over his bisque soup. But, when he got to his *parfait au café*, and his third bottle of Moët and Chandon, and was preparing to light his meerschaum, he seized the Duke's hand, and cried, "Never was there such a dinner, *I will not blow up the Bridge of Jena.*"

While our great art-manufacturers, constructors of machinery, and producers of textile fabrics are congratulating themselves on the recompenses which they have earned (in the department of "*fils et tissus de coton*" the Lancashire firm of Testal, Broadhurst, and Co. secure the Grand Prix, while six other houses receive gold medals for products of the same class), and while no less than five grand prizes and twenty-two gold medals have been given to British exhibitors in the section of mining and metallurgy, the less important but, from a social point of view, highly important section of alimentary products has attracted due attention and has received conspicuous reward. The French have sneered at us as a nation of devourers of pickles and of fiery and indigestible sauces. Their *chefs* are beginning to use Harvey and Worcestershire, curry and chutnee, in their kitchens; and they have awarded two gold medals and a bronze one to Crosse and Blackwell, of Soho-square, for their exhibits in preserved provisions, pickles, sauces, zests, condiments, vinegar, and preserved fruit. More conspicuous still is the concession of a Grand Prix to Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, biscuit manufacturers, of Reading, whose products are to be found in almost every restaurant, café, and grocer's shop in Paris, as, indeed, they are to be found pretty nearly the whole world over. I cannot remember to have visited any country, however remote or imperfectly civilised, where I have not met with Elkington's spoons and forks, Mappin's razors, Benson's watches, Crosse and Blackwell's anchovy sauce, and Keating's cough lozenges. I must not say anything about Cockle's pills, because Captain Burnaby has a literary copyright in those beneficent boluses; but if the undaunted traveller, soldier, and candidate for Birmingham ever goes to Mexico I may whisper to him that, in the street called the Calle Ancha, in the town of Guadalajara, he will find a druggist's shop, kept by Diego Campero, a very honest man, who will supply him the antibilious specific of the Señor Cockle. As for Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, one of the chief reasons, I take it, for their popularity in foreign parts is that they do not lose their freshness and good quality with age. They will keep; whereas the French and Italian biscuits, all nice and tasty as they are, soon become dry and insipid. Two more gold medals in the alimentary section have been given to Messrs. Colman—one for mustard and one for starch. The award for mustard is obviously well merited. The excellence of the French "*moutarde de maille*" has within recent years sadly degenerated, nor was it at its best a powerful mustard; while the French, who are rapidly becoming a nation of beefeaters (I wish that they would not eat their beef more than half raw), naturally demand a more pungent condiment than they have been formerly accustomed to. They find it in Colman's mustard. Two silver medals have also been won by Messrs. Keene, Robinson, Belville, and Co., a house which dates from the year 1742—one medal for mustard and another—Miss Mary Hooper, that distinguished authority on gruel, will be glad to learn—for the preparation known as Robinson's Patent Groats. I am very fond of groats, myself; but I like them best in the shape of fourpenny-pieces.

Mem: The fermented beverage section of the alimentary department presents a due display of Irish and Scotch whiskies, headed by Dunville of Belfast's "V. R.;" but neither Bass nor Allsopp actually exhibit their world-famous pale ales. On the other hand, Allsopp's bitter beer is drank all over Paris, and is to be had at any restaurant and buffet in the Exposition. Furthermore, the claims of British beer have been gracefully acknowledged by the award of a gold medal to John Bindley and Co., of Burton-on-Trent, for the purity, brilliancy, and flavour of their strong, mild, and pale ales. A final instance of the equity and right feeling of the international juries is visible in the award of a gold medal to Messrs. Fry for their preparations of chocolate and cocoa. That such a recompense should be given to an English firm in France, the country *par excellence* of chocolate manufacturers, is pleasantly significant.

Let me wind up this necessarily imperfect sketch of the achievements of Great British industry at the Paris Exhibition—a sketch which must be full of errors of omission—by a paragraph intended exclusively for the behoof of the ladies. The firm of Messrs. Charles Gask and Co. have purchased for exhibition in England, some of the most wondrous of the fabrics and dresses from the "*Vêtement*" department of the Exposition, damasks and chenilles, *bourrettes* and Levantines, lace shawls and *fichus*—all kinds of radiant finery, indeed, the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Michels, the Bulteaux, the Vasseurs, and Delportes, of Paris. A black velvet robe, trimmed with feathers, worth 1800 francs, and a "Marie de Medicis" dress, embroidered with pearls, and valued at 10,000 francs, are among the purchases of Charles Gask and Co.; while Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street, has bought the larger portion of the Lyons, the Italian, and the Austrian exhibits of silks, velvets, satins, and brocades. The Oxford-street firm stands to spend something like 300,000 francs on his little purchases in the World's Fair. G. A. S.

Mr. J. J. Mechi will, on public grounds, continue to supply instructions for the construction of these inexpensive and effective warmers, "the Parson's Grates," on receipt of an application, accompanied by a postage-stamp, addressed to him at Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1878, when there was a balance of £6,243,389, to Oct. 26 were £41,052,207, against £41,004,239 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,988,650. The net expenditure was £49,364,631, against £46,424,527 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Oct. 26 amounted to £1,152,299, and at the same date in 1877 to £1,294,489.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Derry on Monday evening. He was met by the Mayor of the city, the High Sheriff, and a number of gentlemen, who presented him with an address of welcome and congratulation. His Lordship was also offered the freedom of the city, which he accepted. Lord Dufferin, accompanied by his suite, arrived in Belfast on Tuesday morning, and was warmly welcomed at the railway terminus. After breakfasting with the Mayor, he proceeded to the Townhall, where he was presented with congratulatory addresses. His Lordship afterwards left for his residence at Clandeboye.

Lord Coleridge has taken a decided step in the direction of the reform of the constitution of juries. He has intimated to the Sheriffs at Exeter and throughout his circuit that he will regard as a contempt of Court an attempt to evade the law by leaving out special jurors from the panel summoned for common juries. Custom has long exempted persons of superior education from common juries; and Judges have taken no pains to enforce the law, the constant infraction of which was bringing in question the utility of the whole jury system. Lord Coleridge fortifies his position by citing the weighty opinion of Lord Justice Bramwell.

THE JABLOCHKOFF ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

This is one of the recent contrivances for producing light by electricity, and has been chosen for the subject of our Illustrations, without prejudging the comparative merits of other machines and appliances for the same purpose. M. Jablochkoff is a Russian engineer who has long been established in Paris. The machine employed by him to generate the electric currents is that called the "Gramme," from the name of its French inventor, M. Gramme, who was formerly a journeyman carpenter, and is now proprietor and director of a most important scientific manufacture. His dynamo-electrical machine consists of four magnets, revolving on an axle at the rate of about nine hundred revolutions a minute, and so arranged that each magnet touches two coils of copper wire. There is a modification of the Gramme machine, in which the magnets are stationary, and it is the coils of wire that revolve. The machine is worked by a steam-engine, or other sufficient motive power; a gas-engine is the best, as it is free from smoke and dust, and wants little attendance. To produce light by electricity, either a constant current may be applied, or alternate currents. With a constant current, two rods of carbon are used, placed one above the other, and the light is produced between them. With alternate currents, the light is kept jumping from one carbon point to the other; and this is the case in Jablochkoff's apparatus.

Our page Engraving shows merely the outward aspect of the dynamo-electrical machine employed by M. Jablochkoff; but the magnets and wire coils are here scarcely seen, being inclosed in a cylindrical casing. The machine is not represented as working, but as thrown out of gear; the straps by which it is set in motion, descending from a shaft above connected with the power-engine, are conspicuous enough; and so are the wires, now hanging loose, by which the electricity may be transmitted to the carbon lamps at a moderate distance. Brilliant electric lights, resembling meteors, are watched by the two spectators who are standing in the background.

We must describe with more particularity the drawings of detailed portions of the apparatus, which are presented to the reader on another page. The figure No. 1 does not represent part of the Jablochkoff machine, but is an end view of the Gramme machine used to generate a constant current of electricity; *a*, is the revolving circular magnet, having coils of copper wire about it; *b*, *b*, are the conductors of electricity from the magnet to the coils of wire placed above and below; these conductors, or collectors, are formed of bundles of fine wire, like a brush, sweeping the surface of the coil around the magnet, and brushing the electricity off it, so to speak.

Figure 2 is the Gramme machine used by M. Jablochkoff for the generation of alternate currents. It contains eight magnets, arranged upon a revolving axis, like the spokes of a wheel; and the inner circumference of the surrounding fixed circle is furnished with eight coils of wire. These surrounding fixed coils are so placed, alternately in pairs, that four of them come in contact with four of the revolving magnets, and the other four coils meet the other four magnets, there being two different lengths of magnets corresponding with two different sets of coils. As the machine revolves, therefore, the magnets alternately touching and not touching the coils in the circumference, alternate electric currents proceed from it, the one positive and the other negative. The current passes outward through one magnet to the coils, and returns inward through the next magnet, as is indicated by the little arrows in our Engraving. The wires, *a*, *a*, convey the electricity to the carbon candles.

Figure 3 represents one of these "candles," which consists of a pair of carbon rods, *a* and *a*, each nine inches long, and perhaps three sixteenths of an inch thick, or it may be thicker. The pair are connected at the top by a short piece of graphite, but are, throughout their length downward, insulated respectively by an intervening composition of china clay, *b*. The lower end of each carbon is inserted in a brass tube, *c*, which is the socket by which it stands in the chandelier. The clay plaster between the carbons is decomposed by the electric action as the carbons are consumed; it is converted into aluminium, which burns away, and silica, which melts and drops down.

Figure 4 shows the chandelier, with the bases of four carbon candles, each a pair of carbons, in their brass sockets, held by spring clips upon a stand, having a round disc of opal glass beneath them to temper the glare, and below this are the metal conductors, *a*, *a*, to supply the electricity from the machine. The four candles burn separately, one succeeding another; each will last an hour and a half; and when it is consumed the next one must be placed, by an attendant touching a spring, in connection with the electric machine; and so on till the four are used up, in six hours. An attempt has been made, however, to contrive an automatic apparatus, instead of shifting the connection by hand.

Figure 5 represents the entire chandelier, but divested of the opal glass plate, so as to show the candles in position, with the "commutator" and inductor below; the commutator is a nucleus of conducting wires, inclosed within a non-ducting case, and it serves to regulate the distribution of electricity to the four candles.

The Farmer-Wallace duplex engine, of American contrivance and construction, has some advantages, being capable of serving eight or ten lights on one circuit, with less cost for each. It was exhibited on Tuesday evening to a party of scientific gentlemen at the premises of Messrs. W. Ladd and Co., Plough-yard, Shoreditch, and was highly approved. Its price is £300.

In all apparatus for electric light a most important article is the carbon "points," which must be made of chemically pure carbon, and of perfectly uniform consistency, of even thickness and straightness, requiring the nicest precision in their manufacture. The Electric Carbon Factory of M. A. Vassard, situated at Huntley's Wharf, Church-street, Greenwich, just behind the Ship Hotel, is the only establishment we know of in England for this peculiar branch of manufacture, comprising mills, presses, and furnaces, in which the carbon undergoes a series of operations, grinding, kneading, moulding, drying, and baking, performed with the utmost possible accuracy. The press is worked by a powerful steam-engine, and gives as much as twelve tons pressure to the square foot. The chemical process of M. Vassard is necessarily kept a secret; but we have visited his factory, and have witnessed the beautiful results of the mechanical operations in shaping the carbon rods. These can be made of various sizes, some being as fine as a lady's crochet needle; while some, which are made to the order of the Trinity House Corporation, for the electric lights in lighthouses at sea, are three quarters of an inch thick. M. Vassard has no difficulty in making a rod of this brittle material, six feet long, and a quarter of an inch thick. Each rod is produced with a single stroke, of the regular length, and is perfectly smooth and even throughout. The carbon has to be purified, for this special purpose, by some chemical processes; but it is not always easy to obtain the quantities of good carbon that are required. We learn from M. Vassard that the best carbon he can get is that of the deposit or incrustation which adheres to the inside of gas

retorts at the Gasworks. A description of the Beckton Gas-works is given by us this week, together with an Illustration of charging the retorts; from which the reader will infer that an abundant supply of carbon should be yielded by the manufacture of gas upon such a vast scale. It seems rather curious that the gas manufacture should thus be enabled to supply the best kind of a material so essential to the production of the electric light, which now threatens to rival gas in practical use. This fact may tend to console the gas shareholders, and to moderate their panic fears. They will observe further that the use of gas-engines for the motive power of the electrical machines is likely to give them some compensation for the loss of their street-lighting business, which is, after all, but an insignificant part of the whole consumption of gas; and it does not seem probable that the electric light will be suitable for use in private houses. Gas-engines are found preferable to steam-engines in many instances where only a small power is required, and for short periods of time.

The preparations for trying the Jablochkoff light on the Victoria Embankment are now being matured at the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the direction of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, C.B., and the Board's consulting chemist, Mr. Keates. A steam-engine of about 20-horse power nominal will be placed somewhere about the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge, and the wires will be carried right and left towards Westminster and Blackfriars respectively. The main conducting-wire will probably be laid under the coping-stone of the Embankment parapet, and the lights mounted on the top of a certain number of the gas standards which now surmount the Embankment wall. Taking the entire mile and a quarter of the Embankment, there are sixty-seven lamps on the wall, and sixty on the outer side of the footway, fringing the road. This makes a total of 127 lamps now lighting the footway by the side of the wall. Other lamps, sixty-seven in number, line the road on what may be termed the land side of the thoroughfare. The electric lights are to be limited to the footway against the river side. These lights will be twenty in number, so that each electric light will have to do duty for rather more than six gas-lamps. Whether the gas-lamps on the land side of the road can also be dispensed with remains to be seen. The necessary arrangements for the commencement of this highly interesting and important experiment will take some time, but the arrival of winter will doubtless see the Victoria Embankment rendered cheerful and attractive by the presence of the electric light.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, C. H. C., to be Vicar of St. John's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Blackmore, J. C.; Rector of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.
Castell, H. T. S.; Incumbent of St. Philip's, George Town, Demerara.
Chapman, F. R., Archdeacon of Sudbury; Rector of Stow Langtoft.
Drew, A. A. W.; Incumbent of the new parish of St. Antholin, Nunhead.
Dunn, John Charles; Vicar of Beadnell, Northumberland.
Gawthern, Francis T.; Rector of Albourne, Sussex.
Gray, R. D. H., Curate of Wolsingham; Vicar of Briercliffe.
Holland, Stewart; Vicar of Askham, Penrith.
Hulbert, Charles Butler; Curate of Panton, Wragby.
Morris, David; Vicar of Llanwnen with Silian, Cardiganshire.
Oldroyd, J. B.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Ayres Quay, Sunderland.
Wells, N. A.; Missionary on the Rivers Essequibo and Massaruni, Guiana.
Williams, J. S.; Vicar of Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire.—*Guardian.*

There was a musical festival in York Minster on Tuesday (the first held since 1835) on behalf of the fund for the restoration of the south transept.

There is no foundation for the report that a layman in the west of England had offered £3000 to erect a church, dedicated to St. Simon, at Shepherd's-bush.

The Bishop of Rochester intends to resume his attendances at 28, Great George-street, Westminster, for diocesan business, on Monday next, from eleven to one.

Mr. L. R. Starkey, M.P., on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a new mission church at Normanton, and delivered a speech upon Church work and Church extension.

On the 17th ult. the Church of St. John Baptist, Midsomer Norton, Somerset, was reopened, after having undergone considerable alteration in the fittings and arrangements.

It is understood that the Bishops have come to a resolution that licenses shall not be granted for the re-marriage of divorced persons according to the rites of the Church of England.

The foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, Marple, was laid last Saturday by Mrs. Isherwood, of Marple Hall. The site, given by the Vicar, was a portion of the vicarage garden, and lies between the vicarage and the old church.

The Bishop Suffragan of Lincoln has reopened the church of Tallington, near Stamford, restored mainly at the cost of Lady Lindsay. It is one of the few churches having the sanctus bell, and the south doorway is said to be as old as the time of William II.

The Earl of Chichester has resigned the post of First Church Estates Commissioner of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the resignation has been accepted. The appointment is with the Crown, and the stipend is £1200 a year. The Earl was appointed to the office in 1850.

The new chancel—the first portion of the work of rebuilding the Church of St. James, Exeter, was opened on Thursday week. At noon a public meeting was held in aid of the restoration fund, when the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor, and the Sheriff were the speakers.

The ancient church of Astley, about four miles from Nuneaton, was reopened on Tuesday, after having been closed for some months, during which the work of restoration has been carried on. After the service a large party were entertained at luncheon at Arbury Hall by Mr. Newdegate, M.P.

A public meeting was held on Monday in Ripon, promoted by the Church of England Temperance Society, and presided over by the Dean of Ripon, when a memorial to Earl de Grey, M.P. for the borough, was adopted, asking him to support the Bill for Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday.

Last Monday the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Paul, North Bow, built for the purpose of ministering to the religious wants of the poor and populous district in the neighbourhood of Old Ford and the northern portion of the parish of Bow. The building, which is plain, and in the Early French style, is to cost £7000.

A special meeting of the council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund was held at the offices of the fund, Dean's-yard, Westminster, yesterday week—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—at which, amongst other business, it was determined that the system of a running monthly audit be substituted for that of the annual audit hitherto in use.

The Earl of Hardwicke on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Cambridge, to be called St. Barnabas. It is situate on Mill-road, and is intended to accommodate a comparatively new district which has sprung up. The work at present contemplated will cost about £1800, and it will require a further sum of twice that amount to complete the church.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament (open to any men, whether members of the Temple or not), on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Lecture-Room of the Middle Temple, and will continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, as in former years, at the same time and place.

At a meeting yesterday week of the promoters of the scheme for the establishment of a bishopric of Liverpool, the donations to the endowment fund were reported to amount to over £65,000. The sum required will be about £90,000 or £100,000. It was decided to ask the Bishop of Chester to issue a pastoral letter suggesting a simultaneous collection in the churches early in 1879.

The members of the Badsworth Hunt have recently placed a stained-glass window at the east end of Darrington church, Yorkshire, in memory of the late Mr. Barton, of Stapleton Park, in that parish, who was master of the hunt from 1869 until his sudden death in the hunting-field on March 20, 1876. The window, which is a five-light one in the Perpendicular style, has been executed from designs by Mr. A. N. Bodley.

Two stained-glass windows have been placed in Sandringham church by the Prince of Wales, the subjects are "Christ Stilling the Tempest," in memory of the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, late Rector; and "David Slaying Goliath," in memory of the Prince's late equerry, Colonel Grey. The windows have been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Arthur W. Blomfield.

The Bishop of Peterborough concluded his visitation at St. Margaret's, Leicester, yesterday week. Before delivering his charge he remarked that, in the communion service, he adopted the eastward position in prayer for consecration, whereas on Thursday, at St. Martin's, he stood at the north side of the table. He did that in order to conform to the usage of each church with a view to securing unity, and also because he did not attach any doctrinal importance to either position.

The Bishop of St. Alban's began the primary visitation of his diocese on Tuesday in his cathedral church. His charge was largely occupied with the advantages of the cathedral system, and the best steps for establishing it temporarily and permanently at St. Alban's. He condemned strongly the "Reformed Episcopal Church," whose Bishops, he said, were destitute of authority; and disapproved alike of laxity on the one side and excessive ceremonialism on the other, expressing, however, his opinion that punitive legislation was not the remedy for existing dissensions.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Mold, Flintshire, was laid on Wednesday by the Duke of Westminster. The church, which is to accommodate about 300 people, will consist of nave, chancel, organ-chamber, and a tower spire placed at the north-east end. It is only intended to build this latter at present one storey high; this will be covered with a temporary roof and completed at a future time. The style of the church is Early English, and, the funds being limited, most of the details will be of a simple character. The designs have been furnished and the work is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Douglas, architect, of Chester.

The Bishop of Truro presided on Thursday week at his second diocesan conference. The principal subject mentioned was the importance of pushing forward the erection of a cathedral as a centre for the Church work of the new see.—On the following day the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe made a statement as to the progress of the cathedral fund. The amount subscribed or promised up to the present was £27,500. Of this £5000 would be required at once towards the purchase of land adjacent to the site of St. Mark's Church, where the cathedral is to be erected, and this would leave sufficient to justify the commencement of work during the coming year. A vote of thanks to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe was carried. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £500 to the fund.

The new Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Halkyn, Flintshire, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, together with the churchyard, boundary walls, and lych-gate, is entirely the gift of the Duke of Westminster, who has spared no expense that everything may be carried out in as complete a manner as possible. The style of the church is Early Geometrical. The plan consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and a tower 26 ft. square placed at the north-east end, and provides accommodation for 300 people. The walls, both inside and out, are of stone, and oak has been used for all the timber-work. All the windows are filled with painted glass, the reredos is of oak, and is an elaborate specimen of architectural woodwork; the upper part, under the canopied top, is divided into seven compartments; these are filled with paintings, the one in centre containing a representation of "The Last Supper," and the side ones "The Annunciation" and Our Lord as the "Good Shepherd," with the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue on either side. These paintings, together with the painted glass, are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. A fine organ by Whiteley, of Chester, has been provided, and the tower contains a peal of six bells, and a clock with faces on the east and west sides. The architect was Mr. John Douglas, of Chester.

A meeting of Wesleyan ministers and laymen was held in London on Tuesday to consider the financial condition of the Connexion, and to discuss what methods should be employed to remedy the present state of affairs. One plan suggested was that a great connexional fund of £200,000 should be raised to commemorate the introduction of laymen into the Conference. The meeting was adjourned.

On Tuesday the memorial-stones of Shoreditch Tabernacle, Hackney-road, connected with the Baptist denomination, were laid, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. J. Harvey. The new building, designed to take the place of one erected in 1836, which had become too small for the increasing congregation, will be about one hundred yards from the Shoreditch railway station, and will accommodate about 2000 people, the chapel which it displaces having seated only about 800. Mr. Morley and Mr. Harvey have each contributed £500 towards the building.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., assisted on Tuesday in laying the foundation-stone of a new Welsh Calvinistic chapel at Gwerstwelt, Wrexham, and in doing so said he had a few days ago a proof that the Welsh language was not dying out, for he had received a request that he would act as patron of an Eisteddfod in New Zealand. In no part of the kingdom was there so much respect for religion, so much veneration of the Bible, and so much freedom from crime as in Wales.

The new peal of six bells cast for the Roman Catholic Chapel, Leamington, by Messrs. Blews, of Birmingham, were on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of Clifton. The bells were suspended at the entrance to the chancel, where the ceremony was performed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Lord High Almoner has appointed Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, of Balliol College, to be his Professor of Arabic at Oxford, in succession to Mr. Chenery, resigned.

Mr. Cross received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge on Thursday week, as noted in our last issue. The Public Orator, in a Latin speech, gave an outline of the right hon. gentleman's public career. The undergraduates from the gallery lowered a reminder of Mr. Cross's boating achievement when he was a student; and, cutting the string, he carried it away with him.—A more distinguished statesman than Mr. Cross—Mr. Gladstone—has since visited Cambridge, though in a strictly private manner. He went, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, on Saturday last, to stay with Mr. Henry Sidgwick. He attended Trinity Chapel in the morning of Sunday, the University sermon at two p.m., and after it King's Chapel, and dined in hall at Trinity in the evening.—Mr. H. Hodgkin has been elected to a scholarship at Jesus for proficiency in history.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University council yesterday week, Professor Blackie presented a report of the Celtic chair committee, which stated that only £300 was wanting towards the sum of £12,000 required for the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University. The committee was reappointed to arrange the constitution of the chair, so that a Professor might be appointed to enter on his duties by November next year.—The *Scotsman* announces that Dr. J. A. Carlyle, of Dumfries, a Doctor of Medicine and of Laws of the University of Edinburgh, has placed £1600 in the hands of the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh, for the endowment of two bursaries in the faculty of medicine.

Colonel Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Commanding Royal Engineers at Chatham, has promised an annual prize for the best English essay at the Oxford Military College; and General Maitland, C.B., a prize for skill in the gymnasium.

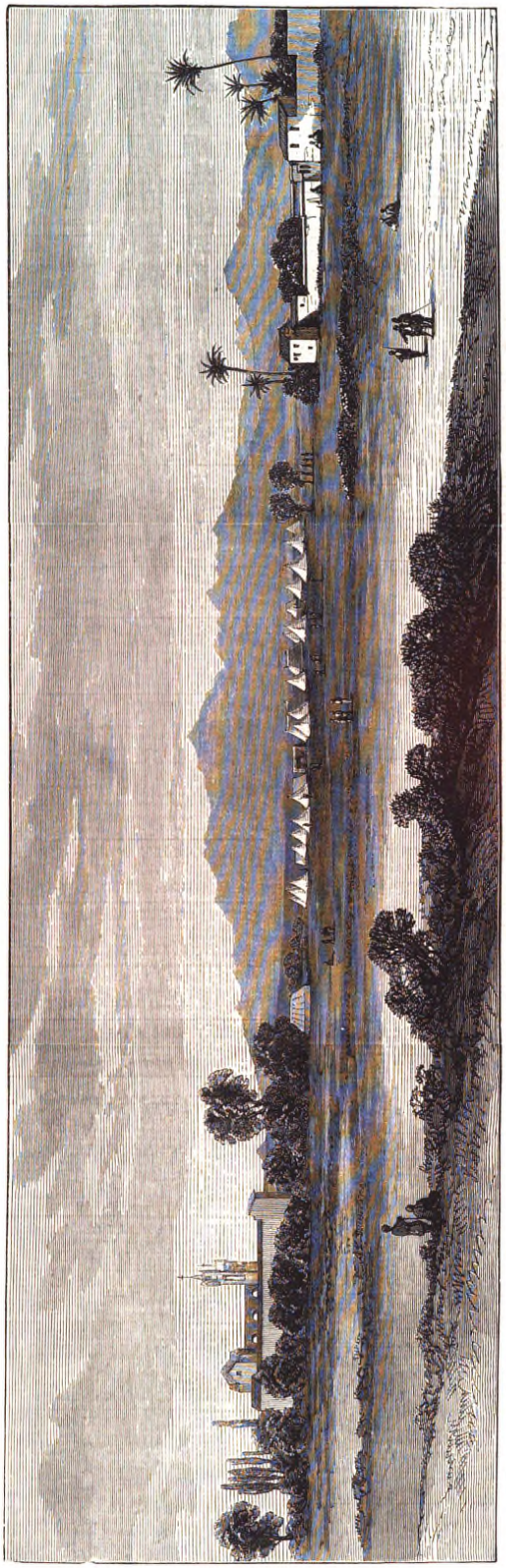
THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes to successful exhibitors, which was performed on Monday week by Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, at the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, was noticed among the foreign news in our last publication; as well as the presentation next day by Earl Granville and a deputation of British jurors and exhibitors of an address of thanks to the Prince of Wales and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, for their labours in the British Commission. Our Illustration of the former subject is furnished partly by the Sketch drawn by our Special Artist upon that occasion and partly derived from the photograph taken by M. Oppert. The number of persons assembled in the vast hall is reckoned at 22,000. It was a splendid spectacle. At the east end was the dais, with rows of seats which sloped up to the gallery. Here, in the front row, on gold and crimson chairs of state, were seated the Marshal President, with the Prince of Wales on his left hand and Don François d'Assisi on his right, and the other foreign Princes on each side. To the right of the President sat the Corps Diplomatique, all in full uniform, with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese, and decorated with glittering orders. On the Marshal's left were placed the foreign Commissioners. The next stage of the platform was occupied by the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Municipal Council, and the Council-General, and close under the gallery the official deputations. Finally, on each side of the dais, on a level with the Marshal, were the reserved tribunes of Madame la Maréchale, of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, and of the Minister of Agriculture and M. Krantz. It is almost needless to say that the ladies made an excellent display of toilettes, but any detailed effect was lost in the general *coup d'œil*. The upper dais must have held some 2000 or 3000 persons. Its position was excellent. From whatever point the palace was entered, whether by the door reserved for the President or by one of the seventeen passages leading to the interior of the edifice, the eye was at once caught by the dais with its illustrious occupants. The whole of the platform, as, indeed, the whole body and lateral aisles of the nave, was carpeted and upholstered in crimson. Here, from the presidential dais to the western end of the palace, were seated the exhibitors, the jurors, and the invited visitors, forming one compact mass. Finally, at the western end of the palace, facing the official platform, was placed the orchestra, composed of twenty-three choral societies, the bands of the Garde Républicaine and of the 5th Regiment of the Line—in all, 1800 performers. The monotony of the body of the nave was broken up in half its extent by eight characteristic trophies, each representing one of the groups in which the exhibits are classed. It would be impossible to describe all the decorations which concealed the walls of the edifice with tapestries, velvet, gold, and trophies. All the galleries were hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold and festooned with gold cables. Escutcheons with golden palm-branches were placed at intervals, alternating with blue panels bearing the names of the nations who have taken part in the Exhibition, and with escutcheons inscribed with "Pax" and "R. F." At each angle of the Palace were the arms of Paris; and finally, to complete the whole, flags and oriflammes of all all nations hung from the roof. Every detail of the decoration was executed with the utmost splendour, and the State Garde Meuble poured forth with lavish hands its treasure of Gobelins and Beauvais tapestries to complete the general effect, which was imposing and grand in the extreme. The President, Marshal MacMahon, whose rising was the signal for general cheering and cries of "Vive le Maréchal!" and "Vive la Republique!" first addressed the assembly in an appropriate speech; after which the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort, made a rapid *exposé* of the general situation of the Exhibition; and MM. Georges Berger and Dietz Monin, the directors, proclaimed the names of the Frenchmen and foreigners who have been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. Then followed the proclamation of the Grands Prix, Diplômes d'Honneur, and Rappels de Grand Prix. The presidents and vice-presidents of the juries of groups came up and received the crosses and recompenses *en bloc* for distribution amongst the members of their class. The end of the ceremony was in all points worthy of the commencement. The names of the prize-winners were cheered; and on the announcement of M. Krantz's promotion to the Grand Officership of the Legion of Honour there was an outburst of unanimous applause. Before quitting the palace the Marshal went up to M. Grévy and shook hands with him in the most cordial manner. At a quarter to three all was over.

The appointment of Sir John Rose, Bart., the Canadian Commissioner, to be a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and that of Mr. F. Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary to the British Commissioners, to be a Knight Commander, were gazetted this week; several other colonial gentlemen are appointed Commanders of the order.



PARIS EXHIBITION: OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



CYPRUS: MONASTERY CAMP, HEAD-QUARTERS OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND STAFF, NICOSIA.



CYPRUS: THE SITE OF ANCIENT PAPHOS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the decision of the Cambridgeshire and Dewhurst Plate the principal events of the Houghton Meeting were wiped off the list; still, the second half of the long week's racing embraced some very interesting items. On the Thursday Lord Clive and Insulaire met in a Free Handicap, A. F.; and, as the former carried 5 lb. overweight, in order that Archer might be enabled to ride him, he was only in receipt of 3 lb. from the French colt. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that he ran very badly in the Cambridgeshire, odds of 7 to 4 were laid freely on him; and, dashing out of Abingdon Bottom in rare style, he won as he chose by four lengths. Of course, after this very smart performance, his admirers aver more stoutly than ever that, but for the misfortune of being wrongly nominated, he would have won the Derby, and a match between him and Sefton or Jannette would be one of the most sporting affairs that has been witnessed for years. We fear, however, that it is too late in the season to hope for such a contest. Discord, who has hitherto been very unlucky, and seemed "doomed to be near, but never to be first," won the Houghton Stakes from a very fair field of eight. In most of his previous races he has performed like a non-stayer; but as this was run over the R.M., a terribly long and trying course for a two-year-old, the son of See-Saw is certainly not deficient in stamina. Breadfinder (8 st. 11 lb.) performed exceedingly well in the Bretby Nursery Plate, conceding all sorts of weights to nineteen opponents, and in the Dallingham Plate, Fordham rode one of the finest races ever seen on Jagellon, in the sombre colours of his old master, Mr. Bowes.

Another top-weight, Out of Bounds (8 st. 12 lb.), took the Old Nursery Stakes on the Friday, and afforded one more proof that a good two-year-old can concede almost any amount of weight to a bad one. Odds of 2 to 1 were laid upon Trappist for the All-Aged Stakes, in which he was only asked to give 3 lb. to Ecossais; but, though he got well off, and led until reaching the Bushes, constant work appears to have ruined his temper, and he would not make an effort when Ecossais went up to him. Silvio, Verneuil, Insulaire, and Hampton were the cream of the starters for the Jockey Club Cup, which is run for over the Cesarewitch course. His grand performance on the previous Tuesday appeared to have taken all the steel out of Hampton, while Verneuil was a very different animal from the Verneuil that swept all before him at Ascot. The surprise of the race was afforded by Insulaire, who made Silvio do his best to beat him by a length; and this was, we believe, the sixth time this season that the luckless little black has been second for a valuable stake. The proceedings of Saturday call for little comment, and very few people were present on the heath. Mr. Gretton wound up a most successful week by taking the Houghton Handicap with the roaring Red Hazard (7 st. 5 lb.); and Hydromel secured the Winding-Up Handicap for Lord Falmouth, beating Clocher pretty easily at 5 lb.

On Tuesday F. Emmett, of Jarrow, and W. Spencer, of Chelsea, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side. The latter had never previously suffered defeat; but just now the north countrymen are having it all their own way in aquatic matters, and Emmett at once took the lead and won with something in hand by a length and a half.

For more than a year we have not had a single billiard-match for money in London, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there was a very large attendance at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, to see Joseph Bennett and Thomas Taylor play 1000 up on a championship table for £200. The pair have met three times previously, when Taylor was successful on each occasion, though his victories were only gained by a very few points. This time Bennett, who had rather better luck than his opponent, completely reversed the previous verdicts, and, making breaks of 69, 63, 46, &c., won by 189 points. Taylor's best contribution amounted to 40.

Though there has been some capital racing this week at Brighton, Lincoln, and Worcester, the meetings seem to have fallen a little flat after all the excitement of Newmarket. Placida journeyed to the seaside gathering, and had no difficulty in conceding 56 lb. to Conductor in the Autumn Cup, though he proved good enough to win a race on the following day. The Oaks winner was brought out again the next day for the Autumn Handicap, but it was a little too much to expect that she could give 32 lb. to Grey Friar, who is the same age as herself. Lord Zetland won a couple of events at Lincoln with Ellangowan and Valseuse, who are both daughters of the Yorkshire grey Strathconan; and though Rochampton (8 st. 5 lb.) appeared to have the Great Tom Stakes in hand some distance from home, he ran very unkindly at the finish, and was just beaten by Ambergris (8 st. 12 lb.). Large fields were the order of the day at Worcester, though the events decided need no comment.

The second great "make the best of your way" contest, which was commenced at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at one o'clock on Monday morning, seems likely to prove as great an attraction as ever. The prizes are £750 and a belt of the value of £100, and are guaranteed by Sir John Astley. All the best men of the day have entered, with the exception of O'Leary, the winner of a similar competition in March last, who did not care to leave America again just yet. At the end of two days the contest appeared to be confined to Corkey, "Blower" Brown, Crossland, Vaughan, Weston, Rowell, and Hibbert, and it caused general disappointment when it became known that Vaughan retired from the contest early on Wednesday morning, as he was suffering so much from the effects of an old sprain that it was impossible for him to continue on the track. We must not omit to mention that upon this occasion all the men walk upon one broad track (seven laps to the mile), and that the sleeping accommodation, which gave rise to so many well-founded complaints on the occasion of the last race, is now all that can be desired. At twenty minutes to five on Thursday afternoon the record was as appended:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Corkey	345	Richardson	257
Brown	342	Ide	255
Weston	313	Croft	252
Rowell	312	Day	250
Hibbert	306	Pellett	245
Crossland	301	Hancock	244
Howes	276	Clarkson	230
Courtney	275	Barnett	203
Ennis	270	Smythe...	177
Higgins	260		

Vaughan, Hayward, Thatcher, and Holmes have retired finally. The contest between Corkey and Brown was wonderfully close and exciting, first one and then the other holding a slight lead, and both of them, as well as Weston, looked nearly as strong and fresh as when they started.

The Fifty-Miles Amateur Bicycle Championship, the prize for which is given by the proprietors of the *Sporting Life*, was decided at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last. There were fourteen competitors; and, after one of the grandest races ever seen, A. E. Derkinderin, Tower Hamlets B.C., beat H. Osborne (holder), Surrey B.C., by 31 sec. Derkinderin rode the full distance in 3 hours 9 min. 56 sec., which is the fastest on record for amateurs by several minutes.

At the London Athletic Club Second Autumn Meeting on Saturday last W. P. Phillips won the 220-Yards Handicap Challenge Cup, from scratch, for the third time, and it has become his own property. His time, 22 4-5ths sec., was really wonderful, considering the heavy state of the path. The other races produced very indifferent performances.

A collection of coins of ancient date has been found a short distance north of Drontjem, in Norway. The collection consists of 2260 coins, most of them dating from the time of King Harald Haarderaade, of Norway, who died in 1066. There are also some German and Anglo-Saxon coins.

Negotiations are stated to have been opened between a number of Berlin bankers and the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications with reference to the old project of making a water communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea, by connecting the rivers Vistula and Dnieper. A special commission has been authorised to report upon the proposed canal between the rivers Ob and Yenissei.

The Duke of Sutherland has intimated his intention of giving a park to the people of Longton. The land forms a desirable portion of his estate near Trentham, and is known as Cockrade Wood. The plans are already in the hands of the surveyors, and the land will shortly be laid out. This will be the only public park in the Staffordshire Potteries, and is only two miles from the centre of the district.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Princess Alice practically came to a close on Monday. Mr. Scott Russell and other eminent shipbuilders gave evidence as to the seaworthiness of the Princess Alice. They were unanimously of opinion that she was in such a condition as thoroughly to justify the certificate of the Board of Trade. The legal gentlemen representing the various interested parties addressed the Commissioner, and at the close of their speeches the decision of the Court was given. It was to the effect that none of the charges brought by the Board of Trade had been sustained—that Captain Harrison had not neglected to keep an efficient look-out on the Bywell Castle; that the engineers, Dimelow and Thom, did not contribute to the casualty; that Long, the first mate of the Princess Alice, neglected to station an efficient look-out, but did not thereby contribute to the collision. All the certificates were therefore returned, the Court remarking that that of Long was returned with reluctance. There was another meeting on Thursday. Mr. Mansel Jones addressed the Court, and defended the Board of Trade from the charges that had been brought against it by Captain Pim, contending that the Princess Alice was properly surveyed, and was perfectly fit for the service for which she was intended. Mr. Balguy intimated that he and his friends beside him would make their report on the main question involved in the collision to the Board of Trade as speedily as possible.—The inquest at Woolwich was on Wednesday adjourned to Tuesday next, when the Coroner hopes to conclude the inquiry.

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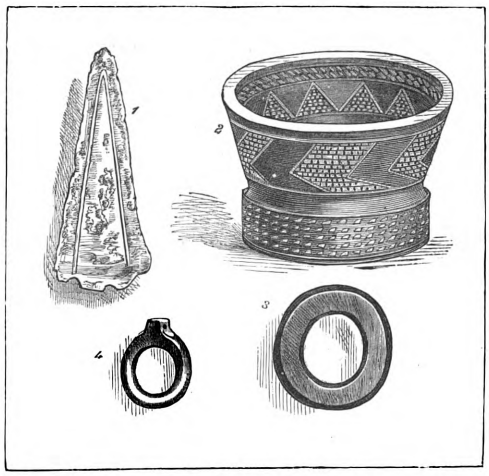
. RIDLEY.



THE LATE CARDINAL PAUL CULLEN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES IN WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., author of a treatise on "British Barrows," in conjunction with Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., of Newbury, has been engaged exploring some of the many ancient grave-mounds in North Wiltshire. They made an examination of a group of four barrows on the ridge of one of the hills which bounds the Vale of Aldbourne. Three of these barrows are connected by a surrounding ditch, the fourth being separate. Two stand upon what may be called platforms within the encircling ditch; the other two mounds rise from the inside of the ditch. The most northern is 60 ft. in diameter and 11 ft high; the width of the platform being 16 ft., that of the ditch 12 ft. A section of the barrow in the centre shows a layer over the surface, 3 ft. deep, of pure chalk, the remainder of the barrow being principally earth intermixed with chalk. Six feet from the top of the barrow was a stratum of small Sarsen stones, which extended over an area of 12 ft. diameter; those in the centre were much reddened by the action of fire, and had above and below them large masses of charcoal. At 9 ft. below the surface, in the central portion of the mound, the burnt bones of a man of full age were met with; immediately below that deposit, placed in a hollow, 20 ft. in diameter, and sunk 2 ft. into the chalk, were the burnt remains of a woman, with whose bones were associated a small perfectly plain vessel of pottery, of the type of the "incense cup," a bone pin with perforated head, a thin flint flake, and seven beads of amber of varied size and shape, some discs, and others barrel shaped. In the barrow, indiscriminately placed, were numerous animal bones, principally of small ox and pig, numerous flakes and chippings of flint, and a single manufactured article, which seems to fall more into the class of knife than dagger. It has two rivet-holes, by which it was fixed to the handle, probably with wooden pegs. There were also three flint scrapers.



1. Bronze dagger or knife, 3⅞ in. long.
2. Incense cup, 3½ in. wide, 2 in. high.
3. Jet ring, diameter 1¾ in.
4. Jet pendant ornament, diameter 1¾ in.

RELICS FOUND IN BARROW AT ALDBOURNE, WILTS.

When the size of these barrows is considered, averaging as they do over 60 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. in height, it is somewhat remarkable that they should have contained so small a number of interments—only eight, or at the most nine, in seven barrows. This, however, seems to be the rule in that part of England; Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other investigators having found but on very rare occasions any interments except at the centre. The contrary practice of interring a number of persons in the same sepulchral mound prevailed to a large extent in other parts of Britain. These barrows were chiefly of the beautiful bell-shaped form so remarkable in the numerous barrows around Stonehenge; and the presence in them of a considerable amount of bronze, together with glass, amber, and jet, points to a higher condition in the ancient inhabitants of North Wilts than has been usually attributed to them.

H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON.

The Northampton, of which we give an Illustration, has been fitted out at Chatham Dockyard. She is a sister ship to the Nelson, another of the new type of ironclad ships, having only their vital parts protected, and having a reserve of flotation. The Nelson and the Northampton may be considered in some measure as rival ships, both having been built by private firms. The Northampton is from the yard of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, and was engined by Messrs. Penn, Greenwich; and the Nelson has been built and engined by Messrs. John Elder and Co., Glasgow. The trials were in every way satis-

factory. From the periodical return of the strength of the Royal Navy just issued we find that within the past six months nine vessels, of various tonnage and power, have been launched, and that at the present time there are seventeen others under construction or about to be built at the various Government dockyards and by private firms. The vessels now being completed for service are five out of the six screw-corvettes built of steel and iron and cased with wood; they are each of 2383 tons, and have engines of 2300-horse power; they are to be armed with fourteen guns each, and have been built and launched by Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow. The steel hulls of these vessels are encased in teak and covered externally with copper sheathing. They have been named Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, and Curaçoa. Their machinery and boilers are protected by a strong armoured deck. Two screw-sloops, of 1124 tons, with engines of 900-horse power, constructed at Devonport, and named the Dragon and Pegasus. A double screw steel despatch-vessel, of 3735 tons, with engines of 7000-horse power, armed with ten guns, launched at Pembroke, and named the Mercury; and a double screw iron armour-plated ship, of 7323 tons and 6000-horse power engines, built by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and named the Nelson, now being fitted for sea at Chatham. The new vessels ordered within the same period to be constructed, and for which the necessary preparations have been made, include a screw-corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2383 tons, to be supplied with engines of 2300-horse power, and to be built at Chatham Dockyard; she is to carry fourteen guns, and be named the Constance. A double screw armour-plated turret-ship, to be named the Majestic, and to be constructed at Pembroke Dockyard; a screw iron armour-plated torpedo ram, to be propelled by engines of 5500-horse power, to be built at Chatham, and to be called the Polyphemus; four composite screw-sloops, each of 1124 tons, and engines of 900-horse power—the Doterel, Miranda, and Phœnix, to be built at Devonport, and the Kingfisher, at Sheerness. These ships are to be half built this year and launched about next June. Two sailing-brigs, building at Pembroke, to be called the Nautilus and the Pilot. The other vessels under construction include two double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ships, of 8492 tons, designed to carry four guns each, and to be supplied with engines of 6000-horse power. They are to be named the Agamemnon and Ajax, and are under construction at Chatham and Pembroke respectively. A screw-corvette of 2383 tons and 2300-horse power engines, to be armed with fourteen guns, being built of steel and iron, cased with wood (sister ship to the Carysfoot, Champion, and Comus, recently launched), building at Glasgow by Messrs. J. Elder and Co. A double-screw iron armour-plated corvette, of 4720 tons, and to be supplied with 3900-horse power engines, designed to carry four guns, building at Poplar, and to be christened Orion. Four double-screw iron gun-boats, of 364 tons and 168-horse power engines, each to carry one gun, to be built at Pembroke, and named Gadfly, Griper, Pincher, and Tickler; but the construction of these boats has for a considerable time been suspended.

QUARTERLIES.

The October number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* contains several articles of thorough originality and substantial worth. A study of the character of Luther, by the Rev. Dr. Hayman, is remarkably vigorous both in conception and in style; and its estimate of the popular German Reformer, being free from religious sentimentality as well as from partisan bigotry, seems fair enough. The natural capabilities of "New Bulgaria," the land and the people, are described by Mr. F. D. Millett, late War Correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a very encouraging review, without any expression of hostility either to Russia or Turkey, but looking forward hopefully to the cessation of foreign interference, and to the free development of native resources. Mrs. Lynn Lynton contributes a charming little story of German domestic life, entitled "Our Professor," the scene of which is laid at a pleasant resort of holiday tourists in the Tyrol. A thoughtful Liberal politician, Mr. George Howell, discusses the propriety and expediency of the new-fangled "Caucus System," as a method of party organisation, which he finds good reasons to disapprove; and his remarks, deliberately weighed and temperately expressed, merit a serious consideration. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, under the title "Dictionaries of Music," presents many interesting historical anecdotes of musical composers, and shows a little of the manner in which operas are put together, or adapted to the words and the dramatic theme. The tone and spirit of the native press in India, more especially with reference to the Afghan crisis, is exposed by an English journalist of Indian experience. Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope gives some characteristic specimens and a general criticism of "Italian Folk-Song," which has a rare degree of philological interest, judging from the examples of Lombard, Piedmontese, Venetian, Calabrian, and other provincial dialects, or rather branch languages, here presented. The merits of a contemporary French poet, Théodore de Banville, are set forth in an article by Mr. Andrew Lang; while Mr. R. Louis Stevenson, undertaking to analyse "the Gospel according to Walt Whitman," does not bestow indiscriminate admiration on that eccentric American genius, but recognises the frank and generous philanthropy that breathes through his uncouth writings, and that animates his life.

The *Church Quarterly Review* is mostly occupied with ecclesiastical and theological discussions, concerning the "Petrine Claims," the stale vagaries of "Irvingism," and the speculative "theories of Development" applied to the growth of Creeds in Early Church history. An article of considerable antiquarian interest, on the ancient Celtic Church of North Britain, is founded upon Mr. Skene's erudite work, the second volume of which has lately appeared. There is, also, an appreciative and favourable notice of the poet Browning, who is especially commended for his religiousness of spirit. Further, the ancient history of Cyprus, the recent Lancashire Cotton-factory strike, and Mr. Lecky's History of England, with reference to its dealing with Ireland in the last century, are made the subjects of critical examination. The *Popular Science Review*, edited by Mr. W. S. Dallas, of the Geological Society, has an article on the "Eucalyptus Globulus," by Miss M. Betham-Edwards, which is just now much talked of as a plant of salubrious qualities for marshy grounds and fever-haunted districts. Mr. J. E. Harting treats of the extinct British wolf, and Mr. De Rance investigates the causes of colliery explosions. There are two or three articles which will suit the scientific naturalist better than the general reader.

Last Saturday afternoon the premises, Nos. 30 and 32, Goswell-road, opposite St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, and close to the junction of Old-street and Goswell-road, were opened as a Coffee Palace by the Coffee Tavern Company. The new palace is one of the largest concerns of the kind yet opened, being capable of comfortably seating 500 persons. It is handsomely fitted up, and provided with everything necessary for the refreshment of the customers.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Don Giovanni" was performed, with a cast of much general efficiency. Although an apology was made for Madame Pappenheim on the score of indisposition, she sang, as Donna Anna, with more effect than she had yet done during her London engagement. Her share in Donna Anna's duet with Don Ottavio over the body of her father, slain by Don Giovanni, and her recitative and air, in which she denounces him as the murderer and calls on Don Ottavio for vengeance, were finely declaimed, and produced a marked impression. The Donna Elvira of Mdlle. Alwina Valleria and the Zerlina of Madame Trebelli were, as during the past season, excellent performances. Signor Gillandi sang the music of Don Ottavio with good cantabile style, and the Don Giovanni of Signor Mendioroz and the Leporello of Herr Behrens were as good as heretofore.

On Saturday "Carmen" was repeated, with the same cast as that referred to in our last week's notice.

On Monday "Der Freischütz" was the opera, the cast having included Madame Pappenheim as Agata. Her performance was the most successful of any she has given here, having been even better than her Donna Anna, meritorious as that was. The delivery of the great scena (know as "Softly sighs") was an admirable piece of dramatic vocalisation. The prayer was given with a subdued pathos and grace that were finely contrasted by the brilliancy and impulse realised in the final exultant movement. Excellent, also, were the grace of style and the delicate pianissimo with which the cavatina, "E se la nube" was rendered—not to mention other points in the opera. The applause bestowed on the singer in several instances—and especially after the scena—testified to the powerful impression produced. As in former representations, the Annetta of Mdlle. Bauermeister was a valuable feature of the cast, which also comprised Signor Gillandi as Rodolfo, and Herr Behrens as Caspar. Signor Li Calsi conducted with his usual skill.

"Carmen" was repeated on Tuesday; and it was to be given again yesterday (Friday). "Faust" was announced on Wednesday, with the same cast as recently. On Thursday Mdlle. Marimon was to make her first appearance this season, as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and this (Saturday) evening "Dinorah" is to be given, with that excellent artist in the title-character.

Brief mention was made last week of the first of Mr. W. Carter's new series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on the Thursday, when Haydn's "Creation" was given, the solo music excellently rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Wadmore. The lady was particularly successful in the airs "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens," as was Mr. Cummings in "In native worth," and Mr. Wadmore in "Rolling in foaming billows" and "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," with its characteristic recitative. The chorus-singing of the very efficient choir trained by Mr. Carter was a special feature of the evening, among the several effective choral pieces having been the movements "Awake the harp" and "The heavens are telling." Mr. Carter conducted, and Mr. E. Bending was the organist.—The next concert will take place on Dec. 19, and will include selections from various sacred works.

On Thursday next the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its eighth season with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace consisted of a performance of Verdi's "Requiem," previous to which a "Marche Réligieuse" by Gounod was performed. The principal solo vocalists in the "Requiem" were Mdlle. Sartorius, Miss A. Williams, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Herr Henschel. This week's concert is to be in commemoration of Mendelssohn, the programme consisting of selections from his works, including a manuscript symphony in F minor for the orchestral stringed instruments.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre will close this (Saturday) evening with a performance for his benefit, for which special attractions are promised. The week's proceedings have included an English festival, a Gounod night, a classical evening, a Volunteer night, and a repetition of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

Wednesday's opera recital at the Royal Aquarium consisted of the music of "Il Trovatore." For to-night (Saturday) a repetition of "Faust" is announced.

This week's Saturday opera performance at the Alexandra Palace is to consist of "Der Freischütz."

Mr. Walter Bache, the well-known pianist, gave his annual recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when his programme included pieces by Liszt, Chopin, A. C. Mackenzie, and Beethoven.

As previously stated, the twenty-first season of the Monday Popular Concerts will open on Monday next. The string quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Santley will be the vocalist, and M. Louis Brassin the solo pianist; Sir J. Benedict occupying his accustomed place as conductor.

The London Church Choir Association held its annual festival in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday week, when about 800 choristers assembled from forty churches, ranging between Kensington and Hackney, Hampstead and Camberwell. Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ, and Mr. J. R. Murray conducted. The service began with hymns sung by the choristers in their procession under the dome and to the nave. The psalms were chanted to music by Mr. W. S. Hoyte, the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" to chants by Mr. Gadsby, who accompanied them on the organ. The anthem, composed expressly for this festival by Mr. Henry Smart, entitled "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," contains some good choral effects, relieved by passages of delicacy and beauty. The musical portions of the evening service were impressively rendered. The clergy officiating were the Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon, the Rev. M. Boulay, and Dr. Simpson. At the close of the service a collection was made to meet the expenses of the association, which are ahead of the income.

The Edinburgh School Board have intimated that they will prosecute the parents of all children under nine years of age found selling newspapers or other articles, and of all children over nine and under fourteen found selling newspapers or other articles after seven o'clock at night, unless they hold certificates as to their ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic.

The distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Major-General Henry Bingham, has been conferred on Colonel Alexander J. H. Elliot, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards; and the distinguished service reward vacant by the appointment of the Earl of Longford to the colonelcy of the 5th Fusiliers has been awarded to Colonel F. G. T. Deshon, half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion.

THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

It is a worthy conception of the manager of this house that it should be devoted to pieces of the highest character, and that an endeavour should be made to re-establish the Shakspearean drama on its boards. The series has been led off by "The Winter's Tale," and continued by "Macbeth." This tragedy, with Locke's music, ought to prove a great attraction. The cast is as strong as it can be. It is, in fact, composed of the leading artists in tragedy; of those who have meritoriously worked up their way to the most eminent positions, and have now, whatever they may have had, no competitors to contend with. The manager has wisely been led by the facts and not by mere critical opinions, which, however true, have little or no practical bearings on theatrical arrangements. No better living artists can be found than Mr. Charles Dillon for Macbeth, Mr. J. W. Cowper for Macduff, Mr. John Ryder for Banquo, Mr. E. F. Edgar for Rosse, Mrs. Hermann Vezin for Lady Macbeth, and Miss F. Huddart for Hecate. Their merits were at once recognised, and the well-known points realised by each accepted spontaneously by the audience, familiar with the good old style in which they were conceived. Their execution throughout was vigorous, and commanded applause in the proper places. Mr. Dillon's representation of the guilty Thane was orthodox in its entirety, and equal in its execution. But it was not wholly traditional; innumerable touches testified to the originality of his genius. His readings, always singularly pathetic, were occasionally as new as they were just. The famous purely poetical scene in the third act was splendidly interpreted. Macbeth has arranged for the murder of Banquo and recovered his marital supremacy. He is no longer led by the counsels of his wife, and has already observed the "restless ecstasy" under which she has begun to suffer, and therefore takes the business into his own hands. He utters strange words, at which she marvels, but such as shall leave her soul "innocent" of the new crime which he has projected. In the banquet scene that follows we find that he has overcalculated his moral strength; with results that rewaken some of his wife's native energy; but he soon regains his proper balance, and resolves on using "the worst means" for the security of his throne. The dauntless lady has, accordingly, again to submit to her lord's dictation, and to learn from him that they "are as yet but young in deed," and for their "own good" must "wade" yet further in evil. "Strange things I have in head that will to hand;" and so the bewildered woman leaves the scene dejectedly with her triumphant lord, who has now prepared his mind for "the worst." In this mood he visits the pit of Acheron, and there finally confirms his resolution that "from that moment the very firstlings of his heart shall be the firstlings of his hand." We see no more of Lady Macbeth until her dejection and sleepless anxiety lead to the great somnolent scene, so full of remorse and visionary terror, which precedes her violent death.* Our acting editions conceal this fact, which, however, should be present to the mind of every critic who would discriminate between the two characters. The part of Lady Macbeth, though evidently too great a strain upon her physique, was finely and forcibly sustained by Mrs. Vezin. We have also to distinguish for special praise Mr. Cowper, who acted alike with commendable energy and discretion. The performance throughout was, indeed, of such excellence as is manifestly calculated to aid in raising the modern standard of acting to that desirable plane of elevation which the histrionic art had attained "in the palmy days of the drama" on the English stage.

FORTHCOMING PANTOMIMES.

Accounts of the pantomimes for Christmas next begin to accumulate. According to these, we may expect at Drury Lane "Cinderella," with the Vokes family; at Covent Garden, "Jack and the Beanstalk; or, Harlequin and the Seven Champions;" at the Gaiety, "Jack the Giant-Killer," by Byron; at the Adelphi "Proof" will continue to be played; at the Crystal Palace, "Robinson Crusoe;" at the Royal Aquarium, "Aladdin;" at Astley's, "Cinderella;" at the Surrey, "The House that Jack Built; or, Dame Trot and the Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe;" at the Standard, "Robin Hood and his Merry Men;" at the Park, "The Yellow Dwarf," by Leonard Gaston; and at the Alhambra, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," a fairy spectacle adapted from the French.

Some amusements in the Egyptian Hall deserve a record. Mr. Liston, one of the most versatile of our readers, comprehending the various qualities of ventriloquist, vocalist, and character delineator, has introduced a new entertainment, entitled "Merry Moments," a performance which he further describes as "Mirthful, Musical, and Mystical." It is all these, and stirs the audience to a recognition of his great merits. As an impersonator of dramatic individualities he shows himself, indeed, as a first-rate artiste.

At the St. George's Hall, Mr. George F. Fairchild begins this (Saturday) evening a series of his readings, the merit of which is unquestionable.

Next Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, will be produced at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment at St. George's Hall a new vaudeville, entitled "A Tremendous Mystery," written by F. C. Burnand, the music composed by King Hall, and new and charming scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. The programme will conclude with an entirely new entertainment, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, entitled "Mrs. Brown's Home and Foreign Policy. — Mr. Corney Grain has sailed from Southampton in the Surat for Egypt. Having recently somewhat overtaxed his voice, he is ordered by the physicians complete rest from singing for a few weeks; but he will return in December to delight and amuse his numerous admirers who frequent Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainments.

* For a fuller development of this point, *vide* "Shakspere: His Inner Life, as Intimated in His Works." By John A. Heraud. (Maxwell.)

Lord Derby and Lord Winmarleigh paid a visit to Southport last Saturday for the purpose of presenting to the Convalescent Hospital the surplus funds of the subscriptions raised in aid of the distressed cotton spinners during the recent depression. In the afternoon their Lordships visited the hospital, and afterwards dined with the Mayor.

The arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were very large, though somewhat below the average of recent periods, while the quantity of fresh meat showed an increase over late weeks. Seven steamers reached the Mersey having on board 1417 head of oxen, 3257 sheep, 173 pigs, and 8 calves. The steamers conveying the fresh meat were four in number, having on board 4094 quarters of beef, and 1100 carcases of mutton, all of them coming from New York. There were also landed 1104 packages of fresh butter, and 24 live horses.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

FRENCH GALLERY.

Coming back—as most of our readers will have done—from the splendid art-show at Paris to the sundry minor exhibitions now open, or shortly to open, in London, there will probably be found not much to cheer "the winter of our discontent." In fairness, however, it should be remembered that on the Champ de Mars was arrayed the choicest art-fruit of the world during a whole decade; whereas we have little more than some gleanings of one year's crop, mostly of a single country, in the three exhibitions we are about to notice, and in those which will quickly follow at "the Dudley" and the galleries of the Water Colour and British Artists' Societies. A better impression of our art-wealth, if not of our productiveness, will be afforded when we shall have the Old Masters, British and Foreign, at Burlington House, and the Drawings Ancient and Modern at the Grosvenor Gallery. Taking, however, the first-named of these gatherings for what they are—i.e., a sort of stop-gap between the more important displays of the summer—and making allowance for the present depression of trade (which must tell most heavily on the art-dealers), we may justly congratulate the *entrepreneurs* in Pall-mall and the Haymarket on their enterprise and hopefulness.

The sensational picture which Mr. Wallis has provided as the principal attraction of the French Gallery is one of the most elaborate of M. de Neuville's illustrations of the Franco-German War of 1870. It depicts a closing episode in the fiercely-contested defence of Le Bourget, when, after the village had a second time fallen into the hands of the Prussians, a few French officers and some francs-tireurs of the press, gardes mobiles, and others still held out in the church, and a small remnant of them were only forced to surrender when they were being shot down from the windows. The exact moment represented is when the wounded are being carried out through the church door along the lane of Prussians that had been formed to allow the play of the artillery, which is seen unlimbered to the right. The artist is probably indebted somewhat to his observations as a franc-tireur himself for the extraordinary vigour and *vraisemblance* with which he has rendered the ghastly scene. The truth of aspect is further enhanced by the vivid realisation of the effects of a rainy sky and sloppy street. However, even for such a subject, M. de Neuville's execution and colouring are needlessly rough and harsh, and from a French pencil, of course, the French are all that is heroic and dignified, whilst the hated Prussians are but stolid or ferocious savages—evidently so, though we see only the broad backs and bull-necks of the giant Pomeranians and Rhinelanders. Some Prussian officers, it is true, may be addicted to swagger—we ourselves saw them the other day at Strasbourg turning men, women, and children from the *trottoir*—yet we vouch for it that very few either men or officers have the brutish features, albeit distorted by the passions of war, which are seen here. The French authorities acted wisely in excluding this and similar representations from the last *salon*. *A quoi bon* reviving the worst memoirs of a hideous war?

Another prominent work in this exhibition is a large landscape, "An English River," by Mr. Leader, with a beautiful silvery daylight effect. The picture has all the qualities which have won popularity for the painter. But in the upper room there is a large collection of studies and sketches from nature, by the same artist—English woodland, river, and coast scenery, Alpine slopes and valleys; and (what we had not before seen from his hand) interiors—which, as often happens with sketches, will be of more interest to artists than the painter's finished works. We were particularly struck with a truthful and lovely view, "On the hills above Interlachen," seen through tender gradations of autumnal haze. Descending to the principal room, we should next note an important picture by L. O. Müller, of many Oriental figures and camels encamped in the Desert, which has masterly breadth and warmth of tone, but scarcely realises the fierce light and sharply defined shadows of the East.

A picture by Mr. Burgess, though rather thinly and timidly painted, has the artist's unfailing finesse of expression. A benevolent old padre is examining a batch of Spanish girls in their "Church Catechism" and pauses inquisitively and impressively before the prettiest of their number—is it because she has forgotten, or is in danger of forgetting, her religious lessons, through the temptations and distractions to which her beauty exposes her? The cabinet examples of Continental artists in this collection will in general better repay examination than the larger "easel pictures," whether native or foreign. By M. Gérome there is a single figure, manipulated with exquisite delicacy, of a Cairene woman, her voluptuous form and face scarcely veiled by thin green and black gauze. It is lent by the Duke of Wellington, and recalls a very similar picture, if not the same, exhibited some years back. Meissonier is represented by one of his tiniest costume figures—"A Halbardier." And there are fair samples, on a small scale, of several other eminent painters, though not sufficiently representative to demand detailed consideration. Among them may be named F. Willems—a lady in white satin; J. Israels—an old woman seated sadly in church; E. A. Schmidt—an "Artist in his Studio," which approaches Meissonier in microscopic precision and brilliancy; A. Passini—a crisp and sparkling sketch, "Outside a Mosque, Constantinople;" V. Chevilliard—a curé inspecting, with much complacency, the electioneering poster of a "Monarchical Candidate;" the rising Spanish painter, J. Jimenez—a scurrilous-looking old scribe putting a fresh point to his pen; P. Sadee—a picture, full of quiet merit, of Scheveningen fisherfolk gossiping on the beach; T. E. Duverger—"A Young Connoisseur;" J. Bertrand—a female head in profile styled "Annuccia;" and K. Heffner—"Marshlands," presenting very delicate relations of grey in the cloudy sky. Also to be mentioned with more or less commendation are the dexterously-handled "Horse Fair," with figures in costumes of the last century, by W. Rauber; the "Autumn Sunset," by L. Munte, which, in the sky, is a counterpart to the effect of low-toned smothered light, that has been with justice so highly appreciated in his snow-pieces; the marine subjects by the Belgian painter, T. Weber, distinguished by the usual dash and spirit in the action of the waves, but in the colour of the sea somewhat too whitish and creamy; the picture, rather *léché* in execution, by L. E. Adan, of a small family wishing god-speed to a young soldier in the parting toast, "Vive la Gloire;" and the meritorious, though slightly monotonous, view of Venice, by Mr. W. Wyld, who, on account of his long residence in Paris, should, perhaps, be classed with foreign rather than with English artists.

Apropos of Venice, we would (in returning to the English contributions) call attention to two prominent pictures, the one, by Miss Clara Montalba, showing bragozzi clearing at the Dogana, with a luminous sky focussed in intensity about the gilded globe and figure of Fortune over that building; the other by her sister, Miss Hilda Montalba, representing a crazy boat, rowed gondola fashion, returning laden with fruit from the market at the foot of the Rialto. In both works the conspicuous merits of rich colouring and impasto, and the less palpable defects of inaccurate drawing and hasty observation, are of a kind which, had we space, it might be serviceable to carefully discriminate for the benefit of the promising young artists themselves as well as in the larger interests of the public. It must suffice to hint that colouring, however beautiful in itself, and though evincing the possession of a rare faculty for decoration, only becomes truly precious in fine art when subordinated to the facts of nature. The Queen of the Adriatic is, it is true, "all things to all men": no two portraits of her are alike. Owing to the low horizontal line few cities are so devoid of local colour (as distinguished from local form, which at Venice is full of character): she owes most of her witchery to the changeful effects of the circumambient sky and the circumjacent sea. Yet, dreamlike as is the floating siren, there are laws of reflected light, shadow, and complementary colour, which obtain as much at Venice as elsewhere; and it is the non-observance of those laws which gives to one of these pictures somewhat the aspect of a transparency, and causes the water in the other to resemble stained glass. We must conclude with mention of a study by Mr. Elmore in his familiar manner of an "Algerian Water-Carrier;" "The Wood-Cutter," by Mr. Linnell, sen., which we fancy is an old acquaintance; "Windsor," a small but unusually good example of Mr. G. Cole; "The Tug of War," by Mr. J. Morgan: a few big boys pulling a cord against a larger number of small boys, which will find many amused admirers; and landscapes by Messrs. J. Webb, H. Dawson, jun., and others.

MR. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

Mr. Tooth is coming well to the front with the exhibitions he has recommenced holding in his enlarged gallery. The collection he has brought together maintains a fair average throughout. If there is little to startle by its excellence or novelty, or repay criticism, there is still less that falls far below mediocrity. We should say that the pictures generally are eminently saleable (though that, of course, is no concern of ours)—they are calculated to tempt the ordinary British purchaser of no very exalted taste and of no very profound purse. The class of productions significantly called "pot-boilers" more than ever abound in these minor exhibitions—meaning thereby moderate-size pictures with one or two figures or landscape "bits," fabricated (with no other ambition than to sell readily) from studies and sketches for more important works, or old ideas reproduced under a slightly altered guise. The times must indeed be hard to compel so many of our most distinguished painters to turn out such a profusion of this class of work. In this category must be included the specimens here of Messrs. T. Faed, P. Graham, E. Nichol, S. Cooper, J. Linnell, J. Pettie, R. Ansdell, F. Goodall, P. F. Poole, J. B. Burgess, Heywood Hardy, B. W. Leader, Frank Holl, E. Crofts, R. Beavis, J. Webb, John and Alexander Burr, Hamilton Macallum, J. Seymour Lucas, G. B. O'Neil, W. D. Sadler, and several others. We would not, however, be understood to intimate that these are altogether unworthy performances. On the contrary, they are for the most part favourable examples of their kind: we only desire to imply that they are not of sufficient novelty or importance to demand detailed notice in our very restricted space.

One of the few artists who affords a "subject" which, if not a very novel one, is wrought out with deliberate intention, is Mr. Marcus Stone in "The Letter Bag"—a young lady holds a missive which she is retiring to read from the tea-table, whereat sit two middle-aged gentlemen engaged over their own correspondence, brought by the same post, and who cannot have much sympathy with her evident emotion. The female figure is treated with sweet feeling, but we regret to see Mr. Stone reverting from the vigour and freshness of recent works to his thinner and duller early manner. "Near Broadstairs," by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, is an interesting example of his former pre-Raphaelite style. It will be inferred that this collection is much more variously representative of British art than the more mixed collection in Pall-mall. On the other hand, the foreign pictures are, with few exceptions, not of so high a character. It is not necessary to praise the broad and powerful "Winter Scene" by L. Munthe, or the animal-pieces of another able German painter, A. Braith; or the clever though queer-looking Japanese belle by M. Tissot. But a costume-picture, painted conjointly by B. Galofre and S. Guzzone, has all the vices with few of the merits of the Fortuny school. L. Rossi's "Lesson in Phrenology" is much better, though marked by the colour exaggeration of the same school. M. de Nittis's picture of an amateur boatman rowing a couple of pretty girls somewhere up the Thames is as much an idealisation of the brilliancy of a "Summer Afternoon" as his series of pictures in the Paris Exhibition are a prosaic intensification of the grimness of the London streets and London fog. Despite obvious defects, there are in this picture some marvellous passages of colour in the figures, and of reflected light on the rippling river.

MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The exhibitions of water-colour drawings at this gallery, which form a sort of appendix to those at the two Societies' and Dudley galleries, may be said to "pursue the even tenour of their way," though we have seen better selections than the present one. To many drawings (some having been already exhibited) the names of many living artists of more or less high repute are appended; and the remarks in our last notice touching pictures painted by recipe to sell, apply equally here also. There is also a sprinkling of works by deceased painters. We can only, however, attempt, within our limits, to offer some cursory remarks on a few works of relative importance or novel interest.

At the head of the room is a brilliant yet careful study of picturesquely costumed "Armenians" having a little rifle practice, by Signor Tapirò, a follower of Fortuny, but who has contrived to preserve richness of colour with due regard to the influence of aerial perspective. Below hangs a characteristic drawing, by C. Green, of a grocer and his wife bending anxiously over the balance-sheet of the ledger, and finding "Something wrong somewhere."

Occupying a "centre" of the left wall is the finest drawing by Mr. T. Collier we remember to have seen. It represents a dreary moor chequered by purple heather and barred by sombre cloud-shadows; and, for breadth and power of execution and expression of space, nearly equals the artist's adopted master, David Cox. Sir John Gilbert appears in excellent "form" in "An Invasion by the Danes"—a hardy host of warriors, mounted or on foot, fording a stream. A drawing of a herculean lover parting from his sweetheart, by Mr. F. S. Walker (a name new to us), has unmistakable power, though obtained by considerable blackness of colour. A charming little drawing, by Mrs. Allingham, of a quaint cottage nook, with an "Apple-Tree" and little child, deserves a better place, where its delicate execution could be conveniently seen. We must be content to commend to notice the drawings by the following artists:—Basil Bradley, "Otter-Hounds;" R. Giannetti, "Marguerite;" Herman Ten-kate, "A Court Martial;" F. Tayler, "The Ferry Boat;" W. C. T. Dobson, a sweet head of a girl, entitled "Innocence;" E. Duncan, "Wreck off Holy Island;" Rosa Bonheur, groups of sheep; but, even from so eminent an artist, the public must be beginning to tire of such sheepish trivialities, painted ever by the same formulæ and with ever diminishing reference to nature; E. K. Johnson, a girl with lamb; T. B. Hardy, "The Straits of Dover;" "A Happy Family"—i.e., kittens, by L. E. Lambert, the able French painter of those most amusing of all living things; and A. W. Hunt, "Whitby."

The National Gallery will open to the public on Monday next. The following pictures, acquired during the current year by purchase or bequest, have been added to the collection during the recess:—"Umbrian School" (formerly attributed to Raphael)—"The Agony in the Garden;" Filippino Lippi—"The Adoration of the Magi;" Botticelli—"The Nativity of the Saviour;" Francia Bigio—"Portrait of a Young Man;" Unknown—"A Man's Portrait:" all these are from the collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland. Paul Veronese—"St. Helena: Vision of the Invention of the Cross," from the Novar collection; Catharina van Hemessen—"Portrait of a Man," bought of Mr. J. C. Wallace; Savoldo—"Mary Magdalene," *provenance* not stated; J. Crome—"Landscape, Slate Quarries;" W. Mulready—"A Snow Scene;" T. Barker—"Landscape;" W. J. Müller—"Landscape, A River Scene;" these are also from Mr. W. Fuller Maitland's collection; and J. Ward—"Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," purchased from Lord Ribblesdale. We purpose to review these acquisitions in our next Number.

The French Government has ordered a statue and two busts of M. Thiers to be erected. The statue is to be placed in the Musée at Versailles, and its execution is intrusted to M. Guillaume. The busts, the commissions for which are given to M. Chapu and Madame Claude Vignon, are to be set up, one in the Institute, the other in M. Thiers's native town.

A loan exhibition of considerable importance, consisting chiefly of pictures by ancient and modern masters, and china, has been opened at Bristol. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is the collection of Bristol china, very remarkable specimens of which are lent by local residents in whose families they have been preserved since the days of Richard Champion, the manufacturer.

At the meeting of the art-section of the Social Science Congress on Saturday last, that distinguished promoter of art, Mr. Phillip H. Rathbone, of Liverpool, read a paper on the Moral and Æsthetical Aspects of the Undraped Figure in Art, in which he eloquently maintained that man—inclusive of woman—was made in the Divine image, and to object to the crowning work of creation as not fit for representation was to accuse the Creator of indecency; that beauty and morality are naturally allied, as are prudishness and pruriency; that the ideal human form is the standard of all beauty of form and proportion, therefore both artists and public should be accustomed to see it; and consequently it is necessary for the future of English art and English morality that the nude, when represented by thoroughly trained and pure-minded artists, should have a place in our galleries. We regret that we cannot quote Mr. Rathbone's remarks at length; but the subject is of so much importance in many ways that we hope to have an early opportunity of returning to it.

It is intended to hold during the winter, at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, an exhibition illustrative of the history of engraving in its various branches of line, stipple, and mezzotint, from the earliest times to the middle of the present century.

The death at Neuilly is announced of Mr. C. Summers, the sculptor, who began his career in Australia, but in recent years was established with much success at Rome. Mr. Summers had in hand some public statues, principally for Australia, at the time of his death.

The death is also announced of the French sculptor M. Victor Leharivel-Durocher. Among his works is the group "La Comédie Humaine," in the Luxembourg.

Governor Hennessy, of Hong-Kong, has received £1000 from a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank for the purpose of erecting a statue to Lord Beaconsfield.

A bust of the late Commodore Goodenough, who was killed by the natives on landing at Santa Cruz Island in August, 1875, has been placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital. It was executed by Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen, at the request of the Goodenough Memorial Committee.

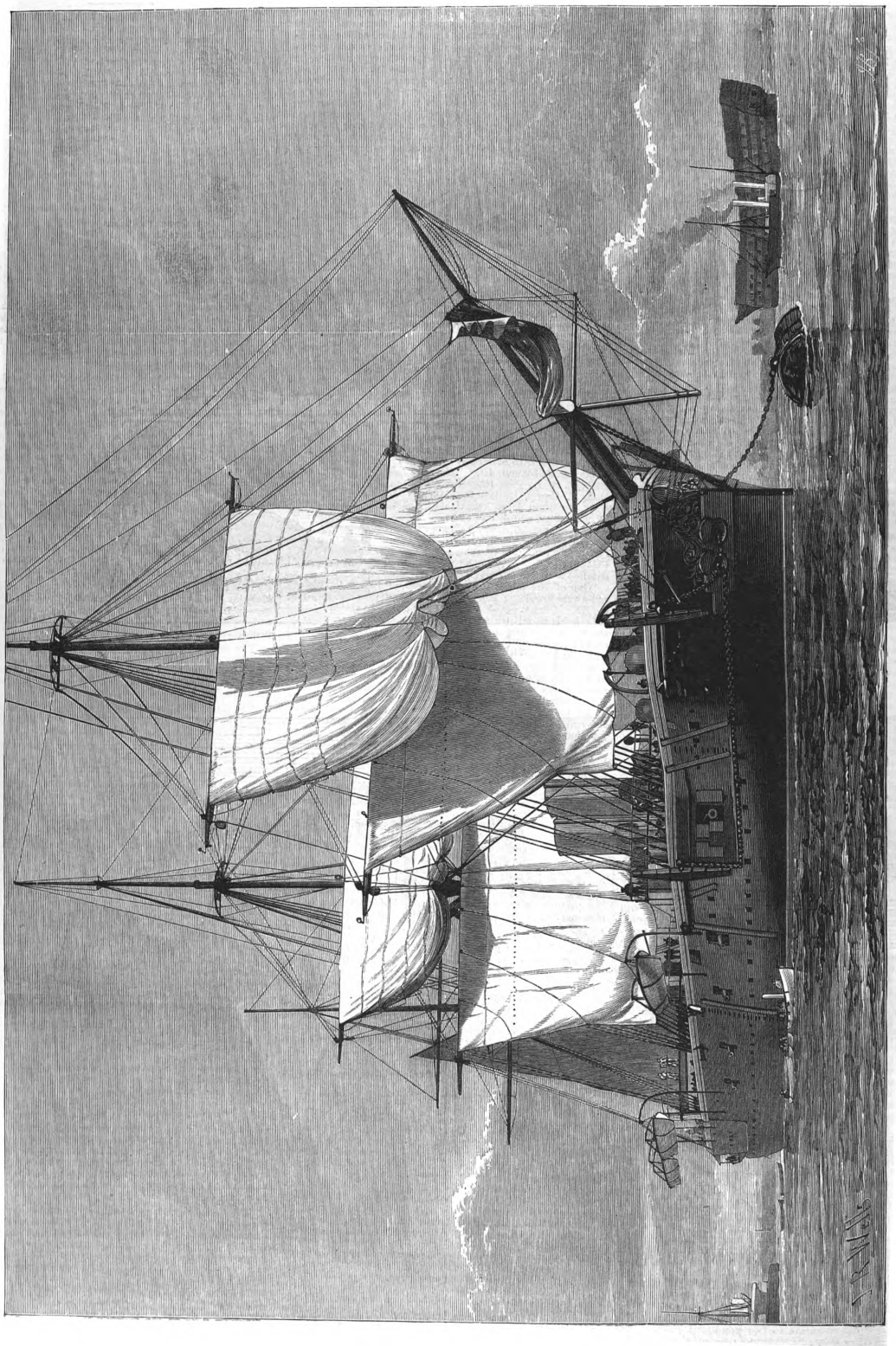
An interesting discovery has been made relative to a striking bust, in Pentelic marble, in the Sculpture Gallery at Holkham, which was bought about the middle of the last century by Matthew Brettingham for Thomas, Earl of Leicester. The bust, which is undoubtedly antique, and in excellent preservation, has hitherto passed as a Metrodorus, but Professor Michaelis, on comparing a photograph of it with a photograph of the Hermes in the National Museum of Naples, which has inscribed on it the name of Thucydides the historian, has arrived at the conviction that both certainly represent the same person. The eminent German art-critic further thinks it highly probable that the Holkham bust is a copy of a bronze statue—possibly of the bronze statue which at one time adorned the Zuesippos at Constantinople, and which was described by Christodorus in some verses in the sixth century of our æra.

The Besthorpe manorial estate, the property of Earl Winterton, situated at Attleborough, in Norfolk, was sold by auction, in lots, at Norwich last Saturday by Lord Winterton's agent, Mr. F. Statham Hobson, of London. The principal lot, comprising Besthorpe Hall, the old manor house, realised £17,500. The entire estate consisted of 1100 acres, and the day's sale produced, exclusive of the advowson, a total of £50,000.

Lord Hatherley, presiding over a meeting held at Ipswich lately in support of the Nurses' Home, spoke encouragingly of the good results effected by such institutions in preparing trained nurses for the service of the public. The race of "Gamp" he said, had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a rising class of nurses of which medical men could have no reason to complain.

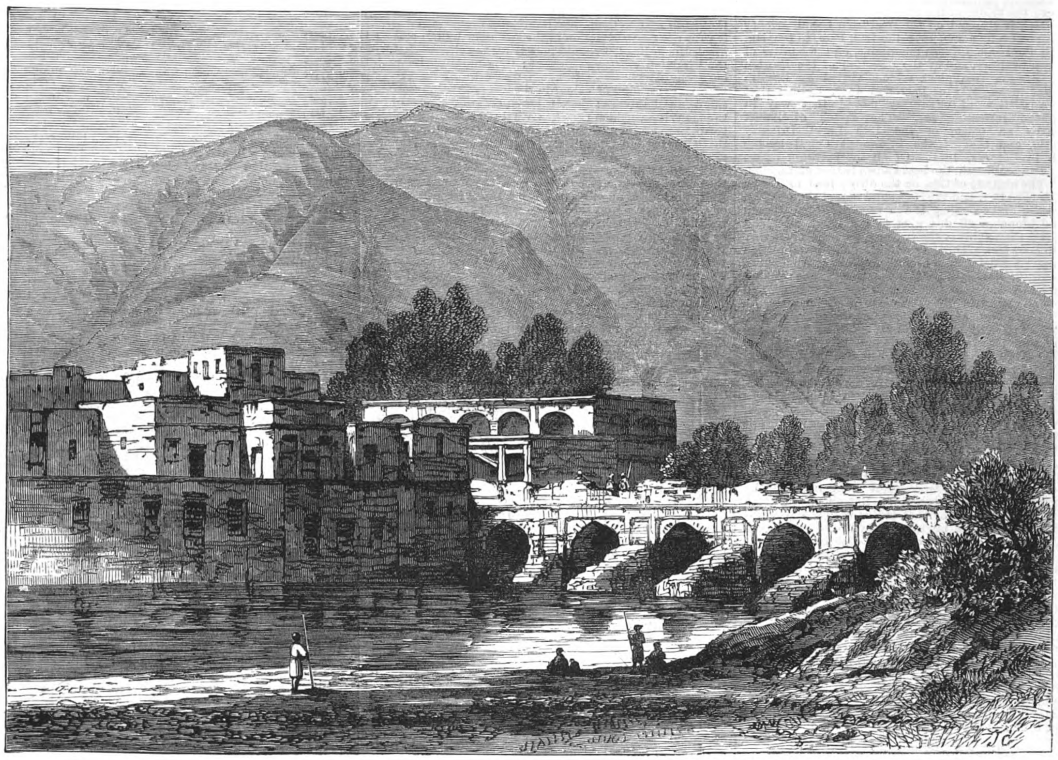
The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of death of the twelve persons killed in the Pontypridd collision was brought to a close on Monday, and the jury found that the accident was due to the neglect of the signalman, Roberts, who was ordered into custody. Before the breaking up of the Court the foreman of the jury said, "Out of consideration of the long and faithful services rendered the Taff Vale Company by William Roberts, we trust he may still be continued in their employ."

During the past week the crews of the five fishing-boats who saved lives on the morning of the wreck of the Grosser Kurfürst received money rewards as under, the amounts having been regulated by the number of men each succeeded in rescuing:—The Mily (Richard May, master), £100; the Susannah (Saunders), £80; the Camelia (W. Saunders), £60; the John and Hannah (John Carter), £40; and the Five Brothers (Robert Mary), £10. The officers and men of the German navy intend raising a monument in the cemetery to their comrades who perished in the Grosser Kurfürst.

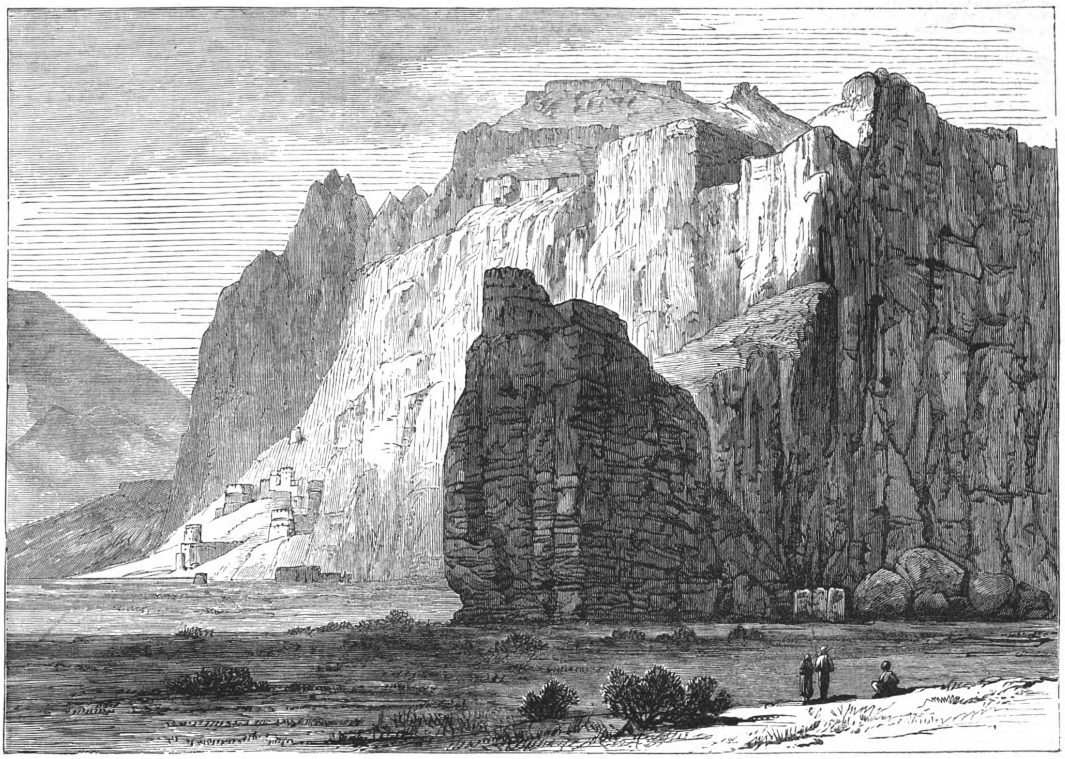


H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.



THE BRIDGE AT CABUL.



CASTLE OF ZOHÂK, FIRST MARCH FROM BAMIAN, ON THE IRÂK ROAD TO CABUL.

VIEWS IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present three views of scenes in Afghanistan—namely, those of the Khojak Pass, on the road through the Peshin Valley from Quetta to Candahar, which was described in last week's Paper; the bridge at the city of Cabul; and the castle of Zohâk, which is situated on the road from Cabul, seventy or eighty miles west by north, over the Irâk Pass, to Bamian, at the foot of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, on the borders of the Badakshan territory, and in the direction of the Russian dominions. Bamian is a place seldom visited by English travellers; but in the war of 1839 and 1840, against Dost Mohamed, a portion of our army moved that way in pursuit of the retreating foe. The sketch of Zohâk was taken by an officer of the 13th Light Infantry in July, 1840, and that of the bridge at Cabul by the same hand, in October, 1841. Of all the northern passes through the Hindoo Koosh, the best known is that of Bamian, or Sighan. The altitude of this, on the direct road to Khulm and Balkh, is 8500 feet, and the Harakotal Pass at the northern entrance of the Sighan valley is the same. From Bamian another road branches off due west to the Balkh river and Shiborgan, and the heights of the two or three passes here vary from 5000 to 8000 feet. There is a fair road in this direction from Bamian, viâ Kilai Jahudi to Shiborgan, and Andchui to Kerkhi, the Russo-Bokharan post on the Oxus. The distance from Kerkhi to Bamian by this road is only 350 miles, and from Khoja Salih and Kilif the distance is rather less.

East of Bamian there are the following passes leading into the fertile valley of Panjkir:—The Koushan, the Salalang, the Girdshak, and the Khawak. Their altitudes vary from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. The Girdshak, between Kundus, Inderaub, and Cabul, is the most important and the most used. North-eastward of the Khawak are the Ishkasm and Nuksan Passes, 13,000 ft. high, leading from Badakshan and Wakhan to the Chitral Valley, and then, continuing along the Hindoo Koosh, we come to the Baroghil, 12,000 ft., leading from Kashgar. But although these are the names of all the passes we know, it is evident, from the chronicle of our campaign of 1839-40 in these mountains, that there are many more; in fact, that between the valleys of Northern Afghanistan—and it is nothing but a succession of valleys—there is constant communication, by means of passes of all practicability. But on one point an opinion may be ventured, and that is that the outer passes—those which lead from the main range of the Hindoo Koosh down to Balkh, Khulm, Kundus, and Badakshan—are susceptible of being made impregnable, and the earthworks, which should be the form our fortifications should take, could be left during the winter months, when the cold drove our soldiers into the plains and warmer valleys of Cabul.

The antiquarian relics and monuments at Bamian are described by a writer in the *Daily News*, as of interest scarcely inferior to that of the rock-cut temples of Elephanta. He speaks of wonderful Buddhist chapels or hermitages and cells of monks, excavated in the face of a cliff, with sculptured figures 100 ft. high, carved out of the solid rock. Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, who is much addicted to these archæological studies, will not miss the opportunity, if the fortunes of war should conduct him to Bamian, following the same course as that of the 1840 campaign.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 1st, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 5th and 6th, being to the right of the planet on the 5th and to the left on the 6th. She is near Mars on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd, near Venus on the 24th, the day of New Moon, near Mercury on the 25th, and very near Jupiter during the early evening hours of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	1st	at 51 minutes	after	9h.	in the	afternoon.
Full Moon	10th	34		2	morning.	
Last Quarter	17th	58		5	afternoon.	
New Moon	24th	11		9	morning.	

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 22nd, and most distant from it on the evening of the 6th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 4h. 39m. p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset; on the 7th he sets at 4h. 35m. p.m., on the 12th at 4h. 33m. p.m., on the 17th at 4h. 33m. p.m., on the 22nd at 4h. 34m. p.m., and on the 27th at 4h. 40m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset. It will be seen from the above times that the setting of this planet differs but little throughout the month. He is (the fourth time this year) at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Venus rises on the 7th at 6h. 23m. a.m., or 42 minutes before sunrise, and is a morning star. She rises on the 17th at 6h. 55m. a.m., or 28 minutes before sunrise; on the 27th at 7h. 28m. a.m., or 11 minutes only before sunrise. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 13m. a.m., on the 11th at 11h. 22m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 32m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 44m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 5h. 28m. a.m., or 1h. 37m. before sunrise, which interval gradually increases to 1h. 55m. by the 17th (the planet rising at 5h. 28m. a.m.), and to about 2h. 13m. by the 27th (the planet rising at 5h. 26m. a.m.) He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 48m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 34m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 20m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 8m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 22nd.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 32m. p.m., on the 7th at 9h. 15m. p.m., on the 17th at 8h. 44m. p.m., on the 27th at 8h. 14m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 5m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 25m. p.m., on the 11th at 4h. 51m. p.m., on the 21st at 4h. 18m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 3h. 49m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 2h. 59m. a.m., on the 8th at 2h. 29m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 48m. a.m., on the 28th at 1h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 0h. 59m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 8m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 8h. 11m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 12m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th, and stationary among the stars on the last day.

Speaking at a large meeting last Monday evening in connection with the new Mechanics' Institution, opened by Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., at Accrington, the Bishop of Manchester objected to the reading of novels to any great extent. There could be no doubt, he said, that we had reached a state of intellectual development considerably in advance of preceding generations, but he maintained that the well-being of the country depended upon the moral more than the intellectual condition of its people. We were not so highly educated as the Germans or the people of Holland and Sweden, and we were approaching a great trial. He believed that the depression of trade was caused mainly by over-production.

BLACKBERRIES.

What is the trail of bright crimson leaves that I see, flashing in the sun, on this October day, when November is nigh at hand, and the autumn has coined every hedgerow into gold? Those leaves vie in colour with the clustering gems of the briony that hang near to them, like bunches of orange-red grapes. If it were not for its situation in the hedgerow by the side of the great North Road, I should take it for the elegant festoons of the Virginian creeper. But, no; it is nothing else than the common Blackberry or Bramble, whose broad leaves present such varied studies of colour in their several changes through summer and autumn; first, through differing shades of green, to pale yellow, golden russet, vivid brown, or, as I now see them, pure crimson, with no admixture of gold. No wonder that artists are so fond of studying this most picturesque of our commonest hedge-row plants, for it is always beautiful, with its delicate five-petalled white roses of bloom, which, like the orange flowers, are so often seen in conjunction with the fruit, the berries on one spray being variously green, crimson, or glossy black. And then, the grains of those berries present multitudinous reflected lights, and sparkle like so many jewels or facets of diamonds; so that a spray of Blackberries, with its vividly coloured leaves, rich juicy fruit, and possibly some late white blossoms, is a subject for a painter or a theme for a poet. The merry Rosalind spoke of a rhymester who would "hang odes on hawthorns and elegies on brambles."

Indeed, Ebenezer Elliott was so led away by this theme that he makes the Blackberry to have a soft voice and to sing hymns to the woods when they are still—a needful precaution; for, if the woods were roaring and raging with the storm and gale, and that mighty harper, the wind, was smiting "his thunder-harp of pines," the soft voice of the Blackberry would sing very small indeed. One verse writer, not much known to fame, Thomas Wilkinson by name, appears to have thought that he was reserved to be the Bard of the Bramble, and confessed that he was unable to tell with what pleasure he saw it crawl over his cell—from which it would appear that he lived in a hermitage; nevertheless, he apostrophised it as his vine, with its dark clusters of grapes. I do not suppose that any poet has ever ventured to sing its praises under its provincial names, "scaldberry and "bumble-kite." It would require Mr. Bumble itself to pen a sonnet to the bumblekite. What could have been the origin of that word? Was it from seeing the "bumble" bee paying its attentions to the rose-like flowers, in company with the pretty peach-blossom moth, which is so fond of the bramble? The only rhyme to blackberry that I can call to mind is by that incomparable rhymist, Thomas Ingoldsby, who, in his version of "The Babes in the Wood," when the one villain has killed the other, says:—

> The Babes quake with hunger and fear,
> While the ruffian his dead comrade, Jack, buries;
> Then he cries, "Loves, amuse yourselves here
> With the hips, and the haws, and the blackberries!

They are still an amusement for babes, whether small or of "larger growth;" and in all country parishes, on the days immediately preceding the market day of the nearest town, it is a common sight to see the children who are just let loose from school trooping to the hedge-rows, provided with tin cans, and basins, and quart pots, in which they may gather the blackberries that will be taken by the village carrier and sold at the market town. On the humane principle of not muzzling the ox that treads out the corn, the children eat heartily while they pick industriously, the dark stains around their mouths bearing visible witness to the destination of a portion of the plucked berries. Falstaff declared that he would give no man a reason upon compulsion, even "if reasons were as plenty as blackberries." I suppose that the crop rarely fails; but I am told that this last season it was unusually large.

The fruit of the poor though it may be, and the al fresco dessert of the weary tramp and dusty traveller, yet, the blackberry is not unknown at the tables of the wealthy and great, where, served up in tarts or puddings, it is extremely palatable, though, from its "flatness," it requires to be mixed with apple. An old cottager, however, informs me, that crab is preferable to apple, both in tarts and jam, and makes it all the sharper. In Scotland—where poor Robert Nicoll, who died all too soon, celebrated the blackberry in a poem, tender and true, like the writer—it is not eaten to perfection, as it is not properly ripened. As six cookery-books of great repute, into which I have looked, pass over the items of blackberry tart, jam, and jelly, I may conclude that these three methods of utilising the common hedgerow fruit are considered to be beneath the dignified notice of the compilers of household recipes. Yet, there are houses of the nobility in which blackberry tarts, jams, and jellies are annually made, and, I may venture to add, appreciated.

In the country the cottagers not only make use of the blackberry for puddings for their families, and pin great faith in the wholesomeness of the fruit, especially for little children, but they also make it into jam, which is kept in readiness for the Christmas feast and other great occasions. Last year, when there was a dearth of damsons, the blackberries were in such unusual demand that they "went up in the market;" and a case came within my own knowledge where a Manchester manufacturer sent an order into the Midland Counties for a hundred pots of blackberries. How many Peter Pipers picked those pots I am unable to say; but they must have occupied many hundreds, if not thousands, of busy fingers. After all, they were not intended for the table, but to be converted into a dye; and thus a new notion was developed in the trade in blackberries.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

The Earl of Wharncliffe presided at the annual meeting of the North of England Manufactory for the Blind, held at Sheffield on Saturday. It was reported that subscriptions to the new school for the blind at Sheffield amounted to nearly £13,000, and that a further sum of £2000 was required. Two subscriptions of £100 each were announced at the meeting. By the bequest of Mr. Holy, of Sheffield, the institution, when erected, will be liberally endowed.

The whaler Arctic arrived at Dundee yesterday week from Davis's Straits. Captain Adams states that he had never, in all his experience, seen the ice so thickly packed. He had been unable to reach Melville Bay, the most productive of the fishing-grounds. Several times he was so completely beset by ice that it was only by sawing and blasting that he was able to extricate his ship. This year's season has been a most unproductive one, the very few whales which were seen being extremely wild and difficult to approach.

The annual report of the Local Government Board, issued on Monday, states that the sums expended in relief to the poor during the year ended at Lady Day, 1877, amounted to £7,400,034, being an increase of £64,176, or less than one per cent, on the corresponding disbursement of the previous year. The latest census of pauperism in 1877 discloses a slight increase compared with the enumeration at 1876. The loans to sanitary authorities have of late years increased to a remarkable extent, and now form a considerable element in the annual growth of the local indebtedness of the country.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

His Eminence Paul, Cardinal Cullen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, died on the 24th ult. at his residence, Eccles-street, Dublin, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born April 29, 1803, in the parish of Ballytore, in the county of Kildare, and received his first education at Shackleton's famous school in that town, where, it may be mentioned, the great Edmund Burke had been a pupil. He belonged to a family of the middle class, long settled in the counties of Kildare and Meath, and still resident there as opulent graziers. The Cullens are an old Celtic race, and the name "Paul" occurs among them more than a century since. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. In theology he achieved eminent success, and won many honours. Subsequently admitted to the priesthood, he became Rector of the Irish College at Rome, and also held for a time the Rectorship of the Propaganda. In 1849 he was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh, caused by the death of Dr. Crolly, although he was not one of the three whose names were submitted by Ireland to the Vatican; and in 1852 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1866, he was created a Prince of the Church as Cardinal, and took for his title that of St. Peter in Montorio, the burial place of the exiled Irish Earls, Tyrconnel and Tyrone. Dr. Cullen was not distinguished either as a preacher or a writer; but, as a theologian and as the fervent unflinching asserter of Catholicity and of his Church's rights and dignity, he was one of the most prominent figures of his time. Churches, hospitals, convents, orphanages and asylums, besides the Diocesan College of Clonliffe, of which he was always so proud, the Catholic University, and the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital are memorials of his energy, piety, and zeal. His Eminence felt the deepest interest in the question of Irish Education, and cordially approved of the measure with reference to it now about to be brought into operation. Despite of popular clamour, and at the risk of personal odium, he rendered the British Government infinite service in extinguishing the flames of insurrection during the Fenian excitement, when his great influence was thrown heartily into the scale of Constitutional authority. He was at the same time a stanch advocate for every measure likely to decrease intemperance in Ireland. The remains of the Cardinal were removed on Sunday from his residence in Eccles-street to Marlborough-street Cathedral, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The funeral cortége was of a strictly religious nature, and, like the habits of the deceased, of an unostentatious and simple character. On reaching the cathedral the coffin was placed on a catafalque, where it lay in state until Tuesday, when the ceremony concluded with the Office for the Dead, a Requiem High Mass, and the Absolution Office. All the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, except the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Cork, were present. In the evening the remains were privately interred in Clonliffe College, near Dublin. The Pope was deeply grieved at the news of the Archbishop's death, and dispatched his condolences to Dublin. Our Portrait of Cardinal Cullen, on page 421, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

HON. MRS. CAULFEILD.

Hon. Mrs. Caulfeild (Elizabeth Margaret), of Hockley, in the county of Armagh, whose death is just announced, was a lady of considerable mental acquirements, and one whose loss will be severely felt in the circles in which she moved. She was second daughter of Dodwell Browne, Esq., of Rahins, in the county of Mayo, and was married, Aug 30, 1819, to the Hon. Henry Caulfeild, second son of James, the first and great Earl of Charlemont, K.P. Her husband died March 4, 1862. Their issue was James Molyneux, present Earl of Charlemont, K.P., who succeeded his uncle in 1863, Henry William, who died unmarried in 1867, and Lady Margaret Stronge, wife of John Calvert Stronge, Esq., second son of Sir James Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey.

DR. KYNASTON.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Kynaston, Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on the 26th ult. from exhaustion, after having undergone a severe operation. Dr. Kynaston belonged to an old Shropshire family, and was born in 1809. He was educated at Westminster School, and was elected a student at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and in 1834 was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and was appointed in 1838 Head Master of St. Paul's School, which office he held until 1876. In 1842 and 1843 he was selected as Preacher before the University of Oxford, and from 1850 to 1866 he was Rector of St. Nicholas Colc Abbey with St. Nicholas Olave. In 1853 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he continued to hold till his death. Dr. Kynaston was the author of several volumes of poems and hymns.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Rear-Admiral Samuel Mercer, on the 25th ult., at Deal, where he was born, in 1808.

Major-General Delamain, late Bengal Royal Artillery, on the 19th ult., at Brighton, aged sixty-six.

William Forster Parsons, Retired Commander R.N., on the 21st ult., at Delos Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset, aged fifty-six.

General Romer, retired full pay Royal Artillery, on the 17th ult., at Christchurch-road, Winchester, aged ninety.

Lieutenant William Edward Stokes, 14th Hussars, eldest surviving son of Major O. D. Stokes, of Cara Craig, Ireland, on Sept. 27, at Madras, aged twenty-five.

C. Sidebottom, Esq., police magistrate and Judge of the Worcester City Court of Pleas, at his residence, Lark-hill, Worcester, on the 26th ult., at an advanced aged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Hart Dyke, fifth son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, fifth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, and Chiselhurst, Kent, on the 23rd ult.

Charles, Duke of Sleswick-Holstein Sonderburg Glücksburg, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The Duke married, in 1838, Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark, who survives him. He leave no issue, and is succeeded in the dukedom by Prince Frederick, born on Nov. 23, 1814.

Major-General Stuart Frederick Graham, B.S.C. Commissioner Mooltan Division, Punjaub, on Sept. 20, at Mooltan, aged fifty-four. He was the elder surviving son of Sir Robert Graham, eight Baronet, of Esk, and was uncle of the present Sir Robert Graham, Bart. He married Frances, daughter of Bannatyne M'Leod, Esq., M.D., and leaves issue.

Colonel Andrew S. Smith, of the Bengal Infantry, and late officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, at Southsea, on the 27th ult. The deceased officer served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. In 1853 he was with the force employed against hill tribes west of Dereiat, and took part in

the affair of Kehat Kohtul, and in the Meransaie expedition in 1855. He served also in the Indian mutiny campaign in 1857-8. He was severely wounded, in April, 1858, at Thannah Bown, where he lost the use of his right hand, and in the following month was in command of the pursuing party at the Dojorah Nullah, where he captured the enemy's guns and ammunition, and his horse killed under him.

Dr. Robert Blakey, aged eighty-three, the author of several works on metaphysical and other subjects, and of some volumes on angling and sporting topics. He was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, but relinquished this post on account of ill-health.

The Rev. Prebendary Karslake, suddenly, on the 29th ult. On Thursday week he was present at a banquet at South Molton, given in his honour, and was presented with 300 guineas towards restoring Meshaw Church, in recognition of his long service in many public capacities. Mr. Karslake was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter in 1831. He was Rector of Meshaw and of Creacombe, and Rural Dean of South Molton.

Caroline, Mrs. Leigh, widow of the late William Leigh, Esq., of Woodchester Park, in the county of Gloucester, on the 15th ult., aged seventy. She was the fifth daughter of Colonel Sir John Geers Cotterell, first Baronet, M.P., by Frances Isabella, his wife, only daughter and heir of Henry Michael Evans, Esq.; was married in 1828, and was left a widow in 1873. She leaves one son, the present William Leigh, Esq., of Woodchester Park.

The Rev. Joseph Birchall, Rector of Church, near Accrington, Rural Dean of Whitby, and Proctor in the Convocation of York for the Archdeaconry of Manchester, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-two. He was a late Scholar and Hulmeian Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, and had been Rector of Church for thirty-eight years, having been previously for eight years Curate of Newbury. He was a great authority on synodical law, on which he published a book about ten years ago.

John Bond Cabbell, Esq., on the 25th ult., at his residence, Cromer Hall, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Cabbell came into the possession of the Cromer Hall estate upon the death, in 1874, of his relative, Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. He was chairman of the Cromer Gas and Water Works Companies, a director of the East Norfolk Railway Company, and a liberal contributor to religious and philanthropic societies. He was a Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a constant attendant on the Cromer bench of magistrates.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Alexander George Dalzell, C.B., on the 19th ult., at Kilmaurs, Torquay, aged sixty-two. He was the fourth son of Lieutenant-General Robert Alexander, Earl of Carnwath (a title restored by Act of Parliament in 1826), and was consequently brother of the two late Earls and of the present Peer, to whom he was heir presumptive. Colonel Dalzell had the decoration of the Medjidie (fifth class). He married, in 1846, Sarah Bushby, eldest daughter of John Harris, Esq., of Eldon House, London, Canada, and leaves two sons and three daughters.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 26, 1875) with a codicil (dated March 20, 1876) of the Right Hon. Frederic Baron Chelmsford, P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., late of No. 7, Eaton-square, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by William Frederick Higgins and the Right Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his eldest son, Frederic Augustus, his freehold house in Abchurch-lane, £10,000, and all his plate, including the salver, with the great seal in centre, presented to him by the Queen, and he directs the latter to be held as a heirloom with the barony of Chelmsford; to his daughter, the Hon. Mary Lincoln Thesiger, £12,000; to his son Alfred Henry all his books and certain engravings, a clock, candelabra, and vases; to Maria Questel an annuity of £60; to Charlotte Hodgson an annuity of £20; and the residue of his property between his sons Charles Wemyss and Edward Pierson, and his daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Higgins and Dame Julia Selina Inglis.

The will (dated April 4, 1865) with two codicils (dated Feb. 14, 1877, and Feb. 9, 1878) of Mrs. Jane Charlotte Hull, late of No. 13, Cambridge-road, Hove, Brighton, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas Glover Kensit and George Kensit, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After payment of considerable legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, the testatrix gives the residue to Charles Edward Torriano.

The will (dated May 26, 1875) with seven codicils of Mr. Joseph Trigge Schomberg, Q.C., late of The Lodge, Seend, Wilts, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Schomberg, the widow, Edward Tylee, and Edward Clerk Schomberg, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The late Mr. Edward Jones, of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, has left a legacy of 3000 dols. to the National Life-Boat Institution of England.

It was stated at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday that during the last five weeks there had been 102 English and 72 Scotch bankruptcies, 29 winding-up notices, and 1215 liquidations. The directors were instructed to inquire into the causes of the depression of trade, and how far Governmental action was responsible for it.

A correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Middlesex magistrates was recently laid before a meeting of that body, in which the justices express an opinion that the expenses of conveying juvenile offenders to reformatories, and of providing the clothing requisite upon admission, had been transferred to the Secretary of State under the new Prisons Act; that their discretionary power of contributing remains unchanged, and that there was no present intention of altering the existing arrangements.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society was held last Saturday at the Townhall, Oxford, when there was a large and influential gathering of the gentry and tenant farmers of the county, including the president (Mr. H. Barnett, J.P., of Glympton Park), the Earl of Jersey, Lord Norreys, and Mr. W. V. Harcourt, M.P. Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., was unanimously elected president of the society for the ensuing year. A letter was received from the Mayor of Woodstock, on behalf of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, asking the society to hold their annual show there next year, and offering a monetary contribution to the funds and a suitable show-ground. It was unanimously agreed that the show should take place at Woodstock; and hopes are entertained that the Duke of Marlborough will permit it to be held in Blenheim Park.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H M (Leeds).—The game is interesting from the circumstances in which it was played. You shall have a report upon it in our next issue.

A LADY BEGINNER.—The best continuation after White's eighth move—Q to K B 3rd—is the two Knights' defence is either 8. Q to B 2nd, or 8. Q to Kt 3rd.

C E (Broad-street).—Your problems shall have our best attention. We shall hope to hear from you during your visit to South America.

H M P (Bristol.—Although simpler in construction, the last composition has the same defect as the earlier ones. In these the Black forces were so disposed as to be ineffective, and now the solitary King has not a plausible resource against the overwhelming strength of the enemy. Try again.

C H B (Liverpool).—The solution of No. 1805 is given below. Thanks for directing our attention to the omission.

A T (Newport).—We are pleased to hear of the formation of a chess club in your town.

E L G (Blackwater).—Your solution of No. 1805 is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1807 received from P S Shenele, Emile Frau, W S B, Tonks, Franklin Institute, Deansgate, Dabbuhill, and E Burkhard (Leipsic).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1808 received from P S Shenele, Tredunnock, Guillaume, J K, Dabbuhill, E C Davies, East Marden, Cant, W M Curtis, Fretextat, and David Millar.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1809 received from C H Stepan, P S Shenele, An Old Hand, Guillaume, C Darragh, East Marden, St J E, T P F and E M, W C Dutton, Hereward, R Ingersoll, W S B, W Warren, C S Cox, C H B, F Hampton, F V P, C C Elmore, H Bernhall, W L, G Fosbrooke, G H V, E H V, T Greenbank, Cant, M Whiteley, Dr F St, R Ronghead, E P Vulliamy, T W Hope, Julia Short, Mechanic, J K, J H Kidd, L S B, Only Jones, R H Brooks, Leowyen and Leon, Norman Bambelow, E Worsley, J de Honsteyn, Little Fadette, Jane Nepveu (Utrecht), Orum, Major A, S Strine, T R Young, S Adams, R T King, E Esmonde, T Edgar, S Western, L Ellmaker, M R Thayer, D Leslie, S R of Leeds, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), Pretextat, Onno, Alpha, and Coplapino.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1805.

(The solution of No. 1806 was published under this head in error.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th	K B takes R *
2. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
3. Kt to Kt 7th. Mate.	

* If B to B sq. White continues with 2. Q takes Kt; if 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. Q takes Kt (ch), &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1808.

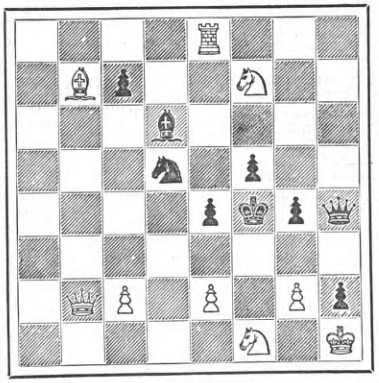
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 8th	B to K 2nd*
2. R to Kt 7th	Any move
Kt mates.	

* If 1. B to Q 3rd, then 2. Kt to Kt 5th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1811.

By S. WRIGHT, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN HUNGARY.

A Game played at Buda-Pesth between Dr. S. JAKOBY and Herr BEER.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. J.)	BLACK (Herr B.)	WHITE (Dr. J.)	BLACK (Herr B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	If this was intended to invegle Black into taking the Pawn with the Knight it was much too obvious an artifice to succeed.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12.	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. P takes Kt	B to K 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	14. Kt to K 4th	P to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Kt to Q 6th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
6. B to K Kt 5th		16. Q to Q 2nd	Q R to Q sq
The Scotch Gambit is now converted into a rather tame variation of the Giuoco Piano. Instead of the move in the text, White might have played 6. P takes P, with some prospect of a good attack.		17. K to R sq	P to B 3rd
6.	P to Q 3rd	18. B takes Kt	B takes B
Surely 6. P to K R 3rd is better, for should White then retreat the Bishop, Black may safely advance the Pawns on the King's side, and, should he capture the Kt, then follows 7. Q takes B, and the second player soon secures a good position.		19. P to B 4th	Q to R 3rd
7. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	20. R to B 2nd	P takes P
8. B to Q 2nd	B takes B (ch)	21. P takes P	R takes R
9. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th	22. Q takes R	R to K B sq
10. P takes P	Kt takes P	23. Q to K sq	Q to Kt 3rd
11. Castles	Castles	24. R to Q sq	Q takes Kt P
12. Kt to K 5th		25. R takes B	P takes R
		26. P to K 6th	
		White's last two moves have been made in utter obliviousness of the beautiful resource that follows.	
		26.	Q to K 4th, and White resigned.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

The following Gamelet was played offhand at Pursell's Coffee-House a short time ago between the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW and Herr GUNZBERG.

(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Rev. Mr. E.)	BLACK (Herr G.)	WHITE (Rev. Mr. E.)	BLACK (Herr G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	It is instructive to note the result of Black's premature attack. He has won two Pawns, but his Queen is out of play and the King is already under the shadow of impending mate.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	9. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 3rd
3. P to B 4th	B takes Kt	10. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes B P
Very much inferior to 3. P to Q 3rd, a move which converts the opening into a well-known variation of the King's Gambit declined.		11. Kt takes K B P (ch)	Kt takes Kt
4. R takes B	P takes P	12. Q takes Kt	Q takes B
5. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)	13. Q takes R (ch)	K to Q 2nd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	14. B to Kt 5th (ch), and wins.	
7. R takes P	Q takes R P		
8. Q to B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

A Game played between Messrs. ROBEY and STEINKUHLER.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	here. He should play out his pieces on the Queen's side at once.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	11.	P to K B 4th
3. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P to K B 4th	P takes K P
4. P to Q 3rd		13. Q P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
There is safety, of course, in thus resolving the opening into a variation of the *Giuoco Piano*, but the more attacking line of play, 4. P to Q 4th, or 4. Kt to Kt 5th, are preferable.		14. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
4.	B to B 4th	15. P to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. K B P takes P	Kt takes P
6. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	17. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
7. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	18. P to K 6th	
8. K to R 2nd	Castles (K R)	An amusing illustration of a common fault. White, it cannot be doubted, perceived that the Rook was *en prise*, but looked no further, else the mate that follows could not have escaped his notice.	
9. Kt to K Kt sq	B takes B	18.	R takes R
10. R P takes B	Kt to K sq	19. Q P takes Q	B takes Kt (ch)
11. P to Q B 3rd		20. K to R sq	Kt to Kt 6th
There is no time for such manœuvres		Mate.	

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

An amusing little Partie played between Mr. I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR, of Norwich, and a member of the St. George's Chess Club.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	Black's last few moves are very weak. The advance of the Pawn was premature, the check served no useful purpose, and now the Queen is at home again, having in her sortie contrived to assist the development of the adverse forces.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. R to K sq	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 2nd	Correctly played. Black cannot take the Pawn with Queen without immediate loss.	
5. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16.	B to K 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	17. B takes P	P takes B
7. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	17. B takes B would have been more to the purpose.	
This is not a good position for the Queen. Played here, it serves only to prevent P to K 5th, a variation which is known to be abortive. The correct move is 7. Kt to Q B 3rd.		18. Kt to Q B 5th	Q takes P
8. P takes P	P takes P	19. R takes B (ch)	P takes R
9. R takes R	B takes R	20. Q to Kt 6th (ch), and wins.	
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
11. B to Q 2nd	P to Kt 5th		
12. Kt to K Kt sq	Q to R 5th (ch)		
13. K to B sq	Q to B 3rd		
14. P to K 5th	P takes P		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A new chess association, numbering about thirty members, has been organised at Newport, Monmouthshire. The meetings of the Newport Chess Club will be held every evening in the reading-room of the Townhall, and the following are the first officers elected at the preliminary gathering of the members:—President, John Moses, Esq. (Mayor); honorary secretary, F. Mason; committee, Messrs. C. Kirby, A. Williams, John Gall, W. Phillips, E. Phillips, and A. Townsend.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gabriella; or, The Spirit of Song. By the Author of "The Dying Saviour and the Gipsy Girl." (Hodder and Stoughton.)

The Little Printer Boy. By the Vicomtesse S. de Kerkadec. (Hodder and Co.)

The Gate and the Glory beyond it. A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War. By Onyx. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

The White Rose of Deerham. By Marie Hall. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

The George Eliot Birthday Book. (Blackwood and Sons.)

Pomeroy Abbey. A Romance. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols., Second Edition. (Bentley and Son.)

Margery's Son; or, "Until He Find It." A Fifteenth Century Tale of the Court of Scotland. By Emily Sarah Holt. (John F. Shaw and Co.)

Yoicks! Hands and Tales, Tips and Turns Over. By Pliz. ("Judy" Office, 73, Fleet-street.)

The First Violin. A Novel. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)

English Folk-Lore. By the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A. (Hardwick and Bogue.)

Our Blue Jackets. A Narrative of Miss Weston's Life and Work among Our Sailors. By an Eye-Witness. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Cressida. By Bertha Thomas, Author of "Proud Maisie." 3 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The Chandos Poets: The Works of George Herbert. In Prose and Verse. With Memoir and Explanatory Notes. Illustrated. (F. Warne and Co.)

The Chandos Poets: The Poetical Works of Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. A new Edition. Illustrated. (F. Warne and Co.)

London Preachers (First Series). Articles Descriptive and Critical. By T. Williams. (Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row.)

Pleasant Days in Pleasant Places. By Edward Walford, M.A. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)

Notes of a Tour in America. By H. Hussey Vivian, M.P., F.G.S. (Stanford.)

Coughs and their Cure, with Chapters on Consumption and Change of Climate. By E. B. Shuldham, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Homœopathic Publishing Company, 2, Finsbury-circus.)

Rachel Oliver. A Tale. 3 vols. (Macmillan and Co.)

A Class-Book of Geography. By C. B. Clarke, F.G.S. (Macmillan and Co.)

Stories from the History of Rome. By Mrs. Beesley. (Macmillan and Co.)

The Recreations of a Country Parson. Third Series. (Longmans and Co.)

Peep-Show. A Pleasure Book for the Young. Vol. V. (Strahan and Co.)

Through a Needle's Eye. By Hesba Stretton, Author of "Jessica's First Prayer." 2 vols. (Kegan Paul and Co.)

The Marquis of Lossie. By George MacDonald, LL.D. Second Edition. (Kegan Paul and Co.)

Russian and Turk, from a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View. By R. G. Latham, M.A., M.D., &c., Author of "The Varieties of Man," "Nationalities of Europe," &c. (Allen and Co.)

The Story of the Christians and Moors of Spain. By Charlotte M Yonge. (Macmillan and Co.)

In the Track of the Troops. A Tale of Modern War. By R. M. Ballantyne. (Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.)

Nelson. A Play in Four Acts and a Tableau. By Emilia Aylmer Blake. (Chapman and Hall.)

Idle-Hour Flights. Verses by Robert J. D. Burnie, Swansea. (S. Poulton, Market-square, Aylesbury.)

The Soldier's Manual of Sanitation, and of First Help in Sickness and when Wounded, in Peace and in War. By Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B. (Baillière and Co.)

Household Economics. Second Series of Food and Family Papers. By Samuel Phillips Day. (Arthur H. Moxon, Tavistock-street).

Album of British sports and Pastimes (Charles, Reynolds and Co., Manufacturers, 26, Milk-street, Cheapside, E.C.)

Theodore Cameron: A Home Story. By Phebe F. M'Keen, Author of "Thornton Hall," &c. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Leaves From My Note-Book; Being a Collection of Tales, all Positive Facts, Portraying Irish Life and Character. By an ex-Officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary. (Dean and Son, 160A, Fleet-street.)

Bewick's Select Fables of Æsop and Others. With Bewick's Original Wood Engravings. (Longmans and Co.)

Sphor's Violin School. Revised and Edited, with Additional Text, by Henry Holmes. (Boosey and Co.)

The Contralto Album. Fifty Celebrated Songs from the Operas. (Boosey.)

Our Redcoats and Bluejackets: War Pictures on Land and Sea. A Continuous Narrative of the Naval and Military History of England from 1793 to 1878. By Henry Stewart. (John Hogg, Paternoster-row.)

Gold: Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares in Different Countries. By Edwin W. Streeter. Coloured Plates, Maps, and Tables. Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Chapman and Hall.)

Less Black than We're Painted. By James Payn. 3 vols. (Chatto and Co.)

That Boy: Who Shall Have Him? By the Rev. W. H. Daniells, A.M., Author of "D. L. Moody and His Work," &c. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Collecting Butterflies and Moths. Illustrated. By Montagu Browne. ("The Bazaar" Office, 170, Strand.)

The Armenian and the Eastern Question: Letters by an Armenian. (Edwin Stanford.)

Ethics and Æsthetics of Modern Poetry. By J. B. Silkirk. (Smith and Elder.)

Shooting Adventures, Canine Lore, and Sea-Fishing Trips. By "Wild-flower," "Snapshot" (of the *Field*). 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

John Smith. A Novel. By the Hon. Mrs. Cradock. 2 vols. (Chapman and Co.)

A New Source of Revenue for India. By George W. Stretell, H.M.'s Indian Forest Department. (Marlborough and Co., Old Bailey.)

Sketches of African Scenery from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza. By Thomas O'Neill. Coloured lithographic pictures. (London Church Missionary House, Salisbury-square, E.C.)

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Dora's Boy. By Mrs. Ellen Ross, Author of "A Candle Lighted by the Lord." (Strachan and Co.)

Memoirs of the Life of Anna Jameson. By her Niece, Geraldine Macpherson. With a Portrait. (Longmans and Co.)

American and Other Drinks. By Leo Engel. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Memoir of the late Alfred Smee, F.R.S. By his Daughter. With Selections from his Miscellaneous Writings. (George Bell and Sons.)

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which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons Silk Velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most fastidious PARISIAN ladies, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other Velveteens, amongst which may be especially mentioned that it neither changes colour, fades, coalines, nor speaks with rain, and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the
FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE-BLACK,
and made in various qualities and thicknesses suitable for either Millinery, Dressmaking, or Trimming purposes. With so many good points to recommend it, it is not surprising that the LOUIS VELVETEEN should have been largely imitated, a fact which has rendered it necessary to stamp it on the reverse side with a Trade-Mark representing a Griffin's Head, and the motto, "Nos aspera juvant."
"The Queen" says:—"The Louis Velveteen is capital."
The "Silkworm," writing of the Louis Velveteens in "Myra's Journal," says:—"The advantages claimed for this Velveteen are not a few. First, the colour, which is a fine Blue-Black. The appearance is certainly very handsome, and not easily distinguished from velvet; it is thinner, and finer in texture, and consequently less heavy than an ordinary velveteen, and is said to take the needle more readily than any other make."
"Sylvia" writes in her Journal for October—"The LOUIS VELVETEEN is an improvement upon ordinary velveteen that is sure to be thoroughly appreciated, not only during the coming winter, but for many seasons. The usual make of this fabric material can very easily be distinguished from silk velvet; but the Louis Velveteens, though no more expensive, resemble the Lyons velvet very closely indeed, so short and compact is the pile, and so perfect the tint of the blue-black. This excellent dye is produced by a special process which prevents the velveteen losing its colour and turning brown or white."
"La Follet" says:—"Velveteen of good quality will be most fashionably worn."
The "Family Herald" of Oct. 5 says, in reference to the Louis Velveteens:—"That dyed in this country, they certainly prove that it is possible at an exceedingly small cost, compared with the expensive Genoese velvets, to obtain a good and lasting equal to that of a silk velvet, and that, moreover, these velveteens neither change colour nor spot with rain."
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

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CAMP OF THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABUL, AT JUMROOD, NEAR THE KHYBER PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CAVAGNARI, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AND MAJOR C. W. WILSON.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at The Leases, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. H. Coore, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Oxton, Birkenhead, the wife of George Brownell, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., nt Leamington, Warwickshire, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, late Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at Madras, South India, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, of a son.

On the 4th ult., at Devonshire House, Bermuda, the wife of Edward Dickinson, Esq., R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at the Anglican Cathedral, Quebec, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., Rector of Quebec, and the Rev. C. Rawson, M.A., William M. Macpherson, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator of the Dominion, to Maria Stuart, eldest daughter of the late D. Tolkien Wotherspoon, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington, W. H. Bailey, of Bighton, eldest son of W. C. Bailey, Esq., of Hall Place, Ropley, Hants, to Jessie Eliza, only daughter of the late E. Hetherington, Esq., M.R.C.S.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, Charles, third son of G. J. Oliver, of Bury St. Edmunds, to Mary Edith, widow of the Rev. W. Remington Backhouse, B.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, Aldershot.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 1, Hyde Park-street, Marcia Emma Georgiana, the beloved wife of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, aged 74.

On the 31st ult., at Ruby (France), Ernest Henri Funck, in his twenty-ninth year. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 4th inst., at 13, Claremont-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Joseph Embleton Samson, Esq., late H.B.M.'s Vice Consul, Stockholm, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. (All Saints' Day), at 16, Patshull-road, N.W., Alice, the dearly loved child of P. W. Hastings, Esq., aged 27.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. iii.; Heb. iii. 7 to iv. 14. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v.; Jonn i., 29.
Full moon, 2 34 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Daymond, Principal of the Training College, Peterborough.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Charles Drummond, Principal of St. Peter's College, Peterborough; 3 p.m., Rev. Frederick J. Ponsonby, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon, Rev. W. Harrison.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys, Vicar of Addington (on behalf of the Westminster Refuge); 3 p.m., Rev. Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Clement Danes, 7 p.m., Rev. Brownlow Maitland, M.A.—"Can we believe in a Fatherly God?"

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

St. Martin, Bishop of Tours and Confessor.
Half-Quarter Day.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (opening address by Sir Rutherford Alcock; Mr. L. M. D'Albertis on his Journey up the Fly River, and in other parts of New Guinea).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. W. Sturge, the president).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on the Chemistry of Pigments).
South Kensington Museum, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Elementary Chemistry, beginning of course).
Races: Derby Autumn Meeting.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Mackenzie on Avonmouth Dock; Mr. T. R. Salmond on the River Lagan and Harbour of Belfast; and Mr. J. C. Williams on Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works).
Gresham Lectures, four days), 6 p.m. (Very Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity—Acts xx. 18., &c.).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (presentation of medals to successful competitors).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Faraday Lecture, Royal Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Ad. Wurtz (in French) on the Constitution of Matter in the Gaseous State).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Victoria Hall, Bethnal-green, 7 p.m. (Professor Fawcett, M.P., on the Afghan Question).
Shrewsbury Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. John R. MacDonald on Proper Names).
Chemical Society, Dinner to Professor A. Wurtz, Willis's Rooms.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, London Institution, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Recitals by Mr. S Braudram).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Colston Anniversary Dinners, Bristol.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m., (election of governors, &c.).
British Home for Incurables, Clapham, elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Language).
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr Rd. Strachan on the Barometer and its Uses; Wind and Storms).
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m., annual general meeting (Lord Rayleigh on the Instability of Jets; Professor M. W. Crotton on Self-Strained Frames of Six Joints).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (inaugural address by Lord Aberdare, the president-elect).
London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, students' concert, afternoon.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on the Chemistry of Oils, Varnishes, &c.).

FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. E. L. Brandreth and R. N. Cust's Report on the Congress of Orientalists at Florence; Mr. H. Sweet on the Classification of Word-Meanings, Part 1).

SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

National Volunteer Association established, 1859.
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51 28′6 N.; Long. 0′10′47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 30	29·633	39·2	36·1	89	6	44·3	34·8	WSW. W.	208	0·220
31	29·859	38·2	36·9	95	9	44·3	31·5	NW. WNW.	84	0·035
Nov. 1	29·918	43·2	38·1	83	5	47·6	39·2	WNW. N.	173	0·000
2	30·116	39·8	36·0	88	5	47·1	34·0	NNW. N.	187	0·005
3	30·115	39·5	36·0	88	—	45·5	32·0	N. NW.	120	0·000
4	29·698	38·4	34·8	88	8	43·0	32·3	NW. W.	155	0·000
5	29·753	40·8	33·2	77	7	44·5	37·7	N. NW.	320	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·673	29·863	29·925	30·114	30·177	29·767	29·801
Temperature of Air	40·1°	36·3°	42·2	38·3°	34·2°	32·9°	40·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	39·8	36·1°	40·5°	36·4°	37·5°	33·5°	38·6°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NW.	NNE.	NW.	WNW.	W.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 43	2 5	2 23	2 35	2 52	3 8	3 25	3 43	4 0	4 19	4 38	4 58	5 20	5 46

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AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.

Fauteuils, 3s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, NOV. 9, at Two o'Clock.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn, Proprietor, Mr. Harry H. Hamilton.—The Season will commence on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, with HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES; and a GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including Magnificent Views of Cyprus. Superb and Costly Scenery by the celebrated London Artists, Messrs. W. Telbin, J. Absolon, J. O'Connor, D. White, F. Fenton, Hayes and Carey, Hall, T. Ballard, E. Atkins, J. Gray, T. Rogers, Hann, and A. Hamilton. Startling Mechanical Changes and Effects. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, by a selected and talented Company of Artistes. N.B.—The interior has been re-embellished and a new stage constructed.

THE GRAND ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS POLO and UNITED COUNTIES' HUNT BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON. Tickets will be issued only on the production of a voucher. For full particulars and programme, address the Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, London, W. Books containing a full list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, from whom vouchers may be obtained, sent on receipt of 12 stamps. The INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT will be held in THE DOME on the Following Day.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

The recent Elections of Delegates to represent the Communes in France in the choice of Senators to fill the seats which will become vacant through the retirement of nearly a third of that Legislative Body, have settled, for the time being at least, the definitive adoption by the French people of the Republican form of Government. Legitimism, Orleanism, and Bonapartism have lost whatever chances they may have had of imposing upon the country the ideas they respectively cherish. Even Marshal MacMahon has publicly announced his acceptance of the last verdict returned by the popular vote on this head. There cannot now remain a doubt as to the harmonious working of what may be described as the three "Estates" of France—the President, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The Battle of the Constitution has been fought, and victory remains with the Republicans. The moderation and self-restraint which, under the guidance of M. Gambetta, they have exhibited in their contest with reactionary authorities and influences have given to them a hold upon the French mind, which nothing but their own imprudence can now avail to shake. They are "masters of the situation." They have won their position by political virtues not heretofore common amongst French men. Will they retain the advantages they have conquered for themselves? Will the prostration of their opponents harmfully affect their own character? Will they continue to be as cautious in reaping the fruits of their triumph as they were patient, courageous, and forbearing in encountering and overmastering the vexatious obstacles thrown in their way to it? or will they, in the full possession of dominant political power, lose sense of their responsibility and become imprudent, if not reckless, in the use of their supremacy? These are questions which only the future can answer. We should scarcely dare to venture a dogmatic reply, even if the case were that of England instead of France. But of this we feel quite convinced, that the "era of Revolutions" will not be closed unless the Republican majority continue to work on the same lines, now that they have attained the summit of their aspirations, as those they pursued during the painful process of their ascent. The destiny of France, for the most part, is in their hands. It will be their fault, as well as misfortune, if it be not so shaped as to ensure national tranquillity and prosperity.

In one great enterprise the Republic has admirably succeeded. The Paris Exhibition, to be brought to a close within a few days, has proved quite as signal a triumph as any of those which have preceded it—more so, perhaps, than those held under the auspices of the Empire. The beauty, the variety, and the artistic completeness of the show—if we may use a hackneyed form of speech—"left nothing to be desired." It was not only a model in these respects deserving of imitation hereafter, but, what was of still more importance to Paris, it was immediately attractive. It brought together into that City of Pleasure an immense throng of foreigners from all parts. It drew visitors of the highes distinction. It raised the tone of respectful regard which the French have been wont to expect from other nations, but which the late war with Germany, and the confusion which followed upon it, had done much to impair. Of course there are not wanting many who take exception to certain details of management. In such affairs, universal contentment can hardly be looked for. All sorts of interests necessarily come into conflict; and to exhibitors, at least, disappointed hopes are common enough. But, "take it for all in all," the Paris Exhibition has done immense credit to France, while it has largely profited the trades of Paris. It is "a feather in the cap" of the Republic. It has gratified the *amour propre* of the nation. Its influence has been to mitigate in some degree the fierceness of political feuds and factions. It came in the "nick of time" to confer as large a benefit upon France as is capable of being conferred by such an enterprise.

It is a pity that there should be any reverse picture. Such, however, is, unhappily, the fact. A great mistake has been made, which it seems not altogether unlikely that the French people are destined to rue. How it came about one may easily explain; but what proportions of mischief it may assume it is impossible to foresee. We speak, of course, of the National Lottery, which is now exciting throughout France a spirit of gambling, not to say greed, which can hardly be enough deplored. The object in which it originated was to send to the Exhibition before its close, from all parts of the country, a selection from the vast number of those who were too poor to go thither by their own means, but whose intelligence, industry, and patriotism gave them some claim to a share of the enjoyments of the capital. The difficulty was the expense. The State was not likely to find the money—voluntary contributions, it was thought, would not furnish an adequate sum. In an evil hour it was suggested that recourse should be had to a lottery, the prizes of which should be sufficiently alluring to command a wide sale of tickets, and the proceeds of which, besides securing the special end originally proposed, might be partly devoted to purchasing, as prizes, articles of some worth contained in the Exhibition. A million tickets were to be sold at a franc each. These were so rapidly disposed of that the number was increased to two millions. Subsequently, it has been raised to ten millions, and, ultimately, to twelve millions. The sudden and gigantic development of this subsidiary enterprise has astonished, and even alarmed, its managers. How are they to draw 230,000 prizes out of twelve million tickets in the course of any reasonable time. An ordinary wheel would not do it in weeks, months, or even years. Possibly some means may be found of multiplying the speed of the allotments to be made, without changing the conditions or chances of individual success. But the mechanical difficulty will, perhaps, be surmounted. The incongruous distribution of prizes which may, peradventure, give a steam-engine to a poor peasant, or a cannon or a plough to a shopkeeper, will provide a fund of amusement for the French public for many a month to come. The great objection to the scheme is that it has waked up over the whole country a spirit of speculation but too well calculated to deteriorate the frugality and plodding industry of artisans and peasants. It may not, indeed, be

intended to repeat the experiment, and the Republican Government may, perhaps, be wise enough to abstain from raising money by any similar device. But the torrent of eager expectation which has burst its way through the present opening may prove to be too powerful for legislative resistance. The thing, of course, will carry with it its own cure. But, meanwhile, all the ordinary social interests of the people will suffer more or less from disarrangement and perversion. It will be well, indeed, if the cankerous and contagious evil do not eventually undermine political virtue. However, not to take an alarmist view of the consequences that may result from this adventure, we are bound to express the utmost regret both at the sanction given by it to this mode of raising funds and at the eager and clamorous spirit which it has evoked. It has cast a shadow over the character and results of the Paris Exhibition.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The holy communion was celebrated, and the Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Balmoral on Tuesday for a short stay at the Glassalt Shiel.

The memorial which the Queen intends to erect to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph, at Balmoral, is a granite Celtic cross, somewhat similar to that placed in the Frogmore Gardens in remembrance of Lady Augusta Stanley.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left and Lord Sackville has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris on Sunday upon their return to London, and arrived at Marlborough House at half-past six on Monday morning. Prince Leopold lunched with their Royal Highnesses, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince went to Windsor, and, accompanied by Prince Christian, passed the day shooting in the Great Park, and in the evening accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at 12, Hanover-square. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince attains his thirty-seventh year to-day.

His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, at Luton Hoo, from Dec. 2 to 6. There will be three days' shooting, a county ball on the 5th, and a visit to Luton, with the inspection of two of its chief manufactories, on the 6th.

Princess Christian has consented to be patroness of a bazaar, to be held in the spring, on behalf of the Crèche, in Stepney.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold will accompany the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise to Liverpool on the 14th inst. The Duke and Prince Leopold have visited the Adelphi, the Gaiety, and the Globe Theatres.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain G. Winsloe, has left St. James's Palace for Neu-Strelitz.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived in Grosvenor-place on Tuesday evening from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has left town for Gordon Castle.

The Marchioness of Bath has arrived at Longleat from Paris.

The Prime Minister returned to town on Tuesday from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Earl of Dufferin left on Saturday last for Paris.

The King of Italy sent valuable presents to the members of the special mission who went to Rome by order of the Queen for the investiture of his Majesty as Knight of the Order of the Garter. The presents were:—To the Duke of Abercorn, a lifesize portrait of the King, in the full dress of the Order of the Garter, expressly painted for the Duke; to Sir Albert Woods, a miniature adorned with brilliants, and standing on an eagle of chiselled silver, representing his Majesty in full dress of the order; to Viscount Newport, a paper-knife, with handle in lapis-lazuli; to Lord Frederick Hamilton, a sugar-basin with stand in iron, inlaid with gold and silver; to Lord Claud John Hamilton, a silver plate and sugar-basin; to General Sir Frederick Chapman, a silver inkstand; to Sir Reginald Macdonald, an Etruscan metal cup, with inlaid figures in silver and gold; to Mr. Victor Buckley, a silver casket, with figures in relief. To the other members of the mission the following souvenirs were previously forwarded:—To the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, a Roman paper-knife, with a jasper handle; to Mr. J. R. Planché and to Mr. George E. Cokayne, gold snuffboxes surrounded with brilliants.

The celebration of the coming of age of the youngest son of the Right Hon. Milner Gibson (who is also heir to the Cullum estate) took place at Hardwicke Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, on Tuesday last. The day was one of general rejoicing in the neighbourhood, and the decorations and illuminations carried out by Messrs. Defries) were of an effective character.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Viscount Anson, eldest son of the Earl of Lichfield, and the Lady Mildred Coke, youngest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, was celebrated on Tuesday at Holkham church, Norfolk. Viscount Anson was accompanied by his best man, Viscount Lewisham. The bridesmaids were Lady Mary Coke, her sister; the Ladies Florence, Maud, and Edith Anson, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Georgiana Legge, and Miss Edith Stephenson. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-flowers a veil of the same lace. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white silk and white beaver bonnets. Each wore a brooch with the bride's monogram, a present from the bridegroom. The Rev. Alexander Napier, Vicar of Holkham, officiated. The Earl and Countess of Leicester afterwards received a large party at breakfast. Viscount Anson and his bride left Holkham Hall for Horstead Hall, the seat of Mr E. Birkbeck, near Norwich, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of olive-green velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, and chapeau to match. The wedding presents were numerous. Viscount Anson, among other gifts, presented his bride with a gold bracelet set with turquoises, a pearl half-hoop ring, a coral half-hoop ring, a set of silver Circassian ornaments, and a silver Norwegian belt. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh presented the bride with five diamond stars. The Shugborough servants' gift consisted of a Minton china dessert service; that of the Holkham school children an ivory-bound bible, and the members of the Holkham choir a hymn-book.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry A. Stanhope, M.A., Rector of Gawsworth, Cheshire, third son of the late Earl Stanhope, was married to the Hon. Mildred, second daughter of Lord and Lady Vernon, on Saturday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain the Hon. E. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, as best man. The bride's sisters and the Ladies Philippa and Emily Stanhope were bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white satin, buttoned with pearls and trimmed with lace, a present from Lady Stanhope. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white cashmere and satin, ornamented with bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. Each bridesmaid had on a lapis-lazuli and gold chain, the present of the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. Adalbert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, officiated. Lord and Lady Vernon entertained their relatives and friends at breakfast in Grosvenor-street. The bride and bridegroom left for Chevening, the seat of Earl Stanhope. The presents were numerous, and included remembrances from the tenantry of Lord Vernon's estates in Cheshire and Derbyshire, and the parishioners of Gawsworth and Sudbury.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The Indian Government, pending the result of its ultimatum sent to the Ameer of Cabul by order of the Home Government, to which no reply can arrive before the 20th inst., is continuing its active preparations for war. General Sir Samuel Brown is appointed to command the reserve of troops in the district of Peshawur. Sir Neville Chamberlain takes his place as military adviser to the Viceroy in Council. It is officially announced from Simla that the field force in the Peshawur valley will be composed of two divisions, the one stationed at Peshawur, under Sir Samuel Browne, the other at Hassan-Abdul, under General Maude. A native contingent of troops from the Sikh States will act with the Hassan-Abdul brigade. A division from Madras and Bombay, under the command of General J. M. Primrose, will assemble on the Lower Indus, as a reserve to General Stewart's force. It is stated that the people of Kohistan have rebelled and murdered the Afghan Governor, and that the Ameer of Cabul has sent a large force to restore order in the district. Another rumour says that Shere Ali's troops in the Khyber Pass are deserting in large numbers, in consequence of sickness and want of food, and hopes are said to be entertained that the Ameer will submit fully and unconditionally to the British terms. The Afghan officers at Ali Musjid are petitioning the Ameer to take immediate action against the British or allow them to return. The bridge over the Indus for the Quetta advance is fixed at Sukkur, the site of the bridge in the previous campaign. Schemes are under consideration for a railway to the foot of the Bolan. The British regiments detailed to lead into the Khyber are the seventeenth and fourth battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The dispatch of troops through the Bolan Pass continues, and four thousand men have now reached Quetta. They are furnished with two months' provisions. The last of General Biddulph's troops will be there in three days. Immense exertions are being made to supply their requirements, and the extent of these may be estimated by the fact that General Stewart's column alone needs over sixty thousand camels and a store of four months' provisions before it could advance.

There are diverse rumours about the purport and language of Shere Ali's reply brought last week by the native Envoy whom Lord Lytton had sent to Cabul. One version of it is from Simla, to the effect that the Ameer, in his reply to Lord Lytton's note, said he had been anxious for the friendship of the British Government, but that of late years their policy had been changeable; that Lord Mayo pursued one policy and Lord Lytton another, and that each new Viceroy as he was appointed reversed all that had been done by his predecessor. He says he is open to make a new treaty, not being bound by any Russian alliance; and explains that the Russian Embassy was not invited to Cabul.

It is stated that the eminent native Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad (the Deccan)—namely, our late visitor, Sir Salar Jung—will loyally co-operate in a war against Afghanistan, and that he has placed, not only troops, but the treasury and all the resources of Hyderabad at the disposal of the Indian Government.

We are indebted to Major N. Cavagnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, and second in command of the party, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, which was lately dispatched by the Viceroy of India on the intended diplomatic Mission to Cabul, for two Sketches drawn from his outlines and notes by Major C. W. Wilson, of the Bengal Artillery, showing the scenery about Jumrood and Ali Musjid, at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, where the Mission party was turned back by the Afghan Commandant, Faiz Mohammed Khan, in pursuance of his orders from Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul. The following notes accompany these Sketches, which we have engraved for the present Number of our Journal:—

"The Khyber Pass, which nearly thirty years ago was the scene of such stirring events, has once more become a subject of interest to the British nation. Those who are imperfectly acquainted with the physical conformation of the country, or the tribal divisions of the clans inhabiting the network of hills that intervenes between the British frontier and Afghanistan proper, may have been wont to regard the whole series of defiles and passes that lead from Peshawur to Cabul, a distance of about 190 miles, as the Khyber Pass. But the actual Pass which bears this name only extends from Jumrood to the Landi Khana Kotal, above Dakka, a distance of little more than thirty miles. The tribes who own this Pass are collectively known as the Khyberee Afreedis. From Dakka to about forty miles beyond Jellalabad, the country is occupied by the Shinwári clan and by the tribes of Ningrahár and the Jellalabad district, who are controlled by the Ameer's regular troops stationed at Dakka and Jellalabad. The remaining portion of the road to Cabul traverses the passes of Gundamuk, Jugdalak, Tezeen, and the Khoord Cabul, all made famous on account of the disasters which there befell the remnants of the "Army of the Indus" during its retreat from Cabul, the record of which is so graphically described in 'Kaye's War in Afghanistan.' The road is held by the powerful Ghilzi tribes, who, irritated at the resumption of their allowances, were prominently the most bitter opponents the British forces met with after leaving Cabul. Financial considerations induced Sir William Macnaughten, in the interest of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, to reduce the annual allowances that were paid to the hill tribes and certain leading sirdars. The consequence was that when the retirement from Cabul commenced, the Ghilzis, actuated by revenge for what they considered ill-treatment, contemptuously rejected the offer of a lac of rupees, made them by the British authorities to arrange safe conduct for the retiring army to Jellalabad. So bitter was the hostility of this tribe, that even the notorious Akbar Khan, though desirous of assisting the English to retire after his treacherous assassination of Macnaughten, was utterly unable to allay the tempest he had raised, and could in no way control the tribes, who, having once given way to their blood-shedding and plundering propensities, did not desist so long as a single follower or baggage animal of the army remained within the Passes. This brief statement will show that the destruction of the British army in the winter of 1841-2 did not occur in the Khyber Pass, but in the passes through the Ghilzi country, between Cabul and Jellalabad. During the British occupation of Cabul, the arrangements for keeping open the Khyber Pass were carried out under the orders of the British Resident at Peshawur; but after the withdrawal of the English from Afghanistan the tribes were left to the management of the Ameer of Cabul, who from that time up to the present has shown that he is evidently more interested in keeping up the savage and refractory spirit of the Khyberis than in bringing them under control and good order. The result of this mismanagement has been that for many years the Khyber Pass has remained closed, and the caravans trading between India and Central Asia have been obliged to use more circuitous and difficult routes. Since the close of the Peshawur Conference of 1876 the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has endeavoured to establish his authority over the Khyberis, and with this object he induced them, by liberal payments of money to some of their chiefs, to consent to the reconstruction of the fort of Ali Musjid, which commands a narrow defile about half-way through the Pass. This fort played an important part in the Afghan war, and its defence by Lieutenant Mackeson, and subsequently by Colonel Moseley, against large attacking forces of the Afreedis, is a matter of history.

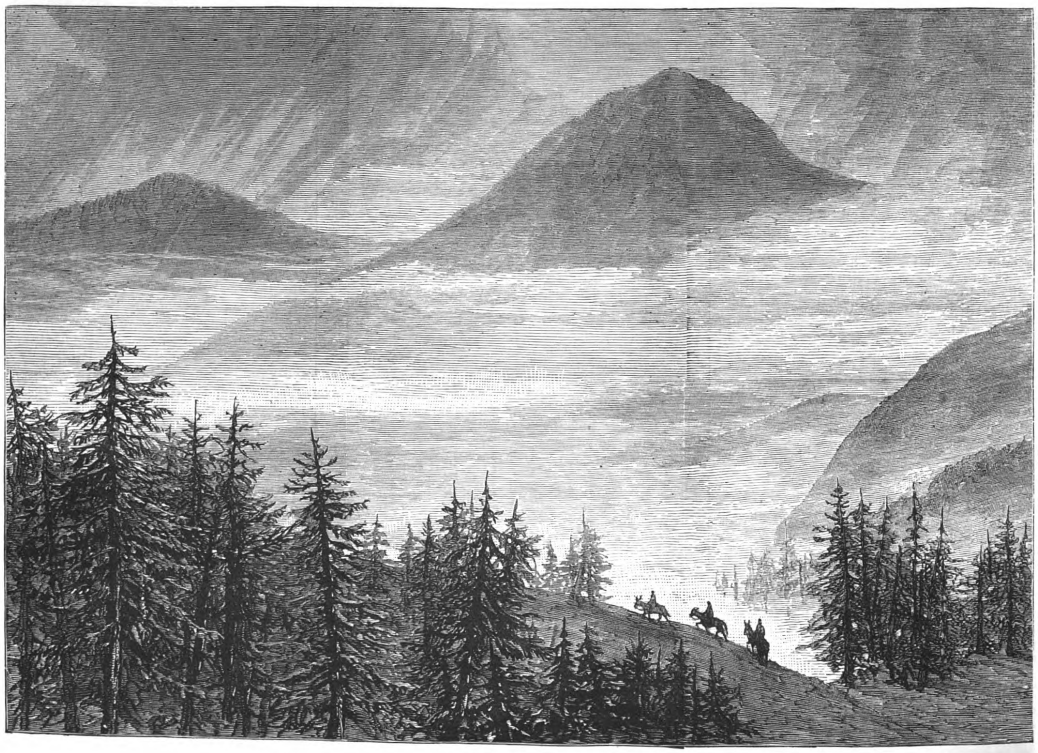
"For some time before the date fixed for the departure of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Cabul, it was rumoured that the Ali Musjid officials had received orders from Cabul to oppose the advance of the British Mission. The Ameer himself had never replied to the Viceroy's letters informing him of the intended dispatch of the Mission, and expressing condolence on the death of the heir-apparent, although ample time for him to do so had elapsed since the native Envoy who conveyed those letters had reached Cabul. It was considered not desirable to expose Sir Neville Chamberlain and the whole of the Mission to the insult of being turned back; so it was decided that Major Cavagnari, the second in command of the expedition, with a small escort of the Guide Cavalry under Colonel Jenkins and Captain Wigram Battye, should proceed to Ali Musjid under the safe conduct of the friendly Afreedis, who had undertaken to escort the Mission through the Khyber, unless the Ameer's authorities openly opposed this. Accordingly, on Sept. 21, the camp of the British Mission moved to Jamrood, at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and Major Cavagnari's party started for Ali Musjid. On arrival at the heights above Lala Cheena, it was found that pickets from the Ali Musjid Fort had been placed on the ridge in front, which commanded the descent to Lala Cheena and the remainder of the road to Ali Musjid, which from this point lies through the bed of the Khyber river, and they threatened to fire on the party if it advanced. Messages were then sent to the Commandant, desiring that either he should come to an interview or that Major Cavagnari should be permitted to proceed unmolested to Ali Musjid. After some delay, a reply was brought that Faiz Mahomed Khan, the Commandant, was about to come to Lala Cheena for an interview. Major Cavagnari, accompanied by Colonel Jenkins and a few native gentlemen, descended into the bed of the river, leaving Captain Battye with the escort on the heights above to cover the retirement in case matters should not turn out peaceably. After about half an hour's parley Faiz Mahomed Khan gave Major Cavagnari distinctly to understand that if the British Mission advanced it would be opposed by force of arms; and, although the responsibility that would rest with the Ameer, if a peaceful mission was rejected in this manner, was pointed out to the Commandant, he decisively declared that he had no other alternative. At one time the discussion began to grow warm, and there was a sort of uneasy movement amongst the jézailchees who accompanied Faiz Mahomed Khan, so that it was considered fortunate that the interview was brought to a close before the easily-aroused excitability of the numerous Afghan followers of the Commandant, who crowded round the place where the interview was going on, should have assumed a form to which the few members of the British Mission would have been unable to reply as they would have liked to have done. However, the meeting finally broke up with mutual expressions of personal good feeling; Major Cavagnari having assured Faiz Mahomed Khan that, as it was his duty to carry out whatever orders he had received, the responsibility would lie with the Ameer, and not with him. The Khyberees faithfully performed what they had agreed to do; and Major Cavagnari's party reached Jumrood without meeting with any obstruction. The camp of the British Mission returned to Peshawur on the morning of Sept. 22; and, as military preparations are being pushed on with activity, it may be confidently expected that the insult which the British nation has received from the Ameer Shere Ali Khan will not be permitted to remain unavenged.

"The Illustrations show the Fort of Ali Musjid from the heights above the village of Lala Cheena. Between the foreground, where Major Cavagnari's party halted, and the opposite ridge held by the Ali Musjid pickets, the road descends into the bed of the river, along the course of which it proceeds to Ali Musjid. The second sketch represents the camp of the British Mission at Jamrood, a Fort built by the Sikhs in 1837, and which was the scene of a battle between the Afghans, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the Sikh troops, under Hari Singh. The latter was killed by a long shot, said to have been fired by the Afghan leader. The sketches are drawn by Major C. W. Wilson, Royal Artillery, from rough pencil notes by Major Cavagnari."

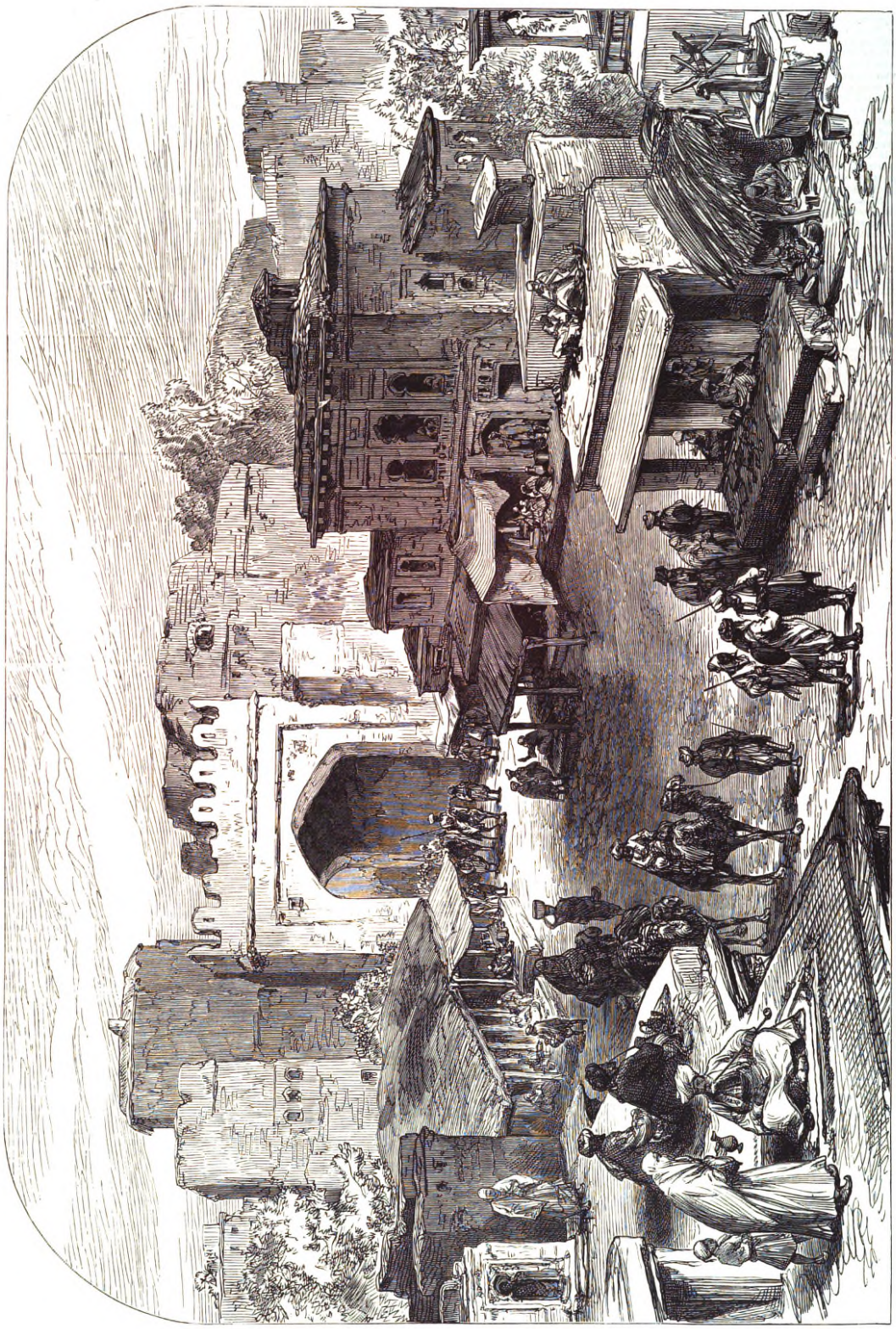
Several Illustrations of Afghanistan and the city of Cabul are taken, by permission, from the series of lithographs published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall, entitled "Sketches of Afghanistan;" the sketches being those drawn by the late Mr. James Atkinson, superintending surgeon of the army under Sir John Keane in 1839 and 1840. Mr. Atkinson also wrote an interesting personal narrative of his observations during that campaign, "The Expedition into Afghanistan, Notes and Sketches Descriptive of that Country," which volume was published in 1842 by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. It may still be perused with advantage, as the greatest changes that have since taken place are in the Punjaub and Scinde, now under British rule, and there is less change in Afghanistan. The occupation of Candahar, the storming of Ghuzni, and a residence of some months at Cabul, and afterwards at Jellalabad, with the surrender of Dost Mohammed, which closed the first war, are related with great animation; but the author did not remain in Afghanistan to witness the frightful reverses that occurred a twelvemonth later, with the slaughter of our army, its retreat through the Khoord Cabul Pass, or the subsequent re-conquest of the country by Generals Pollock, Sale, and Nott. His description of the manners and customs of the Afghans, and his account of their history, are well worth reading. The book may be found in most good public libraries.



PHOTOGRAPHERS ON MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.



SUMMIT OF MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.



SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN: GATE OF THE BAZAAR AT CABUL.

MOUNTAIN VIEWS IN CYPRUS.

Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist, who has lately visited Cyprus to obtain views of its scenery, and of the costumes, figures, and dwellings of the people, ascended to the summit of Mount Olympus in pursuit of his interesting vocation. There is, as our readers are doubtless aware, more than one Mount Olympus in different parts of the ancient Greek world of mythical history and poetic romance; and we have great doubts whether this Cyprian Olympus was the abode of "cloud-compelling Jove," as Pope's Homer calls him, in the days of the Iliad, seeing that the loftier Olympus of the Anatolian mainland is much more "convenient" to the site of Troy. But there are plenty of clouds, and sometimes mist or rain, upon the high mountain visited six weeks ago by Mr. Thomson, who has favoured us with a couple of Sketches, and with the following note:—

"Accompanied by an Arab dragomnn, Habib Kuri, and my muleteer, I rested at Prodromus for the night. It is the village nearest to the summit of Mount Olympus, built on the crest of one of the lower spurs of the range. The temperature fell perceptibly as we made the ascent during the day, and at night could not have exceeded 40 deg. Fahrenheit. In the Olympian district the mountains are clothed with magnificent forests of cedar. A number of the finest trees have been quite recently cut down, but the supply is still unlimited. We made the toilsome ascent of Olympus on our mules in the morning, accompanied by the headman of the village. The accompanying sketch pictures the apex of the classic mountain as it appeared partially wrapped in a robe of clouds and mist. Our approach to the summit was heralded by an ominous peal of thunder, that made the earth tremble beneath our feet. It sounded like a terrible protest against the sacrilege of photographing, for the first time, the ruins of the ancient shrine. Dismounting, we clambered through stony débris to the summit. The storm increased, and was accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, such as one can only experience in high regions. Nothing daunted, after an hour's delay, and with a friendly gleam of light, we succeeded in photographing what remains of the ancient shrine. Shelter there was none, save that represented in the sketch. My dragoman, robed in his bed sheet, which he invariably carried in his saddle-bag, tended the camera; and for the details of our position I refer the reader to the sketch. Worst of all, my umbrella, of thin calico, proved useless; my pith-hat became limp and pasty; while my shoes gave way entirely as I made the descent on foot."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met on Monday. M. Waddington laid a Yellow-book upon the table in both Houses. The Senate fixed the election of three life members for the 15th inst. In the Chamber of Deputies, during a debate upon the election of M. Leroux (Bonapartist), M. Paul de Cassagnac was called to order for interrupting a speaker by saying, "There can be nothing in common between Bonapartists and Marshal MacMahon since he perjured himself." The election of M. Leroux was invalidated by 313 to 174 votes. The election of M. Paul de Cassagnac was discussed in the Chamber on Tuesday, its invalidation being recommended by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, while the bureau has reported in favour of its validity. M. de Cassagnac's speech in defence of his election occupied the whole sitting, and he ultimately obtained an adjournment until Thursday to conclude his defence. The Left had agreed beforehand not to notice any of his provocations, and this understanding was pretty well adhered to. The President, however, interrupted him several times, and protested against his violent language.

Marshal MacMahon, according to *La France*, has expressed to the Cabinet his strong desire that no proceedings shall .be taken against M. Paul de Cassagnac for the personal outrages of which he has been guilty.

The youngest son of Marshal MacMahon has entered the Military College of St. Cyr as a student.

The Prince of Wales received at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Thursday week Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, and in her Majesty's name conferred upon him the title of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Companionship of the same order was conferred on the following Executive Commissioners for the Colonies—viz., Messrs. Thomas Keefer, Canada; Edward Combes, New South Wales; Josiah Boothby, South Australia; Arthur Hodgson, Queensland; and George Collins Levey, Victoria. His Royal Highness took the opportunity of thanking the Commissioners for the services they had rendered, in co-operating towards the success of the British Section, and trusted that the intercourse which had taken place would increase the feeling of affection which already existed between the colonies and the mother country. The Queen has appointed Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath; and has conferred knighthoods on Mr. B. Thomas Brandreth Gibbs, General Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the British Section, and on Mr. J. Anderson, LL.D., M.I.C.E., General Superintendent of the Machinery Division of the British Section.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday visited the Bible stand at the Trocadéro entrance of the Exhibition. They examined the various editions of the Scriptures with great interest, and were informed by Mr. Alexander, the manager of the Paris kiosque, that the society had distributed a million and a half of Bibles, in twenty-two languages. Their Royal Highnesses accepted and took away with them one of the smallest Bibles in the world, printed at Oxford. The Prince wrote his name in the subscription-book for £10, and the Princess wrote hers for £4.

Their Royal Highnesses left Paris on Sunday evening. The Prince, prior to his departure, presented to Inspector Giles, of the London Police, and to Sergeant Wright, of the Royal Engineers, valuable gold watches as mementoes of his appreciation of their zeal and of the valuable services rendered by them during the Exhibition.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, was present on Sunday at a diplomatic dinner given at the Italian Embassy.

Madame Thiers returned to Paris on Sunday.

M. Gambetta went up in the captive balloon on Monday morning. A good deal (remarks the *Times* correspondent) has happened since his previous ascent, that of Oct. 7, 1870, when he quitted the besieged city.

Official announcement was made on Monday that the number of 12,000,000 tickets (to that prodigious number it has mounted) for the French National Lottery will not be exceeded. From Dec. 1 to 15, when the drawing will begin, the prizes will be exhibited.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Ministers of War and Commerce relative to the preservation of the palace and park created in the Champs de Mars for the Exhibition. The War Minister will retain the Gallery of Manual Labour and the two large machinery galleries as general warehouses for the army. The space comprised between these three galleries, fifteen acres in extent, will be called the Field of Manœuvres. The Minister of Commerce will retain the Grand Gallery of Honour, with some of its annexes, the Crenzot Pavilion, the Pavilion of the Spanish Ministry of Public Works, &c. This space will be devoted to the establishment of an Industrial Museum.

M. Louis Garnier-Pagès died on the 31st ult., after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year. His funeral took place at the Church of St. Roch, on Monday morning. MM. Jules Simon, Crémieux, Jules Grévy, and Etienne Arago were pall-bearers. Many political notabilities were present.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso on Sunday directed the manœuvres of 14,000 men, simulating an attack upon the line of redoubts near Madrid at Carabanchel. A great concourse of people was present, who repeatedly cheered the King.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Señor Canovas del Castillo read a bill concerning Senatorial elections in Cuba. The number of senators for Cuba is raised to sixteen.

ITALY.

Enthusiastic receptions have been given to the King and Queen at Modena and Bologna.

A requiem mass was celebrated last Saturday at the tomb of the late King of Italy. Immense crowds assembled, and deputations from all the regiments of the garrison of Rome deposited garlands upon the Royal tomb.

Addressing his constituents at Iseo on Sunday, Signor Zanardelli, the Minister of the Interior, defended the Liberal policy of the new Ministry, and stated that if the Government allowed Republican associations to exist it was because they were of little importance. With regard to the demonstrations made by the *Italia Irredenta* party, he declared that the Austrian Government were aware that the sentiments of the Italian Government were wholly opposed to these demonstrations.

A *Daily News* telegram from Rome states that a church, built by the American Baptists, at a cost of £4000, was opened in Rome last Saturday. The ministers of all the evangelical denominations and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association took part in the first service.

On Thursday week the stream of lava from Mount Vesuvius increased in extent; on the following day the volcano was again quiet; but on Saturday Vesuvius was in a high state of activity, the lava flowing into the same ravine as in 1872.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on Tuesday the Minister for the Colonies presented the Budget for the Dutch Indies. Defending the military policy of the Government with respect to Atchin, he said the Government desired that the positions of the Dutch should be effectively maintained, but they wished to avoid all aggressive action unless it became absolutely necessary. Proposals would shortly be brought forward for the definite settlement of the financial relations between the Indian possessions and the mother country; and, in the meantime, colonial bonds to the extent of 4,000,000 fl. would be withdrawn. The deficit for 1879 the Minister estimated at 8,830,000 fl.; and he stated that, in order to place the Indian finances on a more stable footing, the Government was preparing several reforms.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck arrived in Berlin on Sunday night last. In a letter which has been published Prince Bismarck states that he intends to propose a comprehensive revision of the German Custom tariffs to the Federal Governments, and that the preparatory labours for that purpose have been begun.

Countess Maria von Bismarck, only daughter of Prince Bismarck, was married on Wednesday at Berlin to Count Kuno von Rantzau. The ceremony took place in the grand hall of the Chancellor's official residence, where the late Congress was held. An altar was erected, surrounded by orange and myrtle trees, in the centre of the spacious apartment. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess were present.

The Prussian Budget for 1879 shows a deficit of some 50,000,000 marks, which is to be covered by a loan.

A decree convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 19th inst. is promulgated this evening.

Lord Odo Russell arrived at Berlin yesterday week to resume his duties as British Ambassador.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 31st ult. a motion was brought forward that some correspondence should be produced respecting a charge made against Prince Auersperg, the Minister-President, of having bribed certain members of the House. On a division the motion was rejected by a large majority. Last Wednesday the debate took place on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Baron von Pretis defended the policy pursued by the Government in the East, and said that Count Andrassy would, in accordance with the Constitution, justify that policy before the Delegations. The Address was adopted, on the third reading, by 160 to 70 votes.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last Saturday Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, laid on the table of the House a copy of the Treaty of Berlin. In the debate which followed he explained that international treaties which had been concluded by competent authority could not be assailed by the Legislature of one of the interested countries without undermining the foundation of all international law. The division on the motion for the impeachment of the Hungarian Ministry took place last Tuesday. The result was:—For impeachment, 95; against, 170: giving the Government a majority of 75.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian Imperial yacht Livadia foundered on her passage from Odessa to Livadia. The Grand Duke Sergius, who was on board, was saved, as well as the officers accompanying him and the crew.

Major-General Kosloff has been appointed Chief of Police at Moscow. General Drenteln, Chief of the High Police at St. Petersburg, has been nominated a member of the Caucasian Administrative Committee.

A letter from Orenburg which has been received at St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Governor of Kashgar has prohibited any commercial dealings with the Russians, and has also ordered all the latter to accept Chinese nationality or leave the country within two weeks.

Russian troops are reported to be massed in the Bulgarian fortresses of Widdin, Silistria, and Shumla, which are being strengthened.

A circular has been issued by the Russian Commissary in Bulgaria announcing that the official language of the Principality is to be Bulgarian, and that all Turkish administrative names will be changed.

On Monday last the European Commission began the discussion of the organic regulations for the administration of Eastern Roumelia. M. Schmidt, one of the officers of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has been appointed to the post of Financial Director of the Province of Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte has issued telegraphic orders for the evacuation of Varna, and directed the commander to return to Constantinople with his troops and war material.

According to intelligence received at Constantinople the Arab tribes between Bagdad and Bassorah are in full revolt, and have cut the communications between Bagdad and Mosul.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan intends to renounce his Civil List for a month, and that he will appropriate the sum thus saved to the withdrawal of caimés from circulation.

GREECE.

The new Cabinet, formed near the close of last week, has not succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies; for, on a motion to adjourn the sittings for a fortnight, which was intended to serve as a test, the Ministers were defeated by 87 to 80 votes. In consequence, they at once tendered their resignation. M. Tricoupis, the President of the Ministry, had a long audience of the King on Tuesday afternoon. His Majesty afterwards summoned M. Coumoundouros to the palace, who has undertaken to form a new Cabinet.

AMERICA.

Both the State and Congressional elections in America on Tuesday passed off quietly. The American correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest returns ensure to the Democrats the control of the next House by about their present majority.

The members of the Cabinet are stated to have unanimously agreed that the President's Message at the opening of Congress should recommend legislation with the object of increasing the weight of the silver doller, or to diminish the amount coined, in order to prevent depreciation in its value.

A meeting of the leading merchants of New York was held in that city on the 31st ult., at which a committee was appointed to arrange a national meeting for the consideration of a proposal to hold an international exhibition at New York in 1889, or earlier.

The American papers announce the death of Bishop Rosencrans, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, and brother of General Rosencrans; and of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, of the United States Navy, at the age of eighty-one.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram of Cape news to Oct. 15, received by way of Madeira, says that Sir Bartle Frere is still at Pietermaritzburg, and the Commander-in-Chief is at Greytown. There is no trustworthy news from the Transvaal. Affairs in Zululand remain stationary; but from all appearances Cetewayo is becoming more unfriendly. At Delagoa Bay the Zulus are assuming a threatening tone towards the Portuguese, and in Griqualand West a petition in favour of annexation to the Cape Colony is being prepared.

A report has reached Sydney that the revolted natives of New Caledonia have committed further massacres.

The Austrian mail-packets between Varna and Constantinople having been re-established, mails for Constantinople will be forwarded from London twice a week by those packets.

The death is announced from Geneva of M. James Fazy, ex-member of the Grand Council and for many years a prominent member of the Radical party, aged eighty-one.

The German excavations at Olympia continue to be most prosperous. On the 2nd inst. they discovered the chief entrance of the so-called Pompey Gate.

The total gross tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal during the first nine months of the present year was, according to the official bulletin, 2,463,309 tons, of which 1,969,834 tons, or about four fifths, were British.

Throughout the tour in Cyprus the First Lord of the Admiralty and Colonel Stanley were greeted with enthusiasm by the population. On Wednesday morning Mr. Smith and Colonel Stanley arrived at Port Said, and left in the evening for Alexandria.

The Post Office authorities state that information has been received from the French post-office that the French packets leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month will for the present cease to call at Rio de Janeiro on the outward voyage. Under these circumstances, no mails for Brazil will be made up in London for conveyance by these packets until further notice.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Mr. Thomas Michell, formerly her Majesty's Consul-General at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to a similar position at Tiflis. The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Captain George Chaworth Musters, R.N., to be her Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese Possessions on the East Coast of Africa; and Mr. James Lohrab, late her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, to be her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Lisbon states that the King of Portugal offered to General Grant a grand cross, but the General declined to receive it, stating that he had declined all such honours at other Courts. General Grant and Mrs. Grant left Lisbon on Saturday for Cadiz, on their way to the Alhambra, accompanied to the frontier by an officer of the Court. Mr. Morier, the British Minister, gave a dinner in the General's honour.

At the close of the recent missionary services at Baden-Baden, the Bishop of Saskatchewan was accorded the honour of a private audience of the Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia. Her Imperial Majesty displayed the warmest interest in the Bishop's devoted and arduous work in Canada, and presented a special donation towards the Diocesan Training College for Native Helpers. The Bishop during his stay in Baden was the guest of the chaplain, the Rev. Archibald White.

The correspondence between the Marquis of Salisbury, M. Waddington, and the Marquis d'Harcourt, on the subject of the Convention with Turkey, has been published. Lord Salisbury in his note informs M. Waddington of the considerations and exigencies by which the making of the Convention was dictated. M. Waddington writes a long explanatory despatch to the Marquis d'Harcourt concerning the interviews he held with the British representatives at Berlin and the statements made by them.

Prizes were distributed on Wednesday at Margate by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., to the successful candidates at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday at a conference on temperance, held in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, and with regard to the legislation of the past ten years, contended that it had, upon the whole, produced good effects.—A series of temperance demonstrations has been held in Dublin.

Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday night inaugurated the lecture season of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by the delivery of a lecture on Imperial Administration. There have been many utterances on the Eastern Question during the week; but, as our readers will probably be glad to learn, we have not space for the briefest summary of the speeches.—Mr. James Ramsay, M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, has been presented with the freedom of the town of Linlithgow, one of the group which the hon. gentleman represents.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ambrose, O. C., to be Curate of Redditch.
Bennett, J.; Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea.
Carruthers, C.; Minister of the District of St Stephen's, Wandsworth.
Christmas, William Henry; Rector of Crostwick.
Colyer, J. F.; Rector of Astbury, Cheshire.
Cooper, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Lea Marston.
Crofts, J. D. Macbride; Rector of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk.
Deacon, A. W. N.; Curate-in-Charge of Milton-under-Lynchwood, Oxon.
Ffoulkes, E. S.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford.
Fisher, John; Perpetual Curate of Nuthurst-cum-Hockley Heath.
Houghton, Edward James; Vicar of Blockley.
Jacombs, J. W. N.; Chaplain of Shepton Mallet Prison.
Ling, Henry Pratt; Rector of Kelworth, Notts.
Maltby, Brough, Vicar of Farndon; Archdeacon of Nottingham.
Mann, William; Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.
Wilson, A., Vicar of Tottenham; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Wilson, William Osborn Pocock; Rector of Huntspill.—*Guardian*.

The Temple Church was reopened on Sunday, after extensive alterations in the organ.

The Gresham Lecturer in Divinity (Dean of Chichester) will lecture on Nov. 12, and three following days, at six p.m.

The Synod of Montreal has elected Dean Bond Bishop of Montreal in place of Bishop Oxenden, who has resigned.

A handsome Munich stained-glass window, by Mayer and Co., has been placed in Cossington church, near Bridgewater, by Mr. E. Broderip, the patron of the living, in memory of his wife.

Messrs. Cox and Sons have recently supplied to St. Mark's Church, Middleton-square, London, a font of fine design; and an eagle lectern of polished brass for the chapel of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich.

The Bishop of Melbourne has given up a fifth of his income rather than abandon some outlying stations, where, owing to the distress, funds for the clergy were not forthcoming. He has given the £1000 sent him by his Paddington friends to found a theological scholarship in Trinity College.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham, to the prebendal stall of Reculverland in St. Paul's Cathedral, in recognition of the valuable services which he rendered for so many years to the National Society and the cause of religious education.

The choirs of eighteen of the parish churches within the liberty of the city of London met in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of a special choral service given under the direction of the City clergy associated with Sion College, London-wall. A large congregation assembled under the dome, and extended into the aisles and galleries.

Some time ago (says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*) we had the pleasure of announcing that the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland had presented the large sum of £1000 towards the erection of a new see for the relief of the diocese of Lincoln. We have now the gratification of announcing that the same lady has sent a check for a second £1000 to the Bishop of Nottingham towards a further endowment of the proposed see.

The autumnal conference of the Church Association was opened on Tuesday at Derby, and was largely attended. Mr. Andrews, who presided, said that the association was not at all discouraged by recent events in the law courts. The law could not be carried out, owing to official blunders or technical points, and to remove these difficulties only one or two amendments would be required to be made in the Public Worship Regulation Act. Papers on several subjects were afterwards read, and a public meeting was held in the evening.

Lord Penzance had before him in the Court of Arches last Saturday the Prestbury ritual case, and in giving judgment he referred in pointed terms to the decision of the Queen's Bench before the vacation, by which a writ of prohibition staying further proceedings was issued in the St. Albans case. His Lordship said it did not seem that at present he would have the power to punish Mr. Edwards, the Vicar of Prestbury, and he saw no use in giving grounds for a fresh writ of prohibition; therefore, he judged it expedient—as, for sufficient reasons, he did not wish to punish him by imprisonment—to hold his hand, and would decline to proceed to any further measures at present.

The burials question was referred to by the Bishop of St. Albans in a charge delivered to some of his clergy last Saturday. Men were endeavouring, he said, to suggest a compromise which would satisfy all parties; but such a compromise seemed to him impossible, because one party would not be satisfied without the concession of all they desired, and that was what the other party could not be induced to surrender. The best thing they could do was to promote in every parish the formation of detached burial grounds, with the view of closing in time all the churchyards. He believed the question might be settled by consent by a congress of Christians meeting in love, and willing to lay down their weapons of war when such weapons could no longer avail in death.

Earl Fitzwilliam presided at a public meeting held on Tuesday at York in connection with the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society. It was resolved to dissolve the society—which, since its formation in 1861, has expended a sum of £52,000, and promoted the expenditure of not less than half a million of money—and to establish in its stead the York Diocesan Church Extension Society. This change was made in order to extend the objects of the society. It is proposed now to extend its grants in aid of endowments to benefices not exceeding £150 a year, and to permit grants from the general fund in aid of mission-rooms, mission-chapels, and sites for churches, chapels, and mission-rooms. For the accomplishment of this work during the next ten years a sum of £10,000 was required, a large proportion of which was subscribed before the meeting broke up. The Archbishop of York, the Dean of York, Lord Hotham, the Earl of Zetland, Sir E. Beckett, and Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

The Congregational school and manse at Mold, the foundation-stones of which were laid in May last by the Duke of Westminster, and which have cost almost £1800, were formally opened on Tuesday by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. There was a large number of clergymen and gentlemen present, among whom was Mr. J. Roberts, M.P. for Flintshire Boroughs.

The North Wales English Congregational Union held its second annual conference on Wednesday at Mold—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair. The representatives present included several from Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire. In the evening a public meeting was held.

Earl Fortescue, speaking on Monday evening at a dinner in connection with the Devon County Schools, strongly protested against Mr. Forster's proposal to put middle-class schools under Government inspection. He regretted that the recommendation of the Endowed Schools Enquiry Commission for a more liberal application of endowments to third-grade schools had not been enforced. We wanted schools to educate producers rather than those to educate clerks and shopmen, for whom the demand was decreasing. Prebendary Brereton, the founder of the county schools, stated that arrangements were progressing for founding a new college at Cambridge, to be called Cavendish College, for middle-class boys.

The Wesleyan Methodist finance committee sat again on Thursday week, and considered the subjects of home missions, middle-class schools, and the extension fund. It was resolved to appropriate an additional £40,000 to this last-named object, and various grants were made to home missions. It was also decided, after a very animated debate, to establish Methodist middle-class schools throughout the country, and to make a provisional grant of £10,000 in aid of such establishments.—On Friday, the 1st inst., it was agreed to grant £500 towards purchasing the freehold of the Children's Home. The Rev. T. B. Stephenson proposed that £3000 should be granted towards the ministers' invalid fund. The resolution was withdrawn in favour of a proposal by Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., that the sum should be £4000, which was carried. The Rev. W. Davies proposed that £2000 be granted for their work in North Wales. This resolution was carried. Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., moved that the sums tentatively granted be now granted. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Alexander Macaulay, supported by Mr. Flitch. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the title of the new fund should be the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund. A series of central meetings is to be held before next Conference to raise money for the fund. A minister promised £50, and Mr. Green, of Birmingham, £500. Mr. Mewburn promised £1000, in addition to the £10,000 he has already promised to the extension fund.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Chancellor has become a vice-patron of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Thomas Owden, whose year of office expires this week, is to receive the honour of knighthood.

General the Viscount of Templetown, K.C.B., the Almoner of the Order of St. John, has forwarded a donation of £30 in support of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has received 100 guineas from the trustees of Prison Charities.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to request the Home Secretary to introduce a bill into Parliament which would make all extra-parochial places in the metropolis subject to rating for local purposes.

The Michaelmas sittings of the Supreme Court of Judicature began last Saturday, when the Lord Chancellor received the Judges, Queen's Counsel, and other officials of the High Court of Justice at his residence, Cromwell-gardens.

At the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, held on Monday—Dr. C. W. Siemens, vice-president, in the chair—the managers reported that they had appointed Mr. Edward Albert Schäfer Fullerian Professor of Physiology for three years.

An application was made on Tuesday to the Master of the Rolls for an injunction to restrain a young man, aged nineteen years, a ward of Court, from contracting an improvident marriage. It was stated that the banns had already been published; and it was desired that the injunction should extend to the clergyman. His Lordship acceded to the application.

A conference of managers of friendly societies was held in the rooms of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, when it was resolved to establish a national alliance of registered friendly societies. The chief object is to secure, as far as possible, the benefits of membership to non-resident members on the same terms as resident members, by making each society the agent for other societies.

A summons was set down for hearing at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday against Lady Annie Louise Gooch and Ann Walker, charging them with having conspired to palm off on Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, as his own, a strange child, with intent to defraud and deceive. Lady Gooch was unable, through indisposition, to appear, and Mr. Newton ordered an adjournment for a week.

A conference has been held between the Improvement Committee of the Corporation and the promoters of the District Railway Extension, at which (the *City Press* states) it was mutually agreed that "Route No. 3"—viz., by way of Cannon-street, Eastcheap, Great Tower-street, Tower-hill, and the Minories, to Aldgate High-street, should be adopted. This plan embraces a new street from Eastcheap to Tower-hill.

We understand that the Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London, with a view to the encouragement of progress in the craft they represent, are about to follow the excellent example set by others of the ancient guilds, and intend to hold an exhibition of cutlery in the domestic, trade, and surgical branches; also of sword cutlery; and of giving prizes to the most successful competitors. The prizes will include the admission to the freedom of the company.

The action brought by the Corporation of London, as trustees for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, against inhabitants and owners of land in the parish of Christ Church, Newgate-street, to recover tithes at the rate of two shillings and ninepence in the pound, under a statute made in the reign of Henry VIII., again came on for hearing in the Chancery Division on Monday. The Master of the Rolls, in giving his decision, said it was clear that the defendants were liable for the rate, which he ordered them to pay.

The Archbishop of York was present yesterday week at the opening of a coffee tavern at Rotherham, built at the expense of the Vicar, the Rev. Newton Hall. The building has cost £5500. The Archbishop preached in the parish church in favour of temperance, and at a meeting held subsequently his Grace said the work would bring ministers and people more together.—A large building at the northern end of Seymour-place, Marylebone-road, built for a public-house, but recently bought by Mrs. Russell Gurney for the purposes of a coffee tavern, was opened by Mr. Ernest Hart last Saturday.

The hundred and twenty-fifth session of the Society of Arts will begin on the 20th inst. with an address from the chairman of the council, Lord Alfred S. Churchill. Previous to Christmas there will be four ordinary Wednesday evening meetings, in addition to the opening meeting. The special Indian, African, and Chemical Sections will each hold six meetings during the session, and a short additional course of two lectures will be given by Dr. B. W. Richardson on Some Further Researches in Putrefactive Changes, in continuation and completion of his course of Cantor lectures given last session.

Last Saturday evening the seventeenth series of the Lambeth Baths Winter Meetings was opened, when nearly 1500 persons were present. The Rev. G. M. Murphy, who presided, read the opening statement, from which it appeared that the baths, which had been hired by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., for the purpose, will be open every week-day evening, when lectures and addresses will be delivered and entertainments given, to which working men and their families are cordially invited. On Sundays, both morning and evening, devotional meetings will be held in the same place.

In the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday there was a petition for liquidation in the estate of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., merchants, carrying on business at 17 and 18, Leadenhall-street, and also at Kurrachee and Bombay. The debts are estimated at £2,250,000. The value of the assets, which consist of remittances from India and various cargoes of rice and other East Indian produce, together with book debts, &c., is not yet stated.—In the petition for the liquidation of the affairs of Messrs. Heugh, Balfour, and Co., the debts are stated at £1,562,000.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, when several recent life-boat services were reported. Nearly £250 were ordered to be paid to life-boat crews for their services during the past month. Rewards were also granted to th crews of several shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on ou coasts; and payments amounting to £3334 were made on som of the 269 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongs the contributions recently received were £600, for a life-boat from Samuel Bird, Esq., of Hampstead; and £550, the result of a collection amongst the officers and employés of the locomotive and carriage department of the Great Western Railway, to provide a life-boat as a memorial of the late Mr. Joseph Armstrong, who was for many years their chief superintendent. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Dartmouth, Gourdon, N.B., and Wexford, Ireland. Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats.

A meeting of the board of delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held last Saturday night at the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road. Mr. A. W. Mackenzie presided and submitted a statement, from which it appeared that in the eight postal districts of the metropolis 182 boxes had produced £862; in places of amusement 42 boxes brought £55; 65 boxes in boats, £54: making a total of £972. At Hammersmith, West Ham, and Greenwich £118 had been collected in addition. The secretary read a report, which stated that the sums already deposited at the office amounted to £5744, while other sums, amounting to £500, were yet to come in, making in all £6200, as against £5786 last year. Subscriptions from upwards of 1000 subscribers had also to be received, so that this year's collection would probably be the largest yet made. About 850 additional firms had had collections made in their establishments. It was unanimously resolved to close the collection on the 30th inst., any sums received after that date to be carried forward to next year's account.

The route of the Lord Mayor's Procession this (Saturday) morning will be exceptionally long. Leaving Guildhall at mid-day, the cortége will cross to the Surrey side of the Thames by way of London Bridge (which is to be beautified with flowers and plants), returning to the Middlesex side over Southwark Bridge, and therefrom proceeding to Westminster Hall viâ Cannon-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Parliament-street; the journey back to the City being, as usual, along the Thames Embankment. We are promised a grand horticultural show on London Bridge, the committee sparing no effort to give the Lord Mayor a fitting welcome there. Lord Beaconsfield and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers in town will attend the Guildhall banquet.—The card of invitation to the Guildhall banquet, illustrated with views of old and new London Bridge, is printed by Messrs. Blades and East, of Abchurch-lane.

There were 2532 births and 1386 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 205 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhœa. The deaths from lung disease, which in the eight preceding weeks had steadily increased from 158 to 347, further rose to 353 last week, and exceeded by 5 the corrected average: 220 resulted from bronchitis and 90 from pneumonia. In the Greater London 3063 births and 1646 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 41·0 deg., being 5·5 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of sixty years. The mean was considerably below the average on each of the days in the week. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 11·2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 68·0 hours.

At a meeting of the Mansion House executive committee of the Princess Alice Relief Fund yesterday week it was reported that there had been received at the Mansion House a little over £37,000, of which the committee had distributed to widows, £5475; widowers, £4740; dependent relatives, £5538; survivors, £555; and in temporary relief, £600. There were many applications still standing over, but in round figures the committee has dispensed one half of the fund, or nearly £19,000. A scheme of the orphan committee was adopted, by which nearly one hundred children will be placed in public institutions until they are fifteen years of age, at a cost of between £15,000 and £16,000.—Mr. Carttar, and the jury on Tuesday continued their inquiry into the cause of death of the persons lost by the sinking of the Princess Alice, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday next, when it will be continued from day to day until it is brought to an end.—Towards the Princess Alice Fund the Mayor and Municipality of Boulogne have forwarded £58 16s., being the proceeds of two concerts organised in that town.

Sir Charles Reed attended last Tuesday evening to open the board schools which have been erected in Marlborough-road, Chelsea. The area of the ground covered amounts to 17,723 square feet, at an inclusive cost of £8296. The cost of building, exclusive of extras, which have yet to be reported, amounts to £7608. The schools will accommodate 193 boys, 187 girls, and 152 infants. Sir Charles Reed, in his address, said the school, which was occupied in August, and was now crowded, was formally opened that evening by request, it being thought desirable to do so because objections had been raised to its erection; and the School Board wished, if possible, to meet any such objections, as they never shrank from meeting the ratepayers in public, having nothing to conceal. The question of corporal punishment in schools was discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board, and the matter was referred as an open question to the school management committee. Payment to teachers also formed the subject of a resolution.

The entries for the forthcoming Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, which were closed on Wednesday, are as follow: Cattle, 125; sheep, 21; pigs, 73; corn, roots, and potatoes, 282; poultry, 2900.



1. Fort of Ali Musjid. 2. Pickets of Ali Musjid garrison. 3. Spot where the interview t

FORT OF ALI MUSJID, FROM THE HEIGHTS A

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CAVA



between Major Cavagnari and the Commandant of Ali Musjid. 4. The Khyber River.

LALA CHEENA, IN THE KHYBER PASS.

ND MAJOR C. W. WILSON.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

M. Halanzier, the director of the Paris Grand Opéra, may deem himself the luckiest of men among theatrical managers. To begin with, the Académie Nationale de Musique enjoys a subvention from the State of a million of francs, or £40,000 a year. This is M. Halanzier's working capital. He draws; in addition, 10,000f. per annum *pour indemnité de logement*, lodging money, and 500,000f. *pour indemnité de voiture*, cab or brougham hire. Finally, he goes halves with the State in all the profits accruing from the Grand Opera as a commercial enterprise. During the six months of the Exhibition season, dating from May 1, the gross receipts of the Académie Nationale were 2,082,667 francs 16 centimes—say, £84,000; so that the net moiety coming to M. Halanzier will amount to a very pretty penny indeed.

These astonishing results have been acquired from the performance of the most limited of *répertoires*. One new opera, Polyeucte, has been produced, together with seven old ones, Faust, La Favorita, Les Huguenots, Robert le Diable, Le Prophète, Guillaume Tell, and Der Freyschütz. What would Mr. Gye or Mr. Mapleson's subscribers say to such a meagre bill of fare for an entire season? I hear that M. Halanzier, when remonstrated with by a disappointed *abonné* who pleaded that he had seen "Robert le Diable" three hundred and fifty times, and that he was thoroughly tired of it, shrugged his shoulders, and, with a benignant smile, replied, "*Et la nouvelle Salle, donc: est ce qu'elle ne compte pour rien?*" The remonstrant *abonne* "dried up." Certainly the new theatre, to say nothing of the staircase, and M. Baudry's wonderful paintings, has counted for a great deal with the foreigners and the provincials, who have made up the vast bulk of the audiences at the Grand Opéra.

Still, it is not only the *abonnés* who are not quite in love with M. Halanzier's system of management; that terrible Commission of the Budget, presided over by M. Gambetta, to wit. The power of the purse is virtually not with the legislators at Versailles, but with the Committee of Deputies sitting at the Palais Bourbon; and this body entertain, it is said, very serious views as to the expediency of remodelling the administration, financial and otherwise, of the Grand Opéra. I have even heard a whisper of a proposition "in the interests of the moral regeneration of the nation," of depriving the subscribers for private boxes and orchestra stalls of their time-honoured privilege of wandering behind the scenes between the acts and lounging in the *Foyer de la Danse*: the green-room of the *corps de ballet*.

This privilege is a very old one indeed, and dates from the days of the *ancien régime*, when Dukes, Marquises, *Chevaliers de St. Louis*, and *Gentilhommes de la Chambre*, not only had access to the *coulisses* and the *foyer*, but absolutely stood at the wings, in full sight of the audience, during the performance, taking snuff or chattering with the actors and actresses. Strangers behind the scenes of a theatre are to my mind always a nuisance, and I happen to have been professionally familiar with theatrical *coulisses* for nearly forty years; but the dandies and financiers who dangle behind the curtain of the Paris opera-house are not much in anybody's way, first through the vastness of the stage, and next owing to the admirable discipline existing not only among the dancers, choristers, and "supers," but also among the carpenters, the scene-shifters, and the machinists. The order and regularity observed behind M. Halanzier's scenes are worthy of a British man-o'-war of the first class.

That ingenuous "Atlas," in the *World*, observes that he should dearly like to know whether Cardinal Richelieu, Cinq-Mars, and Marion de Lorme had anything to do with the invention of steam. "Atlas," of course, means the steam-engine. "The story goes," continues the *World*, "that Marion de Lorme, one day visiting Bicêtre with the Marquis of Worcester, saw a maniac who professed to have discovered in the steam of boiling water a substitute for the power of man"—and of horses and water likewise, my "Atlas." "The maniac had been confined by the order of Richelieu. The Marquis of Worcester is regarded as the first discoverer of the power of steam; and Marion de Lorme is said to have related the incident in a letter to Cinq Mars."

The story, as the ingenuous "Atlas" surmises, is neither new nor true; it is about as vivacious as M. Frédéric Soulié's romance of "Les Deux Cadavres," in which the decapitated corpse of Charles I. is hung on the gallows at Tyburn in lieu of the disinterred body of Oliver Cromwell, or as M. Alexander Dumas the Elder's audacious fiction of "Les Sept Baisers de Buckingham." The Bicêtre anecdote has furnished, nevertheless, a subject for a picture very popular in France, and which most of us have seen, representing Salomon de Caux (who was a first-rate hydraulic engineer before he became cracked) handing between the bars of the cage in which he is confined a paper to the Marquis of Worcester, and entreating the English nobleman to take note of it. The paper purports to contain a diagram and description of a steam-engine invented by Salomon de Caux. The picture was engraved on wood about thirty years ago either in the *People's* or *Howitt's* Journal.

Touching the Great Marquis, "Atlas" will find all that he wants relative to the share which can be claimed by his Lordship in the invention of the steam-engine in Mr. Dircks's admirable "Memoirs of the Marquis of Worcester," which is preceded by an exhaustive *résumé* of the entire controversy and the respective inventors, from Hero of Alexandria to James Watt, and in the appendix to which the "Century of Inventions" is textually reprinted. I may mention, however, that within the last few days one of the Paris papers has, in a lengthy article, claimed for the old physician Denis Papin at least thirty years priority over the Marquis in the invention of the steam-engine. Papin lived to an extreme old age, and died, curiously enough, a pensioner of our own Royal Society. Everybody has heard of "Papin's Digester," a machine originally designed for the simple purpose of economising fuel and getting as much nourishment as possible out of meat by steaming instead of boiling or roasting it. Poor old Dr. Denis Papin would have been slightly astonished could he have foreseen that his "Digester" would a century and a half after his death be metaphorically utilised by Mr. Thomas Carlyle as a peg on which to hang many wise and witty reflections. Denis Papin certainly invented his own *marmite*, or "Digester;" and the French journal which I have mentioned also claims for him the honour of having been the first to discover, from an escape of steam through a fissure in his cooking apparatus, the use of the safety-valve.

Mem: It happened that only three days ago, while "Atlas" was penning his paragraph about the Bicêtre story, I was taking note in the English jewellery department in the Champ de Mars of a very beautiful ebony casket exhibited by Mr. John Brogden, which is enriched with a number of gold *relievi* representing incidents in the lives of the Marquises of Worcester and other members of the *maison princière* of Beaufort. Should it not be, rightly, "the House of Somerset"? Tell me, ye heralds! Is not the Duke of Somerset the head of the House of St. Maur? Is it the House of Norfolk or the House of Howard? And should we not say the House of Guelph instead of the House of Brunswick? Guelph—like Plantagenet, like Tudor, like Stuart—is a family name. The German Emperor will be the next Duke of Brunswick; but the Kaiser is the head of the House of Hohenzollern, not of Braunschweig. But I have no *Almanach de Gotha* by me; and it is just possible that the Emperor William may have already succeeded to the lapsed heritage of the Dukes of Brunswick. Of course, in asking these questions, I shall be reminded of the last verse in the song of "The Vicar of Bray":—

> The illustrious *House of Hanover*
> And Protestant Succession,
> I hereby swear allegiance to
> While they can keep possession.

But is "House of Hanover" titularly accurate? We say not the "House of Austria," but the House of "Hapsburg." King Humbert of Italy comes of the House of Este (I think), and King Alphonso XII. not of the "House of Spain," but of the "House of Bourbon."

Yet another and a final mem on the steam-engine question. "What a thrilling drama might be made out of it," remarks "Atlas," under the practical title of "Steam," "by some of the thousand or so of sucking dramatists full of burning thoughts and destitute of a subject." There happens to be extant an elaborate drama in which steam plays a very important part. I do not mean poor Watts Phillips's play of "Trial by Jury," into one of the scenes of which a steamer crowded with passengers was dragged, much on the same principle adopted in the historic case of Mr. Vincent Crummles's pump and tubs. The drama I mean is a French one, entitled "Les Ressources de Quinola," a Spaniard who is represented as the precursor, by a century and a half, of Fulton in the discovery of steam navigation. The author of this play was not by any means a "sucking" dramatist. He wrote a comedy called "Mercadet"—the parent of our "Game of Speculation"—and his name was Honoré de Balzac.

Mem: not about steam, but concerning an element which, in the sense of its power, is at once (pardon the paradox) the elder and the younger brother of the vapour of boiling water—I mean heated air. Among the last batch of candidates for the French Senate is a Monsieur de Montgolfier, the grandson or great-grandson of the inventor of the fire-balloon. About a hundred years ago the Brothers Montgolfier were paper manufacturers, in the south of France. For the purposes of illuminations at some popular *fête* they had made a number of large paper bags, in which, at night, candles were to be placed. The bags, duly coloured and oiled, were laid to dry in the sunshine on the grass in front of the Messieurs Montgolfier's premises. It was a very hot afternoon; and one of the partners, who was watching the drying process, remarked that the flattened bags were gradually inflated and became plump and rotund. Then one paper sphere after another slowly rose from the earth and began to sail through the ambient air. In this simple phenomenon was the germ of the invention of the fire-balloon.

Ere these lines are in print the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac will probably have been invalidated by the Republican majority in the Assembly at Versailles. Ostracism will not, I should say, disturb M. Paul de Cassagnac's equanimity to any serious extent. He is tolerably sure to be re-elected. With the political opinions of this pugnacious Bonapartist I have nothing to do; but I rather like M. Paul de Cassagnac personally—first, because he is brave in action and outspoken in speech; and, next, because the things which he says are often as clever as they are bold. There was a tremendous disturbance in the Assembly on Tuesday on the invalidation debate, and during many hours M. de Cassagnac conducted his own case, and defended himself in the tribune with as much courage and as much skill as he has shown, I know not how many times, in duels with sword and pistol. He had to be called to order for saying rude things about Marshal MacMahon; but one of his sallies was as humorous as it was hard-hitting. Some disparaging observations on the wasteful expenditure of money on the fête given at Compiègne under the Empire having been made by one of his adversaries, M. Paul de Cassagnac at once fired up. "At least," he retorted, "when the Emperor gave a ball, he did not confiscate the great-coats of his guests, as you did the other night at Versailles." G. A. S.

THE GLASGOW CITY BANK.

After the meeting of the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary on Saturday the Lord Advocate agreed to release Mr. Stewart, one of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, on bail to the amount of £15,000.

Several meetings were held on Monday to promote the formation of a national fund for the relief of the distressed shareholders. At Glasgow subscriptions to the amount of £60,000 were announced, and at Paisley to £9000. The following firms contributed £3000 each:—John and James White, James Stevenson, Charles Tennant and Co., Messrs. Coats (Paisley), Napier and Macintyre, and Clark and Co., Paisley. Mr. James Alexander Campbell gave £2000, and several others £1000 each, including Messrs. James Campbell, James Long, W. Shirley and Son, Louis Leister, and Stewart and M'Donald.

At Edinburgh a second private conference, called by the Lord Provost, was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, to consider what steps ought to be taken, by means of a public appeal, to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. The Lord Provost presided. After consultation, it was resolved to hold a public meeting in the Music-Hall on Saturday (to-day), and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. At the close of the conference subscriptions to the amount of £4000 were promised by a few of the gentlemen present.

In connection with the Glasgow Bank failure a meeting representative of Lanarkshire was held on Wednesday in Glasgow, and there it was determined to adopt vigorous measures to increase the fund being raised for the relief of the shareholders. The Presbyteries of the Established and Free Churches adopted expressions of sympathy with the sufferers.

The opening address of the winter series of lectures in connection with the Edinburgh Literary Institute was given on Wednesday night by Lord Rosebery. He took as his subject "Lectures, and the good they might do." In these days, when we liked to get our information boiled down to a minimum, lectures were a powerful agency for inspiring self-improvement, and making better citizens and happier men. Referring to their influence on the feeling of patriotism, he asked whether they made patriotism their one sole and single object in considering politics. He was inclined to believe that if they were only single-minded they would not be so apt to mistrust their opponents.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The reappearance of that excellent artist Mdlle. Marimon has given a fresh and special interest to the performances at this establishment. The accomplished singer has been heard, since our last week's notice, in two of her best parts—Amina in "La Sonnambula," on Thursday week, and Dinorah on Saturday.

On the former occasion special features were, as heretofore, the grace and charm with which the opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno" was delivered; the pathos and tenderness with which the music of the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes was rendered; and the brilliant bravura singing in the final, "Ah! non giunge." On the same evening Signor Carrion appeared for the first time this season, and, as Elvino, sang with more effect than in his few performances of last season, when he was first heard here. Herr Behrens gave the cavatina of Count Rodolfo, "Vi ravviso," with much success; but, generally, the character does not suit him so well as most others with which he has been associated. As heretofore, Mdlle. Bauermeister gave full importance to the part of Lisa, as did Miss Purdy to that of Teresa.

As Dinorah Mdlle. Marimon displayed the same high merits as on previous occasions, her refinement of style and finished execution having been specially manifested in the "Slumber-song" and the "Bell Trio" of the first act, and the still more important "Shadow-song" in the second act. In this piece the bravura singing of Mdlle. Marimon was a display of exceptionally fine vocalisation. Shakes, and scale and staccato passages were executed with admirable precision, and drew forth an enthusiastic encore. Madame Trebelli sang the music of the principal Goatherd with the same fine quality of voice and polished style as on many former occasions, and was encored in the aria at the beginning of the second act. Signor Carrion sang well as Corentino; Signor Rota (who filled the part of Hoel) having apparently been indisposed, this probably having been the reason for his omitting the important romanza, "Sei Vendicata;" Mdlle. Bauermeister, as the female Goatherd, was thoroughly efficient; and the characters of the Hunter and the Reaper were represented, respectively, by Signor Roveri and M. Thomas.

On Monday "Carmen" was repeated, and it was also announced for Wednesday morning and this (Saturday) evening. Tuesday's repetition of "Der Freischütz" included the first assumption here of the part of Rodolfo by M. Candidus, who sang artistically, although evidently still under the restraining influence of recent indisposition. He was much applauded after the great tenor scena in the first scene, in which, and particularly in the trio of the second act, he displayed a good style and thorough comprehension of the spirit of the music. The other principal characters were filled as in the recent performance already noticed—Agata by Madame Pappenheim, Annetta, Mdlle. Bauermeister, and Caspar, Herr Behrens.

The only other specialty of the week was "Le Nozze de Figaro," announced for Thursday, with Herr Behrens's first assumption of the character of Figaro. Of this we must speak next week. Signor Li Calsi continues to fulfil the duties of conductor with unabated energy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert—the fifth of the new series—was commemorative of Mendelssohn, whose death occurred on Nov. 4, 1847. The selection from his works given on the occasion comprised a manuscript symphony. This is one of twelve early works of the kind—chiefly for stringed instruments only—composed between the years 1820 and 1823. As the works of mere boyhood they are, of course, vastly inferior to his matured productions; but have yet an interest as disclosing the germs of those powers which were developed at so early an age, his overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" having been written in 1826, when he was scarcely sixteen. Detached movements from several of the earliest symphonies had been given at previous Crystal Palace concerts; but that in F minor, composed in 1823 (for stringed instruments), was performed entire on Saturday. It consists of four movements—an Allegro introduced by a brief Adagio, a slow movement ("Adagio"), a Minuetto (with Trio), and a finale. The intermediate Adagio and the Minuet and Trio were the most effective portions; but the general impression left by the performance of the whole was that it would be well not to put forth more of the essays of the childhood of a composer who has produced so much that is great and permanent.

The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were the "Scherzo" (encored) and "Notturno" from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and the overture to "Athalie." Madame Montigny-Rémaury played, with much effect, the pianoforte concerto in G minor, two of the "Songs Without Words," and the caprice in E minor (op. 16), and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang two airs—one from the early opera "The Marriage of Camacho," the other from "Son and Stranger," also an early dramatic work. M. Candidus gave the cavatina "Be thou faithful," from "St. Paul," and the air "If with all your hearts," from "Elijah," under the disadvantageous influence of a severe cold, for which an apology was made. Mr. Manns conducted with skill and judgment.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre closed on Saturday evening with a special performance for his benefit, the programme having included many and varied attractions. A supplemental concert, also of an extra description, was given on Monday evening for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes, the acting manager.

The Monday Popular Concerts entered on their twenty-first season this week, when the selection began with Mendelssohn's string quartet in E minor, No. 2 of op. 44, which was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. M. Louis Brassin played Beethoven's great solo sonata in C major (dedicated to Count Waldstein) with special success, the pianist having been associated with Madame Néruda and Signor Piatti in Schubert's first trio (in B flat). Mr. Santley sang Signor Piatti's song, "O swallow, swallow!" (the violoncello obbligato to which was finely played by the composer), and was encored in Handel's aria, "Nasce al bosco," for which the singer substituted Gounod's "Maid of Athens." Mr. Zerbini accompanied the vocal pieces.—The first Saturday afternoon performance of the new season takes place to-day with the same quartet party, Mr. Charles Hallé as solo pianist, and Miss C. Merivale as vocalist.

The thirteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, began at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a prominent feature among many attractions. Our great tenor was heard in Mr. Sullivan's "Once again" and "Tom Bowling," for the encore of which latter he substituted "Come into the garden, Maud." Mr. Reeves met with the usual enthusiastic reception. Other effective vocal pieces (several of which were encored) were contributed by Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Misses M. Davies and M. Cummings, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Tovey, and

the members of the "London Vocal Union." Madame Arabella Goddard was unable to appear, in consequence of an inflamed finger, and was replaced by Miss Margaret Bucknall, who played three brilliant pianoforte solos with great success. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. The second concert takes place next Wednesday evening.

The eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opened on Thursday evening with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. S. Smith.

The opera announced for performance at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening is "Martha," with Madame Rose Hersee in the principal character; the operatic recital promised at the Royal Aquarium at the same time being "La Figlia del Reggimento."

Mr. F. J. Campbell, Principal of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, announces an Orchestral Concert, to be held at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.; when the pupils and professors will be aided by an orchestra of eighty performers, under the conductorship of Dr. Hans von Bülow.

THE MAGAZINES.

The instalments of "For Percival" and "Within the Precincts" in this month's *Cornhill* are curiously contrasted, the former concluding with a picture of despair, the latter with one of bliss, each executed with equal power. The remaining contents are not particularly striking, but are good examples of the elegant and cultivated style of essay-writing characteristic of this periodical. The best is that on the Eighteenth Century, an entertaining and impartial review of the manners, sentiments, and social conditions of that staid and substantial time, when society seemed for a space as solidly organised as in the Middle Ages. "A century," says the writer, Mr. Kebbel, "of great moral and mental tranquillity; a century in which the landmarks were not removed, and abuses were allowed to spread in picturesque luxuriance over all our most venerable institutions; a century, nevertheless, of great men and great deeds." "The Undefinable in Art" and "The Fear of Death" are thoughtful and suggestive essays; the former more remarkable for subtlety, the latter for manly sense. There is also an interesting sketch of Regnard, the second French comic writer of the classical school after Molière, whose life, as well as his writings, presents many points worthy of study.

Macmillan contains a great variety of short papers, the most important being the three on political subjects which close the number. Mr. Lang recommends letting the Turks alone until the necessity of reform is forced upon them by the progress of events. Sir T. D. Forsyth, in vindicating the Ameer Shere Ali, seems to censure both the schemes of policy which have been pursued with reference to Afghanistan, and to leave us more uncertain than ever. Sir Garnet Wolseley expresses his confidence in the future of Cyprus in a few frank, soldierly words, not designed for publication. "A Doubting Heart" and "Haworth's" are good; and the Italian parallel between Bunyan and Dante, partly translated by Mr. R. L. Nettleship, is interesting, both for the justice of the criticism and as an instance of an Italian's appreciation of a foreign masterpiece very alien to the national standard of taste. Mr. A. W. Ward discusses the expediency of establishing additional Universities in England, and, as a Professor at Owens College, naturally decides in the affirmative. Mr. Bradley contributes an exceedingly graphic sketch of negro life in the Southern States since the emancipation; and Mr. Edward Rose dwells on the practical skill displayed by Shakspeare as an adapter for the stage in his treatment of the old play on which he founded his "King John."

Fraser is more interesting than has generally been the case of late. The best paper, as usual, is "Vernon Lee's" study of Italian music in the eighteenth century, the last of this charming series. The Neapolitan musicians, as seen by Dr. Burney, form the subject. The valuable series of articles on British Burmah is continued by a description of Burmese manufactures and works of art. "How Turkey in Asia is Governed" conveys a powerful picture of Ottoman corruption and disorganisation, and the absolute necessity for British interference. Miss Simcox's proposal for "The Organisation of Unremunerative Industry" deserves attention. "Holidays in Eastern France" is another of Miss Bethan Edwards's pleasant and instructive sketches of French country life.

Conservative *Blackwood* startles its readers with a pair of Utopias, the "Ordeal," by which war on the large scale is to be abolished; and the author of "Piccadilly's" serio-comic proposals for the creation of an American aristocracy. Mr. Oliphant's project is founded on the theory of evolution, and he deals out its hits alike at Darwinism and the growing pretentiousness of American wealthy society with the most irresistible mock gravity and in the richest spirit of caricature. The writer of "John Caldigate" uses old material over again with a freshness of spirit which almost prevails upon us to accept them as new. The principal political contribution is a temperate and argumentative defence of Lord Lytton's policy on the Afghan question.

The *Nineteenth Century* is not particularly interesting this month, though containing contributions from pens of no less eminence than Professor Tyndall's, Mr. Ruskin's, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's, Mr. Lowe's, and Mr. Gladstone's. The most important of these by far is Professor Tyndall's reply to Professor Virchow's celebrated Berlin address, vindicating, in opposition to the German savant's more matter-of-fact spirit, that distinguished place for the imaginative faculty which he has asserted for it on former occasions. Mr. Ruskin's "Three Colours of Pre-Raphaelitism," though written with his accustomed beauty of diction, is chiefly interesting as a proof of his restoration to health. Mr. Gladstone's paper is an electioneering pamphlet; Lord Stratford's the conclusion of a series; and Mr. Lowe's championship of political economy is less vigorous than might have been expected. Mr. J. G. Fitch powerfully opposes the creation of a new University.

The most important contribution to a remarkably interesting number of the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Wallace's paper on the replantation of Epping Forest. It needs an accomplished naturalist like Mr. Wallace to show the enormous capacities of this noble, though temporarily ruined expanse of forest land, and the undreamed of beauties it is in our power to create if the work be set about in a scientific manner, especially by the acclimatisation of trees from North America. There is probably no living man so competent for the task as Mr. Wallace himself. Mr. Matthew Arnold does a good work in pleading for the higher education of the middle classes, but commits the mistake of underrating its actual quality, and relies too much on Government aid. The excess of such interference, as Mr. Fawcett reminds us at the conclusion of his able essay on Socialism in Germany and the United States, is a direct concession to the principle of Socialism, and such tendency in that direction as now exists in this country usually assumes the shape of a demand for it. A less objectionable form of State assistance cannot be imagined than the creation of the Museum of Casts for which Mr. Colvin pleads—vainly, as we must fear, in the face of a declining revenue. In the United States some public-spirited citizen would probably be found to do the work by himself. Mr. Colvin further pleads powerfully for the introduction of archæology into the public-school curriculum of classical instruction; but here, again, little will be effected until the subject is made to tell in examinations. Mr. Chamberlain apologises for the despotism of the Liberal "six hundred" at Bradford, and tries to justify the systematic exclusion of political minorities from a voice in municipal affairs. He will find the equity and independence of his countrymen against him on both points. The second part of Mr. F. Harrison's "English School of Jurisprudence" deals with Bentham's and Austin's definition and analysis of law. Mr. Sully gives expression to the complaints of sensitive dwellers in cities martyrised by the noises incidental to their situation, or inflicted upon them by the thoughtlessness of their neighbours. He concludes that the law of nuisance should be made more stringent. Mr. Barham Zincke draws an idyllic and, happily, at the same time a realistic picture of the enviable moral and economic condition of the French peasantry of the Limagne, under the system of small landed proprietorships.

The *Contemporary Review* is also very interesting this month. One of the most important contributions comes from Rome, and dwells particularly on the thoroughly Italian character of the College of Cardinals, which has its good side, as rendering that body more sensitive to Italian public opinion, and its bad side from the low degree of intellectual culture and political morality which it implies. Leo the Thirteenth's intentions, the writer says, are excellent; but he will be unable to realise them until he breaks the magic circle of the *prelatura*. Sir James Paget and two other eminent medical authorities discuss the question of the use of alcohol, and all arrive at the conclusion that temperance is better than abstinence. Dr. Littledale endeavours to explain to the Abbé Martin "why Ritualists do not become Roman Catholics;" but is unfortunately compelled to explain at the same time why they do. Professor Jebb points out the unquestionable advantage to culture that would result from the establishment of English schools of archæology at Athens and Rome. Professor Dowden's essay on the text of Wordsworth's poems is full of curious examples of the changes, sometimes felicitous, more frequently the reverse, introduced and revoked by the poet at different periods of his life.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an interesting, well-constructed tale by Mr. D. C. Murray, entitled "An Old Meerschaum;" a popular essay on the migration of animals, by Dr. A. Wilson; and a suggestive one on the growth of nations, by Mr. Grant Allen. The most important communication, however, if trustworthy, is one from Mr. F. Boyle, on the alleged regeneration of the Ashantee kingdom, which is stated to be now more powerful than ever. The veracity of Mr. Boyle's informant seems not wholly beyond question; yet there is no intrinsic improbability in his story. *Belgravia*, besides its serials, has an interesting short tale entitled "Bianca;" a lively metrical dialogue by Mr. Austin Dobson; and a collection of popular superstitions from the county of Cavan. The most remarkable contributions to *Temple Bar*, after the continuation of "The First Violin," are a notice of the Scotch Miss Austen, Miss Ferrier, interspersed with some highly interesting specimens of her correspondence; and Mr. Wedmore's pretty sketch of "An Upland Valley" in the Engadine.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual, full of variety; but the only contributions of great importance are Mr. Howell's story "The Lady of the Arostook," and a very significant account of the aims and ideas of the new "national" or "greenback" party, derived from confidential intercourse with some of its representative men. Its cardinal principles may be defined as a belief in the omnipotence of government and the equality of paper currency with gold. One of the causes which have tended to encourage such wild delusions is briefly pointed out in Mr. Brook Adams's paper on the unfairness of taxation in Massachusetts. *Scribner's Monthly*, besides much other excellent matter, has copious memoirs of Mr. Longfellow and the great inventor Edison, fully and admirably illustrated. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for an article on some of the internal dissensions of the Catholic body.

The *University Magazine* has an excellent memoir and photograph of the author of "The Earthly Paradise," and several other good papers, among which Miss Helen Zimmern's account of the travels of Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela and Mr. E. Robertson's eloquent protest against Malthusianism are especially to be noticed. The "Spirit of the Universities" is also a notable feature, and on this occasion includes communications from seats of learning as remote as Melbourne and Granada.

Good Words is as generally interesting as usual, and the sudden turn in Mr. Black's novel is particularly striking. We have also to acknowledge *London Society*, the *Argosy*, and the *New Era*.

The first weekly Number of *The Book-Analyst and Library Guide*, a small twopenny journal "for readers, teachers, and students," has been issued by Messrs. S. H. Lindley and Co., of Catherine street, Strand. It supplies a brief account of the scope and contents of all new books of any importance, the principal articles in contemporary magazines and reviews, and the proceedings of learned societies, both in England and abroad. This seems likely to be useful, and the arrangement is well designed for general service.

At the meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday there was a long discussion respecting the show to be held at Kilburn next year. It was resolved that the exhibition should be open from June 30 to July 7.—The question whether the hundredweight shall, as at present, consist of 112 lbs. or be 100 lbs. is being agitated. At a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture held on Tuesday a resolution in favour of the cental weight of 100 lb. as the standard was adopted, together with one memorialising the Board of Trade to duly verify the cental as a new imperial denomination and provide a standard of one half that weight. At a public meeting held at the London Corn Exchange resolutions were also passed expressing an opinion that grain of all kinds and the dry products thereof should be sold by weight only; and that the cental of one hundred imperial standard pounds would be the most convenient selling standard. But there was a strong minority against it. At a meeting of the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday—presided over by Mr. Hanbury, M.P.—the Weights and Measures Act of the last Session was discussed and approved; but a motion that the cental of 100 lb. afforded the simplest definition of weights for grain, flour, fruit, &c., was almost unanimously negatived, and an amendment in favour of the present 112lb. was carried.

The Extra Supplement.

"SUNDAY MORNING."

This picture, which is now in the possession of Mr. Reginald France, was exhibited last season at the Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond-street. Its subject belongs to a different sphere of human life from that of Mr. Alma-Tadema's most famous works. Instead of the interior of a Roman palace or villa, occupied by stately and luxurious grandees of the ancient world, here is a domestic apartment in the Netherlands, perhaps a hundred years ago, with the quiet "house-mother" seated in peace to read her cherished Bible, a volume adorned with fine woodcuts in the old style; and here is the nursemaid, holding a babe in arms, as she stands by the open window that the infant may feel the fresh air, while the soothing melody of church bells comes into the room with sounds of sacred peace. It is a pleasant idyll of pure household happiness, as good as many a sermon in commendation of the spirit of Christianity, and presenting an instructive moral contrast to some of the artist's most powerful delineations of Pagan pomp and pride in the gorgeous society of Imperial Rome. The details of costume and furniture, of which we may notice the curiously shaped footstool, with a chafing-dish of charcoal to comfort the feet, as well as the double tier of windows and other architectural features, are precisely rendered from such as might be observed in a Dutch or Flemish mansion of the period. Altogether, it is a picture which deserves to be admired, both for its truthful representation of character and for the wholesome sweetness of its general expression.

THE NEW BELLS OF ST. PAUL'S.

The ceremony of the formal dedication and benediction of the new bells in the south-west tower of St. Paul's Cathedral was performed yesterday week (Friday) at five o'clock in the afternoon. The usual afternoon service, at four o'clock, was attended in the dome by an immense congregation. Among those present were Alderman Sir W. Rose, Alderman Sir R. Carden, and Professor Tennant, of the Turners' Company, which company is associated with Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the gift of four of the bells. The Bishop of London, Bishop Claughton, and the Dean and Chapter were seated in the choir. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. V. Povah, upon the words of Psalm cl. 1, "Praise ye the Lord; praise God in His sanctuary." In a discourse relating to the duty of praise, he referred to the event of the day, "the dedication of twelve new bells presented by the Corporation and leading City companies, aided by one whose name is almost a synonym for Christian beneficence." The preacher remarked that Wren's bell-tower had waited 200 years for its bells. He observed that when England was expressing her thanksgiving for the Battle of Trafalgar and her grief for the death of her great hero, that cathedral, which received the remains of Nelson, had no bells with which to give voice to the nation's joy and sorrow. Until now St. Paul's Cathedral had no bells to summon the worshippers to her walls, to celebrate the great festivals of the Church, to ring out the old year and to ring in the new, or to peal forth at Royal accessions, marriages, and births. But the bells now provided would be heard on such occasions by the present congregation and by their children's children.

At the conclusion of the afternoon service, a procession was formed to the bell tower, where the ringers, members of the "Ancient Society of College Youths," were assembled. The procession was headed by Dr. Stainer, organist of the cathedral, and Mr. Martin, the sub-organist; then came the Bishop of London, Bishop Claughton, Dean Church, the Rev. Canon Gregory, Prebendaries the Rev. W. Cadman and the Rev. C. Mackenzie, the Minor Canons, Revs. W. H. Milman, J. V. Povah, W. J. Hall, W. C. F. Webbe, and Sparrow Simpson, and the choristers. As the dimension of the ringing chamber would allow of none beside the ringers, the clergy, and the choir being present at the ceremony, the only tickets issued were invitations to the Press, admitted to the room below the ringing-chamber during the service. This, which was perfectly audible in the room beneath, consisted of certain versicles and responses, in which the Dean and the choir took part; Psalms cxxx., xxix., and cl., sung by the choir; a selection of prayers, read by the Bishop of London; and the hymn, "When morning gilds the skies," from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The service concluded at ten minutes to six o'clock, when the bells burst into a joyous peal. The names of the company who had the distinction of being the first ringers of the bells of St. Paul's were Messrs. Haley, sen., Haley, jun., Cooter, Pettit, Mash, Haworth, Ferris, Dwight, Horrex, Maskett, Wood, Hayes, Dorrington, Reeves, and Jones. One or two of this company attended as a reserve, and two men were required to ring the tenor bell, weighing 62 cwt., presented by the Corporation of the City. The ringing lasted until half-past seven o'clock, about a thousand changes being executed. The bells are not connected with the clock, so that the hours and quarters will not be struck by them, and a carillon is still wanting; but before each daily service the bells will be chimed by hand, and their summons to worship will now be heard in the busy streets of London.

The largest of the new peal, called the tenor, is toned in B flat; it hangs in the south-west corner, a mass weighing 62 cwt., and measuring 5 ft. 8 in. in diameter. It was presented by the Corporation. No. 11, scarcely smaller, is a gift of the Grocers' Company, 10 of the Clothworkers', 9 of the Fishmongers', 8 of the Merchant Taylors', 7 of the Salters', 6, 5, 4, 3 of the Turners' (aided by Baroness Burdett-Coutts), 2 and 1 of the Drapers'. The lower numbers, of course, are very much smaller and less costly, the treble weighing only 8 cwt. The peal entire weighs rather more than thirteen tons, and cost about £2500. The Chapter has expended near £1000 in preparing the belfry for it and in getting it into position. The bells were cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, a family engaged for several generations in the craft near Oxford. These bells altogether are scarcely more than twice the weight of that which strikes the hours. It was cast in 1716, from a quantity of old bell-metal given by the Chapter of Westminster, and weighs over six tons; but in quality and tone it is surpassed beyond comparison by the new peal.

Mr. Samuel Phelps, the tragedian, died on Wednesday at Anson's Farm, near Epping, after an illness of some months. He was born at Devonport in 1806, and was apprenticed to a printer; but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he took to the stage, and made his first appearance at York in 1828. He first appeared before a London audience, in 1837, in the character of Shylock, at the Haymarket Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Webster, and afterwards performed at Drury Lane, under Mr. Macready's management. From 1844 to 1862 he was the principal manager of Sadler's Wells, and it is in connection with this part of his career that the name of Mr. Phelps will be chiefly remembered. He afterwards acted at the Lyceum, under Mr. Fechter, at Drury Lane, and other theatres. Mr. Phelps also edited an edition of Shakspeare's plays, which was published in 1853. We hope to be able to give his portrait next week.



BLESSING THE NEW BELLS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WHETHAM, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. SHERIFF BEVAN.

MR. SHERIFF BURT.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

We present on this Lord Mayor's Day the Portraits of Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Sheriff Burt, and Mr. Sheriff Bevan, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and we are indebted to the *City Press* for the following account of those esteemed members of the City Corporation:—

Alderman Sir Charles Whetham is son of the late Mr. Stephen Whetham, of the firm of S. Whetham and Sons, flax and hemp manufacturers, of Bridport, of which firm the Lord Mayor is now senior partner. The father of the Lord Mayor married a daughter of Mr. Tucker, by whom the works had previously been conducted. Their second son, Charles, was born in May, 1812, and, after receiving his education at the Rev. Matthew Austin's Grammar School, in his native town, came early in life to the metropolis. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. George Langley, and is the father of five sons and four daughters. Sir Charles Whetham has for many years been a Justice of the Peace, as were his father and elder brother, and he is also a Deputy Lieutenant of London. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bridge. Subsequently he was chosen Deputy of the ward. On the death of the late Sir Joseph Causton, then Alderman of the ward, he was invited to assume the aldermanic gown, and was unanimously elected. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1873-4 (during the Mayoralty of Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P.), in conjunction with Sir J. H. Johnson. He received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia to the City after the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir Charles Whetham has been a member of the Leathersellers' Company forty years, and in 1873 served the office of Master of that corporation. In addition to the business of his firm both in Bridport and in London, he has found time to render good service to various undertakings of a public nature, being chairman of the National Provident Institution, of the Scottish Australian Investment Society, and of some other companies in the City. In whatever duties he has been called upon to share he has been found ready and able to take a decided and active part; and we congratulate him, and those who have elected him to the Mayoralty, on the further step in a well-earned position. Our portrait of Alderman Sir Charles Whetham is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, but which does not represent him in the Lord Mayor's robes. We have since received one taken by Messrs. Maull and Co., in his full costume; and we are indebted to Messrs. Maull and Co. for the portraits of the two Sheriffs.

Mr. Sheriff George Burt, of Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, was born at Swanage, Dorset, in October, 1816. The family can be traced in the parish register for nearly two hundred years. They belonged to an ancient guild chartered for working the quarries of Purbeck marble, the material of some of our finest cathedrals. His father, Mr. Robert Burt, was a stonemason there, and brought up his son to follow the same trade. At the age of nineteen the late Mr. Mowlem (also a native of Swanage, and Mr. George Burt's uncle) brought him to London as an assistant in his business. In 1844 Mr. Mowlem took Mr. Burt and Mr. Freeman (who had previously married Mr. Burt's elder sister) into partnership. The firm, which has now been well known in London for nearly half a century, was from that time known by its present title of "John Mowlem and Co." The senior partner died in 1868, and the business was carried on by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Burt until 1875, when Mr. John Mowlem Burt, the elder son of the Sheriff, was taken into partnership, and these three gentlemen now constitute the firm, well known in London as road and general contractors, and in Aberdeen and Guernsey as quarry-owners. They were the first to manufacture and lay down the pavement known as "narrow cubes." The first roadway so laid was that of old Blackfriars Bridge, in the year 1840. Mr. Burt acted as outdoor partner of the firm, and some of the largest public works in and around London were executed under his immediate superintendence. Mr. Burt's has been a very active career, and lately in his well-earned retirement his efforts have been devoted in promoting the prosperity of his native place and its neighbourhood. He generally lives at Swanage, where he has built a mansion. Mr. Burt married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. John Hudson, of Stowbridge, Norfolk, May 19, 1840. His family consists of two sons and three daughters, the eldest of the latter married to Captain T. Davies Sewell. Mr. Burt has been an active member of the Metropolitan Asylum Board from its commencement. He holds many other public appointments both in London and Swanage. He is a member of the courts of the Glass-sellers', Shipwrights' and Farriers' Companies, having three times served the office of master of the first-named guild. He holds a distinguished position in Freemasonry, being Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden of Dorset, and Past Master of No. 18 Old Dundee Lodge, London, and No. 1146 De Moulham Lodge, of Swanage. Mr. Burt has appointed Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, C.C., of 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, as his Under-Sheriff, and the Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary as his Chaplain.

Mr Sheriff Thomas Bevan is son of the late Dr Thomas Bevan, M.D., of Finsbury-circus, and was born in 1829. He was educated at the City of London Schools, where he was at one time captain. He entered business life in 1853 with Mr. J. M. Knight and Mr. Alfred Sturge, constituting the firm of Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, who carried on for many years the business of cement manufacturers at Northfleet; Belvedere-road, Lambeth; and Lime-street. Since the death of Mr. Sturge, and the retirement from business of Mr. Knight, the business has been carried on under the same title by Mr. Bevan, who has recently admitted into the firm his eldest son, Mr. Robert Bevan. It will be remembered that the introduction into the firm of Mr. Robert Bevan was made the occasion of opening a club and institute, erected by Mr. Bevan for the use of the large staff of his workmen and others at Northfleet, at a cost of £10,000. Mr. Bevan has shown himself a wise and considerate employer, many of his workmen having been in his service for a lifetime. Mr. Bevan married Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bayes, of Kimberley, Norfolk, in 1852, and has issue Robert, and two sons and four daughters. He is in the commission of the peace for the county of Kent, and is a member of the Shipwrights' Company. Mr. Bevan resides at Stone Park, near Dartford, Kent, and at 25, Ennismore-gardens, Princes-gate. He is a member of the Devonshire Club and of the City Liberal Club. Mr. Bevan has appointed Mr H. J. Godden, C.C., of Lime-street Chambers, as his Under-Sheriff, and the Rev. M. M. Finch, Chaplain of Huggins' College, Northfleet, as his Chaplain.

The new Lord Mayor was received on Saturday last by the Lord Chancellor, to whom he was presented by the Recorder, accompanied by the other City officers, at the Lord Chancellor's residence in South Kensington. The Lord Mayor's state procession from Guildhall to Westminster, and the usual banquet at Guildhall, will take place this day.

NEW WINTER GARDEN AT CHELTENHAM.

The Imperial Winter Garden and Skating Rink at Cheltenham, of which we give an Illustration, was opened on Wednesday. It is situated in "Imperial-square," on the south-east side of the Upper Promenade, in a central and commanding position, and will henceforth be esteemed one of the town's chief ornaments. In style it is Italian, in plan cruciform, and is flanked by two towers. Where the transepts intersect the main building, a dome rises to the height of nearly 100 feet. The floor area is 16,500 feet, inclusive of the retiring-rooms and offices; the extreme length is 250 feet, and the average width 50 feet—that is to say, each end of the structure measures 100 feet by 50 feet, and the dome and transepts together 130 feet by 50 feet. The walls are of brick, faced internally and externally with white Leicester pressed bricks, relieved with bands and arches of red brick; the mouldings, boldly designed, are executed in Portland cement. The roofs are light and elegant, of iron and glass throughout. The main ribs are semicircular, with pierced openings, relieved with colour. The grounds lie chiefly on the promenade side of the building, and are ornamentally laid out in terraces and lawns. An important feature of the exterior is the uncovered rink. It is upwards of 1000 square yards in extent, and is laid by the Trimmer Asphalte Company, with an asphalte which is extensively used. The south-west end of the building is occupied by another rink, continuous with the former, and of large proportions. The opposite end of the interior is a winter garden, concert-hall, exhibition, and place of general entertainment; the centre and transepts form an agreeable promenade. These latter, however, fulfil another and equally important purpose. The vast floor has, at considerable cost, been laid down with improvements—indiarubber springs having been placed under the joists—for the use of dancing parties; it is the finest ball-room in the town or county. To the warming and ventilation of the building great attention has been paid, as well as to other arrangements which secure additional comfort, with harmless amusement and recreation, to residents and visitors. The main entrance is from the promenade, but there are admission-gates for carriages on the opposite side of the grounds. The whole is under the supervision of Mr. James Grant, the secretary and general manager.

The German Empress has presented Lady George Gordon Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bryan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Daniell, and Mrs. M'Connell with golden brooches in recognition of the active sympathy displayed by them on the occasion of the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor transmitted to Mr. Parr, banker at Wigan, £1061, collected at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the fearful explosion at the Haydock Colliery. Upwards of £25,000 in all has been received at Wigan, but £2000 more is still needed.

Sir Stafford Northcote was present at a Conference of Poor-Law Guardians and others interested in the administration of the Poor Law, held at Exeter on Tuesday, when he spoke at some length on the subject of a paper on "Endowments and Pauperism," read by Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

Mr. E. Stanford, the eminent geographer and publisher, of Charing-cross, has produced, for the present urgent occasion, an excellent Coloured Map of the Indian and Afghan Frontiers; and another Map—that of Western Asia—showing all the Turkish, Persian, Belooch, and Afghan territories, from Cyprus to Lahore, with the Russian dominions around the Caspian and the Sea of Aral.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first three days of the Liverpool Meeting were all that could be wished in the way of weather, but the sport was not of a very high-class character, and nearly everyone will be glad when the season comes to a close. On Tuesday Clonave was beaten by Bacchus, another Irish horse, in a hurdle-race; but as he turned the tables upon him in a similar event on Thursday, it appears that the veteran has not yet lost all his once fine speed. Lord Hastings, a new acquisition to the turf, made a most successful début. He has purchased some of the horses that Lord Lonsdale recently sold to Captain Machell, and two of them—Birdie and Hackthorpe—won their respective races. The latter gave any amount of weight to Balance and Bryonia, fillies of the same age as himself, and won in such style that he bids fair to be one of the champion "sprinters" of next year. Twice during the week Roscius ran moderately, and it is clear that, like the majority of Brocklesby winners, he will never fulfil his early promise. The Liverpool Autumn Cup fell to Belphœbe (8 st. 1 lb.), with Touchet (8 st.) second, and Master Kildare (7 st. 4 lb.) third—the two last named thus filling the same luckless places that they occupied in the Cambridgeshire and St. Leger respectively.

Eight horses, the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, one of the leading sportsmen of America, arrived at Newmarket on Saturday last. They will thus have the whole winter to become acclimatised; and we hear very favourable accounts of their appearance and promise. On Tuesday Musket, about the best horse ever owned by the late Mr. George Payne, was shipped for New Zealand.

Now that the racing season is fast expiring the admirers of coursing are just getting into the full swing of their favourite pursuit, and each week sees some high-class gathering wiped off the list of fixtures to come. Last week the Border Union (Longtown) Meeting was brought off with the greatest éclat. The weather on all three days was delightful, and there was a splendid stock of hares. The Earl of Haddington carried off the lion's share of the prizes, as his Haidee, by Donald—Hornet, won the Netherby Cup, beating Sir James, by Blackburn—Fanny Warfield, in the final ties, while he took a third of the Border Union Stakes, with Herera, by Fugitive—Honeydew, the co-dividers being Hagar and Countess of Avon. These three all appear to be very good puppies; and it may be remembered that Haidee ran well in the last Waterloo Cup until she was put out, in the third round, by Whistling Dick. Mr. Hedley's judging, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction to all, and Wilkinson slipped beautifully.

The six-days' race at the Agricultural Hall was finished on Saturday night. W. Corkey won with a record of 521 miles, "Blower" Brown and Rowell taking the second and third prizes respectively. An Illustration and a full account appear in another part of the Paper.

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MALVERN COLLEGE.
The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, JAN. 27.

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THRONDHJEM, NORWAY.
BRITANNIA HOTEL.—The undersigned, widow of the late Andreas Myhre, respectfully informs her patrons that she has continued the management of the Britannia Hotel, which has been this year considerably enlarged through the erection of an extensive building containing all modern comforts, and thus extending to sixty the number of rooms, exclusive of dining and reading rooms. CECILIE MYHRE.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENTS, Railway Accidents, Accidents of all kinds insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Oldest and Largest Accidental Insurance Company.
The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.
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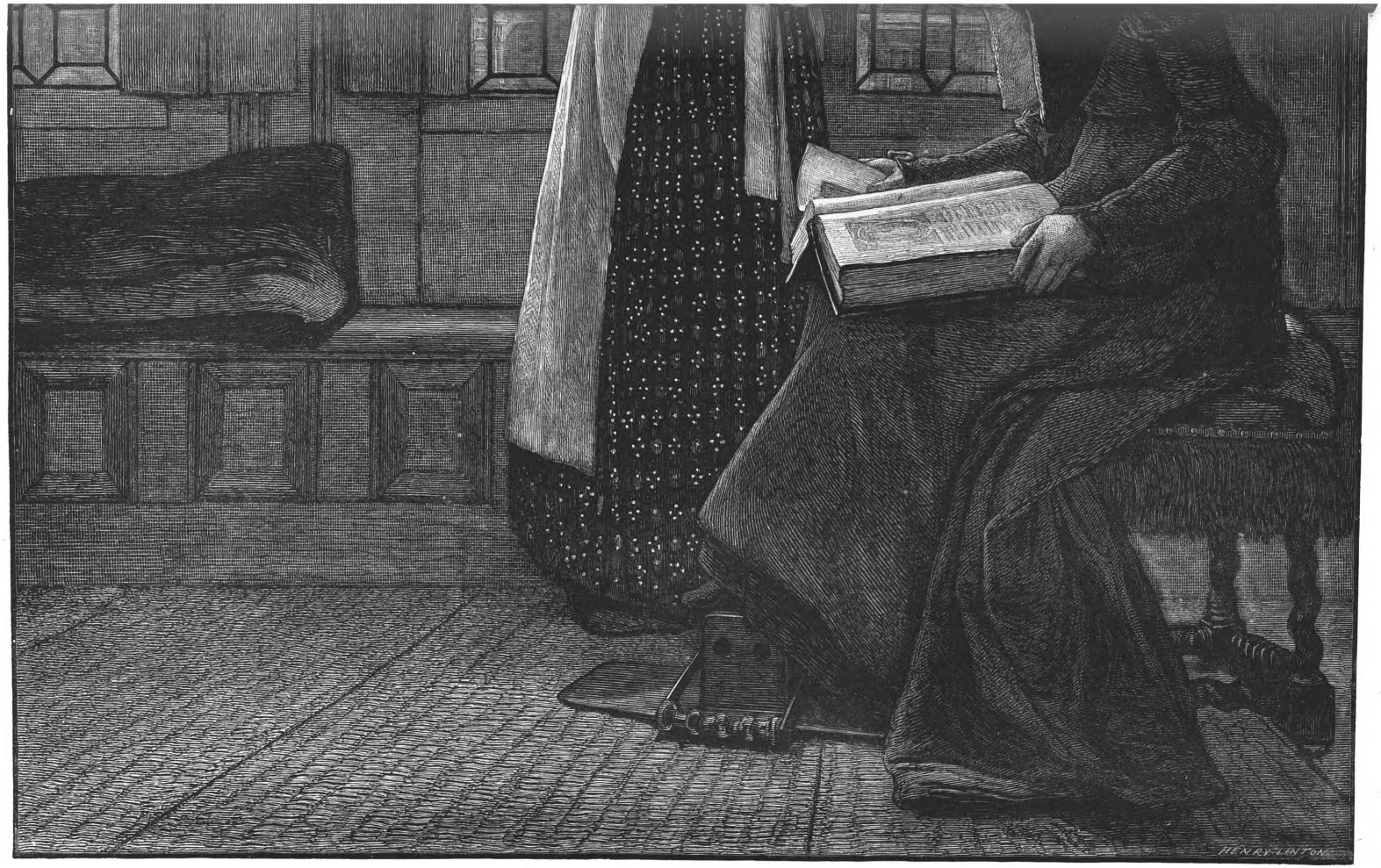
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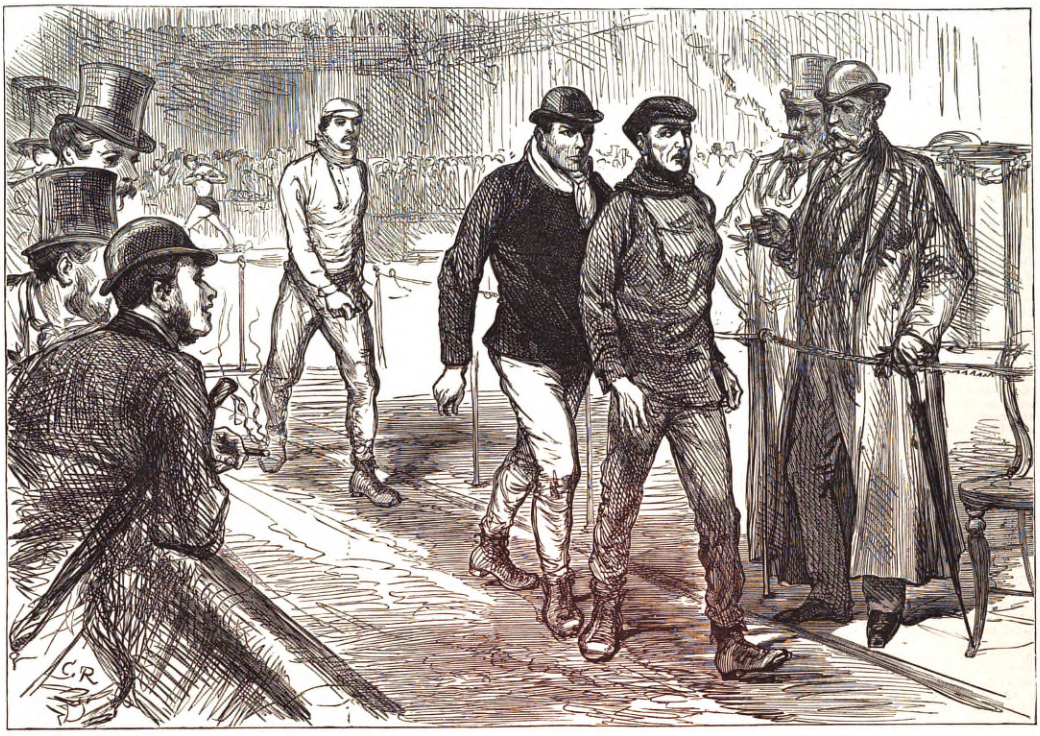
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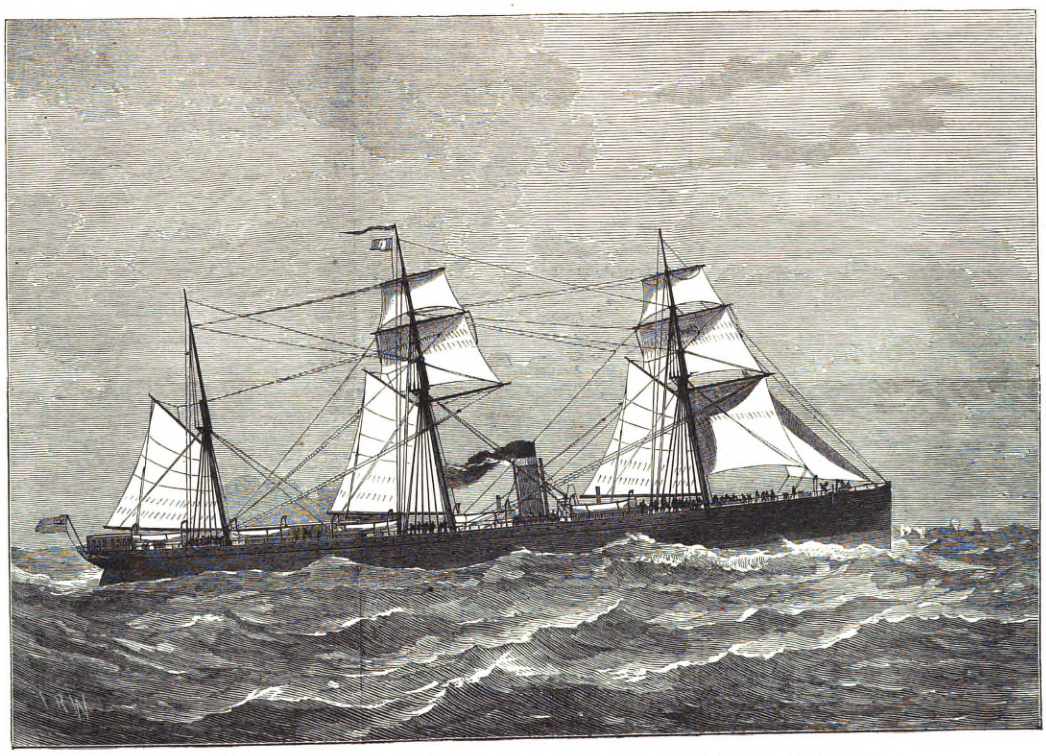


SUNDAY MORNING.

BY L. ALMA-TADEMA, A.R.A.



FINISH OF THE GREAT WALKING-MATCH ON SATURDAY AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.



THE STEAM-SHIP SARMATIAN, WHICH CONVEYS THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE TO CANADA.

THE SIX-DAYS' PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

This competition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, terminated on Saturday last. The accidents which happened to Vaughan, Crossland, and Weston, and necessitated their retirement at various stages of this long race, left the result entirely in the hands of W. Corkey and "Blower" Brown, and on the evening of the fourth day it was pretty apparent that, bar accidents, the first and second prizes must fall to them. All interest was therefore centred in the struggle between them, and a more protracted and grandly fought one has never been witnessed. For hour after hour—indeed, one might almost say for day after day, they stuck resolutely together, neither ever allowing the other to have the track to himself for more than a few minutes at a time. Three times in the course of the week did each wrest the lead from the other; but at length, at the sixty-eighth hour, Corkey got in front for the fifth time since the start, and was never caught again. On Saturday morning, as a last resource, Brown's trainer took him away for a Turkish bath; but it did not seem to exercise any beneficial effect upon his speed, and he could never regain any of the ground that he lost during his absence from the Hall.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening Corkey had covered 520 miles 2 laps, which was a greater distance than O'Leary had accomplished in March last, and occupied less time by more than an hour. As Brown was then about nineteen miles behind, it was clear that he could not possibly catch Corkey, so the little man retired to his tent for a brief rest. Our Illustration shows the scene at the end of the contest, with Corkey in front of the competing pedestrians on the course. In about an hour he emerged again, fearfully and wonderfully arrayed in a jockey's cap of green silk, and a canary silk jersey and knickerbockers—Sir John Astley's racing colours—and carrying in his hand a little white flag, covered with small union jacks. In this solemn state he headed a procession of the pedestrians round the track, the rear being brought up by Mrs. Corkey, resplendent in a new bonnet. After completing the 521 miles in this fashion he finally retired, and the others soon followed his example. There must have been fully 20,000 spectators present at the close of the contest. We append a table of the distance accomplished by each of the men during the six days, omitting the five who retired:—

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Corkey	521	0	Croft	369	4
Brown	506	1	Ide	355	5
Rowell	470	1	Clarkson	351	0
Hibbert	440	0	Pellett	340	4
Ennis	410	2	Crossland	335	0½
Courtney	404	2	Hancock	324	0
Day	400	1	Higgins	302	0
Richardson	380	0	Barnett	255	0½
Howes	370	5	Smythe...	223	3

We cannot take leave of the subject without expressing an earnest hope that we have seen the last of these painful struggles against nature. It may be an advantage to know that a man can travel 520 miles in 138 hours, and manage to live through a week with an infinitesimal amount of rest, though we fail to perceive that anyone could possibly be placed in a position where his ability in this respect would be of real use to him. Still, assuming the knowledge to be useful, we have now seen five or six different men cover upwards of 500 miles in less than six days; so, what is to be gained by a constant repetition of the feat? As long, however, as prizes are offered, so long will men come forward to compete for them; and we suppose the public will continue to flock to these races until a man dies upon the track. Then there will be a sudden revulsion of feeling, a howl of virtuous indignation, and such exhibitions will be sternly repressed. But why not repress them before anything so serious has occurred? We have no hesitation in stating that prize-fighting is mild and humane, compared with such sport (!) as six-day races; and that the one should be rigidly put down and the other encouraged, in the same country, is a gross and glaring inconsistency.

THE SARMATIAN STEAM-SHIP.

The voyage of the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, from England to Canada, where his Excellency will henceforth reside as Governor-General for her Majesty the Queen, is an occasion of peculiar interest. It had been arranged that the Marquis and his Royal spouse should be conveyed across the Atlantic in H.M.S. Black Prince, the ship of the Mediterranean squadron, under command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Black Prince had left Malta to come home for this dignified service, but an accidental break-down of her engines has required some repairs to be made, which could not be completed in time. Her Majesty's Government have therefore engaged the well-known fine steam-ship Sarmatian, of the line belonging to the Montreal Steam-Ship Company, Messrs. Allan, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool, to convey the new Governor-General and her Royal Highness, with their suite, from that port to Montreal. The Sarmatian, of which we present an Illustration, is a magnificent vessel of 4000 tons, with splendid internal fittings and luxurious accommodation for high-class passengers. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess will embark on board this ship at Liverpool on Thursday next, at an early hour of the morning. We feel sure that all her Majesty's subjects on both sides of the Atlantic heartily wish them a comfortable voyage and a prosperous entrance upon the new career of public life opened to them in the foremost of British colonies in North America.

Professor Huxley gave the first of a series of science lectures for the people in the Manchester Free-Trade Hall last Saturday night, the subject being Harvey, and his Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood.

At the meeting of the Wolverhampton School Board on the 1st inst. Mr. Hawksford, the chairman of the finance committee, reported that the board's liabilities were increasing fast. The sum of £6000 would be required to clear off the past year's debts, which was equal to a rate of 8d. in the pound. He said that was "so outrageous and enormous" that it was absolutely necessary that the board should begin to practise economy. He opposed the creating of new expenses, and urged that the head teachers of the board schools were paid far too highly. The question of expenditure is to be considered by a committee.

Three men, named Burrows, Wilson, and Fell, were convicted at Leeds last Saturday of stealing gold and securities to the value of £14,000 from the bed-room of a publican and bill-discounter named Sowden, who lived at Stanningley, and made no secret of his possessions. The first two named were severally sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and Fell, as an old offender, to seven years'.—At Chelmsford on Saturday Frost and Smith were found guilty of breaking into the premises of a watchmaker at Colchester and stealing six hundred pounds' worth of jewellery. Frost, an old offender, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Smith to twelve.

ART.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery reopened to the public on Monday last. During the month of October—when, as usual, the gallery was closed—nothing appears to have been done beyond cleansing the rooms, a slight rearrangement of a few works, and the withdrawal of certain English pictures. Among those we miss from the walls are Benjamin West's "Healing the Sick" and Robert Smirke's twelve small illustrations of "Don Quixote." We know of no sufficient reason for the removal of these pictures: there is ample bare wall-space to receive them and many more. They were certainly among the most popular works in the collection with the masses: though they are of little artistic value, they could hardly do any harm to public taste, and they have a place in the history of the British school.

The fourteen pictures acquired during the current year had been (with the exception of a small "Snow Piece" by W. Mulready, which is not yet hung) placed in the rooms before the closing; but the reopening of the gallery seems to be a fitting opportunity for noticing the whole together. Of the new acquisitions the most important in relation to the history of art, as an authenticated picture, is the example of Gheeraert or Gerard David, representing Bernardino de Salviatis, the donor, and his patron, St. Bernardino of Siena, St. Martin, and St. Donatian, with a landscape background probably painted by Joachim Patenier. It originally formed the right wing of the reredos of the altar of St. John the Baptist and St. Magdalene in the collegiate church of St. Donatian at Bruges. The left wing has disappeared. The donor in this picture was executor to the will of Richard de Visch van der Capelle, another Canon of the same church, for whom David executed a picture which has lately been exhibited at the Loan Exhibition in the Pavilion de Flore of the Tuileries, for the benefit of the recently founded Museum of Decorative Art at Paris. The last-named picture was catalogued as by Hugo Van der Goes, but has been identified with much learned acumen as the joint performance of David and Patenier, by Mr. W. H. James Weale, to whom also we owe the correct ascription of this picture in our National Gallery, as well as of several other works which formerly were attributed to Memling and other painters. Nothing in contemporary art-criticism—which has rectified the ascriptions of so many works by the old masters—is more remarkable than the researches in early Flemish art of Mr. Weale published in "Le Beffroi" and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. In this instance he has given us a painter of the first rank, whose name was forgotten and unknown, and whose works were confounded with those of others. Especially interesting is it to trace the steps by which, in a series of years, Mr. Weale arrived at the opinion, first, that Patenier was the pupil of David before the master's name was known; secondly, that the landscapes in David's pictures were not by his hand; thirdly, that the landscapes were in all probability by Patenier; and finally arriving at the confirmatory discovery of documentary evidence which showed that David went from Bruges (where he had settled) to Antwerp in 1515, and was inscribed as master-painter in the register of St. Luke's guild, the next name on the roll being that of Joachim Patenier; but that the latter painter stayed at Antwerp whilst David returned to Bruges, the separation of the two painters being synchronous with an altogether different character in the backgrounds of David's pictures till his death, in 1523. We need not dwell on the truthful character of the heads, and the beautiful execution of the rich vestments and other details in the well-preserved picture in Trafalgar-square. The influence of David's predecessor, Memling, is apparent; but the handling of the gold embroidery and metal-work is less rigidly mechanical. The nation is indebted to the late Mr. W. Benoni White for this highly interesting and valuable picture.

The principal purchases made during the year were from the collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. The titles and prices of the foreign pictures from this collection are as follow:—"The Agony in the Garden," Umbrian School, £2000; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Filippino Lippi, £800; "The Nativity of the Saviour," by Botticelli, £1500; "Portrait of a Young Man," by Francia Bigio, £500; and "A Man's Portrait," unknown, £350. The more important of these pictures are so well known from having been exhibited successively at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, that description and criticism are superfluous, especially in view of the information procurable in the catalogue. We may remark, however, that "The Agony in the Garden" was attributed to Raphael when in Mr. Maitland's collection, and as such has been accepted by many critics; but the authorities of the gallery have acted with discretion in not retaining that attribution. It is a picture in the best manner of the Peruginesque school, with apparently some of Raphael's early characteristics; but more than this cannot be asserted positively. "The Adoration of the Magi" is assigned to Filippino Lippi, "*or* Botticelli"—on the strength, apparently, of the resemblance of some of the heads to the peculiar thin, square-jawed type of face invariably found in the works of the latter. On careful comparison, however, we think it will be evident that the draughtsmanship is superior to, and the touch and other technical qualities are different from, those of Botticelli; whilst, on the other hand, there is no trace of the mystical imaginativeness which elevates into poetic art the Nativity and its symbolical embracing of men and angels, its heavenly choir and circlet of dancing angels. The affinity of the dark-toned expressive head by Bigio to the characteristics of his friend Andrea del Sarto will be readily recognised. The small portrait by a painter "unknown" was formerly attributed to Holbein. It has very delicate physiognomical truth, but does not quite realise the vicelike grasp of the individuality and the warm, full colouring of the German master.

From the Novar collection was purchased for £3465 the lifesize figure of "St. Helena" seeing in vision "the Invention of the Cross"—i.e., two cherubs bearing a cross through the air, by Paul Veronese. It is a fine work, in rather a golden than his so-called "silvery" tone, but belongs to a phase of Veronese's art already represented. We have not yet acquired, *pace* Rumohr, an example of the master's full strength and brilliancy of colour as displayed in some of the galleries and churches of Venice and in one or two churches in Verona. "Mary Magdalene approaching the Sepulchre," by the rare painter Savoldo of Brescia, with its twilight sky and sheeny drapery, but wholly unpathetic face, though apparently perfectly genuine, strikes us as unworthy of the painter of the fine altar-piece of the Virgin and Child with saints—Savoldo's masterpiece—in the Brera. It was bought from Signor Giuseppe Baslini, of Milan, for £350. The small portrait, by Catharina van Hemessen, bought from Mr. James C. Wallace, is of the slenderest artistic interest, and was purchased, it may be presumed, for the reason that our national collection not only labours under the reproach of not possessing a single undoubted Holbein, and only one François Clouet, but is generally curiously deficient in examples of the cabinet portraiture of the sixteenth century.

The most important English picture acquired during the year is James Ward's large and powerful "Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," with cattle and deer gathered for shelter from a passing storm on the level at the bottom of the scar, and a white bull conspicuous in the foreground. Despite considerable mannerism of execution, the effect is very telling: the gloom of the gorge, deepened by the storm, is only rendered more weird by the silvery torrent that tumbles sparkling down the head of the ravine, and the giant limestone cliffs rear themselves sheer, stark, and black against a band of yellow light thrown by the declining sun athwart the rolling cumuli. This picture was bought from Lord Ribblesdale for £1500. The other English additions are a "Landscape" by Thomas Barker, of Bath; "Slate Quarries," by Old Crome; "Landscape: a River Scene," by W. J. Müller; and a small "Snow Scene" (not yet hung) by W. Mulready—all purchased from the Fuller-Maitland collection, the two former out of the pecuniary bequest by the late Mr. Richard Charles Wheeler, and all, we submit—like two or three of the foreign pictures—scarcely of sufficiently relative importance for a National Gallery. A vast number of more or less insignificant pictures must be offered to the gallery authorities for sale by private individuals or in public auctions, and the constant temptation must be to purchase works that would vary the contents of the collection, though not increase its instructiveness. A better policy, however, we think, it would be—especially now that the collection is so widely representative—to resolutely resist buying second-rate examples of second-rate men and unimportant school pictures; but to reserve, if necessary, the annual Parliamentary supply (which would doubtless be voted anew) for the purchase of works illustrative of the great *capi-scuole* (which are still procurable in Italy, and the North, and occasionally present themselves for sale) or *chefs-d'œuvre* only, by second-rate masters.

New editions of the official catalogues, both of the Foreign and British schools, have been prepared for the reopening. The fresh acquisitions are included, and the accompanying information, biographical, descriptive, and critical, is conveyed in a manner so free from the dryness of the ordinary *catalogue raisonné*, that it is evident the new Director and Secretary aim at rendering, by this means, the national collection as popularly interesting as possible.

Of all the schemes of destruction, under the pretence of "restoration," which have been carried out to the ruin of so many historical buildings at home and abroad, there has been, perhaps, none more daring than one which at this moment threatens to wholly transform the interior of Wren's famous church of Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, in order to suit the prevalent Ritualistic fashion. According to the notice for a faculty, it is intended "to rearrange the east end of the church by forming stalls for the clergy and choir; to remodel the reredos or replace it by a new one; to improve the interior aspect by coloured decoration; to lower the floor of the main body of the church so as to form a raised chancel, and to inclose the chancel by a dwarf wall or railing; to remove the whole of the present seats, and replace them by others; and to remove and re-erect in a more convenient place certain monuments, &c." If these sweeping alterations are effected it is obvious that the church will lose nearly all trace of its native and historic character, both as regards architecture and worship. What renders the project more startling is the fact that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are actually contributing £2000 from the proceeds of the sale of the site of Allhallows, Bread-street (the church of Milton's monument) towards the cost of this falsification of architecture and history—this mere freak of meddling ecclesiastical dilettanteism. An outcry is, however, being raised against the scheme, and we trust it will prove a timely one.

Mr. H. Herkomer was entertained on Monday evening last to dinner by the Liverpool Art-Club—Mr. P. H. Rathbone presiding. At a conversazione afterwards Mr. Herkomer proposed that, with a view to make Liverpool an art-centre, a Painters' Festival should be held in that town once a year; that eminent painters should be invited to spend eight or ten days in the town, and that they should during that time paint in public from living models in the presence of advanced art-students; the pictures so produced to be afterwards deposited in the Liverpool Art-Gallery. Mr. Herkomer thought that by such a conference both artists and students would greatly gain. The proposal was well received, and Mr. Severn, Mr. John Collier, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Bowes, and others spoke upon the advantage to students of seeing the actual method of painters.

The same Art-Club has invited a competition for amateur painting on porcelain and pottery, not confined to members of the club or residents in Liverpool, but open to all amateurs. Two prizes will be given—a Venetian glass mirror and a jar, probably of Hungarian manufacture.

Lord Wrottesley, the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, opened at Stafford on Monday last an exhibition of pictures, pottery, statuary, articles of virtù, and other works of art, in aid of the Schools of Art and Science. The exhibition contains more than 300 paintings, including many by the old masters, contributed by noblemen and gentlemen of the county. The Staffordshire fine-art pottery is well represented, as is also that of Worcester and Lambeth.

At a meeting at Brighton on Monday last, presided over by the Mayor, it was resolved to establish a memorial fund for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. T. W. Wonfor, Curator of the Public Library and Museum. The matter was warmly taken up, and subscriptions to the amount of £190 were announced in the room. The Mayor stated that Mr. Wonfor's exertions had developed an art and science gallery in Brighton which perhaps was unequalled out of London.

It is proposed to publish a series of about twelve reproductions, by the photo-mezzotint process, of characteristic specimens of the landscape work of Mr. Henry Dawson, who, after long years of comparative neglect, has risen of late into such deservedly high repute. The examples are to be taken from the recent remarkable exhibition of the artist's works at the Art-Museum, Nottingham Castle. The process of reproduction to be employed is the invention of the painter's son, Mr. Alfred Dawson, and, judging by a small specimen issued with a prospectus of the proposed publication, leaves nothing to desire. The plates will be accompanied by a biographical notice and critical review. The publishers are Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, 320, High Holborn, to whom subscribers' names should be forwarded.

The same publishers have lately issued an excellent etching by Mr. C. P. Slocombe, after the recently-discovered "Portrait of a Man," by Rembrandt, which has recently been added to the South Kensington collection.

The British Museum has lately acquired a small fragment of a terra-cotta tablet containing part of the annals of Nebuchadnezzar—namely, the portion relating to his thirty-seventh year and a war with Egypt.

A small leaden bowl, filled with gold and silver coins dating about the time of Nero, Claudius, and Vespasian, has been found at Aurons, near Aix (Bouches du Rhône).

The Reform Club is at present completing the scheme of

decoration for its house which was proposed by Sir Charles Barry, and has not been fully carried out till now.

An addition has been made to the exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, which is now on view in Pall-mall East, of a fine series of photographs, illustrative of the scenery and natives of Cyprus, the work of Mr. John Thompson, F.R.G.S., and the exhibition, which was to have closed on the 9th, will now remain open until the 16th inst.

An exhibition of drawings by scholars and pupil-teachers attending the Board Schools in London was opened on Wednesday at the Saffron-hill Board School, Cross-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., and continued open during the week.

On Tuesday the new session of the Society of Biblical Archæology was opened at its rooms, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street—the President, Dr. Samuel Birch, in the chair—when Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches, the late George Smith's successor as assistant to Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, read a paper upon the Bronze Gates of Shalmaneser III., lately discovered by Mr. Rassam at Balawat.

THEATRES.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The autumnal morning season, devoted to the performances of specially selected artistes, begun at this house on Tuesday, and was numerously attended. The revivals consisted of "Grandfather Whitehead" and "The Liar." The former was produced in 1842 at the Haymarket, a drama adapted from the French by the late Mr. Mark Lemon, in which Mr. William Farren the elder acquired great distinction. This reproduction at the Aquarium has the advantage of being able to command the services of his son, who reproduces all the specialities of his father's method of acting the part. The resemblance almost amounts to an identification, and is a kind of marvel in its minuteness and closeness. In other respects the performance was excellently supported. Mr. E. F. Edgar, as Langley, was exactly the right man in the right place; and the other characters were very ably impersonated, particularly Louise Drayton by Miss Kate Corday, and Edward Drayton by Miss M. Brunton. Equally satisfactory was the cast of "The Liar." Here we had again Mr. W. Farren as Young Wilding, as true to the exuberances of youth as in the former character he had been to the infirmities of senility. Papillion, too, was well interpreted by Mr. Charles Collette. New scenery has been provided for these revivals, which are likely to retain possession of the boards for a considerable period.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are again happy in their selection of Mr. F. C. Burnand for a dramatic entertainment full of humour and character. In the latter the new piece, entitled "A Tremendous Mystery," is so abundant that the elegant performers employed in its development have to double their parts, and do so with their usual success. The little drama (for a drama it is, and one exceedingly well constructed), deals with an old topic, a foolish domestic trouble viewed from the ridiculous side, which, while it defies narration, is so contrived as to amuse fashionable spectators. The artists engaged are all up to their work. Mr. Alfred Reed as a French count, and Miss Rosa Leo deserve particular appreciation. Mr. King Hall has contributed some charming music to the action and dialogue. We lose, however, Mr. Corney Grain, whose place is ably supplied by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, who gives us an account of Mrs. Brown's disasters at the Paris Exhibition. The whole performance is singularly successful.

Miss Marion Terry and Mr. Henry Neville will sustain the leading rôles in the new play, "A Republican Marriage," to be produced at the Olympic Matinée this morning. The authoress is said to be a member of the aristocracy.

The council of the Shakspeare Memorial Association held a meeting on Monday at Stratford-on-Avon, when arrangements were made for an inaugural festival on the next anniversary of the poet's birthday. The festival will extend over ten days, and will include performances of Shakspeare's finest plays, concerts, and other entertainments, so as to show the suitability of the theatre portion of the memorial to each of the purposes to which it is intended to be applied. The general arrangements are to be under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, who is one of the governors of the association.

Major-General A. Brown, C.B., late of the 44th Regiment, has been awarded the distinguished service reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General John Simpson, C.B.

Mr. Peake, the new representative of the London and City Bank, at Oxford, has been elected treasurer of the city, in the place of Mr. Rutherford Smith, deceased.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Malabar, which left Portsmouth on the 1st inst. for Plymouth en route to India, was towed into Plymouth on the following day, having been found some miles off Start Point, with her machinery broken down. She had troops on board for conveyance to India.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by several members of the Horse Guards' staff, visited Aldershott on Monday and saw the infantry battalions perform the new system of field firing with ball ammunition. The enemy was represented by "dummies" in a sheltered trench with supports of reserve and artillery. General Steele and the Aldershott staff were present.

A meeting of millers and corn-merchants was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday, when it was resolved, in connection with the new Weights and Measures Act, henceforth to sell grain and the dry products thereof by weight only, and that one hundred Imperial pounds should be the selling standard. A large minority preferred to retain the present hundredweight. The meeting resolved to submit their decisions by a deputation to the Board of Trade.

Under the title of the Alexandra Album a handsomely-bound quarto portrait-album is in course of publication by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. Its distinctive features are a series of thirteen designs, faithfully copied, in colours, from drawings by Mr. Henry Bright. The pictorial frontispiece shows a numerous group of birds; and the twelve succeeding illustrations, representing bird-life, together with different forms of botanical beauty, relate to the several months of the year. The album, which is of high finish, is adapted in the usual manner for the insertion of portraits.

Yesterday week the yearly municipal elections were held throughout England and Wales, and in most of the Parliamentary boroughs the contests were fought out on political rather than on local issues. Particularly was this the case in Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other large towns in the Midlands and North.—On Tuesday last the annual municipal elections were held in most of the burghs in Scotland. In Edinburgh, although there were two or three changes on account of councillors retiring, yet there was no contest, a circumstance said to be unparalleled in the history of the city since the present election arrangements came into force.

THE FRENCH DELUGE.

Under the familiar title of *The Revolution*, by H. A. Taine, D.C.L., Oxon (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), translated, as well, apparently, as could be reasonably desired, by John Durand, we have the first of the two volumes which will complete the second part of the author's "Origines de la France Contemporaine." The theme of the volume now under consideration is thus stated:—"Popular insurrections and the laws of the Constituent Assembly end in destroying all government in France." In other words, the volume contains a picture of that deluge which was to come after Louis XV., together with a sketch of the various causes which led to it, and of some striking scenes to which it gave rise. The volume is divided into three "books," whereof the first is entitled "Spontaneous Anarchy;" the second, "The Constituent Assembly, and the results of its labours;" the third, "The Application of the Constitution." Spontaneous seems a curious epithet to apply to an anarchy whereof the causes are investigated and traced in elaborate detail through a variety of channels. But let that pass: it is the anarchy itself, rather than the quality of it, with which we are chiefly concerned. The advent of that anarchy was foreshadowed, towards the end of 1788, in the correspondence of various civil and military authorities — correspondence in which we detect "the dull universal muttering of coming wrath." A general dearth sets the ball rolling; dearth is naturally followed by famine, by that hunger which Homer calls shameless, which urges the starving lion to pursue his prey to the very door of the homestead, the castle, the palace; the state of tension thus produced is increased by a whisper of better times coming, of relief to be extended by the hand of power; there is a determination to help on that time, to hasten that blessed hour; popular gatherings and riots ensue; then "the dregs of society at once come to the surface;" the Bastille is surrendered, not taken; Paris is in the hands of the mob, and, in the words of Malouet, "the Terror dates from the 14th of July," 1789. At any rate, anarchy has set in; and the first "book" closes with the spectacle of "the Government and the nation in the hands of the revolutionary party." As for the leaders of that party, this is the strain in which their antecedents and qualifications are described:—"Desmoulins, a briefless barrister, living in furnished lodgings, with petty debts, and on a few louis extracted from his relations. Loustalot, still more unknown, was admitted the previous year to the Parliament of Bordeaux, and has landed at Paris in search of a career. Danton, another second-rate lawyer, coming out of a hovel in Champagne, borrowed the money to pay his expenses, while his stinted household is kept up only by means of a louis which is given to him weekly by his father-in-law, who is a coffee-house-keeper. Brissot, a strolling Bohemian, formerly employé of literary pirates, has roamed over the world for fifteen years, without bringing back with him either from England or America anything but a coat out at elbows and false ideas; and, finally, Marat—a writer that has been hissed, an abortive scholar and philosopher, a misrepresenter of his own experiences, caught by the natural philosopher Charles in the act of committing a scientific fraud, and fallen from the top of his inordinate ambition to the subordinate post of doctor in the stables of the Comte d'Artois." This tone of scorn is all very well, but it is somewhat gratuitous, and of no argumentative force; many instances might be given of men who, with unpromising antecedents, have become shining lights when opportunity offered. However, to proceed to the second "book." It is a critical monograph, an exhaustive essay upon the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution of 1791; and of the work performed by that body a brief summary is expressed in the following words:—"In several of its laws, especially those which relate to private interests, in the institution of civil regulations, in the penal and rural codes, in the first attempts at, and the promise of, a uniform civil code, in the enunciation of a few simple regulations regarding taxation, procedure, and administration, it planted good seed. But in all that relates to political institutions and social organisation its proceedings are those of an academy of Utopians, and not those of practical legislators." The third "book," in which "the application of the Constitution" forms the titular subject of discussion, is little more or less than a somewhat bewildering collection of short narratives illustrating the general disorderly and sanguinary condition of France, before as well as after the date of the Constitution, but intended, no doubt, to confirm a statement, which is made in the preceding "book," and which is to the following effect:—"We see approaching the revolt of the peasantry, the insurrections of Nismes, Franche-Comté, La Vendée and Brittany, emigration, transportation, imprisonment, the guillotine or drowning for two thirds of the clergy of France, and likewise for myriads of the loyal, for husbandmen, artisans, day labourers, sempstresses, and servants, and the humblest among the lower class of the people. This is what the laws of the Constituent Assembly are leading to." No doubt all these horrors followed the promulgation of the laws mentioned, but it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the "post hoc" and the "propter hoc;" it is quite true that "as the effects of the Constitution are developed, successive administrations become feebler and more partial; the unbridled populace has become more excitable and more violent; the enthroned club has become more suspicious and more despotic. Henceforth the club, through or in opposition to the administrative bodies, leads the populace, and the nobles will find it as hostile as the peasants;" but we know that effects are not always such as might reasonably have been expected, and that it is easy, with the wisdom which comes after the event, to show that what was meant to heal acted only as an aggravation. Nothing can stop the inevitable; and before the prophetic soul of a conscience-stricken king the French deluge loomed huge and inevitable, and it is extremely doubtful whether any measures whatever would have been more successful than the "Utopian" Constitution. The whole question had already been discussed to an almost wearisome extent before M. Taine took it in hand; but such a writer as he must needs command respectful attention. His method, too, has peculiar characteristics; he has relied, almost exclusively, upon the testimony of trustworthy eye-witnesses, he tells us, and "the footnotes at the bottom of the pages indicate the condition, office, name, and dwelling-place of those decisive witnesses," so that "the reader, confronting the texts, can interpret them for himself, and form his own opinions." Moreover, M. Taine repudiates anything like personal bias, any concern "with the discussions of the day;" he has written as if his "subject were the revolutions of Florence or Athens," esteeming his "vocation of historian too highly to make a cloak of it for the concealment of another."

The relief afforded by the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge during the past year amounted to 102,595 meals, with 2600 nights' lodgings in the refuge. The Christmas dinner reached 1030 families; and 15½ tons of coals were distributed to the aged and sick. In the fourth week of January 3359 meals were given; in the fourth week of August 687. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"I like you not at all" is a sprightly song, the words and music both by Percy Fitzgerald, published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; who have also issued some pleasing pianoforte pieces, among which are, "La Joie d'Amour," romance, and "Dewdrops on the Roses," rondo giojoso, both by W. F. Taylor; the Welsh air "Jenny Jones," effectively transcribed and varied by John Cheshire; "Invitation à la Polka," "Polonia" (mazurka), and "Galop de concert," three bright movements in dance style, by M. Bergson; "Les Filles de la Cour" (schottische), by F. St. George; and "Zart und Treue" ("Tender and True"), and "Verlobt" ("Betrothed"), two spirited sets of waltzes, as pianoforte duets, by Otto Müller.

"Reminiscence du Freischütz" and "Le Nozze di Figaro Reminiscence," both by Alexandre Billet (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), are two short fantasias for the pianoforte in which well-known themes from the operas named are varied in a brilliant and showy manner, devoid of difficulty. The same publishers also issue three short pieces for the pianoforte, by G. J. Van Eyken. These are entitled respectively "Sarabande," "Intermezzo," and "Echo Song," and each is extremely pleasing in style and distinct in character.

"Songs for Children," by George B. Lissant (Nelson and Sons), consists of twelve pieces, for voice with pianoforte accompaniment, the words and music being in a simple style, calculated to enlist the sympathy and attention of very young people. — This collection of songs is also issued, in small size, as portions of the "Royal School Series," with words and melody only, both in the prevailing notation and that of the Tonic Sol-Fa system, at a penny each.

We have heretofore called attention to the very characteristic music of Heinrich Hofman, whose compositions have recently found great favour in Germany. Since our previous notice several works have reached us from his English publishers, Messrs. Witt and Co., of Conduit-street, and these likewise possess a more than common interest. They consist of the following pianoforte pieces:—"Two Valse Caprices" (op. 2), "Album Leaves" (op. 11), "New Hungarian Dances" (arranged by F. Brissler)—all for piano solo—"Italian Love Tale," six duets (op. 19); "Albion," eight national airs transcribed (also duets), and "Silhouettes from Hungary, seven pianoforte pieces on original Hungarian melodies" (transcribed for violin and piano by F. Struss). All these are full of strongly-marked character. Messrs. Witt and Co. also publish a charming "Mai-lied," by Carl Reinecke, for voice, with pianoforte accompaniment. This is given in two editions, one for soprano or tenor, the other for contralto or baritone.

"Merrily oh!" (words by Thomas Moore) and "Country, Home, and King," are two very characteristic songs by Stephen Jarvis—published by B. Williams, who also issues two effective vocal pieces by H. Pontet, "Bring back my Flowers," and "The Fog Bell" (descriptive song); and a very spirited "Caprice à la Bourrée," and a capital "Giga," in old style, for the pianoforte, by Stephen Jarvis.

"Howard's Harmonium Library" (Howard and Co.) is a series of shilling numbers containing movements well adapted for the instrument named, edited, and partly composed, by F. Scarsbrook.

"The Imperial Grand Polonaise" by Madame Oury (Cuningham Boosey and Co) is a brilliant pianoforte piece, in the dance style indicated, by a lady well known as a pianiste.

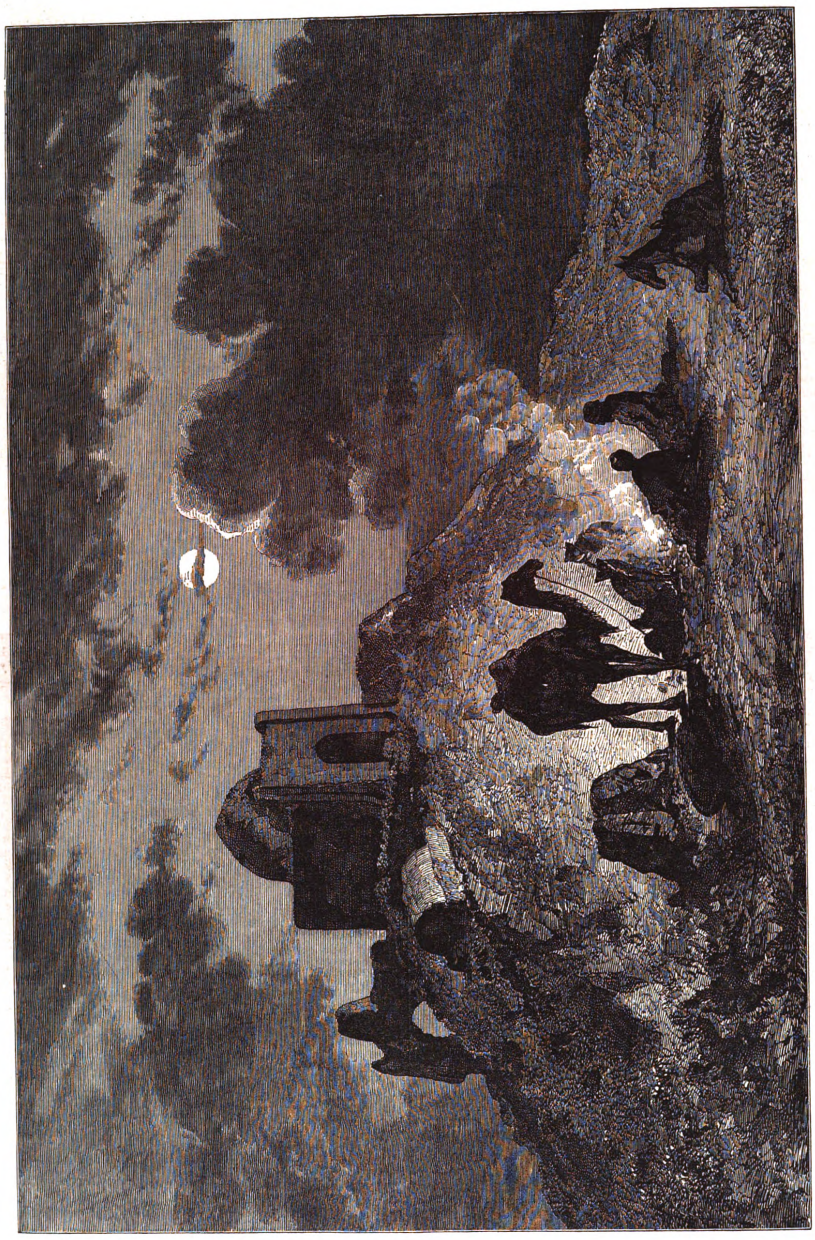
THE SHORES OF LAKE ARAL.

We present a view of a scene in the desert of Kara Koom, or "Black Sand," north-west of the Sea of Aral. It is one of a series of pictures, by a Russian artist, Mr. N. V. Karajin, of St. Petersburg, several of whose works have appeared in our Journal. The vast territories of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, recently much enlarged by the conquest of the Turcoman Principalities on the Syr Daria (Jaxartes) and the Amu Daria (Oxus) rivers, east of the Caspian and south-east of the Aral Seas, consist in great part of uninhabitable plains, though fertile and populous districts are situated on the banks of those rivers and their tributaries, about Khiva, Bokhara, Samarcand, Khokand, and Tashkend, which is the Russian capital. The Oxus, as students of ancient geography know, formerly took its course westward to the Caspian, instead of northward to the Aral Sea; and we now hear a startling rumour that it has been restored, possibly by some artificial cutting or clearing of the old channel to its former course. This lies through another Kara Koom desert, extending from Khiva nearly six hundred miles to the eastern shore of the Caspian, where the traces of the former bed of the Oxus may still be discerned. The whole region is depressed much below the ocean level, and there can be little doubt that the Aral and the Caspian are but the remnants of a far more extensive inland freshwater sea, which may have discharged the bulk of the waters into the Euxine at some prehistoric time. This immense emptied basin, as it may be considered, is a barren tract of sand, interspersed with tracts of clay, beds of gypsum and selenite, and layers of sea shells, with scanty vegetation, only a few stunted bushes here and there, and with little of higher animal life than insects and reptiles, or wildfowl in the shallow lagoons. Post stations have been constructed along the routes of travel, and wells of brackish water, at intervals of twelve or fifteen miles, but the men and horses there stationed are fed, in many instances, with grain, meat, and forage brought them from a great distance. We have no cause to envy the Russians their possession of such a dreary and forbidding country, or even that of the Turcoman and Tartar Khanates, inhabited by a barbarous race, the government of whose territory costs Russia more than it is worth.

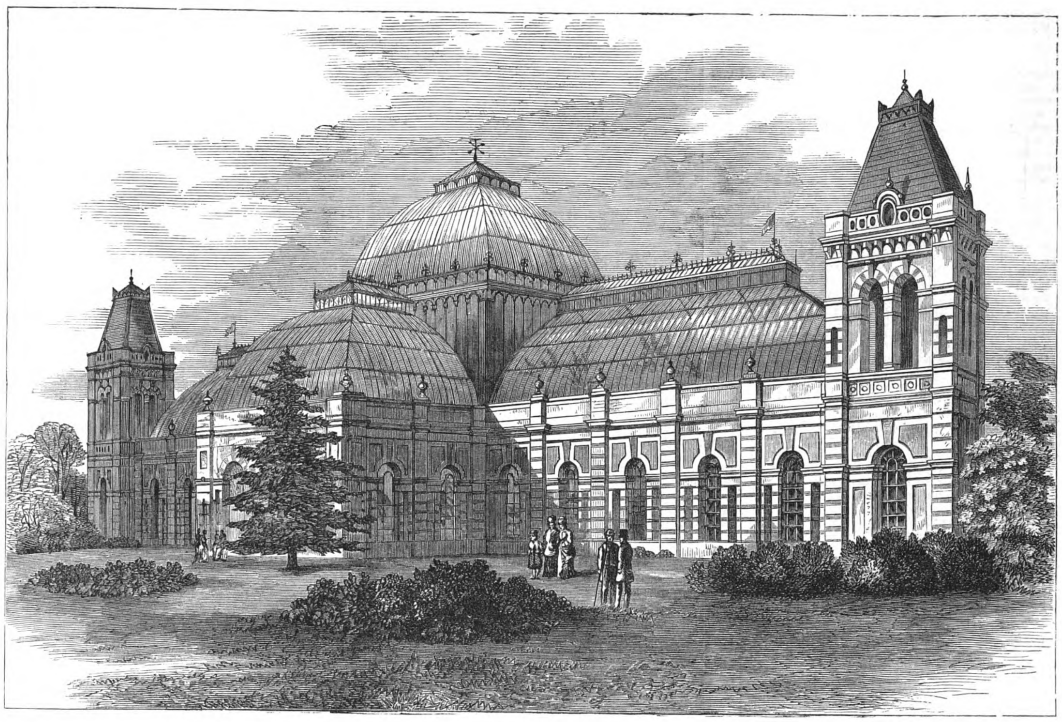
Mr. Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction, upon the occasion of presenting prizes to the successful students of science classes in Sheerness on Saturday, dwelt with some degree of severity upon the want of artistic and scientific enterprise on the part of our private shipbuilders.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded to the Rev. M. Woodward, Vicar of Folkestone, a beautiful Bible, bearing the following inscription on the cover:—"William, Emperor of Germany, to the Rev. Matthew Woodward, in recognition of his valuable services, assistance, and sympathy shown on the occasion of the loss of H.M.S. Grosser Kurfürst."

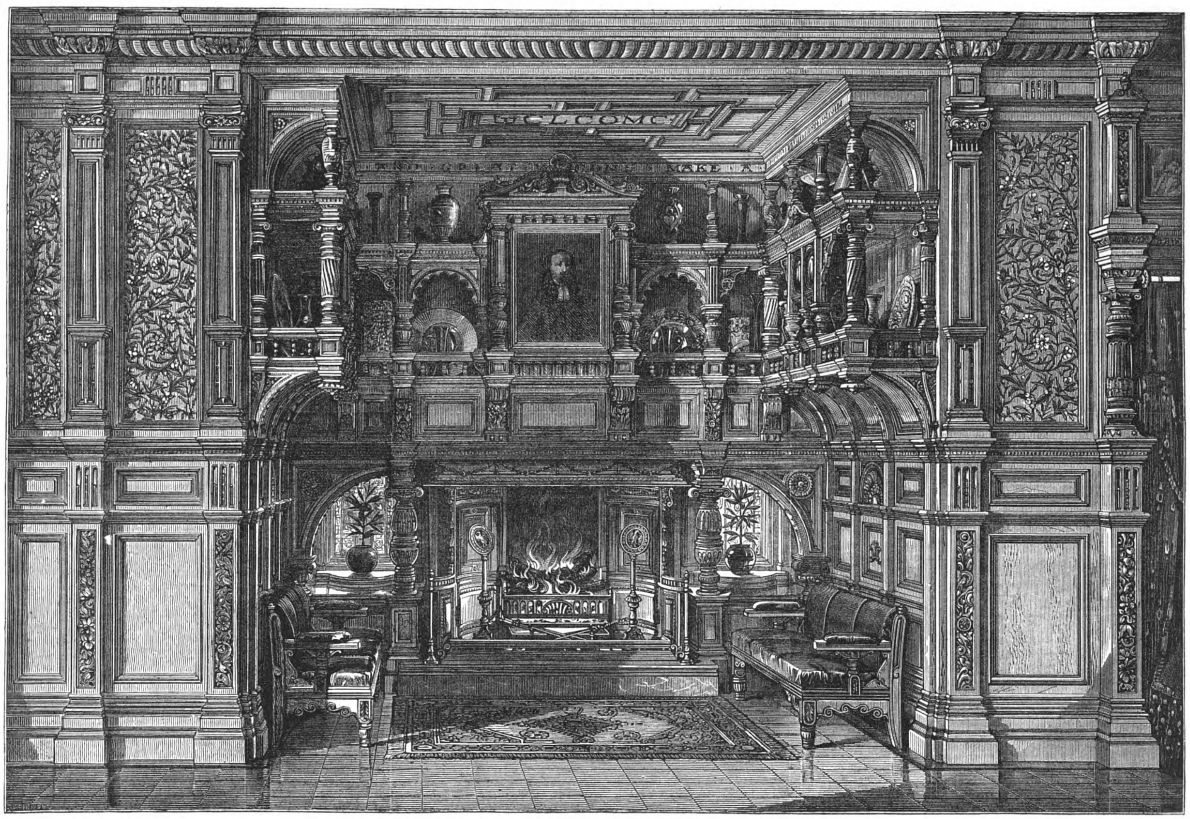
At Bath on Monday Mr. Murch, the Mayor, was presented with a testimonial, consisting of a salver, together with a marble bust and a bronze copy of the Warwick Vase, in token of the untiring zeal and great ability with which during a long period of years he has striven to promote the best interests of the city of Bath and county of Somerset.—Councillor S. W. Wearing, of Lancaster, has presented to the Corporation of that town, in token of his pleasant connection with that body in 1878, a handsome badge and collar for the use of the Mayor. Messrs. Bell and Atkinson, of Lancaster, furnished the design, and intrusted the work to Messrs. Williams, of Hatton-garden.



SCENE NEAR THE SEA OF ARAL, IN RUSSIAN ASIA.



NEW WINTER GARDEN AND SKATING RINK AT CHELTENHAM.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: CHIMNEY FITTINGS IN RECESS AND PART OF DINING-ROOM SHOWN BY MESSRS. HOWARD AND SONS, OF LONDON.

"HORACE IN LONDON."

The other day, on a little bookstall in Westminster, among cheap oleographs of actresses, old hymn-books, back numbers of *Cassell's Magazine*, and odd volumes of novels once fashionable, I saw a copy of a book hardly known to the present generation except by name; though once it was among the most popular works of two authors whose fame even now is great—the brothers Smith, whose "Rejected Addresses" remain at the head of all poetical parody. But their "Horace in London"—which I had now the chance of buying for fourpence—cannot be said to have lived; indeed, but for the "Rejected Addresses" its very name would most likely be forgotten.

But I paid my fourpence and took it home, feeling that at such a price 173 pages of the gossip of nearly seventy years ago could not be dear; and very interesting reading it proved to be, full of reminders of "Vanity Fair," whose early chapters are concerned with exactly the period at which this book was published—it is dated 1813, and its contents had most of them recently appeared in the magazines of the day. Jos Sedley (had he been a reading man) would have found in them many a mention of Vauxhall; Osborne was, no doubt, pretty familiar with the regions of Drury-lane, Hart-street, Soho, which are quoted in the Bacchic odes where to-day St. John's-wood, Brompton, Pimlico would be named.

The object of the book is rather ambitious: it is, to imitate in English—freely, of course, and in the lightest burlesque spirit, with constant allusion to London people and modern fashions—the Odes of Horace; and though these imitations were executed in no order, but merely as passing events suggested reference to the different odes, the first and second Books are here completely represented, with only one omission (Bk. I. od. xxi). Of the merits and faults of these satires of a day one can, of course, hardly judge now that that day is so long passed. To really understand the book every page would need copious annotation, and one loses the spirit of fun that has to be thus laboriously thought out. Yet one may say that, while the literary level is throughout not a high one—the general workmanship being decidedly inferior to that of the better *vers de société* of to-day—some of the odes are rendered with a good deal of grace and spirit, and throughout the book there occur constantly lines and couplets of real wit.

The first line of all—of course, a parody of *Mœcenas atavis edite regibus*—is very happy; it begins the dedication of the the volume "To John Bull, Esq." —

> Dread Sir! half human, half divine!

And there is more than one couplet which ought to have become proverbial. The sense of the end of Ode xv. Book II. is capitally caught in—

> Our charity begins at home,
> And mostly ends where it begins.

The ode to Iccius (I. xxix.) is changed to an address to a wife, who had turned out a termagant; and it concludes—

> I took you for better as well as for worse,
> But find you are wholly the latter.

And it was really an exceedingly happy idea (*pace* Mr. Kegan Paul) to turn the cruel Ode to Lydia grown old—*Parcias junctas quatiunt fenestras*—into an address to Godwin, then a long way past the prime of his reputation.

Many of these so-called Imitations are merely modern satires suggested by the general bearing of some particular Ode; in some, indeed, the likeness would hardly occur to one without the prefixed first line of the original. Others, however, are closer. The very best of the whole collection, a charming little poem of society, renders exactly the spirit of the ode *Tu ne quæsieris* (I. xi.), and is, indeed, perhaps the happiest version of it that we know. It is rechristened "Fortune Telling," and shows the brothers Smith at their best. At their worst they give us some sad examples of the clumsy, forced, and commonplace handling of difficult trochaic and anapæstic metres, at that time so frequent. Distinction and grace of metre and finish of workmanship were not, in fact, the characteristics of any of the poets then most popular—Byron, Scott, and Moore are (I think) the only names mentioned in this volume; it is the influence of Shelley and Keats which has made it impossible for the writers of our time to crowd their lines with false emphasis, to roll into one nominal dactyl three words of equal importance and eight or nine heavy consonants—the perfect and unhesitating flow of Mr. Swinburne's melody would, in 1813, have been almost as great a novelty as the vagueness of his meanings, or the eccentricity of his morals.

In their subjects *vers de société* can never, in the nature of things, vary very much: a dash of politics, a good many dashes of personality and scandal, a fair amount of flattery, and a great deal of lovemaking, with constant hits at the fashions of the day in dress, in amusements, even in religion: these matters always were and always will be the staple of such poetry as that of which Mr. Frederick Locker just now is Laureate. But for this very reason the lighter verse of a period is always interesting, as it reflects (and faithfully enough) those minor features which express character so faithfully, and which, nevertheless, the Muse of History is too great a lady to notice.

To the Londoner, for example, who loves and studies his city, how pleasant it is to mark the growth and decay of its various quarters, as in the allusions and descriptions in these verses he may. Hyde Park, to be sure, was as fashionable in 1813 as it is in 1878; but one is amused to find the *parvenu* citizen, as he grows in wealth, moving from his modest house in Laurence Pountney-lane to a grander one in Russell-square—next door, it may be, to the Sedleys'. Clapham-common, too, seems to have been a haven much desired by the ambitious merchant—who, it may be noted, if he did not spend his holiday at Brighton (then in the flush of its first fame) went more often to a literal "watering-place,' with a spa (as Bath or Cheltenham), than to the seaside. Of the reputation of Drury-lane and Hart-street at this period I have spoken—there are constant allusions to them—and to Vauxhall, with its wherries, whose "jolly young watermen," in these days of penny steamers, find their occupation almost entirely gone.

Of course, the great historical event of the day, which threw its shadow over even the lightest verse, was the French Revolution, with Napoleon's subsequent career. In the "Stock-Jobber's Lament" (II. xiii. *Ille et nefasto te posuit die*) we find, in less artistic form, exactly the furious denunciations of old Sedley at the coffee-house, in that wonderful twentieth chapter of "Vanity Fair;" and Napoleon's second marriage is alluded to satirically in Ode xxvi., "The Straw Bonnet." Of the dreaded invasion there are several hints, and in the second ode we even find the question—

> What power can awe the impending Gaul,
> What psalm avert Britannia's fall?

The nature of the allusions to the Revolution may be easily imagined; if any Englishman of the day saw the necessity of, the good hidden in, that vast evil, we may be sure that such a man was no comic poetaster. The Jacobins are spoken of with the unmixed horror with which a Scotch Presbyterian would speak of the Catholics; and in a mood not much less savage are Cobbett and perhaps even Burdett attacked.

Many difficulties must, of course, occur, when one reads a work of this class more than sixty years after its publication. In some of the odes line after line has its allusion, and each needs an explanatory note. Take the second poem in the volume (*Jam satis terris*)—what reader can offhand explain this single verse?

> Come, *Winsor's* lamp, *Polito's* apes,
> Come, *Hawke*, thou peer of many capes,
> Pearl-button'd and drab-coated spark!
> And thou, the dame of wicked wit,
> Round whom the infant hoaxes flit,
> Come, mighty *Mistress Clarke*.

Winsor, we are reminded in the next ode, introduced gas about this time; and the infamous lady mentioned in the last line is perhaps not quite forgotten yet; but who was Polito, and who was Hawke? Again, what percentage of existing Englishmen can give the full name of the unvenerable nobleman alluded to in the lines—

> 'Tis folly yourself and your readers to vex
> With verses as feeble and bald as old Q.?

Sixty years ago this title was as familiar as the name of George III.; now, we question whether one person in ten thousand would be able to ascribe it to its rightful owner—the Duke of Queensberry, a favourite object of the caricature of the time. And we must confess ourselves entirely puzzled by the nickname bestowed by our authors on Cobbett—"Botley Bifrons;" though there is perhaps a sort of general appropriateness about its sound.

But one might consider for hours the past allusions of this fourpennyworth of forgotten literature; let me summarise in a few lines some of their leading features. In religion, the "sensations" of the day were Huntingdon, of the "new light," and—as one is rather surprised to learn—Swedenborg. Boxing and driving tandems seem to have been the principal amusements of the young "bloods;" and Romeo Coates their favourite butt. Garnerin, with his balloon, represented the popular scientific plaything; and the folly of the moment was the "great O. P. riots." George Colman the younger seems to have been looked up to as the leader of the English wits—who could now read *Broad Grins?*—as Kemble headed the tragedians, and the great Grimaldi the mimes. The Edinburgh Reviewers, Townsend (the celebrated Bow-street runner), Count Rumford, Dr. Busby,

> "Walking Barclay, racing Mellish,"

these names, now for the most part sinking to oblivion, meet us on every page; and we cannot help making our own imaginary list of the heroes of to-day who in another half-century will have joined them.

If such reading as this is pleasant, it is yet sad; we all know Thackeray's wonderful comparison between the creations of Fielding and the real people of their time—how these have disappeared, those live for ever—and we must be sorry for the real people. And there is, among the minor renowns at all events, a capriciousness in the doings of fate which is exceedingly annoying. Why should the name of Joanna Southcott be still recollected, while that of Whitbread has so nearly disappeared? In what way was Mendoza more worthy of fame than Garnerin—was not Garnerin, rather, the more deserving of the two? Is it not irritating that Romeo Coates should still be a name, if nothing more, while a generation has arisen which knows not Count Rumford?

It is only when we come to the mighty reputations that "the justice of it" pleases us. Napoleon fills the world of his time as fully as ever; Wellington is only remembered because he beat Napoleon. Scott's poetry has gone the way of such-like things; Wordsworth's fame has hardly yet ceased growing. The genius of Byron is recognised now as then; the smallness of Moore has become evident to all men. The "Ancient Mariner" has lost absolutely nothing; but where is the "Curse of Kehama"? And, to return to our immediate subject, has not time very satisfactorily settled the relative values of "Rejected Addresses" and "Horace in London"?

Enough; there is but little to be said upon a theme so old. We have known, these many years, that fashion is fashion and satire—only satire. Neither is a particularly good thing, yet each has some virtue—is some proof of movement, of thought, of a desire for higher things. If life were absolutely stagnant there could be no change of fashion; if men were absolutely bad, there would be no hope of satire. Both appertain, in a way, to life and manliness; though it is possible that those periods are best when their influence is least felt—because they are likely then to be least needed. Such periods are those of enthusiasm and of progress; such a period was not the year 1813—such, alas! is not 1878.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the British exhibitors in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, we must notice with approval Messrs. Howard and Sons, of Berners-street, London. The object of these manufacturers has been to show that labour-saving machines may be employed in the production of decorative house fittings, whether as forming integral portions of the building, or detached articles of furniture. This is performed without sacrificing artistic effect and excellence to the all-debasing endeavour to produce the "cheap" or, more correctly speaking, worthless article, which too frequently would appear to be the main object aimed at by many manufacturers of household goods of the present time. The articles shown by Messrs. Howard and Sons display work of considerable artistic merit, designed by their artist, Mr. Randall, and produced at a cost not beyond the reach of the many, but manufactured with the greatest care, and certainly of thoroughly seasoned materials. A close inspection of the work will not discover a single open joint or split in the wood, and this after the ordeal of a French summer. We now proceed to mention some of the articles exhibited. In many old English houses the "chimney corner" is still to be met with, one which had evidently been designed for grandeur of effect, while those of the present day too often bear evidence of the cost being limited at the expense of all true art-principles. The chimney corner exhibited at Paris by Messrs. Howard and Sons, the manufacturers, may be classed as belonging to the English Renaissance in style. Their arrangement at the Exhibition shows part of a dining-room or hall in a large country house, having a recess, at the back of which is a fireplace extending its whole width, with hobs at each side; in the centre is a dog-stove, placed upon a raised hearth, and inside a screen with a brass hood over it, panelled and ornamented with repoussé work, concave on plan, and designed to concentrate and throw forward the heat, while at the same time protecting the surrounding woodwork from its dangerous influence. We refer to our Illustration of this arrangement. The prevailing taste for china and bric-à-brac has evidently suggested the gallery over and round the sides, and provision has been made in the centre, or place of honour, for some family or historical picture. Over each hob in the lower part is a window, affording an outlook across the country, having in the centre a panel of stained glass, its subject illustrative of the true spirit of old English hospitality. The whole arrangement appears as though suggested by the song of "the old English Gentleman." The entire arrangement is expressive of comfort and hospitality; and, although of elaborate workmanship and design, it has a pleasing effect of harmony and repose, which reflects great credit on the designer; while the manufacturers have carried out his ideas in a thoroughly honest and truthful manner, the whole being of solid oak without any "shams" or veneering. The carving of natural foliage, strongly conventionalised, is well and vigorously cut, producing at once a pleasing effect, not weakened by evidence of mechanical labour employed in scraping and sand-papering. On each side of the recess is a settle, standing upon a parquet floor made of teak, and entirely produced by machinery, every joint being made by the saw, and unplaned; notwithstanding which, in the hundreds of joints, not one would admit of the insertion of a piece of writing-paper edgeways. The ceiling, which cannot be well shown in our illustration, is panelled and ornamented with old English mottoes. The remaining portion of the room has a dado in corresponding style, panelled and moulded, with pilasters dividing the upper walls into compartments, and supporting an enriched cornice surmounting panels of needlework embroidered on blue cloth. A few months hence will see this work re-erected in the dining-room of the purchaser, who is M.P. for Hull.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDELL.

The Right Hon. Theresa, Dowager Lady Arundell, died at Northcourt, Abingdon, on the 26th ult. Her Ladyship was born March 21, 1812, the fifth daughter of William, seventeenth; Lord Stourton was married June 19, 1838, as his third wife, to Henry Benedict, eleventh Baron Arundell of Wardour (father, by his second wife, of the present Lord Arundell of Wardour), and had two sons and three daughters. Her eldest daughter, the Hon. Theresa Mary, married, first, April 17, 1861, Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, Bart., brother of Roger, who was lost at sea in 1854, and had a son, who died an infant, and a posthumous son, the present Sir Henry Alfred Doughty Tichborne, born May 28, 1866, three months after his father's death. Lady Tichborne is now the wife of Captain Henry Wickham, late Rifle Brigade.

SIR T. S. DYER, BART.



Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, ninth Baronet, late Captain Royal Artillery, died at 14, Redcliffe-square, on the 31st ult., aged seventy-nine. He was only son of Sir John Dyer, K.C.B., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Simon Halliday, Esq., of Westcombe Park, Kent. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and served in the R.A. from 1825—1832. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, in 1854. He married, Feb. 7, 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel J. A. Clement, R.A., and had four sons, of whom the eldest inherits the title, and is the present Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, tenth Bart. The Baronetcy of Dyer was conferred in 1678 on Sir William Dyer, who married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Stanwey Hall, Essex.

SIR G. G. SUTTIE, BART.



Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth Bart., of Belgone, in the county of Haddington, who died on the 30th ult., was born Aug. 1, 1797, the only son of Sir James Grant Suttie, fourth Baronet, by Katherine Isabella, his wife, second daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour, and served, in 1817 and 1818, in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire and a magistrate for the counties of Aberdeen and Berwick. Sir George married, Sept. 3, 1829, Lady Harriet, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and by her (who died May 30, 1858) leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir James Grant Suttie, sixth Baronet, D.L., born 1830; married, 1857, Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, elder daughter of James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and has one son and three daughters.

THE REV. G. LONGFIELD.

The Rev. George Longfield, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died suddenly on the 3rd inst. He was eldest son of the Rev. Mountifort Longfield, Vicar of Dersertserges, in the diocese of Cork, J.P., by Mary Anne, his second wife, daughter of Colonel William Conner, and was consequently grandson of John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, M.P. for Mallow, who died in 1815. Dr. Longfield's elder and half-brother is the Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield, Q.C., LL.D., formerly Judge of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland. Dr. Longfield gained his Fellowship in 1842, and since then devoted himself chiefly to classics and Oriental languages. In 1864 he was appointed the Erasmus Smith Lecturer in Hebrew, and five years later succeeded Dr. Todd in the Hebrew Regius Professorship. In his knowledge of Chaldee, Syriac, and the obscurer Semitic tongues he was pre-eminently distinguished, and as a Hebraist his attainments were of a very high order. He married, July 28, 1859, Mary Webb, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Webb Ware, Esq.

MR. FOOTT, OF CARRIGACUNNA CASTLE.

Henry Baldwin Foott, Esq., of Carrigacunna Castle, in the county of Cork, J.P., died on the 2nd inst., in his 101st year. But a few weeks since he was presented by his brother magistrates with an address on the completion of his one hundredth year. He was born Sept. 11, 1778, the second son of Richard Foott, Esq., of Millford, Colonel of the North Cork Militia, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Henry Baldwin, Esq., of Curryoody. He married, March 6, 1823, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Mitchell Carleton, and by her, who died in 1873, leaves, with other issue, a son, the present George Carleton Foott, Esq., of Carrigacunna Castle. As to the fact of Mr. Foott having passed his hundredth year there can be no controversy. The evidence is clear and decisive. What a wondrous century of events did not his long life embrace—the American War of Independence, the great French Revolution, Napoleon's whole career, the discovery of the steam-engine, the railway, and the electric wire.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Dunbar Sinclair, Esq., on the 27th ult., at Forss House, Caithness.

Major John Bellamy, 17th Regiment, on the 19th ult., at the camp, Shorncliffe.

Major-General John Wray Mitchell, R.A., on the 30th ult., at his seat, Castle Strange, in the county of Roscommon, in his seventieth year. He was the only surviving son of the late Edward Mitchell, Esq., of Castle Strange, by Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of the late John Wray, Esq., of Hull. He married, in 1838, his cousin, Anne Sarah, daughter of John

Wray, Esq., and by her, who died in 1852, leaves, with other issue, a son, Major Edward Mitchell, R.E.

The Rev. John Nutcombe Gould, for thirty years Rector of Stokeinteignhead, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-three.

Colonel Andrew Simpson Smith, Bengal Infantry, on the 27th ult., at Norwood-terrace, Southsea.

The Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, M.A., J.P., Rector of Screveton and Vicar of Car Colston, on the 23rd ult., at Car Colston, aged eighty.

Captain Hugh Alexander Kennedy, late Forfar and Kincardine Militia, and Lieutenant Retired List Madras Army, on the 22nd ult., at Ailsa House, Reading, aged sixty-nine.

The Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley (Ellen Charlotte), wife of the Hon. Edward Bennet Wrottesley, to whom she was married in 1846, and daughter of George Rush, Esq., of Elsenham Hall.

The Rev. Francis Robert Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, forty-six years Vicar of Milnrow, Vice-President of the Chetham Society, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-three.

George Frere, Esq., late Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Cape of Good Hope for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 26th ult., at Great College-street, Westminster, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. Frances Freeland Broderip, relict of the Rev. John Somerville Broderip, M.A., Rector of Cossington, Somerset, and only daughter of the late Thomas Hood, poet, on Nov. 3, at Clevedon, aged forty-eight.

The Hon. Anne Elizabeth Lady Williamson, on the 4th inst., at her residence in Lower Belgrave-street. She was the third daughter of Thomas Henry first Lord Ravensworth, was born in 1801, and married on April 18, 1826, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who died in April, 1861.

John William Miles, Esq., who formerly represented Bristol in the Conservative interest in the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-one, at his residence near Bristol. He was a director of the Great Western Railway, and a member of the banking firm of Sir William Miles and Co.

General David Birrell, late of the Bengal Infantry, in his seventy-ninth year. He obtained his commission as Ensign on Aug. 30, 1818; served in the Burmese war, with the army of the Indus in Afghanistan in 1839-40, and in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, having a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. He afterwards commanded a brigade at the battle of Sobraon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Nassau Dore, late staff-officer of pensioners at Tower-hill. He joined the service in 1841, served with the Buffs at the Battle of Punniar, and with the 20th Regiment in the second portion of the Crimean campaign. He was wounded before Sebastopol, and took part in the expedition to Kinburn. Colonel Dore was subsequently employed as staff-officer of pensioners at Derby, and afterwards in the London district. He retired from the service last year by the sale of his commission.

Mr. Kenneth Macleay, R.S.A., in Edinburgh, on Saturday last, aged seventy-six. Before the introduction of photography he was in repute as a miniature painter. About 1873 he received a commission from the Queen to paint sketch portraits of several of her servants at Balmoral, and also a series of representative men of the clans in their distinctive tartans. Mr. Macleay was the last of the original members of the Royal Scottish Academy established in 1826.

Charles John Sidebottom, Esq., of Elm Bank, in the county of Worcester, J.P. for the counties of Hereford and Worcester, Barrister-at-Law, on the 26th ult., at Elm Bank, in his eighty-ninth year. He was the third son of the late Radclyffe Sidebottom, Esq., of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Barrister-at-Law, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Kingsford Venner, Esq., of Cosenden, Kent, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Colonel Francis John Sidebottom Venner, married to Flora Jane, daughter of the late Right Hon. William Yates Peel, of Bagginton Hall, in the county of Warwick.

Nearly the whole of the western wing of Maynooth College was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The library was saved, but many books were injured. All the effects of the students residing in the western wing were burned.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, and the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Tin-Plate Workers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor is a member, at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Mr. J. G. Edwards, at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, held at the Caledonian Hotel on Monday evening, read a paper on the necessity of greater unity of action in the agricultural interest. Having pointed out the power which union gave, he mentioned, among grievances which required to be remedied, the restriction on the method of cultivation, the undue preservation of game, and the want of greater representation in the House of Commons. A discussion followed.

According to the quarterly report of the Registrar General, in the United Kingdom the births of 285,506 children, and the deaths of 167,084 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 118,422. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 118,484. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1878 is estimated at 33,881,966; that of England and Wales at 24,854,397, of Scotland 3,593,929, and of Ireland 5,433,640.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.—The barque Carnatic, of 871 tons, Captain Rhind, sailed from Gravesend on the 25th ult., and had on board the following number of emigrants for Rockhampton, viz.:—38 married people, 101 single men, 123 single women, 33 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 7 infants.—A Reuter's telegram from New Zealand states that the City of Auckland, a Government emigrant-ship, with 245 emigrants for Hawke's Bay, has been wrecked on Otaki Beach. The emigrants and crew have all been saved, as well as most of the luggage.

The reference in our "Echoes" of Oct. 19 to "the time of day being laid on by wire to all our clocks" was, it seems, the echo of a true report, such a system being an accomplished fact, both as regards London and several of the larger provincial towns. In London ten miles of such "time wires" have been laid down, serving over eighty establishments, including the Bank of England, Lloyd's, &c., and keeping over 108 clocks to "true time." The system is that of "synchronisation," invented and worked by Messrs. Barraud and Lunds, of Cornhill. One of its many advantages is the impossibility of any such result as that anticipated in the paragraph referred to of "severed connections" leaving "so many dials without knowing what o'clock it is," the little "synchronizer" being applied to any *existing* clocks of any size or kind, the severance of its connecting wire simply leaves the clock to return to the old error of its ways, without in any way stopping or interfering with it.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

VON W (Lindau).—The solution was published last week.

G B S (Brighton).—We are glad to hear from you again. The problem shall have early examination.

G M (West Hartlepool).—Your best course is to write to Mr. Morgan, 67, Barbican, for a catalogue of chess works.

J G F (Ramsgate).—Both are good, and very acceptable.

THORPE (Norwich).—The solution of No. 1809 appears below.

F S S (Chelsea).—We have not been advised of any correspondence tourney to be commenced this month.

SQUAREHEADED NAILS (Stockport).—Thanks for your compliance with our request. You shall have a report upon the position shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1808 received from N Rumbelow, P le Page, T. H. Hobbs, Natale Bonanni, E Burkhard, East Morden, and J G Finch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1809 received from Carlos, Dabbshill, Newerth, P le Page, F H Govett, Natale Bonanni, W Leeson, Emile Frau, Fairholme, Polichinelle, Dis, A Wood, and J G Finch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1810 received from N Rumbelow, Hereward, Omicron (Utrecht), Dr F St, Dabbshill, Barrows Edgre, De Honsteyn, E F Vulliamy, Towcester, F H Govett, Cant, J Barford, G B Cockney, Jane Nepveu (Utrecht), W E Newth, Carlos of Lille, Copiapino, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, G H V, E H H V, G D Frankland, William Scott, R S Owen, Fairholme, P S Shenele, A A Kennedy, Lulu, F Fesser, S Stripe, J W S (Dawlish), H W N Matthews, W H Beasell, Newerth, David Miller, A G S, W V E, H Benthall, Girl, R Roughead, C S Cole, W Barrett, T Greenbank, F W H, An Old Hand, W C Dutton, L Cooke, H Burgher, Mechanic, R Ingersoll, T Edgar, L S D, G J R, Leonora and Leon, and J G Finch.

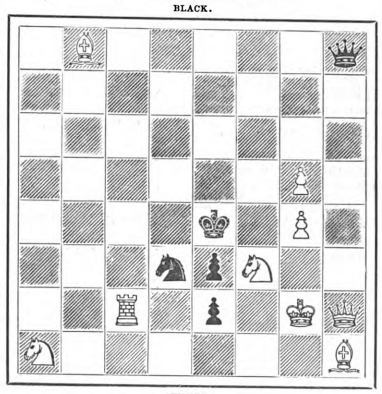
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1809.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 2nd	K moves.
2. Q to K 2nd (ch), and either Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1812.

By A. BEAZELEY and C. HADLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between two Metropolitan Amateurs.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd

Inferior to 3. P to Q B 3rd or 3. B to K 2nd, as it allows White to convert the opening into a variation of the Giuoco Piano favourable to the first player.

4. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd
5. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 4th
6. Q to R 4th (ch)	P to B 3rd
7. B takes B	P takes B
8. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. Q to B 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
10. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 2nd
11. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
12. P takes P	R P takes P
13. R takes R	Q takes R
14. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq
15. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
16. Castles	P to K 3rd
17. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
18. P takes P	K P takes P
19. P to K B 4th	P to K 5th
20. P takes P	Kt takes P
21. R to K sq	K to Q 2nd
22. Q to Q sq	Q to R 2nd (ch)
23. B to K 3rd	Q to B 2nd
24. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to K sq
25. B to Q 4th	K to B sq
26. Kt to Q 2nd	

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
Leading to a very ingenious combination; but, to our thinking, unnecessarily perilous to the position.	
26.	Kt takes Kt
27. B takes Kt P (ch)	Q takes B
28. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd

This produces an easier game for Black to play than that springing from 28. K takes R; although, in the latter case, he remains with a Rook and two minor pieces for the Queen.

29. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
30. Q takes B (ch)	K to R 2nd
31. Q takes Kt	R takes R
32. Q takes R	Q to K R 2nd (ch)
33. K to R sq	Kt to K 5th
34. P to Kt 3rd	Q to R 8th (ch)
35. Kt to Kt sq	Q takes P
36. Q to B 7th (ch)	Q to Kt 2nd
37. Q to B 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 3rd
38. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
39. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 3rd
40. Kt to K 5th	

White's manœuvres to shut out the adverse Queen and get his Knight into play again have been extremely well judged.

40.	K to B sq
41. Q takes B P	Q takes Q
42. Kt takes Q, and wins.	

CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

The following Game occurred a few days ago between two amateurs, White yielding the odds of the Queen's Knight.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. Y.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
9. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q R 4th

A player giving the odds of a Knight cannot be blamed for following the best-known variations of an opening; but the move in the text is inferior to 9. Kt to K B 3rd, as a reply to 9. B to Kt 2nd.

10. R to Q B sq	Kt to K 2nd
11. B takes K B P (ch)	

The success that follows this alarming sacrifice is its only justification.

11.	K takes B
12. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq
13. Q to R 5th (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
14. P to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd
15. K R to K sq	K to B sq
16. P to K 5th	Kt takes K P

This affords White an opportunity for a pretty finish, whereas 16. Kt to K B 8th would have given him some trouble.

17. R takes Kt	P takes R
18. B to B 3rd, and wins.	

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Captain Hugh Kennedy, a frequent contributor to this column during the past thirty years, and one of the most pleasing writers upon the subject of chess. Captain Kennedy had achieved a high reputation as a chessplayer so far back as 1844, and, in 1851, he was the most energetic supporter of the International Chess Tournament held in London during the summer of that year. To that undertaking he devoted a liberal purse, and to the unfortunate controversy he attended its opening and followed its close, in facile and powerful pen. He was a competitor in the lists of the tourney as well, and carried off the sixth prize, a fine performance for any amateur when pitted against such adversaries as St-unton, Wyvill, Williams, Andersen, Szen, Kieseritzky, and Löwenthal. While in practice, indeed, Captain Kennedy was ranked among the players of first-rate strength; but when at the top of his force, it became evident from his writings that the literature and history of chess, and the romantic legends that cling to it, had more charms for him than practical play. Hence he is probably more widely known as the author of "Waifs and Strays from the Chess-board," and as a contributor to the *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries* than as the competitor of Staunton, Buckle, Wyvill, and of nearly all the great players of the most brilliant era in the records of the game of chess. During the last few years his health had been failing, and he had been obliged to avoid the rigours of our climate by wintering abroad. Nevertheless, whether his home was in Madeira or at Reading, his interest in the game never faded. It was manifested in his latest contribution to its literature, a letter addressed to the *Illustrated London News* upon the subject of the first chess-match by electric telegraph, published in our Issue of July 20 last. Captain Kennedy died on the 22nd ult. at his residence, Ailsa House, Reading, in his sixty-ninth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1878) of the Right Hon. and Rev. Francis William, Baron Dynevor, late of Dynevor Castle, Carmarthen, and of Fairford, Gloucestershire, who died on Aug. 3 last, at No. 54, Brook-street, Hanover-square, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Right Hon. Eliza Amelia, Baroness Dynevor, the widow, the Hon. John Talbot Rice, the brother, and Henry George Augustus Knox, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator appoints the residue of the trust funds under the marriage settlement of his first wife to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Ellen Joyce; all his East Indian Five per Cent stock he leaves upon trust for his children by his present wife; £1000, and all his furniture, pictures, and effects (except certain plate and other things specifically bequeathed) to his wife; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children by her.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1873) with three codicils (dated April 3 and June 16, 1873, and March 6, 1875) of the Rev. Arthur Gibson, Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucestershire, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Richard Gibson, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator specifically devises part of his freehold property to his brother George and other part to his brother Richard; to the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, he bequeaths £4000 Consols upon trust for the dividends to be paid to the Vicar of Chedworth for his own use for ever; to the Rev. H. E. Hooper, £3000; to Mrs. Ellen Jones, £300; to his servant, Ann Birkin, £500; and to each of his servants, William and Harriet Birkin, £200. The residue of his property is given to his said two brothers.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1878) of Mr. Holden Sheppard Ravenshaw, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of No. 36, Eaton-square, who died on the 7th ult. at Brighton, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Thomas Fitzarthur Torin Ravenshaw, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Stanley Carpenter, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 17, 1862) with two codicils (dated Dec. 1, 1874, and Oct. 13, 1876) of General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., who died on Sept. 29 last, at No. 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, Park-lane, was proved on the 29th ult. by Dame Renira Antoinette Bentinck, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1873) with two codicils (dated Jan. 22 and Feb. 22 in the same year) of Mr. Peter Ellis Eyton, M.P., late of Rhyl, Flintshire, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Ann Parry Charles, the sister, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths two sums of £2000 for the purpose of founding two scholarships at the Welsh University College at Aberystwith for North Wales boys, to be tenable for not more than three years; the residue of the personalty and the proceeds of the realty, directed to be converted into personalty, is divided into fourths, and one part given to the Vicar of Llanynys, Denbighshire; one part to the Improvement Commissioners of the town of Rhyl; and the remaining two fourths to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Flint, upon trust to apply the same in the lessening of human suffering, such as the promotion of soup kitchens, relief funds, clothing clubs, and such like charities, and in promoting education in industrial pursuits, particularly in teaching girls of the working classes to cook plainly, plain sewing, and washing and ironing; and further for public improvements to which no public rates are applicable.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The nineteenth official year of the existence of the volunteer force closed on Thursday, Oct. 31, and though it is yet too early to have anything finished in the way of statistics, it is tolerably certain that the returns from all parts of the country will show that a considerable advance has taken place in the efficient strength since October, 1877, and that the total will approximate to 200,000 of all arms.

The first annual prize distribution of the present season in the Home District took place last Saturday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, when the members of the 7th Surrey Rifles received the rewards of their skill at shooting from the hands of Mrs. Porter, wife of the Major of the regiment. The prizes were to the value of about £250. The challenge cups were taken by Corporal Broughton, Private Hart, and Private Suttill. Corporal Broughton also took the badge for "best shot in the regiment;" and the other principal prizes fell to Corporal Eccles, Private Hart, Private Suttill, and Private Keen.

The prize-meeting of the 26th Kent Rifles, which was postponed on account of the range being closed whilst so many persons were traversing it to look at the wreck of the Princess Alice, was concluded last week at the Laboratory Range at Woolwich, and the following were the principal winners:—Corporal Andrews, Corporal H. Brand, Private Welsh and Captain Foggie, Private Brand, Major Farrell, Sergeant Ogilvie, Sergeant Wood, Corporal Bailey, Private Wren, Lance-Corporal W. Marshall, and Staff Sergeant Marshall.

Surgeon-General Munro in Westminster Hall yesterday week distributed prizes to those members of the volunteer force who had passed satisfactory examinations at the end of their attendance upon the classes of the newly-formed ambulance corps in connection with this service.

Two members of the Order of St. John Ambulance Association, Major-General the Marquis Conyngham and Lord Leigh, have sent donations of £10 and £21 towards the expenses of the St. John Ambulance Association. Besides the rapidly-increasing country centres, there are now nearly thirty classes formed in London alone.

The Duchess of St. Albans presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the Robin Hood Rifles, in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham. Amongst the speakers were the Duke of St. Albans, honorary Colonel of the regiment, and Mr. Bernal Osborne.

Among the list of exhibitors who have been rewarded with the Légion d'Honneur we read the name of Mr. Ch. de Marnyhac, Directeur of the Maison Marnyhac, Regent-street, London, and Rue de la Paix, Paris. The exhibitors in his class (artistic and decorative bronzes) have unanimously agreed to present him with the cross of the order set in diamonds.

There were the usual Fifth of November gatherings in the streets of London on Tuesday, but the proceedings on the whole were very poor. At the Alexandra Palace there were a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession of monster Guys. There was a grand display of fireworks at the Crystal Palace also. Lewes again maintained its supremacy as the chief celebrant of Guy Fawkes' Day. There were the usual torchlight processions, bonfires, and burning of effigies, and the whole fortunately passed off without any mishap. At Brighton, Croydon, Cambridge, and Exeter there were similar celebrations of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, NOV. 11 and 12, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will OFFER for SALE an immense Stock of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, purchased for cash during the recent depression, and which will be sold off much below their usual cost. Reduced Price-List, with size and description, will be sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

BESIDES THE RECENT ADDITION of the immense range of Premises previously known as the Eagle Brewery, which have been rebuilt and added to their extensive Show-Rooms and Galleries,

EIGHT LARGE SHOW-ROOMS

HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED

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ARTISTIC FURNITURE, &c.

IT IS NOW ONE OF THE LARGEST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS in the World. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to country customers in delivery of goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS and SCREENS.—These fashionable blinds can now be had from stock or made to order in any size or design; also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

LINOLEUM. — OETZMANN and CO. LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the New PRIZE DESIGNS are now in Stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. The Trade supplied.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are of the very best quality. Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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TABLE GLASS of ALL KINDS and NEWEST DESIGNS.

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ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS intended for the Mourning Warehouse MUST BE CLEARLY DIRECTED

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A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—

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New and Perfect Shapes, and of the most enduring qualities.

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Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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THE MOST PALATABLE.
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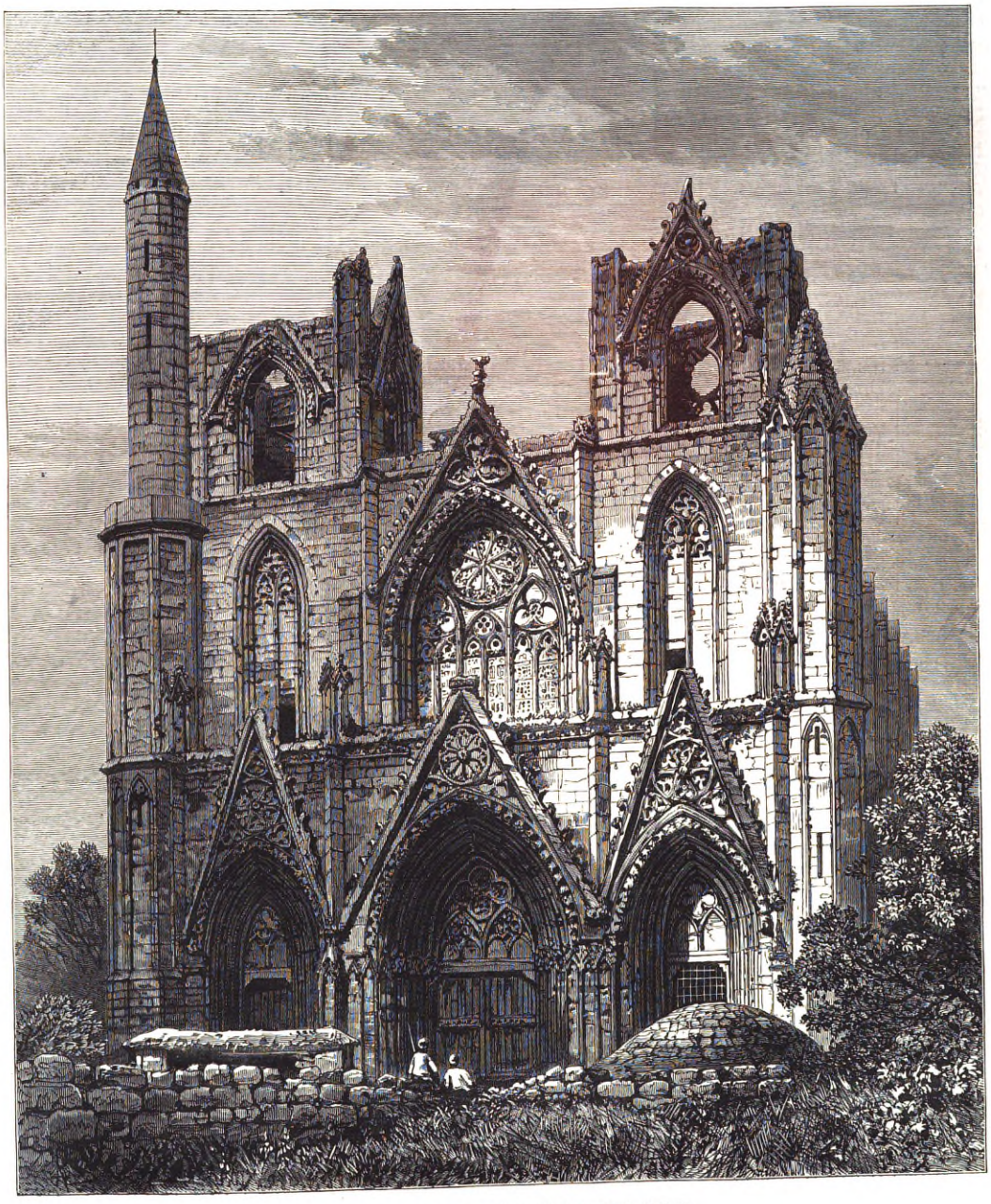
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2055.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½p.



WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL OF FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Kirkby, near Liverpool, the wife of Edgar W. Bacon, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 11, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Clarendon, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at East Cowes, the Hon. Mrs. Foley Vereker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., in Lambeth Palace Chapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Dover and Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., the Archbishop's Domestic Chaplain, to Edith Murdoch Tait, second daughter of the Archbishop.

On the 8th inst., at Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Captain E. M. Larminie, R.E., to Laura Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

On Sept. 24, at St. Saviour's Cathedral, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Maritzburg, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Maritzburg, J. J. Josselyn Sexton, Esq., eldest son of Joseph Sexton, M.D., Halliford House, Sunbury, Middlesex, to Charlotte, widow of George Jackson, Esq., of Greenwood Park, Victoria County, Natal.

DEATHS.

Robert Conway Hickson, Esq., J.P., of Fermoyle, in the county of Kerry, aged 66.

On the 5th inst., at Glyn-Dŵrwen, near Swansea, Caroline, widow of the late Captain Arthur Webber, 47th Regiment.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.

SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; Heb. x. 19. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii. 9 or xii.; John v. 24.
Moon's last quarter, 5 58 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumptre; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Cross, Vicar of Appleby.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Bradford Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. T. L. Papillon.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Edwin Abbott-Abbott, Head Master of City of London School; 3 p.m., Rev. Edwin Price, Minor Canon of Westminster.
Christian Evidence Society: St. Clement Danes, 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Rowe ("The Importance of the Moral Evidences of Christianity"). St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westow-street, 6.30 p.m., Rev. Professor Redford ("Prayer—the necessity of man's condition and the suggestion of his reason").

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 8 p.m. (special general meeting for alteration in bye-laws.)
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on a Process for the Preservation of Iron, &c.).
Church of England Young Men's Society, Islington, 8 p.m. (Rev. Gordon Calthrop on Holiday-making and my Holiday).

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Dr H Wylde on Music).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (opening address by Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the President).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on Chambered Cells of Cephalopods; Sir Victor Brooke on the Cervidæ, and on the Gazelle).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Avonmouth Dock, Belfast Harbour, and Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works).
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Grand Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
St. George's Hall, 4 p.m. (Mr. Algernon Foggo; studies of great authors — Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frederick Young on England and her Productions at the Paris Exhibition, discussion to be opened by the Duke of Manchester).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

St. Edmund, the King and Martyr.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warron Ancient History—Greece).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Rev. T. A. Preston on Phrenological Observations for 1878; Rev. F. W. Stow on Up-Bank Thaws; and Captain H. Toynbee on some Thermometric Observations).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor P. M. Duncan on the Upper Greensand Coral Fauna of Haldon, Devonshire; papers by Mr. J. W. Davis and Mr. C. E. Austin).
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. M. Minton on Welbourne; and Mr. T. Blair on a Roman Monument from Bremenium).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Cogan on Sounds).
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (opening meeting; address by Lord Alfred S. Churchill, Chairman of the Council).

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

The Princess Royal of England and Princess Imperial of Germany born, 1840.
St. Paul's Cathedral, noon, Bishop Claughton's Confirmation.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Light for Picture Galleries, &c.)
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—English Language and Literature).
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Rev. William Clement Ley on Clouds and Weather Signs).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Tidy on the Processes for Determining the Quantities of Organic Matter in Potable Water; papers by Professor Church, Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, and Drs. Dupré and Hake.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. R. B. Watson on the Mollusca of the Challenger Expedition; Mr. J. Miers on the Symplocaceæ; Mr. R. I. Lynch on Terminations in Vitis Gongyloides).
Kempton Park Races (three days).
Norfolk and Norwich Christmas Show (three days).

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Institute of Chemistry, conference, 1 p.m. (Discussion on Trade Certificates)
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Private Property).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Aston Webb on Windows).
Lancaster Poultry Show (two days).

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Boys on a Condenser of Variable Capacity).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, chamber concert, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 6	29·524	41·3	30·1	·67	8	44·1	36·3	NW.	265	0·000
7	29·741	40·0	32·6	·77	3	46·2	34·0	NW.	190	0·100
8	29·436	39·7	35·6	·87	10	44·5	32·6	SW. W. NW.	393	0·090
9	30·147	38·7	31·4	·77	4	43·8	33·5	NW. W. SW. SW.	224	0·390
10	29·296	46·1	44·4	·94	9	51·0	38·8	SSW. SW.	604	0·340
11	29·490	41·1	36·2	·85	6	44·7	38·0	W. SW.	288	0·005
12	29·403	35·7	28·8	·78	9	38·4	32·5	W. SW.	177	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·339	29·713	29·385	30·153	29·442	29·513	29·490
Temperature of Air	41·8°	41·7°	41·3°	37·8°	49·6°	42·4°	36·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	36·1°	38·2°	40·0°	34·7°	48·7°	40·0°	33·5°
Direction of Wind	SW.	NNW.	WSW.	NW.	SW.	W.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 6 12	A h m 6 42	M h m 7 15	A h m 7 47	M h m 8 22	A h m 8 59	M h m 9 40	A h m 10 14	M h m 10 45	A h m 11 15	M h m 11 45	A h m —	M h m 0 12	A h m 0 35

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing *was* Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
And a Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

Author of "George Geith," &c.,

ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"

And Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

NOW PUBLISHING,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½D.),

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1879,

CONTAINING

TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Entire change of performance—New Comic Ballet, Comedy, and Melodrama.—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, and every Evening, at 6.50, a New Comic Ballet, entitled THE PLANTATION, by the celebrated Lauri Family and the Corps de Ballet. At 7.20, Coleman's Comedy (compressed into three acts), THE JEALOUS WIFE—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; Mr. Oakley, Mr. J. C. Cowper; Major Oakley, Mr. John Ryder. At 8.30, BELPHEGOR—Mr. Charles Dillon in his celebrated character of the Mountebank; Madeline, Miss Wallis; supported by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, S. Gilhaem, H. Jenner, C. Allen, A. C. Tritton, H. Hamilton, Howard Russell; Misses Hudspeth, Lonsdale, Bellew; Miss D'Arcy, &c. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 6.50. Prices from 6d. to Four Guineas. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30, A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at Two o'Clock.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. Lessee, Mr. Harry H. Hamilton.—The Season commence THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, with HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS TO AMERICA, enlivened by Jest and Story; and a GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS. Superb and Costly Scenery by the most eminent Artists. Startling Mechanical Changes and Effects. Songs and Ballads by Miss Beaumont, Mrs. Haigh, Mr. C. Heywood, and Mr. Winter Haigh. Negro Plantation Sketches by Messrs. M'Kee, Diamond, Gulliver, and Gaul. The Champion American Skaters, Messrs. Ashley Smith and Hess. Every Evening at Eight, Mondays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed. No charge for booking. Acting Manager, Mr. W. Harrison.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON'S MERRY MOMENTS.—EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—The charming ENTERTAINMENT, Mirthful, Musical, and Mystical. EVERY EVENING, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Doors open half an hour previous. Prices—3s., 2s., and 1s.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE GRAND ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS POLO and UNITED COUNTIES' HUNT BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON. Tickets will be issued only on the production of a voucher. For full particulars and programmes, address the Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, London, W. Books containing a full list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, from whom vouchers may be obtained, sent on receipt of 12 stamps. The INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT will be held in THE DOME on the Following Day.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

All the year round.

Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

HANS VON BULOW will give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, NOV. 20 and 27, commencing at Three o'Clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., may be obtained at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and the usual Agents'.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Forty-seventh Season.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 22.—Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE and Rossini's STABAT MATER. Principal Vocalists: Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions (Tickets transferable), 2, 2s., and 3 guineas, for Ten Concerts. Season Prospectus and Tickets, at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

Lord Mayor's Day, the name by which Nov. 9 is popularly designated in the City, usually attracts no small amount of anticipatory interest. It marks a sort of half-way station between one Parliamentary Session and another. It may be described as the dawn of a new political season. It breaks off with the past; it directs public attention to the future. At the Guildhall Banquet, the attendance of the principal members of her Majesty's Government has been customarily expected and given. At the close of the feast, the Prime Minister, if present, has been wont, in response to a toast drunk in compliment to the Ministers of the Crown, to deliver a speech more or less illustrative of political affairs as they exist, and more or less pointedly referring to political movements as they may be likely to distinguish and affect the proximate future. This year the occasion was looked forward to with special, we think we may say anxious, curiosity. Much has occurred since the prorogation of Parliament in August last. Very little information has reached the public mind to explain with authority certain facts which no official reticence could conceal. Commercially speaking, the present aspect of affairs, to say the least, is sombre; politically speaking, if not actually dangerous, is calculated to engender serious anxieties. It was taken for granted that Lord Beaconsfield would seize the opportunity of making some communications to his audience, and through them to the outer world, by the aid of which facts might be discriminated from rumours, errors of opinion might be effectually disposed of, and a correct view might be given to the public of the position and prospects of this country, as far as they come within that range of influences which its Rulers are authorised to employ. The Noble Earl frankly recognised, at the outset of his speech, we will not say the obligation imposed upon him by the occasion to clear away all impending mystery, but the expediency enforced by circumstances of stating "the views of her Majesty's Government on the present situation of the country with regard to its external relations."

Lord Beaconsfield adverted, in the first instance, to the policy contemplated and pursued by her Majesty's advisers on the North-Western Frontier of India. They apprehended no invasion of our great Eastern dependency across that Frontier. They regarded any such enterprise as impracticable. But it was "a hap-hazard and not a scientific Frontier." It might not lead to invasion, but it might oblige the Government of India "to maintain a great military force in that quarter, entailing on the country a proportionate expenditure." To this unquestionable evil the Government was determined to put an end. It was on this account that the Convention with Turkey and the occupation of the Isle of Cyprus were adopted, as means of prevention; and the Premier gave it as his opinion that, if this proposed rectification of the North-Western Frontier towards Afghanistan in conjunction with the beforesaid Convention and Occupation were consummated, "the English people might dismiss from their minds all anxiety as to the external enemies of their Indian Empire."

Then, as to that other aspect of the Eastern Question which involves the independence of Europe, and especially of the Mediterranean Powers, the object of the Congress of Berlin, he said, was to extricate the Sultan from

"sources of constant exhaustion," and to establish him "as an independent Sovereign, capable of exercising no inconsiderable influence in the maintenance of the political balance." The provisions of the Treaty there agreed upon had already been carried largely into effect. The Russians had retired from Constantinople and from the Straits of Gallipoli, and had restored to the Porte the City of Erzeroum, destined to become "the scene of one of the strongest fortifications in Asia Minor." The Porte, on the other hand, had surrendered to Russia the fortresses on the Danube and the bay of Batoum on the Black Sea. Committees and Commissioners are at this moment engaged in arranging the lines of demarcation for the different States and Provinces created by the Treaty of Berlin. Little more than three months have elapsed since the ratification of that Treaty—not much more than one third of the time provided by it for the realisation of its provisions—and yet these results have been obtained. Why are we to believe that all the other points will remain unconcluded within the time prescribed by the Congress? None of the signataries could possibly contemplate any evasion of their engagements. At all events, her Majesty's Government will not retire, but will see to it that the Treaty shall be carried out "in spirit and to the letter," and will, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people of this country to support them in maintaining, with all their energy and all their resources, the Treaty of Berlin.

We have not the space at our command which would be required for any critical comment upon what friend and foe alike will admit to be the able and adroit speech of the Prime Minister. It will suffice us, for the present, to remark that it does not put the British Public into possession of any new information. In this respect, it leaves things much as they were. All that we are told is that the policy approved of and pursued by her Majesty's Government contemplates such a rectification of the North-Western Frontier of India as will make it "scientific"—mainly, we presume, in a military sense—and aims at giving practical effect to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty for establishing the Throne of the Sultan as an independent European Power. How far this view of foreign affairs will satisfy the English people, who will be apt to take into their cognisance a vast number of collateral circumstances, it is impossible to foresee at the moment. Undoubtedly they will have to bear the brunt of the expenditure to be incurred in both cases, and would, we are confident, willingly make the sacrifice, were it necessary to uphold a Foreign Policy framed for the purpose of supporting justice and liberty abroad. Myriads of keen eyes will scrutinise the bearings of the Premier's Guildhall statement. Thousands of critics will canvass them under various lights. What is true and substantial in them will be ungrudgingly recognised; what is evasive or illusory will be detected and exposed. The external policy of England will not eventually rest upon oratory, however splendid, or flowing from the lips of men of either party, however illustrious. It will be determined, in the end, not by words, but by "the inexorable logic of facts." For this we must wait.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last from the Glassalt Shiel. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Queen and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., Maxwell parish, Glasgow. The Earl of Dufferin arrived at the castle. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has dined generally with her Majesty; and the Earl of Dufferin has also dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Court will return to Windsor about the 23rd inst. Her Majesty has inspected a picture of the Princess Elizabeth, painted by Mr. T. Jones Barker, which was submitted by Mr. R. Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales entertained Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Prince Leopold at luncheon on Thursday week at Marlborough House. The Prince dined at the Royal Buckhound banquet given to the farmers at Willis's Rooms in the evening. The Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Hardwicke, was in the chair, and the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House the next day for Sandringham.

Saturday last was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Prince. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold arrived at Sandringham House in the morning. In celebration of the birthday a dinner was given to the labourers on the estate at the Royal Mews, in a large room which is annually set apart for that purpose. 170 men were provided with a substantial dinner, and the Prince and Princess, with their visitors, were present when the Royal toasts were given. At all the towns adjacent to the Royal estate peals of bells were rung:—viz., at King's Lynn, Wisbech, Norwich, Cambridge, &c. In London the customary honours were observed, and the Royal tradesmen dined together, as usual, at Willis's Rooms, the Prince having contributed his annual present of venison. At the request of the Prince, Captain Fairfax, of the Britannia Training-Ship at Dartmouth, granted the cadets a day's holiday; and at Windsor and the principal naval and military stations the day was celebrated with due honours. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, M.A., Rector, officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold left Sandringham on Monday, and the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess. A county ball was given last evening by the Prince and Princess at Sandringham. His Royal Highness, with his various guests, has had good sport shooting. The Prince will visit Lord Hastings at Melton Constable, Norfolk, at the end of this month. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCESS LOUISE OF LORNE AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Princess Louise of Lorne and his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne left St. Pancras Station at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night by special train for Liverpool, where they embarked on Thursday on board the Sarmatian, the vessel selected to convey them to Canada. They were accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold. The suite of the Governor-General and of her Royal Highness consisted of Major and Mrs. F. de Winter, Colonel M'Neill, Dr. Andrew Clarke, the Hon. Captain Harbord, and Captain F. Campbell. The Duke of Teck and various friends took leave of them at the station. Two of the Pullman palace sleeping-cars, "The Midland" and "Excelsior," were specially fitted up for the use of the Royal party, who were received at the station by Mr. Ellis, the chairman, and Mr. Allport, the manager, of the Midland Railway; and Mr. Needham, superintendent of the line, took charge of the train to Liverpool. The Royal party breakfasted at Adelphi Hotel, and subsequently received addresses at the Townhall from the Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce; after which the Princess and the Marquis embarked on board the Allan steam-tender for the Sarmatian, which started on her voyage immediately afterwards. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold returned to town.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were advanced to the Thirty-third Degree in Freemasonry on Wednesday, at the head-quarters of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, Golden-square, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Grand Patron of the order. The ceremony was performed by Lord Skelmersdale, the Sovereign Grand Commander, assisted by the other members of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree. On Monday Prince Leopold was installed by the Rev. Thomas Cochrane, M.A., Eminent Prior of the "Cœur de Lion" Preceptory of Freemasons. Prince Leopold and Prince Louis Napoleon went to the Globe Theatre in the evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait and the Misses Tait have left town for Blairlogie, near Stirling.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have arrived in town.

Earl and Countess Granville have left town for Walmer Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Keston, their seat in Kent, from Knowsley.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield and the Ladies Anson have returned to Shughborough Park from visiting the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. Abney Hastings and the Hon. Paulyn and Gilbert Hastings have left Loudoun Castle for Donnington Park.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and the Hon. Augusta Ann Barrington, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Barrington, was solemnised on Tuesday at Shrivenham church, Berks. Those present at the ceremony were confined to the members of the family. Viscount and Viscountess Barrington afterwards entertained their relatives and friends at breakfast at Beckett House.

A marriage was solemnised on Tuesday, by special license, in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Dover and the Rev. Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, between the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop, and Edith M. Tait, his Grace's second daughter. The bride was attended to the altar by her two sisters, Miss Lucy and Miss Agnes Tait, the bridegroom being accompanied by the Rev. Sidney Pelham as best man. Owing to the recent death of the Rev. Craufurd Tait the company present at the marriage was confined to the nearest relatives of the two families, to persons immediately connected with his Grace's household, and to a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. After the solemnisation the Archbishop and Mrs. Tait received their friends at breakfast, which was served in the large dining-room, formerly the guard-chamber of the old palace. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left Lambeth soon after the marriage ceremony for Italy.

The marriage between Lord Alexander Paget and the Hon. Miss Stapleton-Cotton will not take place.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Count William Bernstorff, second son of the late German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and the Baroness Augusta Gutschmid.

Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., has offered to the Torquay Board of Health a beautifully situated piece of land as a recreation ground for the nominal rent of 2s. 6d. per annum.

A shocking phase of the misery brought about by the Glasgow Bank failure is pictured in a statement made by a Glasgow doctor. This gentleman says that two of his patients who were shareholders have lost their reason, and have been sent to a lunatic asylum, while several others connected with the bank have been completely prostrated by disease, induced by the effects of the calamity.—The Glasgow police have obtained information to the effect that Mr. Fleming, the ex-director of the City of Glasgow Bank, has escaped to Spain.—A meeting of the Glasgow unemployed was held on Monday on Glasgow-green to protest against the Corporation giving £5000 to the City Bank Shareholders' Fund while the unemployed are starving.—The fund for the relief of the shareholders of the bank amounts in Glasgow to £117,012, in Edinburgh to £30,000, in Paisley to £10,000, and in Dundee to £3600.

The Colston anniversary dinners took place on Wednesday at Bristol. At that of the Dolphin Society (Conservative) Mr. R. Plunkett, M.P., spoke of the obstruction last Session in the House of Commons. The Duke of Beaufort expressed his full belief that the Berlin Treaty would be properly carried out. Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., traced the bad state of trade from which the country is suffering to the Liberal legislation of the past forty years.—At that of the Anchor Society (Liberal) Lord Carlingford criticised the conduct of the Government, and remarked that at the Lord Mayor's banquet things were omitted to be said which the public would very much like to know. He objected to the entire Eastern policy of the Government, and asked why they could not see to the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty before they had anything to do with Afghanistan. The Marquis of Lansdowne believed that the diplomatic action of the Government had sown the seeds of many foreign complications.—The dinner of the Grateful Society (Neutral) was held at the Montague Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Weston. About one hundred gentlemen were present, including the Mayor (Mr. G. W. Edwards). The speeches were of a non-political character. The collection amounted to £1035, as against £883 last year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the wretchedly meagre acceptance, the field for the Liverpool Autumn Cup proved almost of average strength, and a prettier finish has seldom been seen. A quarter of a mile from home nothing but the three placed horses had any chance of success, and though, until reaching the distance, Master Kildare (7 st. 6 lb.) held a slight lead, he was then passed by Belphœbe (8 st. 1 lb.) and Touchet (8 st.), of whom Lord Hartington's filly finished a little the stronger, and won by a neck. Touchet certainly is a most luckless colt, and seems to run second with almost as much persistency as does Insulaire. The sport on Friday was not of a very grand description. The Duchy Cup was reduced to a match between Belphœbe (9 st. 5 lb.) and Julius Cæsar (9 st.), the latter having no less than 16 lb. the better of the weights, as compared with the terms upon which they met on the previous day. Nevertheless he only just had the call in the betting, and, when challenged by Belphœbe at the distance, would not make the slightest effort, having turned such a complete rogue that it will be useless to train him after this season. Only seven ran for the Great Lancashire Handicap; but among them was Sir Joseph (7 st. 6 lb.), who started first favourite for the Derby, and has not run since his failure at Epsom. He looked very well, and secured a neck victory after a good race with Tower and Sword (6 st. 9 lb.).

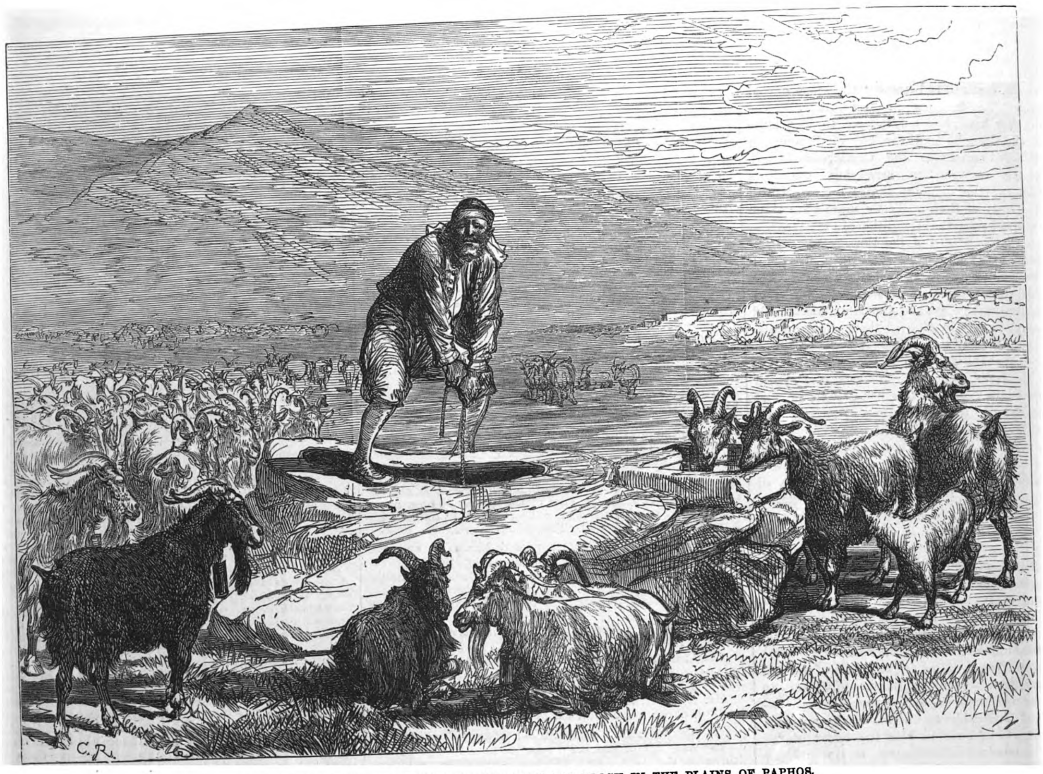
Promoters of race meetings who arrange for fixtures to take place in November are undoubtedly "playing with edge tools," for frost may prove a spoil-sport at any moment. Under these circumstances, therefore, the management of the Derby meeting may esteem themselves fortunate that they only had to postpone their second day's racing from Tuesday to Wednesday, though even then they lost a good many visitors, who went straight to Shrewsbury. With the exception of the Great Shropshire Handicap, there was no race to which we need allude during the first half of the meeting, though we may mention that the proceedings were enlivened on Tuesday by a riot, occasioned by the band of thieves and welshers who invariably appear at every race meeting. These scoundrels, emboldened by the immunity they have hitherto enjoyed, made a determined attack upon the ring, and for some little time had matters all their own way. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Frail engaged an extra number of police, and the ringleaders were taken into custody. The doings of "the scum of the course," as they have been fittingly termed, are becoming unbearable, and, unless promoters of meetings take strong measures to put them down, they will infallibly lose the patronage of nearly all the respectable portion of the public. The field for the Great Shropshire Handicap only reached a dozen, which is the smallest number of starters since the race was established in 1871. Touchet and Speculator, the former of whom was first favourite for some little time, were both scratched two or three days before the race, and the public then fixed upon Avontes (6 st. 13 lb.) as a "good thing," and brought him to 3 to 1 before the fall of the flag. Eminence (6 st. 5 lb.) was also very heavily backed, but nothing else received much attention. Eminence is by no means a boy's horse, and, though he ran very prominently for a considerable distance, he had no chance when Avontes took up the running, and Mr. Crawfurd's horse won in the commonest of canters by ten lengths. Nearly all the others pulled up when pursuit was evidently hopeless, so no importance attaches to second and third places, which were gained by Sunshade (6 st. 6 lb.) and Sutler (8 st.) respectively. This is a fitting termination to a long list of Fyfield successes during the present season, the City and Suburban, Derby, and Goodwood Stakes being the most important of the previous victories gained by Mr. Crawfurd this year.

The sale of the late Sir Richard Sutton's stud attracted a good many people to Tattersall's on Monday; but buyers were few and far between, and there was no animal of note in the catalogue. The highest price of the afternoon was 175 gs., which was given for a filly foal by Dutch Skater—Consort, on behalf of the Cobham Stud.

At Lullingstone Castle, on the 7th inst., in the presence of a large company, a dessert service of gold plate, valued at 1000 guineas, was presented to the Hon. Ralph Nevill, in recognition of his services as master of the West Kent Hunt. The presentation was made by Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., in the name of the subscribers.

Scarcely has the last visitor to the Houghton Meeting quitted Newmarket when coursing men begin to assemble there in full strength, and it is not until the Newmarket Champion Meeting has been wiped off the list of fixtures that the little town can settle down to its winter's quiet. On the first day some of the hares were weak, and afforded poor trials; but during the remainder of the week they ran strong and well, and, as they were very plentiful, each day's card was got through in capital time. Mr. Wentworth and T. Wilkinson, as judge and slipper respectively, gave every satisfaction, and a better meeting in all respects has never taken place on the famous heath. The Duke of Hamilton's kennel was in splendid form, and divided the Champion Stakes, with High Seal, by Hawkshaw Pate—Royal Stamp; the All-Aged Stakes, with Black Beard, by Blue Beard—Silkworm; and the Chippenham Stakes, with Hawkshaw Belle, by Hawkshaw Pate—Caroline. Lady Lizzie, by Sir Charles—Lizzie, took the other half of the Champion Stakes. Both she and High Seal are smart and very clever puppies; but as each was led to the hare once or twice during the week, we fancy they are a little deficient in pace to take high honours in the Waterloo Cup. Black Beard also ran exceedingly well, and his co-divider was Hark Forward, by Crossfell—Artiste.

The sculling-match between John Hawdon, of Delaval, and William Lumsden, of Blyth, which took place over the Tyne championship course on Monday last, caused an immense amount of interest and excitement in the north. No less than ten heavily laden steamers accompanied the race, and every "coign of vantage" was crowded with eager spectators. Hawdon, who is only twenty-three years of age, has won seven matches in succession, and is still undefeated, while Lumsden was wonderfully successful during the early part of his career, and is undoubtedly the best man that Hawdon has yet encountered. The latter lost the toss for choice of stations, and, though this was a great disadvantage, especially during the early part of the race, he became a much stronger favourite as the time for the start approached, and at last as much as 3 to 1 was laid upon him. When they got off, to a capital start, the wind and rough water seemed to almost stop Hawdon, and Lumsden soon showed in front. At the end of a mile the latter held a lead of three lengths, but Hawdon, who was in splendid condition, spurted again and again in the most extraordinary style, and, when they had gone about two miles and a half, was once more level with his opponent. Lumsden was now thoroughly beaten from the effects of his great exertions, and Hawdon, drawing right away, won at his ease by ten lengths. The young Delaval man is now matched with Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, the American champion, and, with ordinary care, he ought to make a most dangerous candidate for the championship of England.



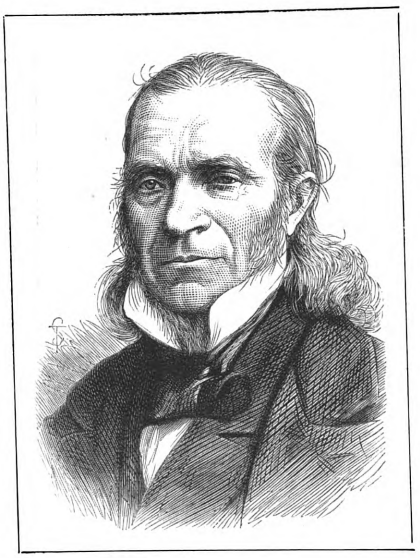
SKETCHES IN CYPRUS: GOATHERD WATERING HIS FLOCK IN THE PLAINS OF PAPHOS.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The Engraving on our front page is a view, from a photograph, of the west front of the ruined Gothic Cathedral of Famagusta, which place was the chief seaport town and fortress of Cyprus under the Venetian rule, from 1473 to 1571. It has been described by our Special Artist and Correspondent, "S. P. O.," who was lately in Cyprus on the service of this Journal. We learn from Mr. R. Hamilton Lang's interesting book on "Cyprus," just published in one volume by Messrs. Macmillan, that Famagusta in the sixteenth century, let us say in the time of Othello's unhappy residence there, was a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. It had belonged to the Genoese from 1376 to 1464, having been wrested by that mercantile Republic from the crusading Lusignan dynasty of Princes, to whom Cyprus was delivered, in 1192, by our own Richard Cœur de Lion. We are not told by whom or when the stately Cathedral was built; its architectural style is that of the fifteenth century in Western Europe, with some variation, and it was probably erected before the Venetian period. In striking contrast to this relic of superb mediæval lordship on the eastern shore of Cyprus we give the Sketch of a quiet pastoral scene near Paphos, at the western extremity of the island. The native herdsman there leads his flock of goats to water, like Tityrus and Menalcas and their like in a poem of Virgil or Theocritus, caring little for the decay of proud Empires and Principalities, which have so frequently come and gone upon the sea-girt plains and hills of Cyprus. "Assyria, Greece, Rome, Egypt—what are they?" Or what the Norman, the Venetian, the Ottoman, or the British Imperial power, when a few more generations of mankind have lived and died? The Cypriote goats and kids will browse and frolic in their pasture when Sir Garnet Wolseley's administration is long forgotten.

THE LATE M. GARNIER-PAGÈS.

M. Louis Garnier-Pagès, who died a week or two since, after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year, had retired from political life since the resignation of the Government of National Defence in 1871, but attended M. Thiers's funeral fourteen months ago, and sent a letter of adhesion to the recent Peace Congress. He took part in the Revolution of 1830, but only became a prominent politician on the death, in 1841, of his half-brother, Étienne Garnier-Pagès, a Republican leader of some note in his time. As a Deputy under the Orleans dynasty, he materially contributed to the limitation of the concessions of railway companies, thus securing their reversion to the State. In 1848 he became first Mayor of Paris, and afterwards Minister of Finance, being mainly responsible in the latter capacity for the increased direct taxation which saved France from bankruptcy, but brought on the Republic the odium of the peasantry. He failed to obtain admission to the Legislature of 1849; but in 1857 he was one of the chief organisers of the first electoral opposition to the Empire, but was not himself one of the half-dozen successful candidates, being defeated in Paris by M. Emile Ollivier. In 1864, however, another Paris district elected him, and he became a sharp critic of M. Haussmann's administration of Paris; but in 1869 he with difficulty retained his seat against the opposition of M. Raspail. In 1870 he was a second time member of a Provisional Government, but took no very active part in it; he was not elected to the Assembly of 1871, and refused a candidature for a by-election in 1872. The Portrait is from a photograph by Truchelot, of Paris.

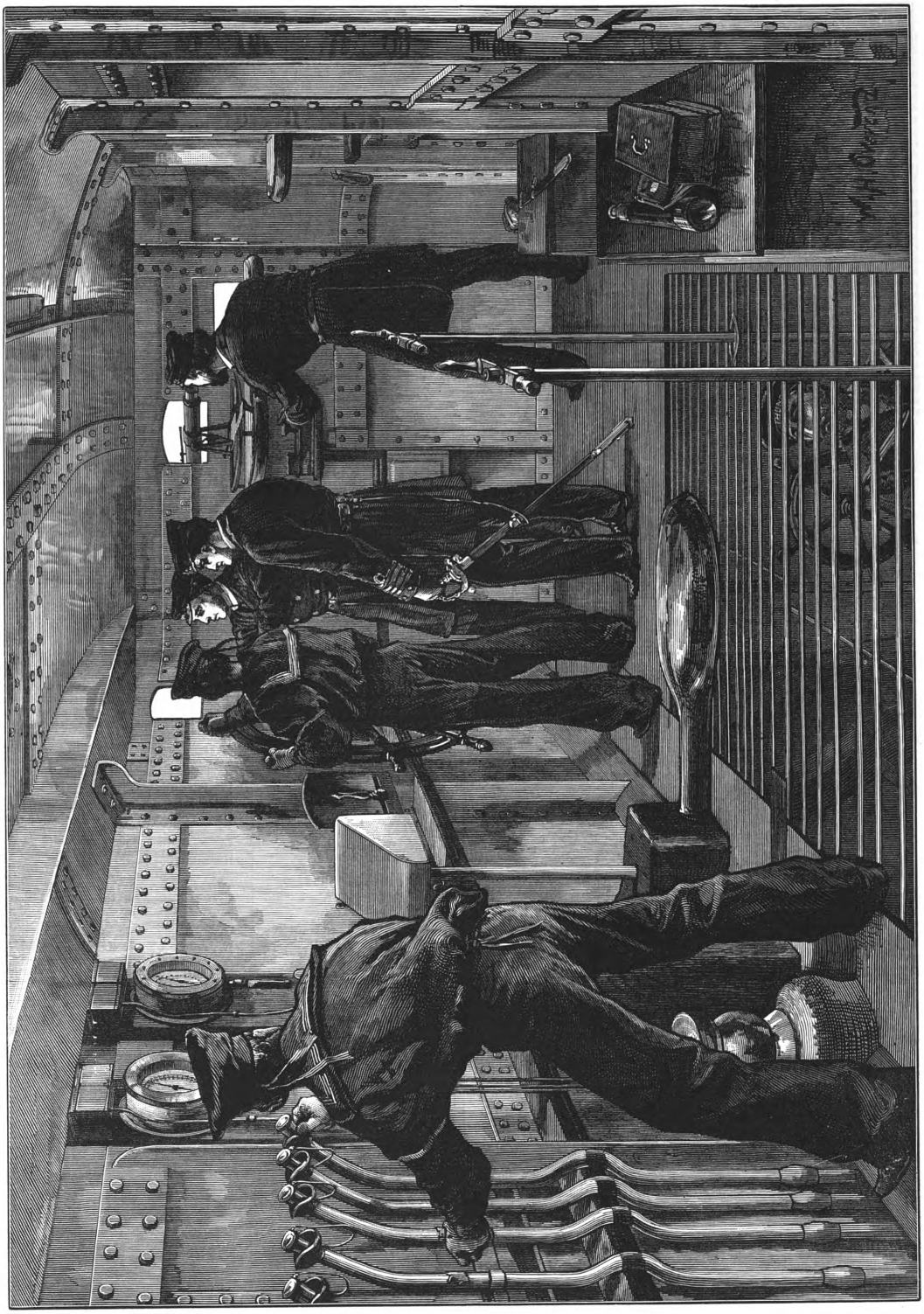


THE LATE M. LOUIS GARNIER-PAGÈS.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.

The reader who may wonder at this phrase should turn to a page Engraving, in which he will see how the Suleiman range of mountains rises like a mighty wall, forty or fifty miles distant, beyond the perfectly level plain, to a spectator looking westward from a house-top on the banks of the Indus, at Dera Ismael Khan, towards the centre of our Punjaub frontier. As we consider "the impending Afghan war"—if it should not rather be termed the intended war for Afghanistan—we are gratuitously furnished by the most absolute of political authorities with an explanation of its geographical motive. His Highness Prince Beaconsfield, Imperial Chancellor and Grand Vizier of the Anglo-Asian Empire, announced last Saturday to the Lord Mayor's guests that it is designed to remedy the inconvenience of having, as he said, "a haphazard and not a scientific frontier." We therefore submit to our readers, by the aid of a sketch lately sent us from an esteemed military correspondent, this View of what they are told to regard as an unscientific frontier, with its mere "haphazard" summit, the Takht-i-Suleiman, or Solomon's Throne, attaining a sublime height of 11,000 feet, the whole range extending 350 miles from south to north, beyond which only the Khurum and Khyber Passes break the continuous curve of mountain ramparts, to the almost inaccessible Himalayas, inclosing the British dominion. It is, of course, a very unscientific freak of nature, and a fortuitous accident of history, that made these marvellous highlands, from time immemorial, the abode of the aboriginal race of Afghanistan, dividing them from the natives of the Punjaub and of Sind, and from Daman or the Derayat, which is the strip of lowland west of the Indus, and from all which we took from the Sikhs of Lahore thirty years ago. To be sure, it has been the deliberate opinion of three successive Governors-General, and presumably of their military advisers, till the advent of the present Viceroy, that this north-west frontier of British India was one of unsurpassed natural strength for defensive purposes; only needing the construction of bridges and roads up to the foot of each Pass, and a few connected forts to guard them in time of war. But the Anglo-Asian Mystery is fraught with a superhuman insight into these and other matters of practical statesmanship and strategy, which it would be rash to contradict; and its dictum is supported by newspaper letters from a distinguished common-law barrister who resided a few years at Calcutta. We must, therefore, leave the View of "Solomon's Throne" to speak for itself, if our readers think it can do so, against the plea of alleged necessity for a more commanding barrier on the Afghan frontier of the Empress Victoria's Asiatic dominion. It will certainly cost a trifle of Asiatic lives and British taxpayers' money to effect the proposed rectification of the frontier; and if the Hindoo Koosh, north of Cabul, or even the ill-omened passes of Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul, are to be substituted for the Suleiman range, it may hereafter be discovered that a more formidable enemy has been invited to a nearer approach. But these are questions not requiring to be discussed in England at all, either by the Press or by Parliament; England has only to fight and to pay, and "the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" is desired to hold its peace.

At Camborne, yesterday week, a large number of county gentlemen, including Mr. Pendarves, High Sheriff of Cornwall, Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., and Colonel Tremayne, M.P., held a meeting, presided over by Mr. Bolitho, to consider the condition of the working men and their families in the mining districts of Cornwall, and to provide for the distress which exists.



THE CONNING TOWER ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

H.M.S. THUNDERER'S CONNING-TOWER.

The interior of an iron chamber, fitted with a variety of apparatus, which is occupied by several of our naval officers and seamen, engaged in some operations not apparently intelligible on a mere view of the scene presented by our Engraving, is a subject that needs a little explanation. The "conning-tower" is a special addition to the equipment of our powerful turret-ships, with which the Thunderer and the Dreadnought have been furnished, while the term "conning" has been understood, in the art of naval gunnery, to denote the pointing and laying of the guns with a precise aim to hit their objects of attack. The Thunderer, of which we gave an Illustration, showing her fitted with torpedo nettings around her sides, on May 12 of last year, is a double-screw ironclad ship, with a single mast, a flying or hurricane deck raised amidships, and two revolving gun-turrets, fore and aft, below the hurricane-deck, altogether forming a complex group of structures in the middle of the vessel's length. The steering-house and the conning-tower are both erected upon the hurricane-deck; and from these elevated chambers, by means of connecting mechanism, electric wires, and speaking-tubes, the ship and her formidable armament, of great guns and torpedoes, can be managed by the officers in command. In the conning-tower, as shown in our present Illustration, the reader will observe a man at a wheel, acting under the orders of one of the two officers standing beside him. This is to work the more powerful steam-steering machinery below, turning the ship's rudder; and there is an indicator hand, on a brass plate, fixed to the wall close to this wheel, showing every movement of the vessel to port or starboard. The wall that appears to the left hand in our Engraving is on the forward side of the tower, so that the officer looks straight ahead of the ship's course through the little square window above the steering-wheel. Further to the left hand are shown a couple of circular dials, to indicate the steam-pressure of the engines; and in the left foreground is a sailor, waiting at the mouths of a row of speaking-tubes, to send down orders either to the persons in the gun-turrets or to those in charge of the torpedoes. Electric telegraph wires, communicating with all parts of the ship below, are laid in covered lines, painted red, along that side of the apartment, and may be worked by the small telegraphic apparatus in a box on the shelf. We have next to invite attention to the officer who is "conning" through a telescope, fitted with an auxiliary "sight" above its tube, and taking the exact direction for aiming the guns. He is assisted by the use of a quadrant, or other graduated arc of brass, to determine the bearings of the object, however distant, with the utmost minuteness and accuracy; while the actual position of the guns in their turret, which he never sees, is at the same time correctly shown to him, in juxtaposition with his intended line of aim. He is thus enabled, by ordering the direction of each gun to the required degree right or left, to make the fire of two guns, at 1000 yards' range, converge at one striking-point. When the gun is truly laid, and the word "Ready" is passed up from below, this officer has only to touch one of the knobs upon which his finger is resting and the gun is fired; or he may fire all the four guns in the two turrets at once. The fore turret has two 38-ton guns, and the aft turret has two guns, each weighing 35 tons. The operation of launching a Whitehead torpedo, after aiming its course in a similar manner, is performed just as readily; the officer will turn round, seize either of the two handles upon the tall rods which rise through the floor grating, and by turning one or the other handle he can discharge a torpedo from the port or the starboard side of the ship. Below the grating, where a man's head is seen, with another steering-wheel, is a chamber protected by eight-inch armour-plating, where the officers could retire to carry on these operations, in case the upper part of the conning-tower were struck by an enemy's shot or shell. The conning-tower in the Thunderer, is only bullet-proof, but in the Dreadnought it is protected by thick armour. These modern appliances of naval warfare would have puzzled the old Jack Tars who "sailed with noble Howe and sailed with gallant Jervis," a hundred years ago.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The results of the competition for the handsome challenge cup, value £50, presented to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, for the promotion of good drill and shooting in that regiment, have been announced. In addition to the cup, ten prizes, value £30, were offered for the highest scorers; and the keenness with which the principal prize was contested will be shown by the fact that nine out of the ten members given in the list of winners scored 80 points each for drill. In the final competition Private C. F. Lowe, of the celebrated I company, made 89 points, which, with 80 for drill and 65 in class, brought his aggregate up to 234, and made him the winner of the cup and £7. Sergeant A. Blackford was second, and takes £5; Corporal H. B. Wilson, third prize of £4; Private G. Parkinson and Private J. Southam tied; and take £3 each; and the remaining prizes in the contest were won by Sergeant S. Millings, Lieutenant W. Dennis, Private J. Dyke, Sergeant C. Webb, and Sergeant E. Rowley. For the Champion Badge, to which was added a silver cup, value £10, the rules were that the most coveted honour of the battalion should be awarded to "that member of the regiment who, being an efficient and a marksman, should make the highest aggregate score in the regimental competition to select representatives for Wimbledon, the first stage of the Queen's Prize, Major Tyler's Prize, and the final competition, making altogether thirty-eight shots at 200, thirty-eight at 500, and forty-eight at 600 yards." Corporal H. B. Wilson was the winner, with a total score of 447 points. Private C. F. Lowe was second, Sergeant Brooking third, Private Cameron fourth, and Corporal Cook fifth. The other challenge prizes shot for this season were the Burgesses of Westminster Cup, value 100 guineas, won for the second year in succession by the I company; F company was second, C company third, and B company fourth. The Scrubbs Shield, value 100 guineas, originally subscribed and shot for by all the regiments using the Scrubbs ranges, and finally won by the Queen's, was contested. F (Broadwood's) company were the winners; I company was a close second, C company third, and B company fourth.

The annual dinner of the members of the two Canterbury rifle corps took place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Canterbury, on the 7th inst., when the Mayor and other leading citizens joined the volunteers. Colonel Lawrie, commandant of the 3rd London Volunteer Rifle Brigade, was likewise present, and handed over a handsome silver challenge cup and a money prize, which he had given to be shot for.

Lord Elcho has resigned the command of the London Scottish Volunteers, and is gazetted honorary Colonel.

Miss Amy Sheridan, the actress, died on Monday at Brighton, somewhat suddenly of heart disease.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic received the Prince and Princess of Denmark at the Palace of the Elysée yesterday week. Marshal MacMahon presided over a Cabinet Council at the Elysée on Tuesday morning. The Budget and foreign affairs were the subjects which occupied the attention of the Ministers. On the latter the Cabinet seemed to be well satisfied with the report of M. Waddington, and on the former views were expressed in accordance with those of the Budget Commission.

The question of the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac occupied the Chamber of Deputies until eight o'clock on the 7th inst. At the close of the debate the election was annulled by a show of hands. M. Cassagnac then exclaimed "Au revoir!" and left the Chamber. In the Senate the President read a letter from M. Jacotin, resigning his seat. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. M. Léon Say presented a bill for the opening of supplementary credits to the amount of 34,412,158f., of which 13,000,000f. are to be devoted to the requirements of the War Department and 12,000,000f. to public works. Last Saturday the Chamber confirmed the election of several deputies recently elected in place of those whose election had been invalidated. The motion of M. Joubert respecting a modification in the Licenses Law was taken into consideration.

The Senators of the Right have issued a manifesto respecting the coming Senatorial elections, in which the members of the Left are denounced in strong terms.

The Electoral Commission decided last Wednesday on recommending the unseating of M. de Fourtou, ex-Minister of the Interior.

M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, attended Wednesday's sitting of the Budget Committee, at which an agreement was arrived at for effecting reductions of taxation to the amount of 19,000,000f. in the estimates for 1879. These reductions are chiefly applied to the tax on chicory and oils and bill-stamps. The Budget Committee has finished its labours.

M. Gambetta, replying to an address presented to him from Aveyron, pointed out the signs from which he deduced proof of the stability of the Republic. He said what was desired was a Republic which should represent the nation.

The Paris Exhibition closed on Sunday afternoon. The total number of admissions has been 16,032,725, an average of about 82,000 per day; and the gross receipts since May 1 have been 12,653,746f. Those of 1867 were 9,830,369f. In 1867, moreover, there were only 400,000 free admissions; whereas there were this year 950,000. One of the last incidents of the Exhibition was the presentation to Sir Philip Owen by the Exhibition Executive Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand of a silver epergne, value 250 guineas. The Foreign Commissioners-General have presented to M. Georges Berger, the Director of the Foreign Sections of the Universal Exhibition, a splendid group in solid silver as a testimony of their gratitude and esteem. The Canadian Trophy at the Exhibition, valued at 100,000f., has been presented to the future industrial museum. The private exhibits in and around it will be replaced by a collection of Canadian products. We learn from *Galignani's Messenger* that Messrs. James Carter and Co., of High Holborn, the seedsmen to the Prince of Wales, received five gold medals, which is a higher award than that received by any other English exhibitor, and includes the only gold medal for grass lawns on the Trocadéro.

The Working Men's Exhibition also closed on Sunday when diplomas were presented to the successful exhibitors.

The French Lottery Commission has resolved that the small prizes shall be divided into twelve groups, each of about the same aggregate value, while the large prizes shall form a special category, for which all the tickets shall compete. The drawings will be public, and, it is calculated, can be got through in eight or ten days.

The Academy of Fine Arts has submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction its list of candidates for the post of Director of the School of Rome. M. Cabat, landscape-painter, was chosen unanimously.

A millionnaire, M. Darblay, a noted corn merchant and miller at Corbeil, died recently, at the age of eighty-four. In 1861 he was deprived of a postmastership for Bonapartism, to which party he adhered through life, being for some years a Deputy. The *Times'* correspondent says that his property is estimated at 70,000,000f.

ITALY.

Pisa and Leghorn were visited last Saturday by the King and Queen, who met with magnificent receptions at both towns.

Queen Margaret and her son, the Prince of Naples, who on Monday attained his ninth year, went to the Hall of the Five Hundred, Florence, where they were most enthusiastically received by 8000 children assembled there to meet her Majesty and the Prince.

In an election for the Chamber of Deputies, held at Clusone on Monday, Signor Roncalli was returned by 330 votes against 257 polled by General Bonelli, the late Minister of War. A second ballot will be necessary.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior declared that the Liberal Conservatives rejected universal suffrage, as being repugnant to the conscience of the party, and as opposed to the development of its principles. In the debate upon the new Electoral Law in Tuesday's sitting Señor Castelar opposed the measure as restricting universal suffrage, and in the course of his speech described the proclamation of King Alfonso as an ill-omened act. Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, denied this, and said that what was really an act to be deplored was the expulsion of the Cortes by General Pavia, which Señor Castelar was not able to prevent. The Electoral Law was adopted in Wednesday's sitting.

Sentence of death has been passed by the Tribunal of First Instance upon Moncasi, the perpetrator of the recent attempt upon the life of King Alfonso.

The Moorish Government has informed the Spanish Mini-ter for Foreign Affairs that it will grant indemnities to the families of the Spaniards lately assassinated in Morocco, and, as further satisfaction, salute the Spanish flag.

BELGIUM.

On Tuesday the Parliament was opened by the King in person. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, in referring to the education question, said that the instruction given at the expense of the State should be placed under the exclusive control of the civil authorities. Various bills would be presented on the subject. Alluding to the state of trade, his Majesty said he hoped the industrial crisis was now past. The Government were endeavouring to find means to relieve the distress caused by it. The estimates were not altogether favourable, and the Government had contracted engagements for which it would be necessary to provide. Proposals for further electoral reforms would be laid before the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives on Wednesday elected its bureau. M. Guillery, of the Progressist party, was chosen President; and the Vice-Presidents are M. Dewael, Burgomaster of Antwerp, and M. Descamps, deputy for Ath.

A Great Exhibition of National Industry will take place at Brussels in 1880, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence.

GERMANY.

A torchlight procession was held last Monday evening at Wiesbaden in honour of the German Emperor. At the same time a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon his Majesty, who, in reply to their congratulations, said he had experienced, besides bodily suffering, the pain of being forcibly withdrawn from his usual sphere of activity. He hoped, after going through a course of waters at Wiesbaden, that he would shortly be able to resume his former active duties. A law had been passed to put an end to criminal tendencies, and the example thus set would be followed in other countries, because the danger was one common to all.

The Emperor on Wednesday sent General Count Lehnsdorff, his Adjutant, from Coblentz to Berlin to congratulate Prince Bismarck on the marriage of his daughter, and to present to him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle with Sceptre and Crown, the only Prussian decoration which remained to be conferred upon the distinguished Chancellor.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin last Tuesday afternoon for his country seat at Friedrichsruhe. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Chancellor proposes to spend some time away from Berlin. During his absence he will continue to conduct personally the more important business of State, without, however, tying himself down to regular work.

DENMARK.

The Ministerial bill authorising a loan of 1,200,000 crowns for the reconstruction of the plantation works in Santa Cruz, destroyed during the recent riot in that island, was read in the Folkething on the 9th inst. The debate not being decidedly favourable to the measure, the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria received the Delegations on Sunday. Replying to the addresses presented by the Presidents, the Emperor said his aim was to secure peace and Austrian interests as well as the execution of treaty stipulations, and he hoped that in this he should succeed, his relations with other Powers being most friendly.

His Majesty has granted a complete and general amnesty to all Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents, not excepting the captured chief Hadji Loja. The amnesty is said to have been granted in consequence of a note addressed by the Porte to Count Andrassy.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations were opened at Pesth on the 7th inst. In the former Herr Caronin was elected President. Count Andrassy presented the Budget, and a Finance Committee of twenty-one members was chosen.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation held two sittings on Wednesday, in which it adopted the most essential points of the war estimates as submitted by the Government.

Count Schouvaloff, accompanied by M. Palischeff, Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Vienna, reached Pesth on Tuesday morning, and at noon waited upon Count Andrassy, with whom he had a conference. On Wednesday Count Schouvaloff was received in private audience by the Emperor.

It is stated in a Vienna telegram that differences have arisen between the Hungarian Government and General Philippovich with regard to the organisation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commander-in-Chief being reproached with having filled the administrative posts in the occupied provinces with none but Croatians, to the exclusion of the German and Hungarian elements. General Philippovich has requested to be allowed to return to his former post at Prague.

A deputation of Begs has presented a petition to General Philippovich praying for the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria, for the removal of the provinces from the religious jurisdiction of the Sheik-ul-Islam, and for the establishment of national instead of denominational schools. The address is said to be signed by fifty-nine of the richest and most trustworthy Mohammedans in Serajevo.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Absolute denial is telegraphed from St. Petersburg of statements that have been published concerning the ill state of the Czar's health.

Count Schouvaloff, it is reported, will return to London; and, on his arrival, will be in a position to explain the more immediate views of the Emperor of Russia on the present situation of affairs. Down to the present time, it is declared in official circles at St. Petersburg, no intelligence has been received in confirmation of statements made in foreign journals to the effect that Count Schouvaloff had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Russian Empire; nor has there been any announcement of the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff.

Count Schouvaloff was with the Grand Duke Sergius on board the Livadia at the time of her foundering. As noticed in our Austrian news, the Count has been at Pesth.

According to reports received from the interior of Russia, the state of trade and manufactures is reported as being most satisfactory. Both in Nishni-Novgorod and Charkoff the fairs were very successful, and the factories in the Government of Vladimir have had a favourable year.

An official assurance has been given to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it is the wish of the Czar that the Berlin Treaty should be faithfully executed, and that no Imperial functionary will fail in that respect.

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram that the reply of the Porte accepting the English reforms in Asia Minor enumerates the four fundamental points of the scheme. 1. The establishment of a gendarmery organised and officered by Europeans. 2. The appointment of European inspectors to travel from one district to another, receive complaints against the Judges, and watch over the administration of justice. 3. The reorganisation of the finances. 4. The term of office of the valis and financial inspectors.

Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor-General of Syria, replacing Djevdet Pasha, who had made himself so obnoxious to the population.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a despatch from its Pera correspondent which states that the Porte accepts in principle the rectification of the Greco-Turkish frontier, and it is stated that, with the view of arriving at an understanding, the appointment of delegates was on Monday proposed to the Greek Minister.

GREECE.

M. Coumoundouros has formed a new Cabinet, of which the Ministers took the oaths of office on the 7th inst.

AMERICA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia states that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Evarts's recent despatches on the fishery question has been received in Washington by cable.

His Lordship's reference to Newfoundland interference with American fishermen is understood to be satisfactory to the United States Government, which is convinced that England intends in good faith to enforce the Treaty of Washington, giving United States fishermen all rights and privileges accorded by that treaty. Everything indicates that the United States will pay the full Halifax award in London on Nov. 23, the date specified by the treaty. The *Daily News'* correspondent at New York says also, it is regarded as certain that the award will be promptly paid, with the approval of all parties in the United States.

The *Times'* correspondent says that from the latest returns the following result is obtained regarding the new Congress which will meet after March 4:—In the Senate, 41 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 1 Independent; in the House of Representatives, 149 Democrats, 129 Republicans, and 10 Greenbacks. There are still five vacancies. This result, it is generally believed, will put an end to the Greenback party as an effective political organisation.

Cape May, a sea-bathing town on the Atlantic coast, at the mouth of the Delaware river, was partly burnt on Saturday. The town, consisting chiefly of hotels and boarding-houses, was entirely built of wood. The fire, kindled by an incendiary, burnt over forty acres in the centre of the town. Nine hotels, nineteen boarding-houses, a large number of private cottages, bath-houses, and shops have been destroyed.

A strange story comes from New York. When Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, merchant, died, his body was put in a vault in St. Mark's-churchyard, of that town. On Oct. 7 the vault was found to have been tampered with, and a watchman was in consequence placed there, who remained on duty till recently. On the night of the 6th inst., however, thieves opened the vault, and took the body out of three inclosing coffins. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the robbers.

CANADA.

We learn by telegrams from Montreal that the arrangements for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada are complete, and that the enthusiasm is very great. The fleet at Halifax will steam out to meet the Sarmatian and escort her into harbour. The streets will be lined with military. The new Governor-General will spend two days at Halifax, and go straight through to Montreal, deferring his visit to Quebec. The Scotch residents at Montreal will give a ball on St. Andrew's Day. After staying two days at Montreal the Governor-General will leave for Ottawa, where he will take up his residence.

Sir Alexander Galt has arrived at Ottawa for the purpose of assisting the Government in the preparation of the Canadian case in the fishery dispute for the information of the English Foreign Office. It is understood that Sir Alexander will be sent to England by the Dominion Government in order to state its views of the case. It is expressly provided by the Newfoundland Coast Fisheries Law, according to a telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, that none of its clauses shall affect the right granted by treaty to the subjects of any Power in amity with her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A movement is on foot in Canada for the creation of a permanent military force, and it is understood that the Minister of Militia will introduce a bill in the Dominion House of Commons for the establishment of such a force and for remodelling the militia.

The 101st Regiment has landed at Halifax from Cyprus. A despatch of Tuesday says eighty-six men are still prostrate with Cyprus fever, which is of a malarious character; but medical men there believe the patients will speedily recover in the climate of Nova Scotia.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

War with the Kaffirs has recommenced. By the latest news, to Oct. 22, from Capetown we learn that a small British force in the Transvaal has been compelled to fall back before a great number of natives, who were subsequently defeated with great loss in a night attack which they made upon the English. The Colonial Government is making active military preparations.

AUSTRALIA.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on the 6th inst. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Henry Emmanuel Cohen, made his financial statement. He stated that the revenue of 1878 would probably exceed the original estimate by over £40,000. The accumulated surplus at the end of 1878 would amount to £2,350,000. He estimated the revenue for 1879 at £5,031,000, and expenditure at £5,336,000; this sum including, however, £400,000 for new public works, which would be chargeable to the surplus account, still leaving a surplus of about £2,000,000 at the end of 1879. The revenue continues in a flourishing condition. No fiscal modifications are proposed. The railways are self-supporting, and yield a profit sufficient to pay the interest on the capital borrowed for their construction. The public debt amounts to £11,700,000, being rather less than in January last; and against this debt are placed the reproductive telegraphs and railways, which have cost £10,500,000; the balance due from land selections—viz., £8,000,000; the revenue surplus advanced to loans for public works, £2,000,000; besides unalienated domains to an extent of 160,000,000 acres.

A Melbourne telegram announces that the Melbourne Cup has been won by Calamia.

Major Sartorius, V.C., who distinguished himself in Ashantee, has volunteered for service in Afghanistan.

Notice, it is stated, will be given by the Swiss Federal Government on Jan. 1 next of its intention to withdraw from the Latin Monetary Convention.

A new Synagogue, said to be one of the finest of its kind in Europe, has been opened at Warsaw. It has cost, the *Jewish World* says, £48,000, exclusive of the cost of site, which was 70,000 roubles.

Baroness Mary Itulak Artymowska, twenty-five years of age, moving in the best Russian society, has, says the *Estafette*, been banished to Siberia for forgery, fraud, and bribery, leaving debts to the amount of 2,000,000 roubles.

The question respecting the adoption of a word-rate for telegrams between England and Germany has been finally settled. Telegrams from Berlin to England will be charged from January next at the rate of 30 pfennige per word, which is as near as can be to 3s. for the ten words.

The British Resident at Mandalay has remonstrated with the Burmese Government against the conduct of the native Governor in removing some persons from a British steamer on the Upper Burmese waters of the Irrawaddy, and the Governor has been summoned to Mandalay to account for his conduct.

The Woodlark, 869 tons, Captain W. Gibbons, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 8th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 290 emigrants, among whom were fifty-nine single female domestic servants. The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegraph of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Pericles, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

Orders have been given to the 42nd Regiment to embark from Cyprus immediately for Malta.

News received from the west coast of Africa states that Europeans have been forbidden by the King of Dahomey to leave Whydah without his authority, and a good deal of uneasiness prevails. It is reported from Cape Coast Castle that the various Ashantee tribes are becoming discontented with having to pay tribute to the King, and many of them are desirous of returning to their allegiance to the old dynasty.

A Bluebook has been issued containing official correspondence respecting the commercial relations between Great Britain and Spain. There are in all 214 despatches, ranging in date from April 29, 1877, to Sept. 13, 1878. On the latter day Lord Salisbury writes, with regard to the wine duties, that the Government cannot abandon the principle involved in the alcoholic scale, but is prepared to revise it if it be found to press unduly upon the commerce of Spain and of other countries which grow the stronger natural wines.

A Reuter's telegram reports a discovery of gold in India. It is stated that Sir Andrew Clarke, the public works member of the Viceregal Council, visited the Wynaad district, in the Madras Presidency, last February, and noticing, from his Australian experiences, indications of the presence of gold, he, with the sanction of the Viceroy, invited Mr. Brough Smyth, a mining engineer of Victoria, to bring to India some practical miners for the purpose of exploring and testing the quartz reefs. Mr. Smyth has already discovered, in an area of twenty-five miles by thirteen, ninety outcrops of ore reef with a thickness of two to four feet, yielding from a few pennyweights to 200 ounces per ton, and it is believed that with capital and good management a very large industry may be insured.

THE PROPOSED AFGHAN WAR.

Wednesday next, the 20th inst., is the day when the reply from Shere Ali of Cabul to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum letter is expected at Simla; but Lord Beaconsfield's speech of last Saturday has informed us that the aim of the British-Indian Government is to get a more "scientific frontier;" and, since we are not aware that the Ameer has yet been requested to cede a portion of his border territory, we cannot feel sure that the question of peace or war really depends on any explanation he may have to make touching the refusal to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission through the Khyber Pass. It is already quite evident that the mission was sent with a previous expectation that it would be stopped, as it was eventually stopped, at the fort of Ali Musjid. There is proof of this, if any were needed, in the letter which we published last week, and which was written by a member of that mission, perfectly conversant with its objects and intentions, and was sent us to accompany the Sketches of Major Cavagnari's interview with the Afghan commandant. That letter stated that Major Cavagnari was sent on in advance to demand passage, because "it was not considered desirable to expose Sir Neville Chamberlain and the whole of the Mission to the insult of being turned back." It was, indeed, well known in India that the Ameer had declined to have a European military officer as resident Envoy at Cabul; and the Indian Government, in sending one without permission, must have reckoned upon the so-called "affront," which is now to be made the instant occasion of an offensive war in Afghanistan, with a view to the acquisition of "a scientific frontier." This being the political situation, we fear that the Viceroy's reception of some answer from the Ameer next Wednesday is a mere formality, and that the declaration of war rests entirely in the breasts of her Majesty's Ministers in London, and of her representative at the Indian seat of government. The intentions of our Prime Minister may be learned from his recent speech, in which he positively announced that the Indian frontier should now be altered, without referring to any contingency of a pacific reply from Shere Ali, or to any settlement of an existing dispute. As for the intentions of Lord Lytton and his advisers in India, there cannot be much doubt that they mean war, for they are making immense preparations, at a cost which would be frightful for India to bear, and which can scarcely be charged to the account of England unless war be eventually carried on beyond the Indian frontier. Putting these circumstances together, we are obliged to conclude that the proposed Afghan war is a certainty, whatever message from Cabul may arrive next week, and that it could only be averted by a change of mind in her Majesty's Government here, which is not very hopeful.

The latest news, from Peshawur on Wednesday last, informs us that General Sir Samuel Browne's Division is now concentrating in brigades in that vicinity. The first brigade is at Jamrood; the second at Hurri Singh; the third at Peshawur; the fourth at Nowshera. The cavalry is at Mutra Thana. The Guides still hold the Jamrood mouth of the Pass. The unhealthiness of the troops, and the backward state of the supply and transport organisation, scarcely warrant the expectation of immediate action on an extensive scale. Shere Ali is absolutely passive. He has cautioned the frontier tribes against disturbances, and appears bent on posturing as an unaggressive individual who is undergoing the process of bullying. Major Cavagnari has assurances of the friendliness of the tribes of the frontier zone, whose headmen daily crowd into Jamrood and Peshawur, avowing their goodwill. Trustworthy information puts the Ameer's force at Ali Musjid at 2500 men and twenty-four guns. It is quite untrue that the Ameer has any force detached in the Mishnee direction. The reports of artillery fire thereabouts are wholly fables.

According to a Russian letter received at St. Petersburg from Orenburg, Yakoob Khan, the son of the Ameer of Cabul, has been released from confinement, and will conduct the defence of Ali Musjid. It is further stated that Ahmed Ali, the nephew of the Ameer, will command an Afghan force consisting of ten regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. The Russian Embassy at Cabul is now under General Razgonoff, General Stolietoff having received leave of absence to go abroad. There is startling news of the Russian military advance through the Turcoman's country north of Afghanistan. General Lamakine has marched from the shores of the Caspian eastward up the river Attrek, and is said to have occupied the town of Merv, which is about two hundred miles due north of Herat; while another Russian force, of eight thousand men, is on the road towards Balkh, a city of Afghanistan, about the same distance north-west of Cabul. The Russians have plainly declared that they will not remain passive if England attempts to annex Candahar or Cabul; they will at least, in that case, take possession of Herat, which would now seem almost within their reach.

We are requested by Messrs. Verity Brothers, of Regent-street, and of Queen's-road, Bayswater, to state that they made the stove-grate fixed in the beautiful chimneypiece exhibited by Messrs. Howard and Sons, the manufacturers, at the Paris Exhibition, and of which we gave an Illustration last week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barker, W., to be Vicar of Long Benington-with-Foston, Lincolnshire.
Catlin, George Crawford: Rector of Brimpton, Berks.
Cawkwell, Henry; Rector of Miningsby, Lincolnshire.
Clayton, Edward; Vicar of Ilfley, Oxon.
Cullin, J.; Rector of Second Mediety of Lymm (Oughtrington).
D'Arcy, A. R, Curate of Nailsworth; Rector of Nympsfield.
Davies, Octavius, Vicar of Tugaron; Rural Dean of Upper Ultra Ayron.
Douglas, Sholto D. C.; Rector of All Souls', Marylebone.
Dreaper, J.; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Strangeways, Manchester.
Dunn, John Walter; Vicar of Downend.
Hull, Robert B.; Rural Dean of Northampton.
Jones, Hugh; Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral.
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Gartheli, Cardigan.
Moore, Aubrey L.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.
Owen, Arthur Welsh; Rector of Wembworthy, North Devon.
Patterson, A. H.; Diocesan Inspector for Durham.
Roberts, W. Page; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street.
Smith, C. Penswick; Rector of Great and Little Woolstone.
Smith, John; Vicar of Holland Fen, Lincolnshire.
Spittal, John; Rector of St. Luke's, Heywood.
Stewart, Henry Holmes; Rector of Brington.
Thomson, Michael Andrew; Rector of Thistleton.
Vaughan, Edward T.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Langleybury, Herts.
Wright, Charles Sisum, Vicar of St. Silas's, Sheffield; Vicar of Doncaster.
Woodhouse, F. J.; Diocesan Inspector for Rochester.—*Guardian.*

A handsome memorial brass, executed by Messrs. E. Matthews and Sons, Oxford-street, is to be erected in Lowther church to the memory of the late Lord Lonsdale.

For the third time within thirty years the tower of the parish church of Week St. Mary, North Cornwall, was last Saturday night struck by lightning and destroyed.

The Church of All Saints, Child's-hill, was reopened on the 6th inst. by the Bishop of London. Mr. John Young, of Great Winchester-street, designed the additions, which cost £2000.

The new Church of St. Catherine, Nechells, built at a cost, including the site, of about £7000, the seats being chiefly free, was consecrated on the 8th inst. by the Bishop of Worcester.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Salisbury attended the re-opening service of Buckland Newton parish church, which has been restored, at a cost of £2000. This sum, within £400, has been raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The Council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund met on Monday and adopted a report which had been received from Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co. upon the recent frauds, and the best mode of preventing the recurrence of the like.

The revisers of the New Testament assembled on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their eighty-fourth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the second revision of the Epistles to the Thessalonians.

The chancel of Charlton Kings, which has almost been rebuilt by Mr. Dixon Hartland and his sisters, as a memorial to their mother, was reopened on the 7th inst. The nave was reopened on St. Mark's Day, after complete restoration. Mr. Middleton was the architect throughout.

St. Mary's, Stalbridge, Dorset, which has been restored by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, at a cost of £2600, was reconsecrated on the 7th inst. It is a large structure, comprising work of the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The works include a new south aisle and transept, and lengthening of the nave.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, Incumbent of All Saints', Lambeth, appeared on Monday in the Queen's Bench Division to show cause against a rule which had been obtained by the Metropolitan Board of Works for a mandamus commanding Mr. Partridge, a metropolitan police magistrate, to issue a warrant to levy on the reverend gentleman a sum of £100 for repairs done to his church. The Lord Chief Justice said the Building Act never contemplated that an outlay of this description should be shifted from the parishioners upon the Incumbent. He therefore dismissed the rule.

The Rev. C. A. Belli, who was for fifty-three years Vicar of South Weald, near Brentwood, but who resigned the living a short time since, has given £12,000 towards the building of a church and its endowment, and for the erection of a parsonage-house at Bentley, an outlying district of South Weald parish. Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, who resides in the neighbourhood, has subscribed £2000 for the same objects; and a site for the buildings has been presented by Mr. C. J. Hume Tower. At the laying of the corner-stone of the church, a ceremony which has just been performed by Mr. Belli, it was stated that during his incumbency that gentleman had rebuilt the mother parish church and the parsonage, erected and endowed the village schools, and been a liberal contributor to the erection of Christ Church schools, Great Warley. The new church will cost about £8000, and the remainder of the money subscribed will be devoted to endowment. Mr. Belli's successor as Vicar of South Weald is Canon Fraser.

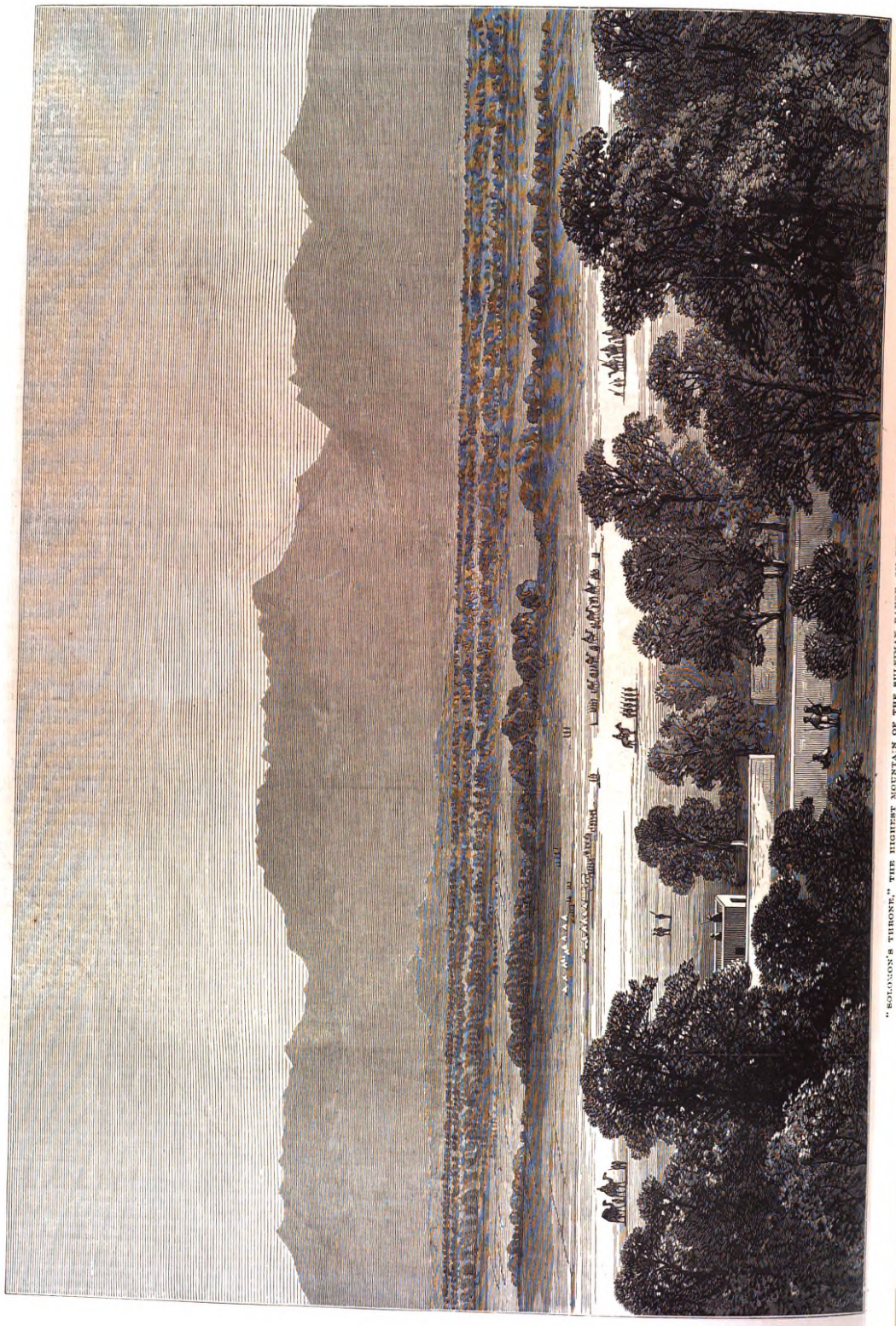
The Bishop of Hereford preached last week at the reopening of the church of Garway, situate on the banks of the Monnow, close to the borders of the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. A new Vicar, the Rev. J. Jones, who has recently been appointed, has set himself the task of effecting a complete restoration of a church which his Lordship described, "without fear of contradiction," as one of the most curious and interesting to be found in the West of England. The fine Norman tower, 27 ft. square, is detached, and there is much excellent work of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries about the church. The stone altar, with five incised crosses, remains in situ, and the rood loft steps are intact, while the open seats of massive oak have ends four inches in thickness. In the reign of Henry II., the Knights Templars built a preceptory close by, and after their suppression in 1313 it fell into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, who remained there till the Reformation. Their chapel, adjoining the chancel, contains many interesting features, while the church generally exhibits sundry Jewish or Saracenic details, very harmoniously blended with English features. The architect engaged in the restoration is Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, of Hereford; and the contractor for the works just executed was Mr. W. Balcombe, of Kenilworth.

It is stated that Monsignor M'Cabe, Auxiliary Bishop to the late Cardinal Cullen, has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

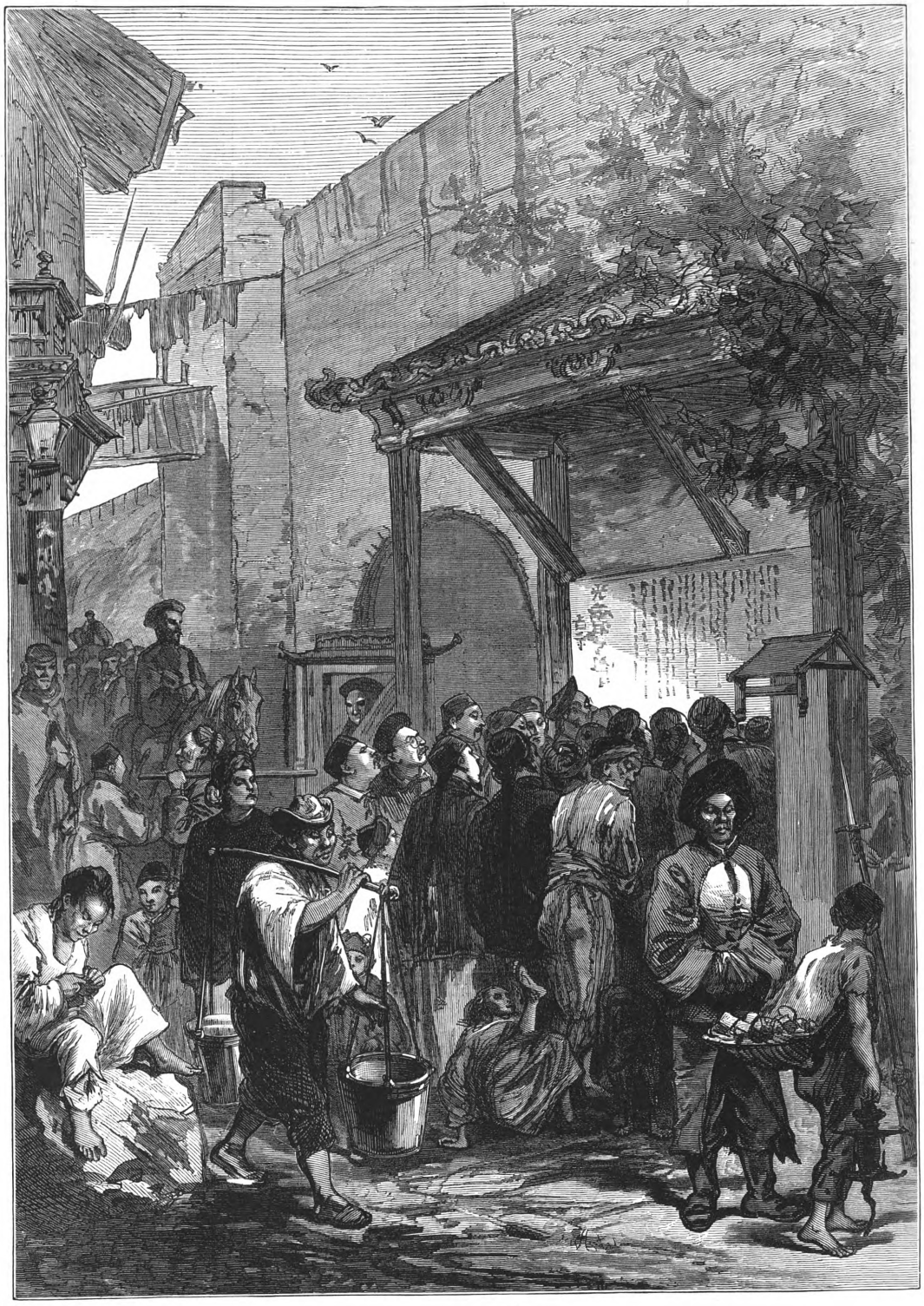
Since our Supplement, containing a List of New Mayors, has been at press we have learnt that Mr. T. H. Edmunds has been chosen Mayor for Bridport.

The Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture has decided to hold the next exhibition at Devonport, near the end of next May. The prize-sheet shows that the total value of the prizes to be offered will amount to about £1200.

The prizes gained at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations at Ramsgate centre were distributed on the 6th inst. by Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University. The hon. gentleman spoke of the importance of thoroughness in education, and of the great good which resulted from these local examinations.



"SOLOMON'S THRONE," THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN OF THE SULEIMAN RANGE, ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER OF THE PUNJAUB.



A CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." Surely there has rarely been uttered a more neatly turned sentence of sarcasm than Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation at Guildhall of people who presume to talk politics without being members of her Majesty's Government, and at other seasons besides Lord Mayor's Day, on which occasion only, according to our epigrammatic Premier, "sense and truth" are served up as accompaniments to the calipash and the calipee. The point of Lord Beaconsfield's arrowy gibe lies in the fact that it is discharged at full random, and may hit all and sundry—friend or foe alike. It is a cap which may be made to fit anybody. Tories may twit Liberals with their "irresponsible frivolity," while the Liberals may return the compliment by laughing at the Jingoes as "hairbrained chatterers."

Mem: When my readers (may they all live a thousand years!) grow weary of these "Echoes" I will change the title thereof to "Chatter," and sign myself "Harebrain," instead of "G. A. S." I shall continue to be frivolous, of course; but I shall not be wholly "irresponsible:" so far as doing my best to amuse my readers goes.

Still, I venture to opine that the eloquent Prime Minister had much better have left alone that allusion to "anonymous paragraph writers." Now and again a journalist may harmlessly lift, either wholly or partially, the veil of his *incognito*, as I do laughingly in this column, where, luckily, it is not my business to discuss any great public question, or to be angry with anybody. But, so far as seriously argumentative and controversial journalism is concerned, I hold the Anonymous to be one of the chief factors in the power and purity of the English press. Who am I, Brown or Jones or Robinson, that I should presume in my own proper person, and in print, to denounce the tergiversating statesman, to expose the corrupt speculator, to lash the impudent imposter, to rebuke the unjust judge? But, writing anonymously, the editorial "We" gives me, Brown or Jones or Robinson, authority and weight. Individually, I may be obscure, frivolous, hairbrained, and an irresponsible chatterer. But as "We," I am the representative of a certain phase of Public Opinion, and I can claim to be listened to with attention and respect.

It is quite true that personally and in pocket the writer of leading articles suffers grievously from the maintenance of the anonymous. In France the successful journalist may become a Deputy, an Academician, an Ambassador, a Minister of State. Thiers, Guizot, Villemain, Sainte Beuve, Fleury, all began their career as journalists or as professors. Some of the wealthiest newspaper proprietors in Paris have been simple journalists. Louis Veron, Nestor Roqueplan, and Alphonse Royer, successively managers of the Grand Opéra, were newspaper writers. Jules Janin, dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats*, was a member of the French Academy. John Lemoinne, of the *Débats*, is an Academician now. The English journalist, however eminent may be the rank which he has taken in his profession, may expect to become—just nothing at all. No Academic distinction, no cross of the Legion of Honour, no chance of being appointed to a foreign mission, no chance of getting into Parliament—unless he have plenty of money, or, in Ireland, priestly patronage: in a word, November, to paraphrase Tom Hood. Stay, when November is dragging to a close, and December, with waning faculties, and poverty, and perhaps paralysis, approaches, the once eminent journalist, provided he have plenty of influential friends to back his petition, may perhaps get a Civil List pension of a hundred a year. In the face of these mournfully obvious facts, I yet contend that the English Press would not be half so useful nor half so powerful as it is were journalists to sign their names to their articles.

I see that Dr. Arthur Edis has been drawing attention in the *Times* to the cruel system of not permitting the young lady assistants in shops to sit down in the intervals of their long and weary hours of work; and I perceive that some of the leading drapery houses at the West-End have protested against Dr. Edis's strictures, and declare that in their establishments, at least, there is an abundance of sedentary accommodation for the female assistants. This I am extremely glad to learn; but, at the same time, proffering my respectful compliments to Dr. Arthur Edis, who is doing, I think, yeoman's service in a righteous cause, I would entreat him to make the round of the refreshment counters of our great London railway stations, and confidentially ask the young ladies employed there whether they are ever allowed to sit down, and if so, how often? Perhaps, since the letter in the *Times* appeared, a few three-legged stools have been introduced into our railway buffets for the relief of the barmaids; but I don't think that there were any such facilities for rest afforded for these poor damsels when I left London.

Still, it is quite possible to have too much of a good thing. What agonies, arising from muscular contractions of the lower limbs, are suffered by the continually sitting omnibus driver, by the sewing-machine "hand," by the watchmaker, the engraver, and, to a certain extent, by the author. The merchant's clerk may stand or sit, as he pleases; the painter can stand to his work; but I have known very few men of letters who could write comfortably, save sitting. Alexander Dumas the Elder used to dash off his romances, standing, in his shirt, with his bare feet on the cold tiles. He began at six in the morning, and by noon his day's work was finished. But then the elder Dumas seldom troubled himself to think. In Meissonier's admirable full-length portrait of Alexander Dumas the Younger the distinguished dramatist is immersed in a capacious *fauteuil*, with one leg crossed over the other, and an expression of the profoundest cogitation on his countenance. Dumas the Younger is a writer who thinks.

Mem: Two or three years ago I was afflicted during seven months with a dreadful malady in the extremities which caused me almost ceaseless torture. I experienced a little relief when I stood up; so, having no tall counting-house desk by me, I had a number of back volumes of the *Illustrated News* piled breast high on the dining-room table, and supporting my left arm with a crutch, tried to scrawl the "Echoes." I got on pretty well for an hour or so, but after that the crutch slipped, and I tumbled on the carpet, while the dining-room table emitted divers sounds alarmingly symptomatic of giving way under the weight of the back volumes. So I was fain to call in an intelligent youth to write from dictation at a guinea a week.

English shop girls do not sit down half enough. French shop women, on the other hand, sit a great deal too much. The females in the newspaper kiosques on the boulevards sit in their narrow little niches from seven in the morning until midnight. As for the poor *dames de comptoir* in the restaurants and cafés, they are the whitest of all white slaves. Always sitting, always scribbling out the customers' little bills, and always exposed to the glare of the gas and the fumes of bad tobacco. Poor ladies! They are expected, moreover, to keep a lynx eye on the company and the waiters—if you look around, at your table, for a newspaper—for the saltspoon, you hear at once a little bell tinkling in the distance. The *dame de comptoir* has been watching you, and she has signalled to the *garçon* to supply your needs. A wonderful race, both *garçons* and *dames de comptoir*, and white slaves all of them. Who is not a slave, in some way or another? Have you not a friend who is the slave of his banker's book? or another who is the bondservant of his broughams and victorias and his thoroughbred horses?

Anything more doleful than the aspect of the building in the Champ de Mars, tenanted until Sunday afternoon last by the peerless Exposition Universelle of 1878, it is difficult to conceive. Glass cases have been emptied, pictures, statuary, big machines, even, have been carted away with almost magical rapidity; and by Tuesday morning the vast bazaar looked miserably empty. The asphalte flooring has been torn up, and the bare earth of the Champ de Mars is disclosed beneath, with long lines of iron tramways to facilite the removal of the heavier merchandise from the dismantled building. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

I proposed, jestingly, a fortnight ago that Messrs. Osler's great crystal throne should be dispatched to Cabul as a peace offering to our ill-conditioned neighbour, Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan. I find that the glittering *fauteuil* in question is actually about to be dispatched to Calcutta. At the same time the Rajah of Putaila has purchased from the exhibit of Messrs. Thos. Webb, of Stourbridge (they got a Grand Prix), a splendid crystal casket, decorated with gilt metal-work; while another Indian magnifico has become the possessor of three vast ornamental mirrors, with clusters of candelabra at the sides. A number of engraved and other glass from the Webb exhibit has been acquired by the Duchesse De la Torre for transmission to Spain.

All the scandal-mongers in Paris—there are said to be a million of them, just half the number of people who talk scandal in London—are in ecstasies at the extracts from Prince Bismarck's table-talk given in Herr Moritz Busch's recently published book. Whether Napoleon III. was, as the Prince qualifies him, a *Tiefenbacher*—a carpet knight, a commander of the Lumber Troop, or not, may be a matter of opinion; but I own that I felt a bitter pang when I found the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt set down as an egotist and a bore of the first water, who was always worrying people with stories about "Popocatapetl, a mountain in Mexico, seven thousand yards above the level of the sea." Ah! Prince Bismarck, if you had ever lived in the shadow of Popocatapetl and of its sister Istclasiuatl, "the Virgin in white reclining" you would speak less disrespectfully of the topography of Tenostitlan. I never heard General Ulysses S. Grant talk more eloquently than when he discoursed one night at Mr. James Ashbury, M.P.'s house at Brighton, of his Mexico campaign and of his ascent of Popocatapetl.

Mem: The monarch of Aztec mountains has, I admit, a somewhat crabbed name. To remember it off hand requires a slight mnemonic effort. Think of "Pop the cat in the kettle" and the transition to Popocatapetl will be instantaneous. This suggestion will, I hope, meet with the approval of Mr. Stokes, the distinguished authority on the Art of Memory. I succeeded the other day in "Stokesing" the name of a French novelist, Pigault Le Brun, whose appellation, through some perversity of memory, I have been during the last thirty years persistently unable to remember at call. At last I determined to "Stokes" the name of the author of "Mon Oncle Thomas" and "Les Barons de Felsheim." I remembered that he was a great glutton, and that he was a favourite of Jerome Napoleon, some time King of Wurtemburg, to whose Court he was attached in some subordinate capacity. As a courtier he would have worn some kind of uniform. I arbitrarily assumed that it would be of a brown colour embroidered with gold. Then I made a pen-and-ink drawing of a pig on his hind legs in a Court dress, and with a book under his arm. "Pig gold brown"—"Pigault Le Brun." I shall remember, I hope, the novelist's name for good.

G. A. S.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It would, perhaps, be asking too much of human nature to furnish a model President of the Royal Academy—one that should meet every conceivable requirement of the office—that should reconcile rivalities and possible jealousies within the Academy, and satisfy the exactions of "outsiders" and the conflicting views of those who occupy themselves with the present and future of British art. We think, however, that both artists and public have reason to congratulate themselves on finding so many desiderata realised in the new President, Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., who was elected to the vacant post on Wednesday. First, and foremost, Mr. Leighton is eminent in art; and, as though to silence those of his critics who found in his painting something of effeminacy in feeling and conventionality of execution, he has lately produced a group in sculpture remarkable for masculine energy both in conception and modelling. He may, also, be confidently expected to grace the position by gentlemanly courtesy and the gift of eloquence: whilst his command of Continental languages will be of advantage in official intercourse.

It is natural to compare Mr. Leighton with his predecessors in the Presidential chair. But in some points of view he has little in common with any of them. Three of the former Presidents, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin A. Shee, and Sir Francis Grant were exclusively portrait-painters. Benjamin West (who steadily refused knighthood on religious grounds) devoted himself principally to scriptural and historical subjects, but the encomia of his contemporaries and his own pretension have not been indorsed by the present generation. Sir Charles Eastlake—if he likewise failed to reach any high achievement—formed his taste at the purest sources of Italian art; and his contributions to artistic literature possess a value which should be more widely appreciated. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first and greatest President, whose range extended beyond the portraiture in which he pre-eminently excelled, alone is now acknowledged as a great English master; and his "Discourses" have remained equally unapproached in our art-literature.

It may, perhaps, be regretted that the works of the new President of our English Academy should have revealed scarcely a trace of sympathy with English history, life, manners, or scenery. Nor is Mr. Leighton known as a prominent promoter of the interests of English artists, or of art-education in this country. Criticism, unbiassed by fashionable applause, often delusive, will find in his painting the perception of only the superficial aspects and relations of beautiful forms and colours, in classical suggestions, or Italian and Eastern realities, as lending themselves to decorative effect, rather than the deeper insight into that highest beauty which is also the highest expression of natural truth. We do not demand that art should have a purpose outside itself. Even the so-called "sensuous" Venetians tell us most precious truths within the proper domain of art: their works are conditionally true, not unconditionally artificial. On the other hand, it may be justly argued that Mr. Leighton has by his example done a service to English art in directing attention to classical ideality, and the graceful aspect of life in Italy and the East. And we trust that when in his new position opportunities for usefulness present themselves he will not fail to avail himself of them for the benefit of the profession at large.

FARADAY LECTURE—GASEOUS STATE OF MATTER.

The Faraday Medal, given every third year to a distinguished foreign philosopher by the Chemical Society of London, was this year given to Professor Adolphe Wurtz, of Paris, member of the Institut (Academy of Sciences), and editor of the great Dictionary of Pure and Applied Chemistry just completed. The previous recipients of the medal were professors J. B. Dumas, A. W. Hofmann, and Cannizzaro.

The lecture (in French), as on former occasions, was given at the Royal institution on Tuesday. Professor Wurtz chose for his subject, "The Constitution of Matter in the Gasecus State," one intimately connected with Faraday's earliest discoveries. After having described the experiments of that philosopher in the liquefaction of chlorine, ammonia, cyanogen, and sulphurous acid, the Professor explained the principle of Faraday's method, which consists in letting the gas escape and accumulate in sealed tubes; and then noticed that of M. Bussy in 1824, who subjected the gases to great cold. Both processes result in bringing closer together the ultimate particles of the gas. According to the opinion of Sir Humphry Davy, it would seem that compression is more efficacious as a means of condensation than cold; but, as Professor Wurtz remarked, compression is not sufficient for certain gases, which can only be reduced to the liquid state by the combined action of great pressure and extreme cold. This also agrees with the present opinions on the constitution of aëriform fluids and also with Professor Andrews' discoveries relating to the continuity of the liquid and the gaseous states. The Professor next referred to the theory of Daniel Bernouilli, who first described gases as being composed of minute particles, free in space, capable of moving very rapidly in straight lines, so that the pressure which gases exert results from the shock of their particles against the walls of the vessels which contain them. The facts relating to what Professor Andrews terms the "critical point" were next explained, as well as the impossibility of reducing by pressure alone any given gas above the temperature to which the "critical point" corresponds. For the so-called permanent gases this point is very low; and therefore for their reduction to the liquid state the combined action of a very great cold and a very powerful pressure is essentially requisite. The Professor then explained and illustrated the methods by which MM. Cailletet and Raoul Pictet were so thoroughly successful in causing the disappearance from science of the distinction between permanent and coercible gases. After considering the physical constitution of gases, the Professor terminated his lecture by touching upon some of the most general points relating to their chemical constitution. He said that the molecules, which move in space with incredible velocity, are themselves composed of atoms which are drawn together and so kept by affinity; and he referred to a theory concerning the relations which exist between the volumes of these gases and the number of molecules which they contain. The Italian chemist Avogadro was the first to say that equal volumes of gases or vapours, taken in the same conditions of temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules. Professor Wurtz insisted upon the importance of this proposition in a chemical point of view, and discussed several alleged exceptions, which he showed to be rather apparent than real, to the rule of Avogadro; and concluded by warmly expressing his sense of the immense importance of Faraday's researches in relation to the present high position of modern chemistry.

At the close of the lecture, which was illustrated by a series of magnificent experiments, the cordial thanks of the meeting were moved by Professor Frankland, seconded by Professor Odling; and, finally, the Faraday medal was given to Professor Wurtz by Dr. Gladstone, the president of the Chemical Society. The meeting closed with the Professor briefly expressing his deep sense of the honour awarded him.

The theatre was lit by the electric light, produced by the magneto-electric machine of Dr. C. William Siemens.

There was a great gathering of scientific men on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Chemical Society, at Willis's Rooms, the occasion being made use of to do honour to the eminent French chemist, M. de Wurtz, who on the previous night gave the triennial Faraday lecture at the Royal Institution. Among those present were Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, and Messrs. Crookes, Dewar, Frankland, Odling, and Roscoe.

LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Last Saturday the official report of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the loss of the Princess Alice was issued. The Court finds the cause of the casualty to have been a breach of rule 29 of the Thames Conservancy regulations by the Princess Alice not porting her helm when she came end on the Bywell Castle, a vessel coming in the opposite direction. Recommendations are made with respect to the navigation of the river as precautions against the recurrence of similar disasters.

The Coroner's jury in this case, being unable to agree on Wednesday evening, were locked up all night. At half-past seven on Thursday morning they agreed to the following verdict, fifteen out of the nineteen jurymen signing the inquisition returned:—"That the deaths of the said William Beachey and others were occasioned by drowning in the waters of the river, from a collision that took place after sunset between a steam-vessel called the Bywell Castle and a steam-vessel called the Princess Alice, whereby the Princess Alice was cut in two and sank; such collision not being wilful. That the Bywell Castle did not take the necessary precaution in time for easing, stopping, and reversing her engines; and that the Princess Alice contributed to the collision by not stopping and going astern. That all collisions, in the opinion of the jury, might be in future avoided if proper and stringent rules and regulations were laid down for the navigation of all steam traffic on the River Thames."—The following addenda were made to the verdict:—"1, We consider the Princess Alice was on Sept. 3 seaworthy; 2, We think the Princess Alice was not properly and sufficiently manned; 3, We think the number of persons on board the Princess Alice was more than was prudent; 4, We think the means of saving life on board the Princess Alice were insufficient for a vessel of her class."

A new bridge over the river Irwell at Old Trafford, erected by the Corporation of Salford, the Cheshire Lines Committee, the Stretford Local Board, and the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company, has been opened.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales took place in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Bret Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

The National Poultry Show began at the Crystal Palace on Monday, and remained open till Thursday evening. The entries exceed those of any previous year.

Mr. William Hurran, of the Green Gate, City-road, has been elected to succeed Mr. William Rolls as chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum for the year 1879.

At Mr. Murray's annual trade sale dinner Mr. Smiles's "Life of Robert Dick" (the baker of Thurso) was exhibited, and the whole of the edition, consisting of 5000 copies, sold, and orders received for 2000 extra copies.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., addressed a meeting in the Victoria Hall, Bethnal-green, last Tuesday, on the subject of the Government of India, and emphatically condemned the course being pursued with regard to Afghanistan.

The *Morning Advertiser* is authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared to the effect that Christmas clubs at the houses of licensed victuallers had been prohibited by the Chief Commissioner of Police. The statement is said to be entirely without foundation.

Between 600 and 700 gentlemen connected with the metropolitan counties branch of the British Medical Association assembled yesterday week in the South Kensington Museum, he occasion being the conversazione of the president of their body, Dr. Andrew Clarke.

The Common Serjeant presided on Tuesday night at a meeting of about 300 thieves, who were brought together by a mission agency at their chapel in Little Wild-street. Some of the visitors had already served long terms of penal servitude. Three or four reformed thieves addressed the assembly.

Last Tuesday the house 61, Gracechurch-street, was opened as a people's café by the People's Café Company. The house has been handsomely fitted up, and is replete with all the appliances of the trade to which it is to be devoted. The opening address was given by Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 78,870, of whom 41,040 were in workhouses, and 37,830 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 680, 767, and 4409 respectively.

A contract has been entered into by the local authorities with a firm of nurserymen to plant St. George's-road, Southwark, with plane-trees from the Elephant and Castle to the Westminster Bridge-road; also to complete the planting of the Blackfriars-road up to the approach to Blackfriars Bridge.

The new session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened at Burlington-gardens on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock, the vice-president, in the chair. In his opening address the chairman reviewed the progress of exploration. Afterwards a paper upon the course of the Fly river and the Island of New Guinea was read.

The first meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society since the vacation was held at the Gardens last Saturday. Numerous donations of plants and seeds were reported, including plants of Madras nutmeg, and other spices from the Duke of Buckingham. A discussion respecting the sanitary influence of certain classes of plants and trees growing in the neighbourhood of dwelling houses took place, the speakers being Professor Bentley, Professor Mivart, Dr. Brewer, and other medical Fellows of the society.

Lord Salisbury has received a despatch from the Chinese Minister in London, conveying the thanks of the Chinese Government for the assistance rendered by Englishmen in all parts of the world in relieving the distress caused by the famine in the northern provinces of China. The Minister says that this "spontaneous act of generosity has made a deep impression on the Government and people of China, which cannot but have the effect of more closely cementing the friendly relations which now so happily exist between China and the people of this country."

A fancy bazaar, in aid of the Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth, will be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 29th inst., and following day. A choice collection of useful and ornamental articles, from India, China, Tasmania, Norway, Scotland, and elsewhere, will be offered for sale; also foreign pottery, water-colour drawings, children's clothing, Christmas cards and presents, in great variety. One stall will be reserved for the benefit of a projected institute at Sheerness. The bazaar will be under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many other distinguished persons.

The Court of Common Council, after a long discussion, has rejected by a majority of 92 the report of the committee recommending the erection of a low-level bridge over the Thames near the Tower.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a recommendation of Sir J. W. Bazalgette has been approved, that in the Parliamentary notices there should be included power to make an additional approach to the proposed Tower Bridge from the Surrey side, and it was stated that the gradient of the approach to the proposed bridge from the south side was one in forty, and was consequently much less than the approach the Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridges.

In the Exchequer Division yesterday week, the hearing of an action concerning the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe was brought to a close before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury. It had been instituted by the Society of Apothecaries of London against a pharmaceutical chemist carrying on business at Nottingham to recover two penalties of £20 each for having acted as an apothecary without having obtained the certificate specified in the Act; in other words, for having medically examined and prescribed for customers over the counter. The defendant pleaded that he had only followed the practice of chemists, which was protected by the 28th section. The jury found a verdict in his favour.

The following are the awards of medals by the Council of the Royal Society for the present year. As will be observed, the claims of foreign science have been fully recognised. The medals will be given away at the society's anniversary meeting on the 30th inst.:—The Copley Medal to Mr. Jean Baptiste Boussingault for his long-continued and important researches and discoveries in agricultural chemistry; a Royal Medal to Mr. John Allan Broun, F.R.S., for his investigations during thirty-five years in magnetism and meteorology and for his improvements in methods of observation; a Royal Medal to Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., for his numerous and valuable contributions to the zoology and anatomy of fishes and reptiles; the Rumford Medal to Mr. Alfred Cornu, for his various optical researches, and especially for his recent re-determination of the velocity of propagation of light; the Davy Medal to Messrs. Louis Paul Cailletet and Raoul Pictet, for their researches, conducted independently but contemporaneously, on the condensation of the so-called permanent gases.

During the last two months the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market and destroyed the enormous quantity of 145 tons 5 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, 74 tons came by land and 71 tons by water. The fish numbered 247,959, and included 51 bream, 15 brill, 391 cod, 1053 crabs, 42,200 dabs, 43 john-dorys, 5063 gurnets, 74,787 haddocks, 657 hake, 1 halibut, 20,850 herrings, 2 ling, 972 lobsters, 440 mackerel, 234 mullets, 14,448 plaice, 21 skate, 18,960 smelts, 2612 soles, 517 thornbacks, 12 trout, 206 turbot, and 63,420 whiting; and, in addition, 24 bags and 83 bushels of oysters, 8 bushels of cockles, 266 of periwinkles, 1492 of mussels, and 120 of whelks, 3724 gallons of shrimps, 12301b. of eels, and 31 lb. of prawns.

There were 2607 births and 1590 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 36 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 158 to 353 in the nine preceding weeks, further rose to 434 last week, and exceeded by 38 the corrected average: 277 resulted from bronchitis. In Greater London 3173 births and 1896 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 38·8 deg., being 2·6 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 65·1 hours.

The *City Press* states that the amount collected during the year of office of Lord Mayor Cotton was £38,000: the subscriptions being for the Thames Inundation, the Goliath, Warspite, and Thunderer funds, and the Eastern War Sufferers' Relief Fund. During Alderman Sir T. White's year of office a sum of £495,000 was raised for charitable purposes: the principal Fund was of course the Indian Famine Fund, the other collections being for the West of England Inundations, the Shipping Disasters, and the Fire at St. John, New Brunswick. In the year just closed (Sir Thomas S. Owden's) the total is about £85,000: being in respect of the Eurydice Fund, £5700; the Princess Alice, £47,500; the Abercarne Colliery Fund, £31,000: and the Haydock Colliery Fund, £1000. The total for the three years is about £618,000.

The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall. According to the report read, the subscription-list of the past season was fully up to the average. Reference was made to the successful production of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," both musically and financially, and the members referred in very complimentary and congratulatory terms to the valuable services rendered by Sir Michael Costa, who from the first suggestion of the idea down to the moment of its successful realisation gave unremitting attention to every point connected with the score; and to his unceasing vigilance, coupled with his well-known musical ability and skill, must in a great measure be attributed this happy crowning point of the labours of the past season. The forty-seventh season will begin on Friday next with performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The chief vocalists will be Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson.

The Duke of Bedford, this year's president, and the Council of the Smithfield Club have made arrangements for the forthcoming Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall. The prize-list for the ensuing show has been settled, and will be larger than ever. The show is this year to be divided into seventy-six classes—thirty-two for cattle, thirty-one for sheep, and thirteen classes for pigs. For the Devon, Hereford, Shorthorn, and Sussex breeds the money prizes for each breed will be £220, and the aggregate amount of the monetary prizes for the cattle classes will reach £1400, for the sheep classes £755, and for pigs £192. In addition, there are six silver cups of the value of £40 each to the best Devon, Hereford, Shorthorn, Sussex, Scotch, or cross-bred animal, in their respective classes; a £50 silver cup for the best steer or ox, and for the best heifer or cow, with the champion plate of one hundred guineas for best beast in the show, of the aggregate value of £445. In the sheep there are ten silver cups of the value of £20 each, and a champion plate for the best pen of three sheep in the show, value £240; and four silver cups for pigs, valued at £15 each, or an aggregate of £60, thus making the entire value of the prizes for the forthcoming show considerably over £3000. It has been arranged that the show shall begin this year on Monday, Dec. 9. Tuesday, the 10th, will be the commencement of the show to the general public, and it will continue open the three following days, finally closing on the evening of Friday, Dec. 13.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The "Hospital Sunday" collections in Liverpool this year amount to £10,044, a slight increase on last year.

The Leicester Corporation have decided to ask for powers to use the electric light in that town.

The Ord Distillery, in Inverness-shire, one of the largest in the north of Scotland, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academicians was held on Wednesday in Edinburgh, when Mr. Robert Gibb, Edinburgh; Mr. Robert Alexander, Cramond; and Mr. W. B. Hole, Edinburgh, were elected Associates.

Michael Ahearne, the last of the Fenian prisoners, has been released from Millbank Prison on the representation of Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. O'Shaughnessey. He had been eleven years in penal servitude.

The Cunard liner Gallia was launched on Tuesday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Thomson at Dalmuir, near Glasgow. The vessel was named by the Marchioness of Ailsa. Her length is 450 ft.; breadth, 44 ft.; depth, 36 ft., tonnage, 5200; horse-power, 700.

The inhabitants of the fishing port of Eyemouth, on the Berwickshire coast, have resolved to adopt a scheme for the improvement of the harbour proposed by Mr. Meek, C.E., of Edinburgh. A pier is to be built, at a cost of £20,000, and there is to be a line from the North British Railway.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce on Monday adopted a scheme of incorporation under the Companies Acts as an association limited by guarantee. The association will be registered under the Board of Trade; but the objectionable word "limited" will, by consent of the Board of Trade, be omitted from its title, and its accounts will not be audited by an officer of the Board of Trade. There are at present about 1200 members, and the constituency is not to number more than 1500. The liability of each member is fixed at £5.

JOHNSONIANA.

Dr. Johnson still stops the way. It is to be hoped, however, that, when *Dr. Johnson, His Friends, and His Critics*, by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), and *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*, &c., edited, with a preface, by Matthew Arnold (Macmillan and Co.), have stood their fair time at publicity's door, the "great lexicographer" may be finally driven off, and the literary thoroughfare may be left free for the circulation of less threadbare "subjects." It is not improbable, in fact, that the public have had more than enough, by this time, of Dr. Johnson; and that his memory may suffer from the irritation produced by "damnable iteration," just as the name of Aristides became intolerable to the worthy Athenian citizen. One is almost tempted to ask for a revision of the English language, if "the portrait of one great man drawn by another great man" is to be considered a true description of Macaulay's life of Johnson. Dr. Johnson was undoubtedly a "great lexicographer;" and Mr. Macaulay, before he became a lord, was undoubtedly a great essayist; but it is surely an exaggeration to write them down "great men." Moreover, for all the fear which Dr. Johnson inspired (and it is notorious that he inspired none in such men as Beauclerk or even Langton) during his lifetime, there cannot be many people who regard his memory with that awe of which a little is almost inseparable from one's idea of greatness. On the contrary, one's admiration for the "great lexicographer" is, in consequence perhaps of the manner in which Macaulay and other biographers have dwelt upon his more repulsive and ludicrous peculiarities, modified by a little of that feeling with which such monstrosities as a learned pig, or a dancing bear, or a talking seal are regarded. And that is not the sort of feeling with which we look upon greatness. That Dr. Johnson was an extraordinary man, and that he was something better than a great man, as the world generally counts greatness, there is certainly no inclination here to deny; but it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and even of a good man. It must be acknowledged, however, that the prevalent rage for Johnsoniana has resulted, so far as both Dr. Hill and Mr. Arnold are concerned, in two very entertaining, interesting, and possibly useful works.

Dr. Hill's volume consists partly of essays hitherto unpublished; partly of articles already published in the columns of the leading journals and periodicals, "so re-cast and so enlarged that, so far as form at least is concerned, they may fairly claim to be original;" partly of compositions "republished in the same form in which they at first appeared," but with such additions as appeared advisable. The work is divided into ten chapters. The first presents the reader with a very striking picture of Oxford as it was when Johnson was an undergraduate of Pembroke. The second is occupied with a sort of disquisition, in which anecdotes concerning Johnson are intermingled with or added to a vindication of his character against the misrepresentations of Macaulay. The third is devoted chiefly to the task of showing how far Mr. Carlyle is right and how far wrong in his estimate of Boswell as a true hero-worshipper and as a labourer in what the French might call the exploitation of Samuel Johnson. The fourth is to all intents and purposes a defence of Boswell against the aspersions of Macaulay. The fifth contains a short dissertation upon "the melancholy of Johnson and Cowper." The sixth is apparently intended to prove that "the respectable Hottentot" mentioned in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters "was not Samuel Johnson, but Mr. L, Lord Chesterfield's relation." The seventh has to do principally with the tone of Lord Chesterfield's celebrated letters, from which we are called upon to conclude, as we have probably long ago concluded, that "there could never have been any intimacy, still less could there have been any affection, between the author of 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' and the writer of these 'Letters to a Son.'" The eighth is full of pleasant writing about the "tall Lincolnshire squire," Bennet Langton, of gentle and gentleman-like repute; and the ninth, of equally pleasant writing, about the fashionable Topham Beauclerk. The tenth is a touching tribute to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith. There is also an appendix, wherein the not very important question of how long Johnson remained at Oxford is discussed; and to that appendix is further appended a "note" exhibiting the evidence upon which we should conclude that, "so far from being three years at Oxford, he was there barely fourteen months." The book is pretty certain to be received with "the degree of favour" for which the author is anxious; but it is with mixed feelings that one accepts the assurance that, if it should, the author will "hope in another volume to write of others among Johnson's friends, and, perhaps, of others among his critics." Many of us would be better pleased if the author would write an equally agreeable volume about somebody else's friends and critics, of whom we know less and are desirous of knowing more.

As for Mr. Arnold's book, there is scarcely anything to be said about it beyond the few following remarks. He is so grave an authority that we open our mouths and shut our eyes and take what he pleases to send us. And it pleases him to give us a preface in which he explains some of his views about education, and his reasons for editing, in the interest of "the student of English literature," the "most important of the lives in Johnson's volumes." He has accordingly chosen six—the lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray. The selection shows that he does not consider "most important" to comprise "best;" otherwise, he would certainly have substituted the life of Savage for one of the chosen. He has taken what Sydney Smith might have called a "short view" of his editorial duties; for he has added only "one single note," has "reprinted Johnson's six chief lives simply as they are given in the edition in four volumes octavo, the edition which passes for being the first to have a correct and complete text," and has "left the lives, in that natural form, to have their own effect upon the reader." There is, of course, a great deal to be said in favour of this plan; for in passing from Milton to Gray the reader will pass from the English of 1608 to the English of 1771 and, in respect of the biographer himself, of 1781, when Johnson was still sound as well as ripe in intellect and style, though doomed to fall in a year or two, so that gradual transformations in manner, expression, and orthography may be easily followed by the observant. On the other hand, the plan allows wheat and tares, truth and error, what is worthy and what is unworthy of imitation, to become implanted together in the reader's mind, to be hereafter distinguished and separated not without considerable difficulty and at some risk of mental disturbance. However, the reader will certainly have in Johnson's criticisms, poor and unjust as they may sometimes be, an example which might be profitably studied by the majority of our modern critics: he does not use the work which he criticises as a mere excuse for the display of his own proficiency in the arts of rhetoric, mystification, and fine writing; he does not wrap up his meaning in a cloud of vaporous verbosity. It should be mentioned that between the preface and the lives is interposed the vigorous "Life of Johnson" contributed by Macaulay to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES, BY MR. RASSAM.



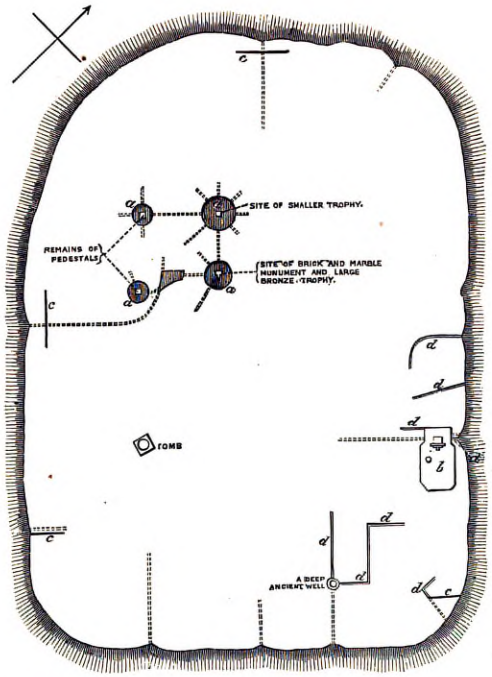
BRONZE SCULPTURES OF GATES, AND ALABASTER CHEST WITH TABLETS, IN THE TEMPLE AT BALAWAT, NEAR NINEVEH.



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PHELPS.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

Some interesting articles in the *Times*, and in several other daily journals, towards the end of last August, described the important discoveries made in the spring of this year by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam at Balawat, nine miles north-east of Nimroud (Kalakh), and fifteen miles from Koyunjik, on the Tigris, the site of ancient Nineveh. Mr. Rassam, a native of that country, but a naturalised British subject, and long in the service of our Foreign Office, was the assistant of Sir Austen Henry Layard, now her Majesty's Envoy at Constantinople, in the famous explorations of Nineveh and Nimroud, about thirty years ago, which contributed the first instalment of relics of the Assyrian historical monuments to the British Museum. Since the lamented death of Mr. George Smith, who had carried on the work partly for the British Museum, partly at the cost of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Museum authorities have commissioned Mr. Rassam to pursue these researches, from which he has already obtained some valuable results. He came home last summer, bringing some collections which are now in the Museum, and a portion of which, from Balawat, are the subject of our present Illustrations. A lecture explanatory of these sculpture-records of Assyrian history was delivered last week to the Society of Biblical Archæology, in Conduit-street, by Mr. Theophilus Pinches, the successor of Mr. George Smith at his post in the Oriental Antiquities Department of the Museum. He described the mound of Balawat as the site of an ancient Assyrian fortress, which had borne a different name before the reign of Assurnazirpal, father of Shalmaneser II., whose reception of tribute from Jehu, King of Israel, is recorded on the famous black obelisk. Though so close to Nineveh, it had been taken and held by the Babylonians during a period of Assyria's political decline, perhaps coincident with the epoch of Hebrew ascendancy. But when Assurnazirpal, a great warrior, came to the throne he recovered the city, and renamed it Imgur-Beli, and built there a temple to the god of war, near the city's north-eastern wall. These facts are recorded on alabaster tablets found by Mr. Rassam in a coffer of the same material near the entrance of the temple itself. As Mr. Pinches remarked, they shed a fresh ray of light on one of the darkest periods of Assyrian history. The



a Circular ditches.
b Marble altar, with platform and seats in original position.
c Old aqueducts.
d Trenches.
The double dotted lines are the tunnels.

PLAN OF MR. RASSAM'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE MOUND AT BALAWAT.

mound is nearly rectangular, and its corners are turned pretty accurately towards the four cardinal points of the compass. The temple ruins lie near the north-eastern edge, where ran the city wall. In the western half of the mound four stone platforms were found marking the sides of an irregular square. While digging round these platforms Mr. Rassam unearthed some pieces of chased bronze, and at length two huge bronze monuments slowly came to view. They were of the strangest shape. Each seemed formed of a centre-piece with seven long arms on either hand, like colossal hat-racks, with which the first published accounts compared them. Even after laying them bare, the energetic excavator had great difficulty in disinterring them, and was mortified at hearing the precious bronzes split and crack as the sun dried up the earth in which they had lain buried during so many centuries. According to the explorer's ground plan, the platforms mark the entrances to the courtyard of a noble palace, having two entrances on the north-east and two others on the north-west. The bronzes arrived at the British Museum at the beginning of August last. There they met with an enthusiastic welcome, and no less naturally called forth much speculation as to their nature and use. To Mr. Ready, the ingenious artificer of the department at the British Museum, whose task it was to see to the cleansing of the fragments, piecing them together, and nailing them with the original bronze nails on wood of the same thickness as that which underlay the plates thus fastened, belongs the merit of solving the riddle. He was the first to see that the bronze plates of the larger of the two monuments had formed the coverings of an enormous pair of rectangular folding doors, each about twenty-two feet in height and six feet broad, which had evidently turned on pivots, and were held up at the top by strong rings fixed in the masonry. The body of the doors was of wood three inches thick, as measured by the nails, which are found to be clinched a little more than that distance from the heads, the overplus being just the thickness of the bronze plates themselves, which is about one sixteenth of an inch. Each door revolved on a circular post, about a foot in diameter. Each post had a pivot at the bottom. The pivots are at the Museum, but the sockets in which they turned were unfortunately left behind. The bronze plates are about eight feet long. They were nailed horizontally across each door, but,

allowing for their extension round the post, the total length across each leaf was but six feet. What is technically termed the "style" of each leaf was also overlaid with a bronze edging, which overlapped the door by about a couple of inches. On the right it is cut plain, but is indented on the side overlapping the back of the doors. The smaller pair of gates is much more decayed than the other. Its designs represent hunting scenes, and it belongs to the same reign as the larger, whose inscriptions are those of Shalmaneser II. The representations on the plates of both pairs are in the repoussé style. Those on the plates of the great gates depict Shalmaneser's battles, sieges, triumphal processions, the tortures inflicted on his prisoners, and his worship of the gods. The bronze plates covering the "styles" of the doors are also engraved with historical inscriptions, of which, reserving for another time his account of the extremely numerous and interesting designs chased on the doors themselves, Mr. Pinches gave the general purport. The record on the "styles," he observed, though somewhat fuller than that on the black obelisk, and than the Kurkh and Bull inscriptions, is very carelessly executed, even the chronological order of events having been to some extent inverted. The new document begins with Shalmaneser's Babylonian campaign, when he went to help King Marduku-Suma-Iddin against that Babylonian Monarch's revolted brother. Next, it places his war in the region of Mount Ararat, followed by that against Gozan, and his triumph over Akhuni, King of Borsippa, which paved the way for his conquest of Syria and Palestine. A critical comparison of all the sources proves, however, that the Ararat campaign came first, and then his expeditions against Akhuni and the Babylonian war. In concluding, Mr. Pinches held out the hope of identifying, in his future paper on the bas-reliefs (which greatly exceed in number those in the Nimroud Gallery in the British Museum), some Jewish faces of the ninth century before Christ. It is certain that, as he remarked, this wonderful monument cannot fail to be of great use to the ethnologist, as well as to the philologist and the antiquary.

The late Mr. George Smith's excellent summary of the "History of Assyria," published by the Christian Knowledge Society, tells us the events of Shalmaneser II.'s reign, from B.C. 860 to B.C. 824. He continued and maintained the conquests of his father Assur-nazir-pal, the builder of the palace at Nimroud, who had marched his army to the Mediterranean seacoast, andexa cted homage from Tyre and Sidon. The military expeditions of Shalmaneser II. likewise conducted him into Syria, and led to the series of conflicts related in the Second Book of Chronicles, in which Israel and Judah became fatally involved, but at a considerably later period. This circumstance gives a share of Biblical interest to the actions delineated in the bronze sculptures of which we present some Illustrations. They show the King with his army on the march; warriors standing in two-horse chariots, like those of Homer's heroes at the siege of Troy, the horses led by footmen; the King riding on horseback, wearing a loose robe and cap, with attendant eunuchs before and behind him, and men carrying his bows and quivers, wading across the River Tigris. Then, in the piece below, the King appears standing to offer sacrifices upon an altar; the captain of his guard is behind him, with soldiers who are bringing a slaughtered bull and a live ram for the offering. There are four conical stones, the well-known emblems of a common object of Eastern nature-worship; there is a sacred grove of trees, with a lodge or temple in the background, and the guardian priest is talking with the King's herald or secretary, who may perhaps be asking leave to approach or enter the sanctuary. The nethermost scroll would seem to represent the King's servants cutting an inscription on the rock, and lopping a few branches of the trees, to commemorate his visit to the foreign shrine. This was situated, most likely, in Northern Syria, and there would be a motive of policy for thus recording the pious regard of Shalmaneser for the divinities worshipped by the nations over whom his ambition sought to reign. The alabaster chest, three feet long and two feet high, which contained three alabaster tablets, all covered with inscribed history of the reign of Assur-nazir-pal, is represented at the top of the page. A ground-plan of Mr. Rassam's excavations at Balawat is also furnished, and we may expect the publication of his own account of them, as well as Mr. Pinches' further interpretation of their historical import.

The executive committee of the Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union has resolved to accept the offer of the Canadian Government to devote upwards of 5000 acres of land to the locked-out agricultural labourers.

A return has been issued which shows that the number of plaints entered in 1877 in all the county courts of England and Wales was 1,024,826, of which number 392,429 were for sums exceeding forty shillings, 569,320 for sums exceeding five shillings and not exceeding forty shillings, 61,950 for sums exceeding one shilling and not exceeding five shillings, and 1127 for sums not exceeding one shilling. The total number of persons imprisoned during the year was 5088; and of that number 2241 were imprisoned in respect of sums over forty shillings, 2791 for sums exceeding five shillings and not exceeding forty shillings, twenty six for sums exceeding one shilling and not exceeding five shillings, there being no case of imprisonment for a sum not exceeding one shilling.

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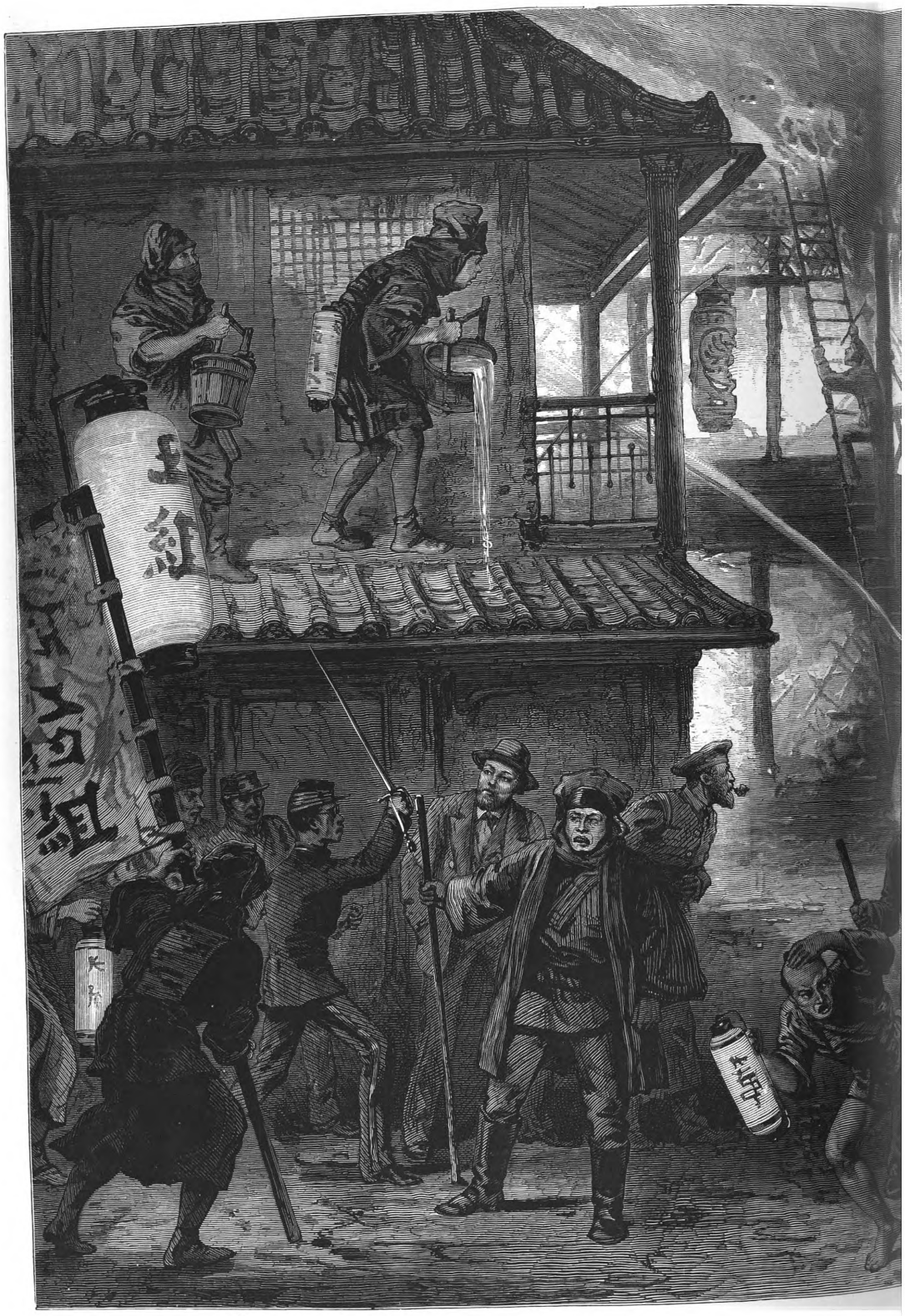
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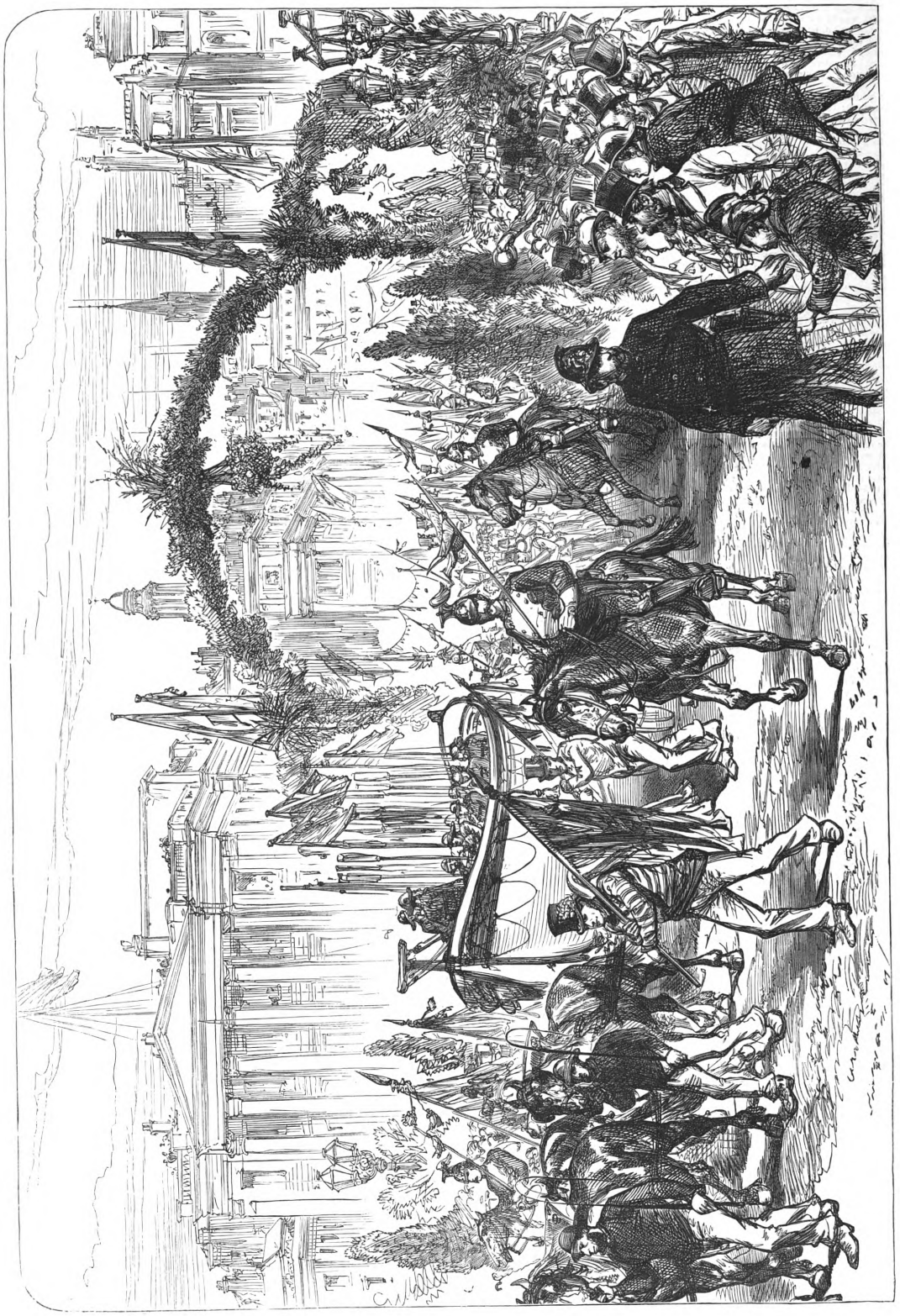
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A FIRE



N JAPAN.



THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION CROSSING LONDON BRIDGE.

NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have published their "Illustrated Edition" of the Rev. Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ*, a book which has, since its first appearance in 1874, gone through twenty-three editions, and has gained an abiding place in the highest class of that department of English popular literature devoted to sacred themes. After such emphatic confirmation of the decided public approval with which this important work of evangelical history was greeted, it would be superfluous to criticise its method and style of execution, or to discuss the objections still entertained by many thoughtful readers to any attempt, however learned, skilful, and reverential, to recast the New Testament narrative in a literary composition of modern form. Canon Farrar must be admitted to have performed this task as well as it could have been done upon the plan which had been laid down, and with such materials as were extant; though it may appear to some, who are much accustomed to historical studies, that the result is to show the inapplicability of ordinary modes of inquiry to the examination of the facts referred to, having regard to the nature of the documents in hand. There can, however, be no question of the great interest and value of a large amount of collateral information which Canon Farrar has brought to bear, from extensive and various researches, upon the surrounding circumstances of our Saviour's earthly lot in Palestine under the Roman Empire. His work demands for this purpose a serious and attentive perusal, accompanying that of the Gospels, to which it furnishes an instructive commentary from the archæological, topographical, and exegetical standpoints. The book is rendered far more useful to that end, as well as extremely beautiful and attractive, by the magnificent series of pictorial illustrations with which it is now supplied in the present edition. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have spared no cost or care in preparing this noble volume. They intrusted to Mr. F. Mason Good the service of taking original photographs in the Holy Land, which he visited on that errand; while the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi, superintended the copying and engraving of sculptures, coins, and gems, and other relics of antiquity. The illustrations, numbering five or six hundred, consist mostly of woodcuts interspersed with the text, but some views of scenery are of full-page size. No attempt has been made to design any fresh artistic and ideal representations of the persons of Christ and His disciples; but a few of the most ancient sculptures, and paintings in Greek or Oriental manuscripts, which show the primitive conception of grouping the figures, in such actions as "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," or "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," have been copied in reduced outline. This moderate and subordinate use of fine-art creations, eschewing all those which belong to the later ages of the Roman Catholic Church, may be deemed preferable to the copious introduction of Italian Renaissance designs, those of Raffaele and others, majestic and graceful as they are, in Mr. Murray's edition of the New Testament; but it would perhaps have been still better to exclude all pictures of our Lord from a book for Protestant English readers. The views of places in Judea and Galilee, and ruins of buildings, of the towns and cities, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tiberias, the supposed sites of Bethsaida and Capernaum, and many localities of hallowed associations, contribute the better part of the Illustrations; besides many others which exemplify the customs, dress, manners, and habits of the people in that country, less changed than among the nations of Christendom. Maps, plans, and diagrams assist the topographical explanations, and there are many small drawings of furniture, implements, and utensils of daily life, which help the reader to a correct knowledge of things mentioned in the Gospel narrative, or in the discourses and conversations reported of Christ.

The second volume of the *New Testament Commentary*, edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, of which also Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the publishers, has now made its appearance. We noticed, about eighteen months since, the publication of the first volume, containing the Four Evangelists, with an introduction by Bishop Ellicott, and with commentaries on St. Matthew, Mark, and Luke, by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Plumptre, and by the Rev. H. W. Watkins on St. John. The present volume consists of the Acts of the Apostles, with commentary by Dr. Plumptre; and the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, with commentaries by the Rev. W. Sanday, by Dr. Plumptre, and by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore. This portion of the New Testament is certainly that which most needs the aid of a judicious theological exposition; and we cannot doubt that the esteemed clergymen to whose hands it was here committed, following their eminent predecessors, Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Vaughan, Dean Stanley, and others, have done all that could be expected to render the full meaning of St. Paul clearly intelligible, and to remove misconceptions and hindrances in the study of his authentic writings. It should always be remembered that these, after all, constitute the oldest in date, and the most immediately Apostolic, of the Christian Scriptures in our possession; that they have a peculiar impress of originality and genuineness, not surpassed by any other ancient literature; and that they are the unquestionable documents of the earliest form of Christian doctrine and practice. Every contribution, therefore, to the better understanding of this part of the New Testament, is even more valuable than the more elaborate work of Canon Farrar above noticed; and it does equal credit to the same publishers that they have procured its compilation for the benefit of their countrymen in the present times of eager religious discussion.

We have lately renewed, upon the occasion of receiving, from Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, the beautiful illustrated edition of "The Fern Paradise," our former expressions of admiration for that work, and for its predecessor, "The Fern World." The same author, Mr. Francis George Heath, an enthusiastic and accomplished observer of the loveliest forms of wild and free vegetable growth in his native country of Great Britain, but more especially in the West of England, has now produced a third book of that class, which merits an equal degree of popular favour. It is entitled *Our Woodland Trees*, and is a worthy companion of the preceding delightful volumes, being adorned in like manner with exquisitely fine coloured lithographs, representing the leaves of trees with their minutest veining, perfectly accurate in drawing, and life-like to a charming degree, as well as many wood engravings of forest scenery and other landscape, groves and glades and single trees—a store of summer beauties to be enjoyed by the winter fireside. The text, of which these pictures supply most agreeable illustrations, is a discourse, first, upon the life of the tree, one of the most interesting topics of natural history; next, upon the romantic paths of the New Forest in Hampshire, with a nearer ramble to Epping Forest, which also repays the visitor; thirdly, upon the cultivation of certain trees in London and other towns, in the Parks, open roads, and private gardens of a city or its suburbs; and, finally, we have a brief account, but sufficiently precise, of sixty different species—oaks, elms, and beeches, the ash, the chestnut, the lime, the plane, maple, and sycamore, the willow, the poplars, the birch, the yew, the firs, pines, and larches, the hedge-trees, the orchard-trees, and many others familiar to English eyes. Such a book as this has long been wanted; and it should be, together with the book of Ferns and Mr. F. E. Hulme's *Familiar Wild Flowers*, in the possession of all those persons living in town who love the country best, and who desire to keep up their happy remembrance of rural nature. We have no doubt there are several hundred thousand of such residents in London and the other great towns of England and Scotland at all seasons of the year; and we sand them to Mr. F. G. Heath and several recent authors of the same class for a certain amount of literary consolation.

ART.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In our article last week on the National Gallery, we mentioned incidentally the genial manner in which the information relating to the pictures acquired during the current year is conveyed. Some emendations or rather alterations in the old matter of the catalogue have, however, been made, which seem to us scarcely so well considered. Among the alterations to which we refer is the substitution of the family name or surname of several masters for their frequently better-known pseudonym, sobriquet, or nick-name. It need not be said that no personal names are more difficult to arrange alphabetically than those of the Old Masters. Frequently they were known in their own time, and have been known since, almost exclusively by nicknames. For instance, Masaccio, "dirty Thomas," was so called on account of his slovenly habits; Giorgione, "big George," was an allusion to his fine, handsome person; whilst Pinturicchio was "the little painter;" Giovanni da Fiesole was styled "Fra Angelico," on account of the number of angels which the good *frate* introduced into his pictures, as "Uccello" derived his name from his fondness for introducing birds, and Garofalo from the gilliflower monogram in his foregrounds; "Guercino" owed that appellation to his squint, whilst the more flattering designation, "l'Ingegno," was given in acknowledgment of Aloisi's cleverness. Sometimes the name was due to the painter's office or order, as Sebastiano del Piombo, "of the Lead," in reference to the office he held of keeper of the leaden seals, with which the Papal bulls were stamped; and Domenichino, or "the little Dominican." But as frequently the father's occupation gave the cognomen, as Tintoretto, "the dyer;" l'Ortolano, "the gardener;" Andrea del Sarto, "of the tailor;" and Ghirlandaio, in allusion to the art of his father, the goldsmith, in making garlands. Very often, also, the painter derived his name from his native place, or the place he last hailed from, or where he was best known, as il Pordenone, or the Pordenonese; Parmegiano, "the little Parmesan;" Perugino, "the little Perugian;" Spagnoletto, "the little Spaniard." It is not easy, either, to arrange many compound names alphabetically—such as Melozzo da Forli, Guido Reni, Don Diego de Silva y Velasquez, Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Ryn.

The principle adopted in the changes made in the new catalogues is to class the works under the artist's family or surname. Thus Raphael appears under Sanzio, Titian under Vicellio, Giorgione under Barbarelli, Guido under Reni, Michael Angelo under Buonarotti, Francia under Raibolini, Moretto da Brescia under Bonvicino, Claude under Lorraine, Spagnoletto under Ribera. To persons familiar with the nomenclature of the old masters this may be an advantage; and persons less well informed are directed to the surnames by cross references from the more popular names. The principle is not, however, consistently pursued. For example, the names Tintoretto, Masaccio, Veronese, Angelico, Del Sarto, Caravaggio, Correggio, Garofalo, Guercino, l'Ortalano, Parmegiano, Perugino, Pinturicchio, Sebastiano del Piombo, Pordenone, and others are retained; whilst there are no cross references from their respective surnames. To avoid this discrepancy we think it would be, on the whole, better in all cases to give the biographical notice under the popularly known name, and to give the less well-known surname where there is the least possibility of mistake, as a cross reference merely.

Before concluding, we would join in the complaint made by many of our contemporaries against closing the national collection so great a part of the year. On two days a week the public is rightly excluded for the sake of a few copyists, whose generally useless and unintelligent, and frequently decidedly mischievous, operations might be conducted equally well, as they are in the galleries of Italy, France, and other countries, on the days when the gallery is open, without appreciable hindrance from, and with little impediment to, the visitors. Not content, however, with thus virtually closing the gallery one third of the year, the authorities hermetically seal it one whole month—the month of October. Such a custom, even when the gallery was in its infancy, was not excusable; but now that it is fast becoming worthy of this great and wealthy nation—now that it is indeed one of the most important in Europe—such a custom is little short of scandalous. When we see from the Official Report that the number of visitors last year ranged from 44,000 to 190,000 per month, we may conceive (taking only the smallest monthly attendance as approximately what would be the attendance were the gallery open in October) how great must have been the inconvenience and disappointment to the masses unacquainted with the arrangement—attending this closing the doors an entire month. It not only unfairly deprives hosts of tax-paying provincials of the only opportunity they have of seeing the collection—the opportunity they have after harvest time; but it is to the last degree discourteous to many classes of Continental visitors, who come to London in larger numbers during the month of October than during any other part of the year, and in regard to whom we ought, if only for the sake of our *amour propre*, to endeavour to support our recent pretentions to national taste. It is also still more discourteous to our nearer relations, the American visitors, half of whom—those who make the "grand tour" in the summer instead of the winter—pass through London during October, like a flight of swallows, on their way back to "the other side."

There is no gallery in Europe where such discourtesy is shown. With or without a passport (or, at the worst, with an easily procurable introduction) an Englishman has only to present himself to gain admission at any time into any public gallery abroad, and even into almost any private gallery, though his presence must occasionally be more or less inconvenient. This custom at the National Gallery is not paralleled in any other great public resort even in England: there is nowhere such a continuous wholesale exclusion of students, amateurs, provincials, foreigners, and public at large. Nor is there any substantial reason whatever for such exclusion. During the recent recess nothing was done beyond cleaning the windows and the floors, dusting the pictures, and making a few trifling alterations; nothing which might not have been done in any odd hours, morning or evening, or on "students' days." No one would deprive the director and secretary of their holiday. But, even if it were absolutely necessary they should both have their holiday together during the month of October, and it were impossible to provide a responsible substitute for either, the pictures could come to no harm in their absence; for the gallery is in charge of a permanently-attached force of police, consisting of two inspectors, one sergeant, and sixteen constables, to say nothing of a staff of porters and assistant porters. We purposely abstain from advancing the strong arguments that might be adduced, and which are beginning to be advanced by enlightened and liberal clergymen of the Church of England, in favour of opening the gallery free on Sundays for the moral and intellectual recreation of working men, some of whom spend their Sunday afternoons so unprofitably in the neighbouring Trafalgar-square. We purposely abstain from any remark on that head: it will all be settled in good time by public opinion. But we do contend that it is high time the gallery should not be closed for a month at a time, and on so large a proportion of the week-days of the year.

The Prince of Wales's Indian Collection is, it is stated, to be exhibited in the Science and Art Museum, Edinburgh, on the return of the collection from Paris.

Her Majesty has commanded that the ancient tapestries of Holyrood Palace shall be restored at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Works.

Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, presided on Tuesday night at an inaugural banquet in connection with the new science and art schools at Bromley, Kent, and referred to the encouragement to art afforded by several members of the Royal family. Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University, said that, while not wishing to cast any slur upon modern science and art, or to suggest that any of the wonderful inventions of the present age were superfluous, he would recall to their minds the fact that the great masters of antiquity laid down rules in science and art—models and principles which we, in the nineteenth century, were happy to follow.

A meeting was held on Monday at Mercers' Hall for the purpose of formally constituting the "City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education." The meeting was, in fact, the first held by the board of governors which the provisional committee of the guilds had recommended should be constituted as the supreme governing body of the new institute. This body consists of representatives from the subscribing livery companies, nominees from the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor, and other City officials, with a president and twelve vice-presidents. The first business was the election of the council, which consists of members elected by the board and other governors nominated by the contributing companies, or by the Common Council. The council, after their appointment, elected as their chairman Lord Selborne, who has acted as chairman of the provisional committee for the last year; they then proceeded to select the executive committee of the council, which will in future be the real working board of the institute, and is composed, like the other two bodies, partly of elected members and partly of nominees. Mr. Bramwell, the deputy-chairman of the provisional, became the chairman of the executive committee. This formal business over, the committee took into consideration the report of the provisional committee, and finally decided to prepare a scheme thereon which might be laid before an early meeting of the council for their approval. The amount of available income promised is £12,000.

The picture of "The Vintage Festival—Ancient Rome," by Mr. Alma-Tadema, is being exhibited at Messrs. Gladwell's gallery, Gracechurch-street.

A marble monumental bust of Canon Conway, executed by Mr. R. C. Bell, has been placed in a handsome marble niche prepared to receive it in the south wall of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and was unveiled last Saturday by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, of High Holborn, have opportunely published two lithographic bust portraits, about half lifesize, of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

Some scriptural compositions of large size, by distinguished German artists, exhibited by means of artificial light at the back, thus forming effective transparencies, are on view at the Westminster Aquarium, and are much superior to ordinary productions of the kind.

The first of a series of water-colour exhibitions, under the auspices of the Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours, has been opened at Glasgow, in a gallery in West Nile-street, which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. The collection contains 172 drawings.

A Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition will be held in York next year, to open on May 1 and close Oct. 31. The exhibition will include paintings in oil, water-colour drawings, manufactures, machinery, natural products, antiquities, &c. The Archbishop of York is president.

The Council-General of the Seine has passed a resolution against the demolition of the Exhibition building in the Champ de Mars, and requests the Prefect of the Seine to negotiate with the State the exchange of the Champ de Mars for a piece of ground for manœuvres outside the city walls.

A statue of Rabelais is to be erected in the city of Tours.

Lord Methuen, Grand Master of the Wilts Freemasons, has been presented with a pair of silver candelabra of the value of 600 guineas, on his having completed his twenty-fifth year of presiding over the Freemasons of Wiltshire, an event on which Prince Leopold congratulated him by letter.

Mr. Gladstone was present last Monday evening at the opening of an institute and reading-room at Buckley, a village not far from the right hon. gentleman's residence at Hawarden. He spoke of the various kinds of combination in vogue at the present day. Of friendly societies he observed that they should be based upon principles of sound economical calculations; and of trades unions, that it was essential that those who entered them should respect the liberty of those who did not join them. One of the features of the new institute led Mr. Gladstone to speak of the advantages derived from the practice of debating in such associations.

A meeting of the supporters of the Mary Carpenter Memorial Fund was held in Bristol on the 7th inst.—the Mayor presiding—for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. In answer to the committee's appeal, nearly £2500 has been subscribed. With this sum £80 has been spent upon a memorial tablet in Bristol Cathedral; a Working Boys' Home had been built in St. Philip's, capable of accommodating forty boys who have no home, or wish for a better one; and also for twenty working women and girls, whose means will not allow them to procure such advantages for themselves. The home will be conducted on the same principles as the home which Miss Carpenter established in Bristol and worked in until her death. The Boys' Home cost £600, the women's home nearly £500, and each has been endowed with £300. The report was adopted, and committees appointed to superintend the working of the homes.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Le Nozze di Figaro," as given on Thursday week, included the first assumption here of the character of Figaro by Herr Behrens, who sang with much effect, particularly in the aria, "Non piu andrai," and acted with considerable animation, although perhaps scarcely realising to the full the light-hearted and flippant gaiety of the character. It was, however, a generally artistic performance. Madame Pappenheim gave the music of the Countess with much genuine feeling, especially in the aria "Dove sono;" and Madame Hélène Crosmond was a very efficient representative of Susanna, both dramatically and musically. Her by-play in the scenes with Cherubino was very good, and she gave her principal air, "Deh vieni," with much effect. Mdlle. Bauermeister was to have been the Marcellina, but was prevented by indisposition, her place having been taken, in the later scenes only, by a not very efficient representative. Madame Trebelli, as often before, sang the music of Cherubino charmingly, and was encored in "Voi che sapete." Signor Rota was the Count; Signor Zoboli, Bartolo; and Signor Rinaldini, Basilio—as heretofore.

Bizet's "Carmen" seems to retain its power of attraction, having been announced on Saturday for the seventh time during the present series of performances.

On Monday Flotow's "Marta" was performed, with the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Marimon as the Lady Enrichetta (Marta). Her romance, "Qui solo vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer") was encored, as was the Spinning quartet; and the romance "M'appari," for Lionello, in which character Signor Carrion sang with considerable effect. Madame Trebelli's Nancy was, as often before, a valuable feature in the cast, which included Herr Behrens as Plumketto and Signor Zoboli as Lord Tristano.

On Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was the opera, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Gillandi as Manrico, and Signor Mendioroz as the Count. In the subordinate character of Ferrando Signor Mancini made his first appearance here, and was well received.

Other repetition performances were announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Ambre is to appear, for the first time here, as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The quartet party at this week's Monday Popular Concert was the same as at the opening performance of the new season last week, having consisted of Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. M. Louis Brassin, the Belgian pianist, made his second appearance here, and again played with much success—his solo on this occasion having been Bach's "Italian Concerto," the encore to which was replied to by playing Schubert's "Impromptu" in E flat. In Beethoven's great trio in B flat the pianist was associated with Madame Néruda and Signor Piatti. Miss Emma Thursby was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

At the sixth of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts—on Saturday afternoon—M. Louis Brassin, the eminent Belgian pianist, made his second appearance there and played a concerto of his own composition, a work well calculated for the manifestation of his highly-trained executive powers. Of the three movements into which the concerto is divided—"Allegro con fuoco," "Andante," and "Allegro molto vivace"—the last was perhaps the most effective: each portion pleased much by its skilful construction and clever instrumentation. The solo portion was finely played by the composer, as also were two unaccompanied pieces, a Notturno of Chopin, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise." The clever overture entitled "The Maeque of Pandora," composed by the accomplished lady formerly known as Miss Alice Mary Smith, that to Cherubini's opera, "Elise," and Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, were the other orchestral pieces. Mrs. Osgood and Mdlle. F. Keller were the vocalists. At this week's concert Beethoven's symphony in C minor is to be given, and, for the first time in England, the ballet music from M. Saint-Saëns's "Dalilah"—and Mr. George Magrath is to play Rubinstein's fourth pianoforte concerto (in D minor).

We could only briefly allude last week to the opening of the eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, which took place on the Thursday evening with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby. The chorus-singing was, as usual, exceedingly good, the great choral climax to the first part, "Thanks be to God," having produced a special effect. The principal solo music was distributed between Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling (encored in "O rest in the Lord"), Misses A. Sinclair and Dones, Mr. V. Rigby and Mr. Hilton, Mr. J. Thornton, and Mr. S. Smith having assisted in some of the concerted music. Mr Hilton appeared in replacement of Mr. Wadmore, whose sudden death, at a very early age, and at the beginning of a prosperous career, is a matter of wide-spread regret.

The second of this season's London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, with a programme of the usual varied and attractive kind.

A series of Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall is to begin this week. Messrs. Ganz and Thouless are the conductors, and several eminent singers are announced to appear.

A concert of very special interest musically, and also of high importance on account of its purpose is to take place next Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall, conducted by Dr. Hans von Bülow. The object is to raise funds towards the increased expenditure of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind (at Upper Norwood), incurred by the enlarged scope and efficiency of that most valuable institution. Beethoven's symphony in C minor, a pianoforte sonata by the same composer, Dr. von Bülow's symphonic ballad "Des Sangers Fluch," and Liszt's "Danse Macabre," for piano and orchestra, are to be given, in addition to other pieces—Dr. von Bülow being the solo pianist. There is to be a grand orchestra of about eighty performers; and the concert deserves success on its own account, apart from its purpose.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association, conducted by Mr. E. Prout, opens its new season on Monday evening, at the Shoreditch Townhall, with performances of Schumann's "Faust" music, a selection from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and other pieces—a programme of high and special interest.

Next year's Birmingham Festival is to take place on Aug. 26 and three following days; Sir Michael Costa will again be the conductor and Mr. R. Peyton orchestral steward.

It is stated that twenty-four meetings have been held in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and other towns in the country to consider the new Weights and Measures Act. Ten of these were of Chambers of Agriculture, three of Chambers of Commerce, and eleven of millers and corn-merchants. Twenty-two meetings voted for weight by the "cental," one voted for weight as in the Act, and one for weight by the 112 lb.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A third Shakspearean tragedy was revived on Saturday, when Mr. Charles Dillon appeared as Othello. A more pathetic performance has been seldom witnessed, and the audience recognised him as an old favourite in the part. Mr. Dillon may be congratulated as having survived his competitors, and must now be regarded as our leading actor. In all phases of the character he manifested signs of greatness, but particularly in the third act, which throughout he interpreted with an artistic skill that was perfectly admirable, such was its finish and discriminative subtlety. Mr. Ryder was the Iago. Since Mr. Fechter's there has been no better, and it must be pronounced to be thoroughly satisfactory. Mr. Compton appeared as Cassio. Miss Wallis was respectable as Desdemona, and Mrs. Hermann Vezin properly energetic as Emilia. These artists, with Mr. Edgar as Brabantio and Mr. C. Tritton as Roderigo, sufficed to supply representatives for the principal characters, and the subordinate were respectably filled. It is probable that a better company than this cannot be assembled for the performance of legitimate pieces, and that we shall have to wait long for a better. The audience was numerous, and it is to be trusted will continue to be so during the whole period of this interesting experiment.

OLYMPIC.

The opportunity of morning performances is now beginning to be utilised by managers for the production of new pieces. They may thus be introduced without interfering with the general run of business, and if found capable of signal success be then retained on the stage for a permanence as regular evening performances. "A Republican Marriage" is the title of the new play, which is in five acts, the plot of which is a combination of several well-known incidents and characters, that are so treated as not to suffer much from the want of novelty. Marie de Courcelles, the heroine, is the daughter of a Count, and at the opening of the play is likely to become the victim of a democratic mob, who propose to sell her by auction. A witness of this disgraceful proceeding offers a gold snuff-box, and is accepted as her purchaser. Henri Duval, who passes for a mason, but is eventually proved to be a Marquis, acts toward the poor girl in the noblest manner, setting at nought the republican marriage which they had been compelled to submit to, and undertakes to restore her to her family as free as she was before its enforced celebration. Of course he wins her affections notwithstanding; and when in the sequel he turns out to be the nobleman whom her father had designed her to wed, she rejoices in her unexpected good fortune. The part of the heroine is well conceived by Miss Marion Terry, and acted with so much heart-felt pathos that she melts the audience to a tenderness almost equal to that which she herself displays. Mr. Henry Neville, as Duval, has a character that suits him admirably. Some comic parts also are well supported, and the scenes in which they appear give relief to the serious interest. Altogether, there is promise of success in the drama of "A Republican Marriage."

Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne have returned to the Vaudeville, and again appeared in the comedy of "Our Boys," which has now been performed more than 1231 nights.

At the Alhambra has been revived Offenbach's spectacular opera "La Périchole," with Miss Emily Soldene as the heroine. The interest has been enhanced by the introduction of a new ballet, called "Les Sevillians," which does credit to the composer, M. G. Jacobi, and to Mdlles. Rosa and Richards, whose dancing commands admiration.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Spohr's Violin School (Boosey and Co.). This is a new edition of the greatest work extant on violin-playing, the author of which has not only taken high rank as a classical composer, but was also one of the most celebrated violinists of his time. The edition now referred to has been newly translated from the German by Florence A. Marshall, and edited and revised, with additional text, by Mr. Henry Holmes, himself a violinist of the first class. No doubt the task has been a labour of love, he having been one of the favourite pupils of the great master, whose excellent treatise is now presented in an improved form, and at a more accessible price than hitherto. The book is thoroughly comprehensive in its didactic portion and its practical exercises, and a careful study of it can scarcely fail to lead to the highest technical skill and the purest taste. Spohr's original preface—dated Cassel, 1832—is given, preceded by one by the editor; and there are diagrams of the violin and the bow, and of the position and attitude to be assumed by the player.

"Songs for Sailors" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This volume contains the well-known nautical poems of Dr. W. C. Bennett, set to music by Mr. J. L. Hatton. It is unnecessary now to speak in praise of the characteristic verses the merits of which have already obtained wide and general recognition. We have here only to deal with the music, on which the composer has very successfully impressed a bold national tone, in excellent keeping with the spirit of the poems, of which there are forty, in various styles, defiant, triumphant, pathetic, and humorous. Of course some of our naval victories are celebrated—among them being "Trafalgar," "The Nile," "Rooke in the Bay of La Hogue," "Hawke in Quiberon Bay," "Duncan at Camperdown," and "Rodney and De Grasse." The volume is in every respect a worthy pendant to the collection of the immortal sea-songs of Dibdin.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that one Captain and nine Subalterns of volunteers resigned last week. Three of these officers held certificates of proficiency, one of them from a school of instruction. There were seven new appointments, so that there is a net loss of three officers.

Lord Northbrook was present last Monday night at a banquet to the retiring Mayor of Winchester. Replying to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, he referred to the state of affairs in India and to Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House. He remarked that he was responsible for the settlement of some of the difficulties which arose in 1876 between the Khan of Khelat and his nobles, but he had never contemplated in the arrangements which were then made the occupation of Quetta; indeed, he had always been opposed to such a step, and he also disagreed with other suggestions which had been made for the rectification of the North-Western frontier. He believed that our present frontier was unassailable, and to make any further advance into Afghanistan would be unwise. Our greatest difficulty on the frontier was in dealing with the independent tribes, and the further we advanced the greater this difficulty would become. He denied Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that the question of the North-Western frontier had been under the consideration of recent Indian Viceroys, and combated the idea of a Russian invasion of India in that direction.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PHELPS.

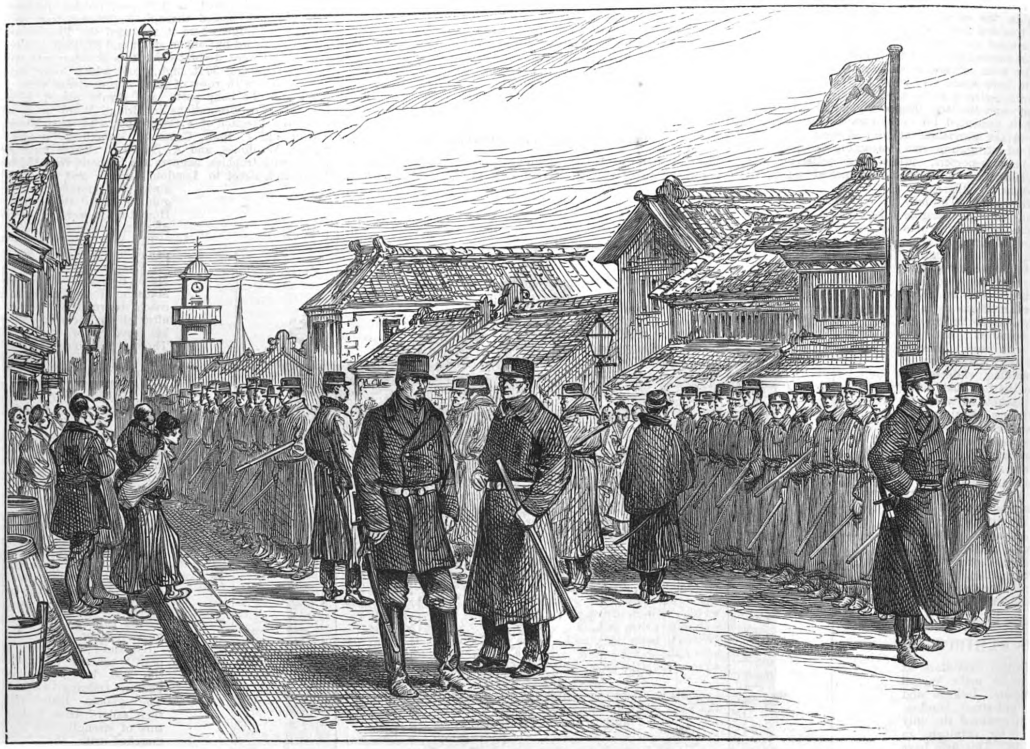
We have already recorded the decease of one of our best, if not greatest, actors on Wednesday, the 6th of this month, at Anson's Farm, Cospersall, near Epping, Essex. Mr. Samuel Phelps was born on Feb. 13, 1804, so that he was in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death. He was the son of a wine merchant at Devonport, and received his education at the school of Dr. Samuel Reece, at Saltash. Having served his apprenticeship to a printer, he came to London in 1821, and was employed as a compositor on a newspaper; but his leisure evenings were devoted to amateur theatricals. A few years after he determined on becoming a professional actor, and joined the company of the York circuit, appearing at Wakefield on Oct. 29, 1827, as Belmont in "Jane Shore." In 1829 we find him playing at the Theatre Royal, Hull, being then engaged in the second business; but in 1833 he was employed as principal tragedian, performing occasionally in comic parts. During a period of nearly four years he acted at Belfast, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, and other Scotch towns, and while in North Britain acquired that command of the Scottish dialect, which at a later date he displayed in the part of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, perhaps the greatest character in his répertoire. In 1837 he was so remarkably successful at the Exeter theatre that Mr. Benjamin Webster was induced to offer him an engagement at the Haymarket, where he made his appearance on Aug. 28 of that year as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," Miss Huddart, afterwards Mrs. Warner, being Portia, and received distinguished applause. Mr. Macready having become anxious to secure his services for his Covent-Garden management, in October Mr. Phelps played Jaffier to his Pierre, and afterwards Othello to his Iago. At the end of the season he joined Mr. George Stephens, with Mrs. Warner, in an experiment at the Lyceum, undertaken with the view of breaking down the monopoly at the two patent houses, in regard to five-act plays. The tragedy of "Martinuzzi" was performed at that house, having been licensed as a three-act opera; but, after a few nights, the songs were omitted, and the curtain fell for the orthodox five times. Having thus shown that a coach-and-six could be driven through the Act of Parliament, the matter was referred to Sir Robert Peel, who entered sincerely into the views of the speculators; accordingly, the privileges enjoyed by Drury Lane and Covent Garden were in due time repealed. Mr. Phelps's name had now culminated in the ascendant, and he accompanied Macready to the former theatre, appearing as Adam, in "As You Like It." On the termination of his engagement, he found that the legitimate drama was without a home; and, taking advantage of Lord Mahon's Act, which had just passed the House of Lords, he, with Mrs. Warner, migrated to Sadler's Wells, and together they thus commenced a management which was destined to last eighteen years, during which thirty Shakspearean dramas were performed. It was opened on May 27, 1844, with "Macbeth," Phelps playing the guilty Thane, Mrs. Warner, his ambitious wife, and Mr. Henry Marston, Macduff—a cast which has never since been equalled. In 1846 Mrs. Warner retired from the theatre, and her place was afterwards supplied by Miss Addison, Miss Glyn, and Miss Atkinson, by whom Mr. Phelps's efforts were ably supported. During the same period Mr. Phelps, who was sole lessee as well as manager of Sadler's Wells, produced other Elizabethan dramas, including Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," in whose character Miss Glyn made a great hit. The tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" also afforded her a grand opportunity of which that eminent actress took the utmost advantage. Among the most costly of Mr. Phelps's Shakspearean productions was "Pericles," which he converted into a grand spectacle, and in which Miss Edith Heraud sustained with admirable aptitude the important part of Marina, the heroine. The success of this revival was extraordinary, extending nearly to a hundred nights. Mr. Phelps also brought out several new plays, principally by the late Rev. James White, paying him for one, "John Savile," four hundred pounds. From the management of the theatre he retired in March, 1862, but acted occasionally until November, when he finally took leave of the audience. In Shakspeare's more eccentric characters he showed exceptional merit; witness Bottom the Weaver, Justice Shallow, and Armado. He was subsequently engaged at Drury Lane by Mr. Chatterton, and appeared as Manfred, Faust, the Doge of Venice, and the King o' Scots. The remainder of his life was passed as a star actor at the Princess's, the Lyceum, the Gaiety, the Queen's, Astley's, and the Surrey. His profits during the last ten years from these engagements were considerable; and Mr. Phelps died a tolerably wealthy man. Full justice, however, has not been done to his extraordinary merits whether as actor or manager. In his personal habits Mr. Phelps was a recluse, seldom dining out of his own house, avoiding theatres as places of amusement, and shunning public banquets of all kinds. His habits were thoroughly domestic, and his respectability unimpeachable. Such was Phelps as an actor and a man; and his services to the cause of the Shakspearean drama exceeded those of any other British actor. His funeral took place on Wednesday at Highgate Cemetery: and never were obsequies deserving of more veneration and gratitude than those paid to the quondam manager of the humble theatre which became a temple of poetry under his influence and example. We believe that there is a probability of Sadler's Wells again passing into the hands of a competent conductor.

Our Portrait of Mr. Phelps is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

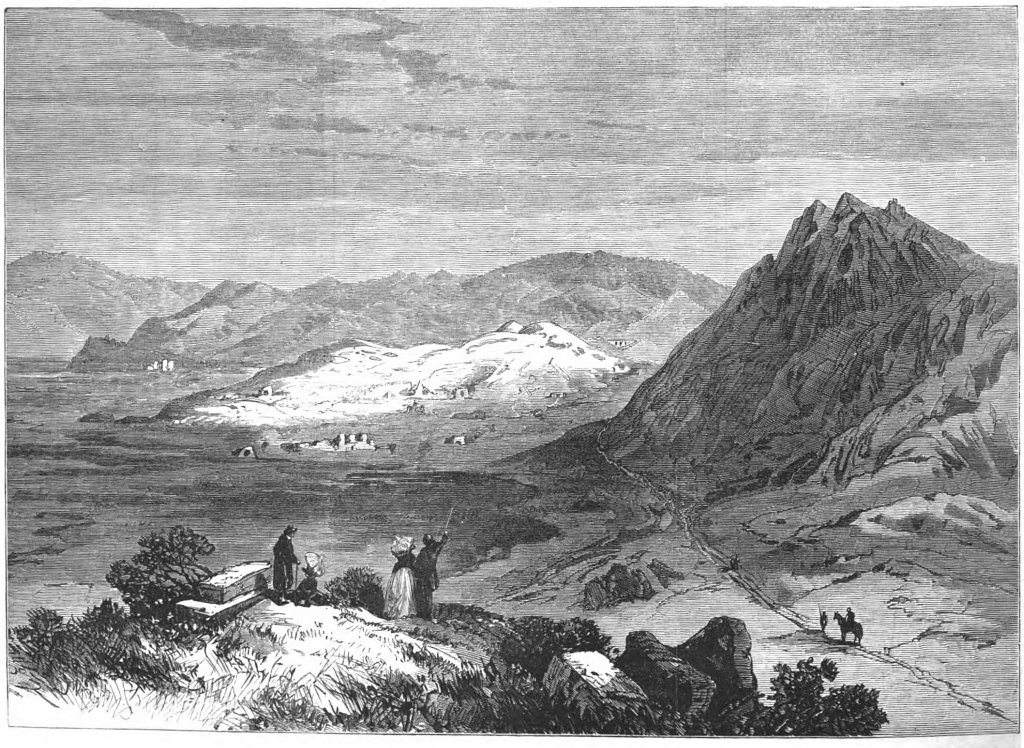
Lord Justice Christian, who previously to his elevation to the Court of Appeal in Dublin was a puisne Judge in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, has resigned his position, on the ground of increased difficulty of hearing.

The foundation-stone of a new convalescent hospital, to accommodate about eighteen children, has been laid recently by Mrs Mapleton, of Meanwood Vicarage, near Leeds. The site of the new buildings is on the high road between Meanwood and Moortown, and the architect is Mr. John Birch, of John-street, Adelphi.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting Secondary Education in Scotland was held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., who presided, said that the objects of the association had been promoted in the passing of the Endowed Schools Act and the eighteenth section of the Education Act last Session. Professor Laurie, secretary, read the report which stated that the committee are of opinion that, continuing to keep a watchful eye on the working of the Education Act, they might suspend calling for further subscriptions. They saw to what extent the new powers were taken advantage of throughout Scotland, and that their duty would be mainly one of vigilance. In the course of the proceedings, Professor Blackie said that the Scotch were in the habit of boasting at dinners and elsewhere that they were the best-educated people in the world. They had starved the schoolmasters and dragged down the Universities, asking the professors to do what it was a disgrace for them to do.



A MUSTER OF JAPANESE POLICEMEN.



THE SITE OF EPHESUS, ASIA MINOR.

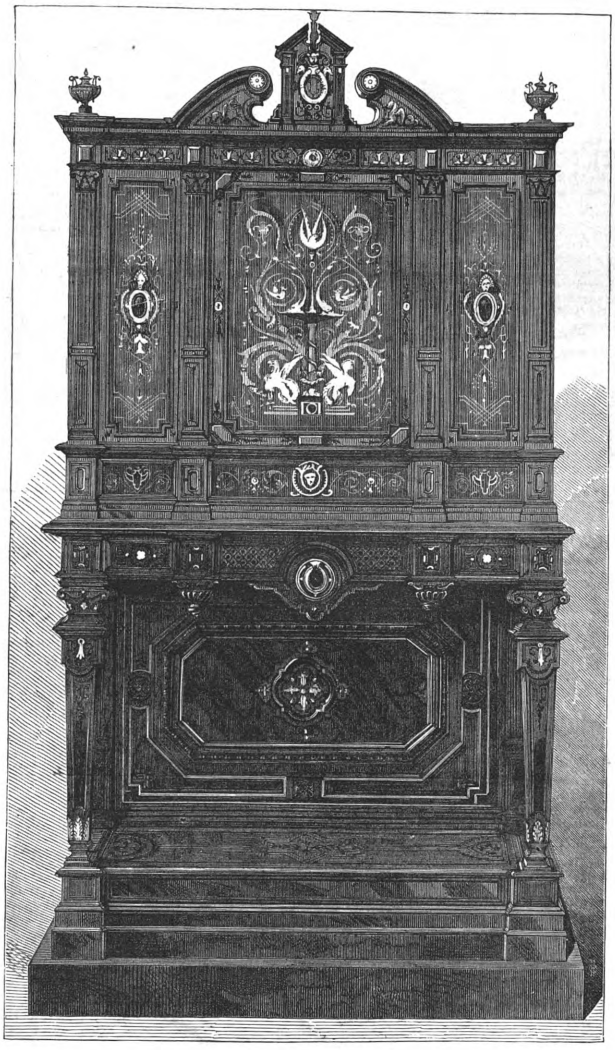
JAPANESE POLICE, AND A FIRE.

The scene in a street of Yedo, which is represented by our well-known Artist, Mr. Wirgman, in the sketch we have engraved, represents an incident of the late Japanese Civil War. A certain number of the Yedo city policemen were draughted into the Mikado's army, and here they are seen mustering, in full view of the townsfolk, before starting for the campaign in the southern provinces. The ordinary appearance of this civil force, with their long overcoats belted and buttoned around the chest, their low-crowned hats and their gaiters, the staves carried by the rank and file, and the swords worn by their officers, is sufficiently practical; and they are said to have made very good soldiers. But we can readily believe the police of some other Japanese towns is not equally efficient; and the large Engraving called "A Fire in Japan," which is presented for our Extra Supplement this week, shows a rather scandalous amount of confusion. The street is full of struggling and screaming people, lantern-bearers, luggage-porters, idlers and pilferers, men, women, and children, some of them half naked, whom the awkward guardians of public safety are trying to drive away. The firemen, plying the hose of their engine as best they can, and aiming jets of water against the burning frames of the houses, which are lightly constructed of thin woodwork and paper, do all they know to stop the conflagration. Two or three Englishmen or Americans seem to be privileged lookers-on, in front of these active operators; and we observe men with axes climbing ladders, to cut away some portions of the frail building, while others come round by the first-floor outer gallery, with buckets of water to pour upon the flames. At the right-hand corner is a civic magistrate of some dignity, who is supposed to have the police and Fire Brigade under his orders; while a party of Japanese military, headed by a demonstrative young officer in spectacles, enter at the left-hand side, resolved to disperse the mob instantly, but terrifying a most respectable citizen by their sudden onset. The Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Regamey, a French artist who has frequently contributed to our Journal.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the British exhibitors at Paris we have to make special mention of Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, London, who have been awarded the only "Grand Prix" for furniture in classes 17 and 18. This firm have in past Exhibitions attained the highest honours, receiving at Paris in 1855 the Gold Medal of Honour, and at Vienna in 1873 the "Ehren Diplom;" while the head of the firm has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and, later, the present senior partner with the order of Francis Joseph. A special feature of their productions shown at Paris is that every article represents the ordinary manufacture of the firm. This manufacture is conducted on a very large scale. Aided by a "Corliss" engine in each of their two manufactories, together with all the most recent and best mechanical appliances, works in every style can be produced to an unlimited extent. In one year, besides their ordinary business, they furnished the Langham and Charing-Cross Hotels, and the Palace of the Viceroy of Egypt, near Cairo. Among their contributions to the Exhibition at Paris we must especially refer to the cabinet which is the subject of our Illustration. This beautiful upright cabinet is in the Italian Renaissance style, it is of exceeding beauty, and of marvellous execution. It is composed principally of figured ebony, thuya, box, and ivory, with panels of palm-wood, cut transversely. It is equally remarkable for its inlays, the harmonious blending of colours, and the exquisite engraving. The work seems, as the poet says,

> —garlanded with carven imageries—
> Innumerable of hues and splendid dyes.



PARIS EXHIBITION: CABINET BY MESSRS. JACKSON AND GRAHAM, LONDON (GRAND PRIX).

This exquisite cabinet was designed by Mr. Alfred Lormier. It has been purchased by Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P. We may further notice a cabinet of the Oriental Greek character, composed of box-wood, ivory, ebony, and other woods. This, like the cabinet above mentioned, is of singular beauty. There was also a chimneypiece, in the Oriental Greek style, composed of box-wood, inlaid with ivory, palm-wood, purple, and other woods, surmounted by a garniture, consisting of a clock and pair of candelabra. The next object to be noticed was an escritoire, in the delicate style of the French Renaissance, composed of sandal and other woods, with lines and mouldings of ivory. This escritoire, designed by Mr. Prignot, has become the property of Mrs. Brassey. A "Juno" buffet, of ebony and ivory, was worthy of high praise for its originality of conception, elaboration of detail, yet quietness of effect. The subject of its panels are Juno, Venus, Minerva, the Earth, and the Ocean. These are surmounted by a pediment, in the shield of which is a peacock; the panels in the lower part inlaid with the lily, and those in the middle stage with a ship, the golden apple, the olive, and the rose, on a ground of subdued brown. Not less deserving of mention were a Vitrine, in the "Chippendale" style, for receiving objects of virtù; a "Bonheur du Jour," in the "Adams" style; an Encoigneur of ebony, of Italian character; a cabinet of especial merit, in the "Adams" style, with glass doors, for the display of precious objects; and, lastly, a chimneypiece of oak and ebony carving—each of which might claim a longer description, but that our space forbids.

Messrs. Jackson and Graham had undertaken to furnish and decorate the rooms in the "Lascelles House," which were used by the English juries during the Exhibition. Early English furniture was selected for the ground and the first floors, and furniture of the Queen Anne period for the second floors. The ground-floor room was furnished in Padouk wood, from Burmah. This was imported into England by the Indian Government, and was presented to Messrs. Jackson and Graham on the understanding that they would test its fitness and value for the manufacture of furniture. The whole exhibition, interesting and beautiful as it was, has added to the established reputation of the firm in Oxford-street.

THE RUINS OF EPHESUS.

The most renowned of the opulent Greek mercantile cities on the western coast of Asia Minor, one of the most important places of Apostolic missionary preaching and teaching in the earliest years of the Christian Church, the residence of St. Paul during several months, and of St. John for many years, is now a scene of mournful decay and desolation. Its ruins, more especially those of the theatre and of the great Temple of Diana, have lately been explored by Mr. J. T. Wood; and some remarkable fragments of their architecture and sculpture have been added to the collections in the British Museum. We have, upon former occasions, given a more particular description of the results of archæological research at the site of Ephesus; and our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has visited the spot to make Sketches of what is to be seen there. The View presented in our Engraving now published is one looking north, which may be recognised by those who have some acquaintance with the features of this locality; the sea, with the place of the ancient harbour, near the mouth of the river Cayster, would lie further to the left hand. The ground where the temple stood is now a large pool of water, from which a morass extends to the river. It is stated by Pliny that this ground was always marshy, and the foundations of the temple were laid upon a bed of rammed charcoal, which was expected to be firm and dry; but earthquakes and fires seem to have destroyed the whole city.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Saturday last being the Ninth of November, the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Whetham, was conducted with a grand procession from Guildhall to Westminster Hall, to be presented by the Recorder to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer Court. The route taken by the procession was different from what has usually been followed, as it crossed London Bridge to the Borough, and passed through Southwark-street as far as Southwark Bridge, where it recrossed the Thames and proceeded westward by Cannon-street and St. Paul's-churchyard. The bridges were decorated for this occasion with triumphal arches of foliage, 30 ft. high, from which hung baskets of flowers, and with rows of small cypress-trees, with creeping plants up the lamp-posts, and shrubs placed in the side recesses. The decorations in Bridge Ward were arranged under the direction of a Committee, who were Messrs. R. P. Taylor and J. Bath, Common Councillers, Messrs. Henry Squire, W. Jones, and A. Dulacker. There were Venetian masts, with trophies, banners and festoons, from the corner of Fenchurch-street to London Bridge; and King William's statue was adorned with blue and gold. Messrs. J. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, were employed for the decorations here.

The new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Rev. A. H. Lutman, his Chaplain, and the Sword and Mace Bearers, set out from the Mansion House in the old state coach, drawn by six horses, shortly after eleven o'clock, followed by his predecessor, Alderman Sir Thomas Scambler Owden, with a similar equipage. The procession was marshalled at Guildhall, whence it started punctually at noon, the City police leading the way. The band of the Royal Horse Artillery followed, and then came the corps of watermen, in picturesque costume, with the large banners of the City companies and of the past Sheriffs. Behind them were the bands of the Scots Guards and of the London Rifle Brigade, in which latter regiment a son of the Lord Mayor holds a commission. These preceded the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Glass-Sellers' Company, of which guild Mr. George Burt, the senior Sheriff, is a past Master. Following the carriage of these dignitaries came an interesting part of the pageant. A huge banner, with the motto, "England's Glory and Chief Support," ushered in the band and the 200 boys of the metropolitan training-ship Exmouth. The gallant little fellows, in their sailors' dress, looked the picture of strength and health; they marched with the greatest precision, and their band bore favourable comparison with any one in the show. They were led by Admiral Robertson, chairman of the Training-Ship Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board, of which Mr. Sheriff Burt is a member, and by Captain Bourchier, R.N. The Exmouth lads were followed by an equally novel and interesting feature in the procession—namely, a life-boat of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, fully equipped and manned, and mounted on its transporting-carriage, drawn by eight of Messrs. Mowlem and Burt's powerful cart-horses. The men were in their life-saving dress, with cork life-belts round their bodies, and each was in the position he would have occupied in a real errand of duty, some at the oars, one at the helm, and another making ready to throw out the line to the distressed vessel. This also brought out well-deserved applause. Then came the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the carriages of the Master, Wardens, and officials of the Shipwrights' Company, to which both the Sheriffs belong. After them were the band of the 17th Lancers and the Farriers' Company, another guild of the senior Sheriff; and then followed the bands of the Hon. Artillery Company and of the 3rd London Rifles, preceding the Court of the Leathersellers' Company, of which the new Lord Mayor has been a leading member for over thirty years. The band of the Royal London Militia, and ex-Sheriff Sir John Bennett alone in an open carriage, having passed, there came the Epping Forest banner of the Corporation, borne by four foresters, and then the rangers of the Forest and the bearers of the Aldermen's banners. The state carriages of the Under-Sheriffs (Mr. Baxter and Mr. Godden) came next, and those of the officers of the Corporation of London, including the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, the Remembrancer, and the Secondary. The equipages of Mr. Sheriff Bevan and Mr. Sheriff Burt next attracted much notice; these were succeeded by the mounted trumpeters of the Royal Horse Artillery. Of the twenty-six Aldermen of the City of London only one (Mr. Alderman Staples) took part in the procession. The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, followed the solitary Alderman, and preceded the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas S. Owden), who met with a very cordial reception in the City. The band of the Household Cavalry rode next, and then, preceded by the City Marshal on horseback and by the City Trumpeters, came the new Lord Mayor in his State carriage. The Chief Magistrate had a hearty greeting along the route.

Leaving Guildhall, the procession went through the Poultry and past the Mansion House, where the balcony was filled with friends of the new and the retiring Lord Mayors; thence up Cornhill and Leadenhall-street, through Billiter-street into Fenchurch-street, along Gracechurch-street, over London Bridge, through the Borough, back again over Southwark

Bridge into the City, and thence by Cannon-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand to Westminster, returning by the Thames Embankment. On the way back the pageant was joined by Lady Whetham (the Lady Mayoress) and her daughters, and by Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Bevan, the wives of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

On arriving at Westminster, the civic dignitaries were escorted into the Hall, where the Lord Chief Baron, Baron Cleasby, and Baron Pollock, who wore their full robes of state, waited to receive him. The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., with a suitable address, presented the new Lord Mayor to Lord Chief Baron Sir Fitzroy Kelly and the other Judges; Sir Fitzroy Kelly spoke in reply, congratulating the Lord Mayor and the City. The procession returned to Guildhall by way of the Thames Embankment. The Lord Mayor's banquet was attended by the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, two Secretaries of State, and many persons of rank and high office. Count Beust, the retiring Austrian Minister, spoke to return thanks for drinking the health of the Foreign Ambassadors. Earl Cairns, the Lord Chancellor, was the next speaker; and the Lord Mayor then proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he referred to different subjects of foreign policy; the desirable alteration of the north-west frontier of our Indian Empire; the occupation of Cyprus, and the treaty guarantee of Asiatic Turkey; and the punctual execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which he considered extremely satisfactory, both for England and the Sultan. He thought it quite impossible that any of the Powers which had signed that Treaty should attempt to withdraw from their engagements; but her Majesty's Government were determined that it should be carried out, in spirit and to the letter; and they would, if necessary, appeal to the people of this country, with all their energy and resources, to maintain that Treaty, if any of its signataries were not disposed to an honourable fulfilment of its obligations. But that he did not believe; it was only "the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" that imputed such a disposition to them. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, also spoke at the banquet.

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

Several years ago there was exhibited in London a picture to which, from the appearance presented by some human blood, the horribly suggestive name of "the currant jelly picture" was given by a brutal wag, but which, however shocking it may have been to English taste, bore witness to the pictorial skill of Henri Regnault, a French painter, of whom a biographical sketch is presented in the volume entitled *Modern Frenchmen*: by Philip Gilbert Hamerton (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), a volume of singular grace and interest. The "modern Frenchmen" are five in number, and of their names, which are, respectively, Victor Jacquemont, Henri Perreyve, François Rude, Jean Jacques Ampère, and Henri Regnault, it is doubtful whether any but the last is at all familiar, or so familiar as to recall the memory of a particular person and a particular career, to English readers. The five modern Frenchmen whom Mr. Hamerton has chosen for biographical treatment have been selected by him partly on personal grounds of sympathy and partly as examples of "vigour and intensity of life," examples worthy of general imitation. Victor Jacquemont, born in 1801, was a "traveller and naturalist;" and as his course of life brought him into very intimate association with Englishmen, especially in British India, and with Americans, the biographical sketch of which he is the subject derives additional attractiveness from the opportunity it offers of seeing ourselves as he saw us and of weighing the criticisms he passed upon us and our Transatlantic kindred. It is not impertinent at the present day to quote his prediction that "the British power in India will not perish by foreign aggression." Of Henri Perreyve we are told that he "was never an important personage;" but such purity of life as he exhibited affords a lesson which cannot be too often or too assiduously studied. He was born in 1831, and he died in 1865; he loved liberty and religion, and both almost equally; he was a Republican and, at the same time, strange as it may appear for a Frenchman, a priest and "a very earnest Roman Catholic." In François Rude, born in 1784, we have what Mr. Hamerton calls "a great man and a great artist;" at any rate, we have a fine man and a fine sculptor, to whose memory the French Government lately paid a tribute "by calling one of the rooms in the Louvre by his name." We have also "the singular instance of a blacksmith who was at the same time an Academic gold and silver medallist; for, notwithstanding his rapid progress in art, he still remained obedient to his father's will, and worked patiently at the forge for years." He died in 1855. As for Jean Jacques Ampère, "the well-known writer on Roman History," he died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. He died in harness, and he offers an example of indefatigable industry as well as of other admirable qualities. He is also a remarkable instance of the effect produced by Lord Byron's poetry "on the most eager and excitable young minds of that generation." We now come to Henri Regnault, cut off in the flower of his days, slain at Buzenval, during the Franco-German war, in January, 1871. He was born in 1843, and was "the second son of Victor Regnault, whose name is as famous in the scientific world as his son's name has since become in the world of art." He is rightly called "painter and patriot;" for by his brush he won renown, and, though he was exempt even from serving, he preferred to set a good example; he fell for his country, and to his memory might, with equal justice, be paid the honour accorded to that of "the first Grenadier of the Guard," who was always reported "mort sur le champ de bataille." On his behalf Mr. Hamerton takes up the cudgels against the cant which is talked in these latter days about genius, as if it were merely "an immense capacity for taking pains," and so on. This, of course, is all nonsense; there is such a thing as inspiration, or quasi-inspiration, and no quantity of labour will ever supply the want of it, whatever may be thought by the conceited plodder, who sets up for a genius and wears his hat on the back of his head to show his mighty forehead, and all on the strength of the quantity—not the quality—of his work.

Biography is the department to which, the title to the contrary notwithstanding, *Travels of Doctor and Madame Helfer* (Richard Bentley and Son) must be assigned; for the interest of the two volumes centres rather in matters with which travelling has little or nothing to do than in anything else. The travels, in short, to speak the plain truth, are certainly antiquated; but that the book, nevertheless, is likely to be read with a feeling as strong as curiosity, but somewhat deeper and more creditable, will appear from the following statement:—Madame Helfer, afterwards Countess Nostitz, lost her first husband, Dr. Helfer, in 1840, when he "met his death by the poisoned arrow of a savage off the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal." A few years ago she was induced to publish an account, which had been delayed for good reasons until after 1868, of the travels undertaken by her late husband and herself, and to add thereto certain biographical and autobiographical details. Her narrative excited so much interest and sympathy in Germany, that she was prevailed upon to put orth, at what exact date it is not easy to affirm, "a sequel giving a sketch of her experiences after her husband's death." This sequel, at any rate, stops at 1871, when she lost her second husband, Count Nostitz, whom she married in July, 1844. The two works, collected into one of two volumes, have been translated from the German by Mrs. George Sturge, and will probably command the sympathetic attention of many English readers. Dr. and Madame Helfer travelled in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah, and other lands; met with many adventures; and the "memoir and autobiography derives increased interest from the exciting narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, under the late General, then Colonel Chesney, in which Helfer and his wife took part, as well as from the graphic and lively descriptions of the life of Oriental women, into the mysteries of which a lady traveller could obtain glimpses denied to man." There can be no need to say more about the pages in which a wife not only tells the tale of her own life, or of its most important portions, but also "erects a monument over the grave of her first husband, the naturalist, who fell a victim to his ardent pursuit of knowledge."

We are indebted to our Transatlantic kinsfolk for the well-filled volume entitled *Charlotte Cushman; Her Letters and Memories of her Life*, edited by her friend, Emma Stebbins (Boston: Houghton, Osgood, and Co.), recalling to mind an actress who is best remembered in this country, one would say, for her impersonations of "Meg Merrilies" and "Romeo." Charlotte Cushman, or, as her full name is believed to have been, Charlotte Saunders Cushman, was born in Richmond-street, Boston, U.S., July 23, 1816, and died at the Parker House, Boston, Feb. 18, 1876. She was descended from Robert Cushman, "an Englishman, a Nonconformist or Puritan, one of the original band of Pilgrims," though he did not sail for America in the famous Mayflower, but about a year later in the "Fortune, a small vessel of fifty-five tons." She met with signal success, both here and in her own country, on the stage; but her fame was not so enduring among us as on the other side of the Atlantic. The record of her life is by no means remarkable, compared with that of many another, even less celebrated, actress; but it is not entirely devoid of interest or of instruction, if, as was said of her by one who knew her, "She loved much, served much, earned by hard work a noble reputation, and has left an example in which her race is enriched."

Filial affection and admiration not unreasonably inspired a belief that a *Memoir of the late Alfred Smee, F.R.S.*, by his daughter (George Bell and Sons), would have some sort of attraction for the public, to many of whom the late Mr. Alfred Smee, such was his tendency to come forward, either in person or by letter addressed to the *Times* or to some other newspaper, on any favourable opportunity, must have been known by sight or name, or both. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and, if one were called upon to write his epitaph, the little busy bee that improves each shining hour would at once suggest itself, were rhyme an object, and, should Latin prose appear more desirable, one might get as far as "nihil non tetigit," though there might be some hesitation about completing the celebrated eulogy. Alfred Smee was born on June 18, 1818, and died on Jan. 11, 1877. He went to St. Paul's School, which he left at sixteen for King's College, where he distinguished himself in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and divinity. Thence he migrated to St. Bartholomew's, where he carried off the prize for surgery. He invented about that time, in 1839, "a form of splint for fractures;" and from that moment he may be said to have started upon his indefatigable career as a scientific investigator, writer, and experimentalist. In January, 1841, "he was elected Surgeon to the Bank of England," which "appointment was specially created for him, and for it he was mainly indebted to that eminent surgeon Sir Astley Cooper." About two thirds of the volume are devoted to an appendix, containing "a selection from his miscellaneous writings;" and this appendix, if it serve no other purpose, will bear ample testimony to Mr. Smee's restless energy and unflagging industry in the cause of scientific knowledge, from the sublimest phenomena of nature to the sordid mystery of the Colorado beetle. Among the illustrations, of which there are several, may be mentioned a very good portrait of the late Mr. Smee; but discretion would probably have brought about the omission of the picture representing "Alfred Smee, with his son, fishing in the Thames," which seems to serve no particular purpose, whether of elucidation or of embellishment; for the process is pretty familiar to our generation, and the execution of the scene, though creditable enough, is not of astounding brilliancy.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service suitably engraved, which has been subscribed for by the magistrates, councillors, and other officials of Falmouth, has been presented to Mr. Thomas Webber, J.P., the Mayor of Falmouth.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Mr. Mark Addy, boatman, Salford, a letter in which he says:—"The attention of the Sovereign having been called to the repeated acts of heroism performed by you in saving, at the risk of your own life, the lives of many of her Majesty's subjects from drowning in the river Irwell, I have the gratification to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on you, in recognition of your gallantry and daring, the honour and distinction of the Albert Medal of the First Class."

The Castle Art-Museum committee of the Nottingham Town Council presented a report to the Council at its adjourned meeting on Monday, stating that the total cost of the opening of the museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales amounted to £5316 11s. 4d. The committee, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Town Council, had directed that £5000 of this sum should be paid out of the profits of the gas undertaking (which is in the hands of the Corporation), and they recommended that the balance should be charged on the current income of the committee. The total number of visitors to the museum since its opening on July 3 to the date of the report (Sept. 18) was 106,121. The report was adopted.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Lord William G. S. S. M. Compton, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. The following appointments are also gazetted:—Mr. George French, now Judge of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, to be Chief Justice of the Court; Mr. Robert Anderson Mowat, now Law Secretary to the same Court, to be Assistant-Judge; Mr. Richard Temple Rennie, to be Judge of her Majesty's Court for Japan; and Mr. David F. Carmichael, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of Council at Fort St George, in the room of Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. Mr. G. T. Ricketts, Consul at Tiflis, is to be her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro; and Mr. T. Michell, C.B., to be her Majesty's Consul at Tiflis. A number of consular appointments in this country have been approved by her Majesty.

OBITUARY.

THE MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

The Most Hon. Marcia Emma Georgiana Marchioness of Cholmondeley died on the 3rd inst., at Hyde Park-street, aged seventy-four. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot (some time Ambassador at Constantinople, and afterwards Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), and was married, Feb. 28, 1825, to Lord William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, M.P. (son of George James, first Marquis of Cholmondeley, K.G.), who succeeded his brother in the marquisate of Cholmondeley May 8, 1870. The Marchioness had two sons and six daughters. Her elder son having died in 1869, his son, the Earl of Rocksavage, is now heir-apparent to Lord Cholmondeley.

SIR R. A. O'DONNELL, BART.



Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell, fourth Baronet of Newport, in the county of Mayo, died at Dorset-square, London, on the 9th inst. He was born May 28, 1808, the second son of Sir Neale O'Donnell, Bart., by Lady Catherine Annesley, his wife, fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl Annesley, and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy July 29, 1828. Sir Richard was a J.P. and D.L. for Mayo, and served as High Sheriff in 1834. He married, April 16, 1831, Mary, third daughter of George Clendining, Esq., of Westport, and leaves one surviving son, his successor, Sir George Clendining O'Donel, now fifth Baronet, born in 1832, and married, 1865, to Mary Stratford, only surviving daughter of the late Euseby Stratford-Kirwan, Esq., of Bawn House, in the county of Longford. Sir George was knighted in 1865, as the eldest son of a Baronet, under the special clause in the patent of creation. The O'Donnells or O'Donels, of Newport, are the direct descendants of the ancient and very historic family of the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell, who played so conspicuous a part in the annals of Ireland. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the most popular hero of Irish history, elder brother of Rory O'Donnell, created Earl of Tyrconnell, was of the line of O'Donnell to which the late Baronet belonged. Distinguished branches of this grand old race are established in Spain and Austria, the former represented by the Duke of Tetuan, the latter by Count O'Donell, who, when aide-de-camp in waiting, saved the Emperor of Austria from assassination.

SIR JAMES GRANT SUTTIE.



Sir James Grant Suttie, sixth Baronet, of Balgone, in the county of Haddington, died on the 30th ult. He was born May 25, 1830, the eldest son of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., by Lady Harriet, his wife, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and inherited the baronetcy at his father's death, only a few months since. Sir James was a D.L. of the county of Berwick, and was Lieutenant-Colonel Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery Militia. He married, Aug. 6, 1857, Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, elder daughter of James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and leaves three daughters and one son, his successor, now Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., born Sept. 2, 1870.—In our impression of last week a memoir was given by mistake of the late Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth Baronet, instead of his son, the Baronet just deceased. As above stated, Sir George died a few months since.

MR. H. W. MEREDYTH.

Henry William Meredyth, Esq., of Norelands, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., whose death is announced, was born in 1829, the only child of the present Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart., of Carlandstown, in the county of Meath, by Mary Anne, his wife, only daughter of William E. M. Bayly, Esq., of Norelands. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars; and, having succeeded to Norelands, served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny. He married, April 12, 1862, Harriet Anne, elder daughter of the Rev. William and Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench, and leaves two sons.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John William Carleton, Esq., A.M., Q.C., a J.P. for the county of Dublin, on the 11th inst., at 70, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.

Major-General Thomas Knox, R.A., at Greenhill, in the county of Derry, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-nine. He had a medal and clasp for service at the capture of Canton in 1867.

Howison Young Howison, M.D., half pay Army Medical Department, only surviving son of the late Archibald Young Howison, M.D., of Hyndford, Lanark, and Carlton-terrace, Edinburgh, on the 31st ult.

The Rev. William George Clark, M.A., Senior Fellow and late Vice Master of Trinity College, and formerly Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, on the 6th inst., at York, aged fifty-seven.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Brett, on the retired full-pay list, late of the Rifle Brigade. He was one of a number of non-commissioned officers selected for promotion while on service in the Crimea, and received his commission as ensign in 1854.

Margaret Elizabeth, Mrs. Oliver-Massey, of Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, on the 31st ult., at the Abbey, aged seventy-eight. This lady was married, in 1823, to the late Richard Mansel Oliver, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Massey.

Major-General Frederick English, C.B., late Colonel 53rd Regiment, on the 5th inst., at Oxford-place, Cheltenham, aged sixty-two. He served during the Indian Campaign 1857-9, including, amongst various minor engagements, the siege and capture of Lucknow.

Major James David Beresford, formerly 76th Regiment, on the 27th ult., at Woodbourne, Dunmurry, in the county of Antrim, in his sixtieth year. He was fourth son of the late Henry Barré Beresford, Esq., of Learmount Park, Londonderry, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of the first Earl of Tyrone.

Francis Crawshay, Esq., of Bradbourne Hall, Riverhead, Kent, on the 6th inst., at Eccleston-square, Belgravia, aged sixty-six. He was the eldest surviving son of the late William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, and Caversham Park, Reading, the great ironmaster, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Francis Homfray, Esq., of The Hyde; married, 1837, Laura, daughter of R. Crawshay, Esq., of Honingham, Norfolk, and leaves issue.

Mr. F. P. Cockerell, the honorary secretary for foreign correspondence to the Institute of British Architects, suddenly of apoplexy at Paris, aged forty-five. He was the pupil of his father, the late Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and of the late Mr. P. C. Hardwicke. The deceased shared his father's predilection for classical architecture. One of his principal public works

is the Freemasons' Hall interior in Great Queen-street. He was also the architect of several churches, schools, and country mansions. One of his characteristic designs is the house in Pall-Mall East which forms the entrance to the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. William Callcott, the well-known musician, on the 6th inst., at his residence, Gravesend, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Callcott was more than half a century ago the principal violinist in the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, and subsequently became musical director at the Adelphi, the Olympic, and Astley's, where he composed for Ducrow the celebrated "Statue Music." The deceased was the father of Mr. William Callcott and Mr. Albert Callcott, the well-known scenic artists.

Richard Dennistoun Campbell, Esq., of Jura, J.P. and D.L., on the 4th inst, suddenly, at Jura House, in the county of Argyll, in his sixty-ninth year. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., of Jura and Craignish, J.P. and D.L., by Isabella Hamilton, his wife, daughter of Richard Dennistoun, Esq., of Kelvin-grove, in the county of Lanark, and was Heritable Keeper of Craignish Castle. Mr. Campbell represented a junior branch of the Lochnell line of the House of Argyll, and was a considerable landowner in North Britain.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1872) of Miss Ellen Hallifax, late of Chadacre Hall, Shimpling, Suffolk, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 17th ult. at the District Registry, Bury St. Edmunds, by Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart, Mrs. Diana Weller Poley, the sister, and Alexander Pratt Barlow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testatrix devises the Chadacre estate to her nephew, John George Weller Poley; and the Wicken Hall and Stanton Park estates to Mrs. Catherine Weller Poley for life; if she leaves issue the Wicken estate is to go to her issue as she shall by deed or will appoint, and if no issue then the Wicken Hall and Stanton Park estates are to go to testatrix's nephew, Thomas Weller Poley. As to her personal estate, the testatrix bequeaths £50,000 Consols to her said nephew, John George Weller Poley; £50,000 Consols and £7000 Bank Stock to her said nephew, Thomas Weller Poley; £35,000 Reduced Stock to the said Mrs. Catherine Weller Poley; £35,000 Reduced Stock to Louisa Anne Fitzgerald; £300 per annum for life to Mrs. Catherine Hallitax, the widow of her late brother John; £32,000 New Threes and £5000 London and North-Western Stock to her said sister, Mrs. Diana Weller Poley; £200 each to her executors for their trouble; to Sarah Halford, £200; to her domestic servants one year's wages; and the residue of her property to her nephew, the said John George Weller Poley.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1874) with a codicil (dated Nov. 29, 1877) of Mr. George Parker Bidder, C.E., late of No. 24, Great George-street, Westminster, who died on Sept. 20 last at Ravensbury, near Dartmouth, Devon, was proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Georgina Warren Bidder, the widow, and George Parker Bidder, Q.C., and the Rev. Henry Jardine Bidder, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000 and all his furniture, plate, wines, and consumable stores at Stoke House; he also leaves her his freehold estate, Stoke House, Stoke Fleming, Devon, for life, and at her death to their children, as she shall appoint. The residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be held upon trust for his wife for life and then for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 20, 1877) with a codicil (dated Aug 14, 1878) of Mr. William Hannen, formerly of Cann, otherwise Shaston St. Rumbold; and of Shattesbury, Dorset; and late of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset; who died on Sept. 7 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by John Hannen, George Phillips, and John Charles Guy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to the Salisbury Infirmary and the Westminster Cottage Hospital, £50 each; the sum of £500 to be invested and the annual income divided on the day preceding Christmas Day, if not a Sunday, but if a Sunday on the day preceding it, among twelve poor men or women of the parish of Shaston St. Peter's; twelve of the parish of Shaston Holy Trinity; twelve of Shaston St. James's; and twelve of Cann St. Rumbold; his intention being that they shall have a comfortable dinner or other provision on Christmas Day. Such a sum is also to be invested as will produce £6 10s. per annum, which is to be distributed on the day preceding Christmas Day, as above, as follows—viz., 5s each to the ten inmates of Spillers', or the men's, Almshouses, and 5s each to the sixteen inmates of Chubbs', or the women's, Almshouses, to the intent that they may have a comfortable dinner on Christmas Day. There are many other legacies, and the residue of his property is left to certain of his cousins.

The will (dated Oct. 15, 1875) of the Rev. Henry Robert Fowler, formerly of Filton, Gloucestershire, and late of Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, who died on Sept. 5 last, was proved on the 24th ult by George Bernard Brodie, M.D., and Samuel Frederick Noyes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Harriett Fowler, £1000, and his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, horses, and carriages. The remainder of his property, real and personal, is left upon trust for his wife for life, then for his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Ashfordby Trenchard, for life, and then for her issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1877) of Mrs. Georgiana Drummond, late of Fairfield House, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, who died on the 11th ult, was proved on the 29th ult. by Allan Harvey Drummond, the grandson, Edward Drummond, the son, and Campbell Munro, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix gives Fairfield House, with the furniture, fixtures, and live stock, to her son-in-law, Campbell Munro; legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives and servants; and the residue to her daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Munro.

The annual county root show was held at Gloucester last Saturday, and Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Reginald Yorke attended the dinner held in the evening.

The importations of American fresh meat at Liverpool last week were the largest yet recorded. There were 5568 quarters of beef and 1328 carcases of mutton unshipped from the steamers which arrived from New York and Quebec.

A Parliamentary paper issued on Tuesday shows that last year 2662 lives were lost in England and Wales by drowning in inland waters, 2140 being males and 522 females: 1423 lives were lost in rivers and running waters, 637 in canals, and 602 in lakes or ponds.

Heavy gales swept many parts of our coast on Saturday and Sunday last, and proved disastrous, more especially off Harwich, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth. Many lives were saved by the lifeboats of the National Life-Boat Institution. There were heavy falls of snow on Monday night in the north and north-western counties.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G B K (Philadelphia).—We are greatly obliged for your interesting communication.

J G C (Highgate).—The other four-move problem can be solved by 1. Q to R 8th, 2. K to Kt 6th, &c. We shall be glad to hear from you in reference to this.

T H H (Covent-garden).—Your solution of No. 1808 arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual way.

S R (Leeds).—Many thanks; but the games are not up to the publication standard.

C H B (Liverpool).—Unquestionably a Pawn, upon being advanced to the eighth or royal rank, may be promoted to a Bishop.

Woodstock (Belfast).—Be content with solving problems, and do not attempt criticism until you have acquired more experience than you possess at present.

East Marden.—Your card has been forwarded to the author, who, we feel assured, will be grateful for the trouble you have taken.

T B (Bermondsey).—Thanks for the account of the match.

G H McL (Kilburn).—Thanks. We shall be glad to hear a favourable report of the new chess club.

Delta (Kirkconnell).—We are always glad to hear from our old correspondent, and shall look forward to the receipt of the promised games.

J C (Hull).—Thanks. If it prove to be correct it shall have early publication.

Any Amateur desirous of playing a game by correspondence, may address Mr. W. Wilkinson, Nore Noddyn Villa, Kingston-on-Thames.

Six or eight members of the Diss Chess Club will be glad to play a game by correspondence with an equal number of members of any other club established in any town of four or five thousand inhabitants within reach by a single post. Address the secretary, Mr. E. A. Thrower, Diss, Norfolk.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1809 received from E Burkhard, A Burton, J G Kidd, Bishop's Pawn, and Polichinelle.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1810 received from Prétextat, C H Stepan, C H B, Emile Frau, Bishop's Pawn, B C, Polichinelle, C P D, J A Winstanley, R Sarsfield, and L Tournade.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1811 received from L of Truro, H Stansfield, W Nelson, L S D, J Lyndford, D L W, J M M, Owlet, Omo (Utrecht), S Western, E Esmonde, R M A, Prétextat, J A Winstanley, Sidonia, S Turley, N Powell, Lulu, R Schofield, Bibbles, Mechanic, Alpha, T W Hope, G G Ellison, A Wood, J Wonhomsi, S R of Leeds, East Marden, Julia Short, G H V, E H H V, E F Vulliamy, M Whiteley, Maud R, W D Macdonald, R Ingersoll, Sensi, C S Cole, W S B, C Darragh, H Benthall, W Lesson, G D Frankland, O S J, Carlova, Florence F S, Dix, F Fenner, C H Stepan, T Greenbank, C H B, M Taylor, G Foshrooke Cant, Norman Rumbelow, Dabbehill, J Hopkins, Barrows Edgee, W Scott, J G Kidd, Carlos, Hereward, Dr F St, R H Brookes, P le Page, J de Honsteyn, Bishop's Pawn, F F (Addiscombe), B C, S Stripe, J W S (Dawlish), L Tournade, College Cap, Polichinelle, Copiapino, C P D, Jane Nepven (Utrecht), Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Thorpe, and Melrose.

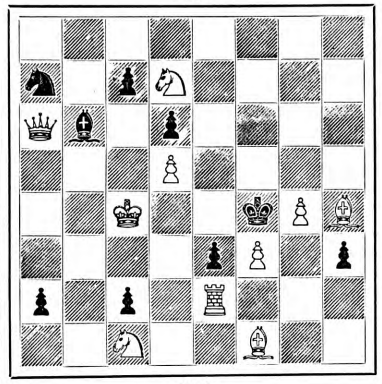
Solution of Problem No. 1810.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th	
2. Mates accordingly.	Any move

PROBLEM No. 1813.

By J. G. Chancellor.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently at Simpson's Divan between Mr. I. O. Howard Taylor, of Norwich, and another Amateur.

(*Evans's Gambit*)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to B 4th
10. Kt takes P	Kt takes P

This move loses a clear piece, and would have deprived the game of all interest but for the neatness and elegance of the finish.

11. R to K sq	P to Q 3rd

If—11. P to B 3rd, then 12. B takes Kt, &c.

12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
13. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd
14. R takes P (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
15. R takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
16. B to R 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
17. Q takes B	

better than 17. R to Q sq, to which Black has a sort of resource by 17. B takes Kt, &c.

17.	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
19. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K sq

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
20. R to Q sq (ch)	B to Q 2nd
21. Kt to Kt 5th	R to Q B sq
22. Q takes Kt P	P to Q B 4th
23. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K 2nd
24. Q takes R (ch)	Q to K sq
25. B to K 6th	

An excellent stroke. It is not often that one sees so good a sacrifice of the Queen in actual play.

25.	Q takes Q

If he had played 25. K to K 2nd, White could have mated in five moves, as fol.:—

25.	K to K 2nd
26. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K takes B

If 26. K to Q sq, then follows 27. Q to B 6th (ch), &c.

27. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
28. Q to B 8th (ch), and mate follows in two more moves.	
26. R takes B (ch)	K to K sq
27. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to B sq
28. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
29. R to B 5th (dis. ch)	K to Kt 2nd
30. B to Kt 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd

If 30. K to R 3rd, then follow 31. Kt to B 7th (ch), and 32. R to Kt 5th. Mate.

31. B to B 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
32. R to R 5th.	Mate.

THE CAFE DE LA REGENCE.

We have received the following letter from our old-time correspondent and contributor "Delta:"—

Sanquhar, N.B., Kirkconnell Manse, Oct. 28, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I saw a reference lately in your Paper to the old Café de la Régence, the Cross Rialto at Paris, now demoli-hed. It may interest your numerous readers to learn that there, more than forty years ago, I had the pleasure of meeting with the veteran De la Bourdonnais, who sate in his favourite chair (reserved apparently for him), and seemed much amused looking at a game which I played with one of the habitués of the café, whose name I have forgotten. He said to me, in a pleasant tone, "Mon jeune ami, &c., you would be an excellent player if you knew anything of the openings." I told him that I was utterly ignorant of them all; and he advised me, after I returned to Scotland, to mo e myself acquainted with them, which I did at last, but not till 1843. He played one game with me at odds of Queen's Rook, which he won in beautiful style. I have often regretted since that I had not a copy of it. He opened a K B Gambit upon me. I remember that much, and the denouement. We afterwards discussed a bottle of Chamber in together. He always played best after discussing some Burgundy, as I was informed by himself and others. I had heard before that "In vino est veritas," but had never thought till then that "In vino est Calissa." I can see still, as it were yesterday, the old Café, and the jolly, friar-like figure of old La Bourdonnais.—Yours very truly, Delta.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess club for Kilburn and the vicinity is being organised by a number of amateurs residing in that district. A large and commodious room has been obtained for a place of meeting, and the subscription has been fixed at half a guinea per annum. Amateurs desirous of joining the new association should communicate with the secretary, Mr. G. H. McLennan, 176, Alexandra-road, St. John's-wood.

A match between the Bermondsey and Railway Clearing House Chess Club was played at the rooms of the former on the 9th inst. Eleven players on each side engaged in the contest, which resulted in a victory for the representatives of Bermondsey, who scored six games to the adversaries' three, with two draws.

NEW MAYORS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors during the ensuing year for the towns mentioned:—

Abingdon—W. Ballard (fourth time).
Andover—Henry Pratt Moore.
Ashton—Mr. Higginbottom.
Banbury—W. Edmunds.
Barnsley—B. Marshall.
Barnstaple—W. Avery.
Barrow-in-Furness—E. Wadham.
Bath—Alderman Chaffin.
Batley—Robert Talbot.
Beaumaris—J. Laurie.
Bedford—Thomas Gwyndger.
Berwick—Councill r Allan.
Beverley—A. Crosskill (fourth time).
Bewdley—Robert Acton Pardoe.
Bideford—G. Pollard.
Birkenhead—John Laird.
Birmingham—Jesse Collings.
Blackburn—Adam Dugdale.
Bodmin—J. D. Williams.
Bolton—Alderman P. C. Marsden.
Bootle—John Newell.
Boston—James Thorn.
Bradford—A. Holden (re-elected).
Bridgwater—W. T. Holland.
Brighton—Alderman H. Davey.
Bristol—G. W. Edwards (third year).
Buckingham—Edward H. Ridgway.
Burnley—Ald. Robinson (re-elected).
Bursley—Alderman Hulme.
Bury (Lancashire)—Alderman Park.
Bury St. Edmunds—J. Ridley.
Cambridge—Alderman Henry Rance.
Canterbury—C. Goulden.
Cardiff—Alderman D Lewis.
Carlisle—T. Milburn.
Carnarvon—W. Williams.
Chard—F. Mitchell (second time).
Chatham—Adam Stigand.
Cheltenham—Alderman H. Millmott.
Chester—Leonard Gilbert.
Chesterfield—Theophilus Pearson.
Colchester—Thomas Moy.
Congleton—J. Goode.
Crewe—Alderman Heath.
Darlington—William Foggitt.
Denbigh—Alderman T. Gee.
Derby—W. T Smith.
Devonport—J. W. Ryder (re-elected).
Dewsbury—John Hough.
Doncaster—R. C. Bentley (4th year).
Dorchester—Alfred Pope.
Dover—Ald. Alexander Bottle.
Droitwich—J. Holyoake.
Dudley—William North.
Devizes—Thomas Chandler.
Evesham—G. H. Garrard (re-elected).
Exeter—Ald. William Horton Ellis.
Falmouth—Thomas Webber.
Faversham—L. Shrubsole.
Flint—Ald. Muspratt (11th time).
Folkestone—Ald. John Banks.
Gateshead—Ald. J. W. Robinson.
Godalming—Alderman Eager.
Godmanchester—J. B. Wilkinson.
Gloucester—Ald. William V. Ellis.
Glastonbury—Mr. Bailey.
Gravesend—F. B. Nettlingham.
Guildford—Councillor Lethbridge.
Halifax—Ald. samuel Thos. Midgley.
Hanley—T. Hampton.
Harwich—Alderman J. Watts.
Hastings—A derman Saunden.
Helston—Mr F. V. Hill (re-elected).
Hereford—Alderman Knight.
Hertford—Dr. Lasker Evans.
Honiton—F. C. Granville.
Huddersfield—Alfred Walker.
Hull—Robert Walker.
Huntingdon—A. W. Marshall.
Hythe—Alderman Mackeson.
Ipswich—A. F. Nicholson.
Kidderminster—W. Cowen
Kingston-on-Thames—H. Shrubsole.
Lancaster—William Hall, M.D.
Leamington—W. Harding.
Leeds—Alderman A. Addyman.
Leicester—Alderman Grimsley.
Leominster—William S. Boyce.
Lichfield—John Fowler.
Lincoln—F. J. Clarke (re-elected).
Liskeard—S. Jenkins (re-elected).
Liverpool—T. B. Roydon.
Llandilofawr—R. Hughes.
Longton—J. Finney.
Louth—J. Cubworth.
Ludlow—H. Rickards (second time).
Luton—A. T. Webster, J.P.
Lymington—Alderman E. King.
Lynn (King's)—Ald. T. J. Seppings.
Macclesfield—C. Brocklehurst.
Maidstone—Alderman C. Ellis.
Manchester—Ald. Grundy (re-elctd.).
Margate—Robert Wood.
Middlesborough—W. Bulmer.
Monmouth—John Thomas.
Newark—Alderman B. Tidd Pratt.
Newbury—T. E. Hawkins.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Ald. Robinson.
Newcastle (Staff.)—Dr. J. T. Arlidge.
Newport (Mon.)—Joseph Gibb.
Newport (I.W.)—Alderman Pittis.
Northampton—Ald. W. Dennis.
Norwich—Harry Bullard.
Nottingham—Sir J. Oldknow (re-el.).
Oldham—G Hamilton.
Oswestry—John Thomas.
Oxford—James Grainge.
Penzance—C. Campbell Ross.
Peterborough—John Core.
Plymouth—Edward James.
Poole—W. N Western.
Portsmouth—W. D. King.
Preston—Councillor Goodair.
Queenborough—Downes Wigleworth (re-elected).
Reading—H. B. Blandy.
Reigate—Alderman Lambert.
Retford—Ald. William Wilkinson.
Ripon—Ald. Collinson (third time).
Rochdale—William James Petrie.
Rochester—F. F. Belsey.
Rotherham—Ald. Henry Wigfield.
Ryde (I.W.)—Alderman B. Barrow.
Rye—C. P. Meryon (eighth time).
Saffron-Walden—J. Bell (re-elected).
Salisbury—J. W. Lovibond.
St. Helens—Alderman Johnson.
St. Ives—George Williams.
Sheffield—Alderman D. Ward.
Shrewsbury—John Frail
Southampton—J. Blount Thomas.
Southwold—F. W. Remnant.
South Molton—John Gulliford.
South Shields—Ald. John Readhead.
Stalybridge—Ald. T. Harrison.
Stamford—T. Gurney Mason.
Stafford—Councillor Fredk. Marson.
Stockton—Ald. Joseph Richardson.
Stoke-on-Trent—Ald. J. H. Sweeting.
Stratford—Charles E. Flower.
Sunderland—S. S. Robson.
Tamworth—Alderman Tempest.
Taunton—Myer Jacobs.
Tewkesbury—J. H. Boughton.
Tiverton—S. M. Winton.
Torrington—H. L. Mallett.
Totnes—John P. F. F. Haines.
Truro—T. Cuingwin.
Tynemouth—Charles Tulley.
Wakefield—T. Taylor
Wallingford—Alderman Deacon (re-elected).
Walsall—G. Thomas.
Warrington—John Fairclough.
Warwick—Dr. Tibbetts.
Wells—Mr. Everett.
Welshpool—William Thos. Parker.
West Hartlepool—Alderman Groves.
Weymouth—G. Eliot.
Wigan—Councillor Crompton.
Winchester—Capt. John C. Moore.
Windsor—J. W Wellman (2nd time).
Wisbeach—Alderman Stanley.
Wolverhampton—Ald. John Jones.
Worcester—W. Holland.
Wrexham—Isaac Stone.
Wycombe—Councill r Peace
Yarmouth—Edward Henry Harvey.
Yeovil—E. L. Wild by.
York—Lord Mayor, Ald. G. Brown.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany. By Thomas and Katherine Macquoid. Numerous illustrations. (Chatto and Windus.)

Macleod of Dare. A Novel. By William Black. 3 vols. (Macmillan.)

Common Mind-Troubles. By Dr. M. Granville. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)

Maupratt. A Novel. By George Sand. (Weldon and Co.)

The Life of Yakoob Beg; Athalik Ghazi, and Badaulet; Ameer of Kashgar. By Demetrius Charles Boulger, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. With Map and Appendix. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The Bairns; or, Janet's Love and Service. By the Author of "Christie Redfern's Troubles." Eighth Edition. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Leisure-Time Studies. By Andrew Wilson, Ph. D. (Chatto and Windus.)

Brit ney. A Series of Thirty-five Sketches by Birket Foster. (Published by the Artist, The Hill, Witley, Surrey.)

A Popular History of the United States. By Wm. Cullen Bryant and Sydney H. Gay. Vol 2. Fully Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.)

New Ireland. By A. M. Sullivan. Sixth Edition. (Low and Hivington.)

For Percival. By Margaret Veley. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

Little Fadette. By George Sand. (Weldon and Co.)

Under the Limes. By Louisa M. Alcott. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The Rose Library: Six to One. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The Task. By William Cowper. Illustrated by Birket Foster. (Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.)

The Transvaal of To-day: War, Witchcraft, Sport, and Spoils in South Africa. By Alfred Aylward, Commandant, Transvaal Republic, Captain (late) Lydenberg Volunteer Corps. (Blackwood and Sons.)

The Wedding Ring. Verses compiled by C. H. Parish. (Nisbet and Co.)

The Ladder of Cowslips; or, What is Sound? By Lady Kay Shuttleworth. (Nisbet and Co.)

Job Singleton's Heir, and Other Stories. By Emma Marshall. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)

The Secret of Success; or, How to Get On in the World. By W. H. D. Adams. (John Hogg, Paternoster-row.)

An Old story of My Farming Days. By Fritz Reuter. From the German. 3 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Stories from Virgil. By Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. With 24 Illustrations from Pinelli's Designs. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.)

Men of Mark. Contemporary Portraits of Distinguished Men. Photographed from Life by Lock and Whitfield, with Biographical Notices by Thompson Cooper, F.S.A. Third Series. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The Disturbing Element; or, Chronicles of the Blue-Bell Society. By Charles M. Yonge. (Marcus Ward and Co.)

A Housewife's Opinions. By Augusta Webster. (Macmillan and Co.)

Queen Elfrida of the Olden Time. By J. S. Williams. (Hatchards.)

The Comic Birthday Book, compiled by W. F. March Phillips. (Hatchards.)

The Boy's Walton. A Discourse on Fishing. By M. J. Burke, B.A. Illustrated. (Marcus Ward and Co.)

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THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a subtle and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Hieloggate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. From it first flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must delve into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed.' With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homœopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the last few years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a delightful and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native pachi cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native pachi cocoa combined in a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only abundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most desirable functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw then, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE KHOORD CABUL PASS, AFGHANISTAN.

SKETCHED BY SIR VINCENT EYRE IN OCTOBER, 1842, DURING THE PASSAGE OF GENERAL POLLOCK'S ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 36, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, the Countess of Limerick, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at 1, Lowndes-street, Lady Hardinge, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at 4, Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Barham, by Cupar, Fife, the wife of Sir A. A. Campbell, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Lisieux, Normandy, the Vicomtesse de Pardieu, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Orchardmains, Peebleshire, Lady Arthur Cecil, of son.

On the 13th inst., at 86, Brook-street, London, the Countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at 58, Cromwell-road, Lady Amabel Kerr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Shrivenham, the Bishop of Lichfield to the Hon. Augusta Anne, youngest surviving daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Barrington.

On the 14th inst., at St. Michael's, Bournemouth, the Rev. Boscawen Somerset, Rector of Crickhowel, to Sophia Vernon, third daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.

On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Londonderry, F. C. Borckhardt, of Stafford, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Borckhardt, of Lydden, Kent, to Alice, younger daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Seymour, D.D., Dean of Derry.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at Hawthorn, near Melbourne, in her 52nd year, Susan, the beloved wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

On the 13th inst., at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, Eliza Margaret de Biandes Scarisbrick, Marchioness de Castéja, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire, wife of the Marquis de Castéja. R.I.P.

On the 17th inst., after a short illness, at Bennett-street, St. James's, London, Mary Avarne Jollie, elder daughter of the late Walter Jollie, Esq., of Edinburgh.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30.

SUNDAY, Nov. 24.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity (Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity).
Morning Lessons: Eccles. xi. and xii.; James iii. Evening Lessons: Hag. ii. to 10, or Mal. iii. and iv.; John viii. 31.
New moon, 9 11 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. R. S. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. G. H. Trendell, Vicar of Workington, Lincolnshire; 3 p.m., the Dean.
St. James's, 10 a.m. Rev. Prebendary Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Westminster; noon, Rev. H. A. Catton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain, and 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar, Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Clement Danes, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Henslow ("Love, the Essential Feature of Christianity").

MONDAY, Nov. 25.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. J. P. Farler on Usambara, East Africa, and the adjoining Country).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Use of Sewage by Farmers).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Mattieu Williams on Mathematical Instruments).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (adjourned discussion on the Avonmouth, Belfast, and Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works; and Mr. Wilson W. Phipson on the Heating and Ventilating Apparatus of the Glasgow University).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Tredegar Agricultural and Poultry Show (two days).
Croydon Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born 1833.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy—Proportion).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. F. Keary on the Earthly Paradise of European Mythology).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Hunterian Society (London Institution), 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Elocution Class Entertainment).
Rutland Agricultural Society, annual Horse, Stock, and Poultry Show, Oakham (two days).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on the Land of Midian).
Brighton International Promenade Concert and Annual Polo and United Counties Fancy Dress Ball.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, Cannon-street Hall, elections, 10.
National Benevolent Institution, annual meeting, &c., 10.30.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching.)
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. George James Symons on Rain, Snow, Hail, and Atmospheric Electricity).

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Hospital for Incurables, annual meeting, elections, &c., 11 a.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Prof. Marshall on Anatomy—the Skeleton).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Market Values).

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew, apostle and martyr.
Day appointed by the Bishop of London for Intercession for Foreign Missions (or following days).
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at the Liberal Association, Greenwich, 7.
Royal Albert Hall, Grand National Concert, by Mr. W. Carter's Choir, 8.
Birmingham Thirtieth Annual Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Royal Society, 4 p.m., anniversary, election of council, &c.; annual dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
Scottish Corporation, 211th anniversary festival—the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in the chair.
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in the 24 hours, from 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 13	29·428	37·6	34·1	·88	10	40·0	34·0	N.	247	0·050
14	29·442	41·5	37·8	·88	10	43·3	39·8	N. NNW.	423	0·175
15	29·186	40·6	38·1	·92	10	42·6	37·8	NW. WNW.	377	0·365
16	29·289	42·5	36·4	·81	6	44·9	40·3	WNW. W.	308	0·000
17	29·547	43·4	38·2	·83	10	45·5	40·7	WNW. NW.	292	0·165
18	30·039	45·3	37·6	·82	6	46·5	39·9	NNE. NE.	333	0·000
19	30·409	40·3	37·7	·91	6	46·2	34·2	NE. NNE.	140	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·417	29·462	29·242	29·255	29·523	29·948	30·409
Temperature of Air	39·2	43·2	41·7	41·4	42·8	42·1	40·9
Temperature of Evaporation ..	34·8°	41·7°	40·3°	39·7°	39·8°	42·0°	38·9°
Direction of Wind	N.	NNW.	WNW.	W.	NW.	N.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 2	1 27	1 59	2 15	2 40	3 3	3 21	3 46	4 13	4 35	5 2	5 25	5 55	6 16

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Fellow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing *was* Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

Author of "George Geith," &c.,

ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"

And Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

NOW PUBLISHING,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½d.),

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1879,

CONTAINING

TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA;

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Entire change of performance.—New Comic Ballet, Comedy, and Melodrama.—Every Evening, at 6.30, a New Comic Ballet, THE PIANO-MANIA—Lauri Family and the Corps de Ballet. At 7.30, THE JEALOUS WIFE—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; Mr. Oakley, J. C. Cowper; Major Oakley, John Ryder. At 8.30, BELPHEGOR—Mr. Charles Dillon in his celebrated character of the Mountebank; Madeline, Miss Wallis; supported by Messrs. J. G. Cowper, S. Calhaem, H. Jenner, C. Allerton, C. Tritton, H. Hamilton, Howard Russell; Misses Hudgetth, Lonsdale, Bellew; Miss D'Arcy, &c. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 6.30. Prices from 6d. to Four Guineas. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at Two o'Clock.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn, HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. Paintings by the most eminent London Artists. "Dexterously contrived mechanical effects."—Daily Telegraph. "Good singing and laughable sketches."—Sunday Times. The ILLCM. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Mondays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. Admission, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed. Seats booked without fee, at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and at the Amphitheatre.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £800. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Seventeenth WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members WILL OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, on MONDAY, DEC. 2. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. TRIPP, Secretary

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 37ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. The THIRTIETH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held at BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 2. Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Dec. 3, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 4 and 5, 1s.
For Excursion-Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the advertisements and bills of the various Companies.
Bingley Hall will be lighted with the Electric Light each Evening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

The week just closing will be memorable on more than one account. It opened tragically, with a criminal attempt upon the life of the King of Italy. His Majesty, with the Queen Margherita, and Signor Cairoli, his Prime Minister, was making his public entrance into Naples amid every demonstration of enthusiasm by the populace. He had dispensed with the escort of Cuirassiers who customarily rode on the side of the Royal carriage, probably for the purpose of displaying more impressively his complete confidence in his Neapolitan subjects. Whilst some persons in the crowd were engaged in presenting petitions, a man named Giovanni Passannante came up with a dagger hidden in the folds of a small red flag and struck at the King, who, seeing himself thus assailed, swung round his sheathed sword, and smote his intending assassin upon the head. The man, undismayed, returned to the assault. Signor Cairoli threw himself between the King and his assailant, caught the latter by his hair, received the dagger in his thigh, but would not release his grasp until the cynical desperado was secured by a municipal guard. The affair was one of a few moments only. It was not observed, in its true character, by the crowd, and the cortége reached the Palace without further impediment. Signor Cairoli's wound, although not by any means a trifle, does not appear to excite serious apprehension. Passanante declared to the Magistrates by whom he was examined that his sole motive for the attempted assassination of King Humbert was the loathing which he felt to Monarchy, and his ardent desire to further by any means a Universal Republic. He has not only failed, but has evoked from all parts of Europe an expression of indignant horror which will probably greatly strengthen the Institution which the dagger was uplifted to destroy. The popularity of the King is enhanced tenfold by this occurrence. The sympathy of the Italian people has gone out towards the Monarch and his Queen with that exuberance which only an attempt upon his life could have produced. Such crimes, however, are especially to be deplored. They are contagious. They attract the notice and fire the ambition of the few individuals in the community who are susceptible to their virus. Whether they result from this cause, or from conspiracy, they diffuse throughout the body politic a sense of insecurity highly detrimental to the healthful development of national progress. They seem to carry with them inferences which are not necessarily warranted by actual facts; and, perhaps in another sense than that expressed by our dramatic bard, they illustrate the confession of Henry IV. to his son—

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

The Afghan trouble does not promise a satisfactory issue. From a military point of view every preparation is now complete. Indeed, whilst we write, warlike operations are already in process. Telegrams from India announce that the British troops crossed the frontier on Thursday morning. But it can hardly be said that the conscience of the British people is quite easy in prospect of the contemplated conflict with the Ameer of Cabul. The Afghan Committee over which Lord Lawrence presides (originally organised for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of hostilities on the North-Western Frontier of India before the merits of the case shall have been ascertained and the judgment of

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire Kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 2l. to 2l guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

All the year round.

Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM, Piccadilly. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Mirth, Music, Mimicry, Magic, and Ventriloquism. "This Gentleman must be seen by everyone suffering from ennui."—Standard. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets at Box-office; and Mitchell's, Austin's, and Hay's.

HANS VON BULOW'S SECOND and LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at Three o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s., at Austin's, St. James's Hall; Chappell's, New Bond-street; and the usual Agents'.

Parliament pronounced) proves the existence of a very considerable and influential minority, at least, who deprecate the war, as well as the proceedings of the Indian Government which have led to it. The Committee sought an interview by Deputation with Lord Beaconsfield, which the Prime Minister has declined, though he has promised the publication of the diplomatic papers calculated to throw light on the policy of the Government before the end of the month. The substance of these papers is very likely embodied in a document which has been issued. It is a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, recapitulating the policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of Great Britain towards Afghanistan, and explaining the motives of the present Government in their recent proceedings. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that the noble Lord would stay proceedings at the instance of a committee, however influentially constituted, at a moment fixed for the commencement of hostilities. It is clear, however, that in the present instance a popular approbation of the course pursued by the Indian Government (so far as it is known) has been but very feebly expressed, if at all. There has been nothing hitherto calculated to rouse public sentiment in the matter—no imminent danger threatens our Eastern possessions, no distinct affront has been offered to our national self-respect, no glory will be achieved by our success. Great expenditure of means, if not of men, is of necessity involved in this experimental expedition, and, after all, it is not at all improbable that the extent of it, as originally designed, will be largely controlled and limited by opinion at home.

It will not be denied by any that the "Afghan trouble" occurs at a very inopportune season. Neither India nor England can look hopefully in the face of increasing financial demands. The depression of trade and commerce is more serious than can be recollected by most men. Our seats of manufacturing industry are in a deplorable condition. Agriculture, notwithstanding a favourable wheat harvest, has almost ceased to be a remunerative occupation. Everywhere there is a restriction of employment. Almost everywhere pauperism is on the increase. Even the weather has assumed an unusually menacing aspect. Floods are not uncommon. They have occurred in several parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, and have already caused an untold amount of suffering and a large destruction of property. The winter has yet to be passed through, and the general expectation appears to be that it will be a severe one. All these things tend to relax the elasticity of the public mind and indispose it for rushing blindfold into dangers the end of which none can pretend to foresee. For, perhaps, the most formidable feature of the present times is the absence of any augury of hope for the immediate future. It is a bad time for initiating bellicose measures, even with a view to a "scientific" rectification of "haphazard" frontiers. People are out of heart, and perhaps well may be, and are driven by the pressure of their circumstances to divert their sympathies, and even their attention, from Foreign to Home affairs. Let us hope that nothing worse may take place. The responsibility of this country has been rendered much heavier than it was during the last few years, and is getting to be oppressive. Our obligations appear to outgrow our means of fulfilling them.

The tenure by which we hold India is peculiar. It is partly military in its character, but it is predominantly moral. There is not a native Prince or Rajah who does not regard the engagements of the Indian Government as the surest guarantee he can hold for the permanence of his privileges. It is of importance to refrain from any course of action which may ultimately conduce to loosen this delicate tie. How the policy of Lord Lytton may affect it is at present merely matter of conjecture. But they who are most versed in Indian administration seem to be most confident in their judgment that the soundest, and therefore the safest, policy in the East, as well as in the West, is that which most closely conforms to the rule of right.

THE COURT.

The Queen was deeply grieved upon receiving the melancholy news on Saturday last of the death of her Majesty's beloved little grand-daughter Princess Mary of Hesse, aged four years, which took place rather suddenly the previous night at twelve o'clock from diphtheria. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses, who have all been suffering from the same malady, are now progressing satisfactorily. Her Majesty receives daily telegrams concerning the state of the Grand Ducal family. The Queen received a telegram on Saturday morning stating that the Sarmatian, with Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada on board, which had been delayed by a heavy gale at Loch Foyle, in the county of Londonderry, sailed at half-past eleven o'clock the previous night. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. A. Campbell. Her Majesty before leaving Balmoral received Captain Forbes Gordon, Lieutenant Norman Chalmers, and Lieutenant Gordon Money, of the 79th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders, stationed at Ballater, who lunched at the castle. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor Castle.

Queen Victoria, immediately on the news of the attack on King Humbert reaching her, telegraphed to Naples congratulating his Majesty on his escape, and at the same time Sir Augustus Paget received instructions to go at once to Naples and convey personally to the King and Queen of Italy the fullest expressions of her Majesty's regard.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday. The service was performed by the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Durot, M.A., Rector of North Lynn with Lynn Regis. The Prince received the Rev. J. B. Slight, M.A., Head Master of King's Lynn Grammar School, with Mr. E. A. Fitch, Undergraduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Frederic Fitch, Vicar of Cromer, at Sandringham House on Monday, when Mr. Fitch was presented by the Prince with the gold medal which is annually given by his Royal Highness for the most proficient pupil of the King's Lynn Grammar School.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Halifax on Monday from the Black Prince. The Duke held a reception on Wednesday at the military head-quarters.

The Empress Eugénie's fête day was observed yesterday week, in the simplest manner, at Chiselhurst. The Empress, accompanied by her suite, attended Divine service in the Catholic School; and she received many telegrams and letters of felicitation, together with numerous bouquets.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis of Hartington has left town for Chatsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery arrived in town on Saturday last from Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Heaton Hall, near Manchester.

Lord Colville has arrived in Eaton-place from the Mediterranean.

Lord and Lady Monson have left Belgrave-square for Brighton.

Lord Abinger has arrived at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, from Inverlochy Castle.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence J. Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, was married to the Hon. Mary Gérard, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard, on Tuesday, at the Church of The Assumption, Warwick-street, Regent-street. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Catherine Gerard (sister of the bride), Miss Marie Hervey, Miss Luisa de Murrieta, and Miss Clarita de Murrieta. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Edgcumbe, his best man. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon and garnitures of orange-blossoms, with a veil of the same lace over a wreath of orange-blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were of ivory satin, trimmed with dark brown fur, and ivory felt bonnets, trimmed with satin to harmonise with their dresses. Each lady wore a gold brooch, with the word "Tinie" (by which name the bride is familiarly known to her most intimate friends) in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The rite was performed by the Hon. and Right Rev. Mgr. Talbot, the bride being given away by her father. Lord and Lady Gerard afterwards received the wedding party at breakfast at their house in Grosvenor-square, after which Colonel Oliphant and his bride started for Wadhurst Park, Mr. C. de Murrieta's seat in Sussex, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of beige cloth trimmed with sealskin, and a brown velvet bonnet to match. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Prince of Wales sent the bride a gold porte-bonheur studded with diamonds and rubies, and to Colonel Oliphant a jewelled horseshoe pin. The Duke and Duchess of Teck sent the bride an inlaid ivory and gold writing set. Lord Gerard's gifts to his daughter included two large double diamond marguerites, a pair of diamond earrings, a brougham and harness, and a flounce of old point d'Alençon; and Lady Gerard gave a dressing-bag with old silver fittings and an antique silver mirror. Colonel Oliphant presented his bride with a gold bracelet set with pearl and diamond stars, two diamond hoop rings, and a sapphire and diamond ring. The officers of the Grenadier Guards presented Colonel Oliphant and his bride with a travelling-bag and a dessert service, and Lord and Lady Gerard's household servants gave a gilt travelling clock.

DR. HANS VON BULOW'S RECITALS.

The first of Dr. Von Bülow's two pianoforte recitals took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when he played the five last solo sonatas of Beethoven, from memory—an intellectual feat of an exceptional kind. The performance of each piece was a masterly display of technical skill and individuality of style, the chief specialty having been the interpretation of the leviathan work in B flat, op. 106—the longest and most elaborate of its kind extant. Each movement was admirably rendered, the interpretation of the final complex fugue having been marvellous for sustained power and clear enunciation. The sonata which preceded this, op. 101, in A major, and those which followed, op. 109, in E major; op. 110, in A flat; and op. 111, in C minor, were likewise rendered in masterly style, and the whole performance was one of remarkable interest, and was enthusiastically recognised as such by a large audience.

The second recital takes place next Wednesday afternoon.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

At the third of this season's concerts Mr. Sims Reeves again contributed to the attractions of the evening by his fine singing; his songs on this occasion having been Blumenthal's "The Message," and Bishop's "My pretty Jane," each of which was enthusiastically encored, a compliment that was only accepted in the second instance, when the singer substituted "Come into the garden, Maud." Madame Antoinette Sterling's fine voice and expressive style were very successfully displayed in Molloy's new song "Darby and Joan;" Mr. Cowen's "The Better Land," and Mr. Hullah's "The three fishers," each of which was redemanded. Madame Sherrington gave Roeckel's "A little mountain lad," Molloy's "Dresden china," and "Comin' thro' the rye" (encored); and Miss Mary Davies gave much effect to Cowen's song "At last," Cotsford Dick's successful new song "Olivia," and the Scotch ballad "Jock o' Hazeldean."

Among other prominent features of the evening were Mr. Lloyd's expressive delivery of Balfe's "Margaretta," Bishop's "Be mine, dear maid" (encored), and the old ballad, "Sally in our alley;" and Mr. Santley's fine declamation in Mazzoni's new song, "The wandering minstrel" (encored), and Hatton's popular "Simon the cellarer" (also encored). Mr. Maybrick was unable to appear, and was replaced by one of the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, the members of which contributed some very agreeable part-singing.

Madame Arabella Goddard, who was prevented from appearing at the two previous concerts, played two pianoforte fantasias—Thalberg's "Don Pasquale" and Benedict's "Erin"—with brilliant execution. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted as usual. St. James's Hall was crowded in every part.

THE KHOORD CABUL PASS.

Twenty miles to the east from the city of Cabul, on the roads to Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass, there are some bad places, of forbidding aspect and of dismal repute, which were the scenes of a great disaster in the enforced retreat of the British and Indian troops from Cabul, under General Elphinstone, in January, 1842. The mountains, here ranging from 5000 ft. to 6000 ft. in height, are intersected by narrow ravines, the scenery of which is extremely wild and rugged. We are indebted to Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, who was in command of a detachment of Horse Artillery in General Pollock's campaign of that year, for a Sketch of the Khoord Cabul Pass. This stern defile is five miles long, and was fiercely contested by Akhbar Khan, first with General Sale, and subsequently with General Pollock; besides which, it also witnessed the notorious frightful massacre of our retreating Cabul garrison. The following is an extract from a contemporary narrative of the terrible event which took place there, nearly thirty-seven years ago:—

"Akhbar Khan, whose violent hatred to the British had been sharpened not only by the conquest of his father's territories, but by his own exile and subsequent imprisonment in Bokhara, and by his wild fanaticism, demanded, on the third day of the retreat from Cabul, that the British should, when surrounded by the Ghazees under his command, make new terms with him, and promise not to proceed further until the withdrawal of the force under Sir R. Sale from Jellalabad was known; and he insisted on six hostages. Major Pottinger, who was lame from a wound, instantly offered to be one, and, at Akhbar Khan's orders, Captains Mackenzie and Lawrence were included. The Ghazees were, however, not restrained in their attacks, and a fearful slaughter followed on the movement towards Khoord Cabul. The column was attacked on all sides. The fourteen ladies were in the centre, but Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Boyd had each a child carried off. Akhbar Khan, while the Ghazees were thus busy, professed his inability to restrain them, and on Jan. 9 demanded that the ladies should be placed under his protection. The miserable weather, the snowy wastes, the rough mountain tracks, and the month of January in the coldest region of Central Asia, compelled them to yield; the hostages halted for some days in that neighbourhood. The demand on General Sale to relinquish his post was made on Jan. 9, and on that day he refused to do so, unless by orders from the Supreme Government. This answer was taken back to Akhbar Khan. The unfortunate sepoys began again to move, and were again assailed. The sepoys, who form such good soldiers under the broiling sun of India, being enervated and stupefied by the cold, scarcely offered any resistance, and hundreds of them were soon dispatched by the Ghazees, but the Europeans and some brave men kept together until they reached the pass of Jugdulluk. Here General Elphinstone and Brigadier Skelton became hostages, and were detained two miles distant by Akhbar. General Elphinstone wrote a note in pencil to Brigadier Anquetil, 'March to-night; there is treachery.' The British troops marched early in the night; they came to the frightful mountain pass; it was barricaded; they forced the way and reached Jugdulluk, which they defended some time until Brigadier Anquetil was killed. All order was then lost, and confusion and separation, slaughter and destruction, ensued. Several officers who were well mounted attempted to make good their way into Jellalabad. Some of them arrived within three or four miles, when they were murdered and plundered, and their bodies left on the road. Only one officer, Dr. Brydon, of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, though wounded in several places and exhausted, succeeded in reaching the place of safety in Jellalabad on the 13th. Of the fate of the other 4000 soldiers and 6000 camp followers nothing certain is known; many have been killed, others are dispersed, and as yet it is difficult to decide. The names of thirty-five officers have been published as killed from the commencement of the insurrection." We may add that the total number of those who perished—men, women, and children—has been estimated at nearly 26,000, including the troops and camp-followers attempting to return to India by different roads.

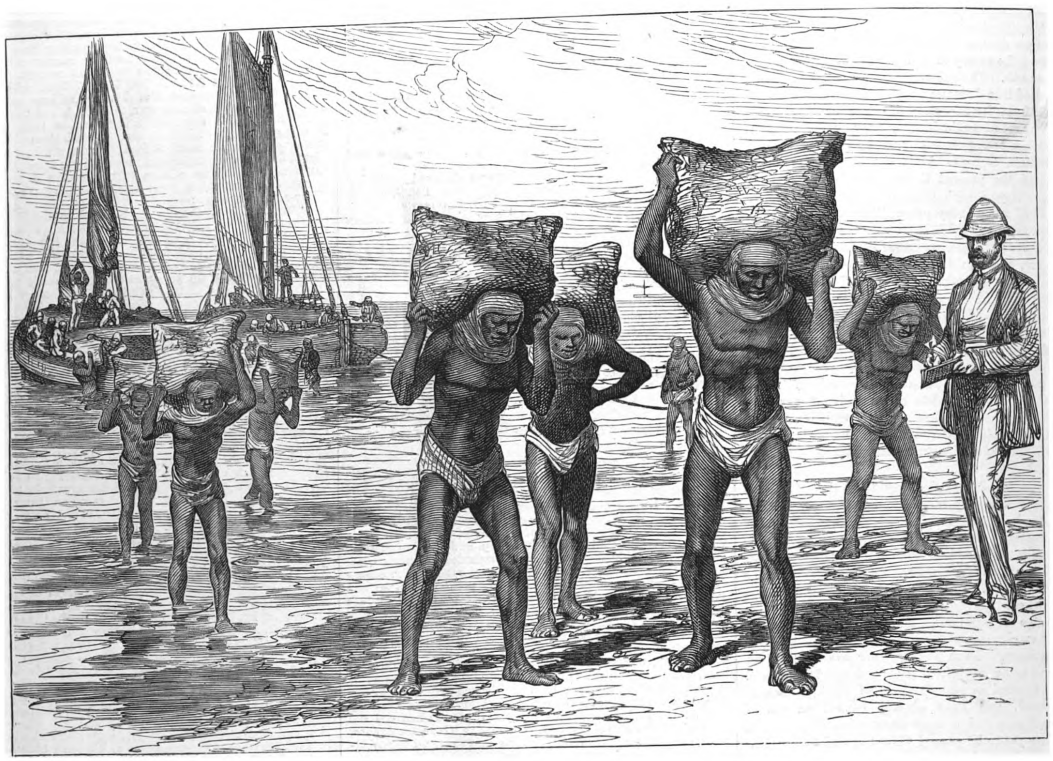
It need scarcely be remarked that this ferocious massacre was avenged, within a few months, by the advance of General Pollock, forcing the Khyber Pass, and relieving General Sale at Jellalabad, while Ghuzni was recaptured by General Nott from Candahar. The memories of the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluk are, nevertheless, sufficiently gloomy, but they cannot yet be allowed to pass into oblivion.

SKETCHES OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

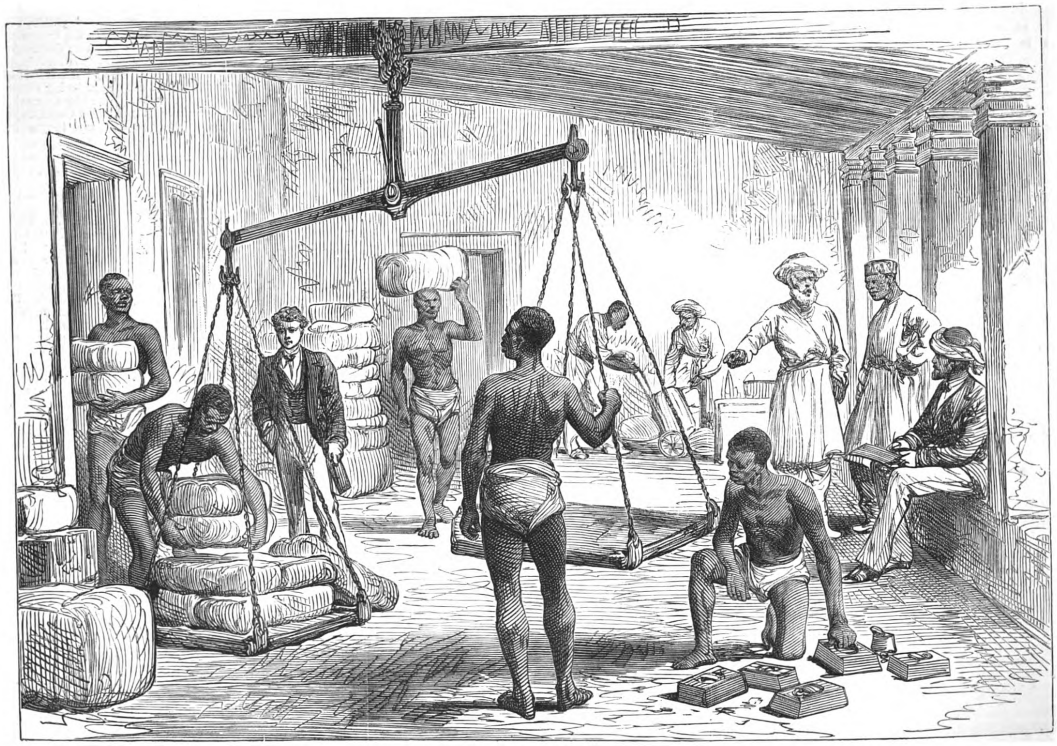
The two Sketches of native African porters, busied with loads of European luggage, which appear on a page of this week's publication, are from the pencil of Mr. H. B. Thelwall, but were taken at two very different places. Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay, is a British seaport, on the coast of our South African provinces, and should be the commercial outlet of a well-settled and fertile agricultural district. Unfortunately, its roadstead is not a secure harbour, and the conveniences for loading and unloading leave much to be desired. The process of removing a cargo, in bags carried upon men's heads and shoulders, from the lighter which has taken this merchandise out of the ship, is both tedious and expensive to the consignees We pass on, above a thousand miles up the south-eastern shores of the continent, entering tropical latitudes, to arrive at Quillimane, on the East African coast of the Portuguese territory, in the Mozambique Channel, at the mouth of the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. Here again, though so far past Kaffirland, we find the black fellows employed in the porterage of English calico bales, which have been brought into the Portuguese custom house for weighing, and for paying import duty, before the owners can take them up the country on behalf of the Lake Nyassa Mission. It should be observed that, among the unsophisticated negro populations of the interior, cotton cloth, preferably of bright and strong colours, is the most acceptable medium of barter. It is, in fact, the ordinary mercantile currency brought for the purchase of ivory and other African produce by European or Arabian traders. There is some disadvantage, as may be imagined, in having to pay one's way with huge quantities of Manchester piece-goods, which must be conveyed for months by a train of a hundred naked men walking behind you, all requiring their food and wages, for this and no other service. A purse or chest of coined money, not to say a bundle of notes or bills of exchange, would be much handier means of procuring what you want; but the conveniences of civilisation are not to be enjoyed in the wilderness of Central Africa.

A public meeting of the National Education Union was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P.

The Local Government Board has informed the Greenwich Guardians that they may charge £1, the cost of a wooden leg, to the common fund. The auditor had disallowed the item, on the ground that it ought to have been entered as "furniture," instead of a "surgical appliance."



KAFFIRS UNLOADING A LIGHTER AT PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA.



WEIGHING CALICO AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUILLIMANE, EAST AFRICA.



BRITISH ADVANCE CAMP TO THE KHYBER PASS, AT HURRI SINGH KA DOUR'.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR C. WILSON, R.A.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

As we had fully anticipated, war has actually been opened this week by the Government of the Empress Victoria of India, whose administration, being that of an Asiatic despotic monarchy, is to be carefully distinguished from the English Constitutional Government of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This essential difference of political character must have been tacitly recognised, on Tuesday, in the Prime Minister's peremptory refusal to admit a deputation of his countrymen, headed by several Peers and Members of Parliament, who asked leave to present a Memorial for the immediate summoning of Parliament, meanwhile deferring the action of the Indian Executive, upon the question of the projected Afghan War. Lord Beaconsfield, in his letter of Tuesday, did not tell Lord Lawrence that, on Monday, a long despatch from Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State, went out to the Viceroy, instructing Lord Lytton to declare war. The opinions of such men as Lord Lawrence, Earl Grey, Lord Northbrook, and many other persons, highly experienced in civil and military administration, may be taken for what they are worth; "but," says Lord Beaconsfield, "I am at a loss to perceive what useful purpose would be served by a more extended expression of those opinions from a deputation, especially as the Government and the country have already so frequently and so recently had the advantage of copious explanations of them, both from your Lordship and others who act with you." The Premier goes on to say, "With regard to the assembling of Parliament, her Majesty's Government will, as a matter of course, be prepared, in the event of hostilities being commenced in India, to advise her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the Act of 1858 would seem to require." This means, according to the Act referred to, by which the Indian Government was vested in her Majesty, that a Message relating to the war is to be sent to Parliament next Session, or within three months. In the mean time, the war is to begin and to go on, as everybody knows, at the cost of British taxpayers; for, although it may technically be "commenced in India," by the issue of the Viceroy's proclamation at Lahore, it will be conducted in Afghanistan, being, as it is, an aggressive war of territorial conquest, for the acquisition of certain mountainous districts to make a new "scientific frontier."

The India Office published on Thursday morning a despatch from Lord Cranbrook to the Viceroy of India, dated last Monday, "November 18," in which the Government explains its war policy. It states that, notwithstanding the friendly advances made to him, the Ameer has maintained an attitude of unfriendly isolation, and ultimately, having two years ago declined to receive a British Envoy, even temporarily, on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, nor thereafter be left with any excuse for declining to receive a Russian mission, has "welcomed with every appearance of ostentation an Embassy from the Czar, dispatched to his Court at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent." The despatch then refers to the refusal of the Ameer to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, and says that this conduct was wholly without justification. "By every bond of international courtesy," it adds, "as well as by the treaty engagements of 1855 existing between the two countries, binding him to be the friend of our friends, and the enemy of our enemies, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he has adopted." The Government of India considered that this act deprived the Ameer of all further claim upon the forbearance of the British Government, and necessitated instant action. Her Majesty's Government, however, was unwilling to accept the "evasive letter" brought by Gholam Hussein Khan as Shere Ali's final answer, and determined to give him a short time for reconsideration. They demanded of him a full and suitable apology within a given time for the affront which he had offered; the reception of a permanent British mission within its territories, and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended Sir Neville Chamberlain. Unless a clear and satisfactory reply were received from Shere Ali by Nov. 20, the Viceroy would be compelled "to consider his intentions as hostile, and to treat him as a declared enemy."

The British-Indian army has therefore commenced its invasion of Afghanistan, by crossing the frontier before daybreak on Thursday morning last. This was in the Khoorum Pass, advancing from the frontier station of Thull. The decisive step was taken, by a portion of General Roberts's force, at three o'clock on a cold starlit morning. The 10th Hussars crossed the River Ford, half a mile below the bridge, and took possession of the Southern Hills, cutting off the escape of the garrison of Kapatyanga. At the same time a company of the 29th Native Infantry slipped over the Khoorum River, a mile above Kapatyanga. At daybreak an advance force rushed across the bridge, advanced rapidly on the fort, and found the garrison had fled—only three children were left. It is stated that General Roberts observed the operations from a small fort on the British side. The Khoorum advance force has gone to take Fort Ahmed-ishah, five miles further up the valley.

The following are the precise details of the strength of the three divisions which are to operate against Afghanistan. These consist of the Quetta army, the Peshawur Valley Army, and the Khoorum column. The Quetta army consists of 12,590 men, of whom 3380 are Europeans; the Peshawur Valley Army of 16,364 men, of whom 7544 are Europeans; and the column of 5766 men, of whom 1816 are Europeans. The total strength of the three forces is thus 34,730 men, of whom 12,740 are Europeans. The Quetta army is now commanded by Major-General Biddulph, but the command will be taken by Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart on bringing up the Mooltan Division, for the advance to Candahar. The Peshawur Valley Army, led by General Sir Samuel Brown, as second to the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. Haines, comprises the Peshawur Moveable Column, of Brigadier-General Ross, and the Reserve at Hassan Abdul, under Major-General Maude, with the outposts. It is to march through the Khyber Pass. The Khoorum Column is under the command of Major-General Roberts, and is expected, after traversing the Khoorum Pass, to join the Peshawur Army on the road to Jellalabad.

It is expected that the Peshawur division will at once enter the Khyber Pass, attacking the fort of Ali Musjid, which stands upon a rock, five miles within the Pass, but is overlooked by neighbouring heights. Its position is well shown in the large Engraving we published a fortnight ago, from a sketch by Major C. Wilson, R.A., assisted by Major Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, showing the scene of the interview on Sept. 27 between Major Cavagnari and the Afghan Commandant, when Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission party were denied passage on their road to Cabul. We are this week further indebted to Major Wilson for two Sketches, one showing the mouth of the Khyber Pass, taken by him on the 6th and the 10th ult., at the Advance Camp of the British force, at a place which is named "Hurri Singh ka Bourj," a short distance from the old Sikh fort of Jumrood. This name is derived from a famous Sikh chieftain, Hurri Singh, who was killed there fighting at the end of the war between the Sikhs of the Punjaub and the Afghans, when the Peshawur Valley was taken from the Ameer of Cabul by the celebrated conqueror Runjeet Singh of Lahore. The troops in the Advance Camp there and at Jumrood, six weeks ago, consisted of Major Manderson's Horse Artillery, Major Wilson's battery of Royal Artillery (heavy), one of Mountain Artillery, detachments of the 81st Infantry Regiment, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, 22nd Punjaub Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Sikhs, Guide Corps, and other detachments, under Brigadier Ross. The elephants with this force are likely to be very useful. Two or three of those animals appear in the Sketch; it is curious to see how cleverly they will cover their heads with straw against the heat of the sun.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Congratulations have been sent by Marshal MacMahon to the King of Italy upon his escape from assassination.

M. de Marcère on Wednesday afternoon inaugurated a new hospital, containing six hundred and thirty-five beds, at Menilmontant, a part of the town inhabited chiefly by artisans, where such an establishment was greatly needed.

The Minister of the Marine has ordered ten 100-ton guns at the Creuzot Works for the armament of floating batteries.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has returned to Paris and resumed the direction of the Embassy.

M. Taine, the author of numerous philosophical works and historical criticisms, has been elected an Academician.

The claim of the Empress Eugénie against the State for compensation for the Chinese museum at Fontainebleau and the armour at Pierrefond came on last Wednesday before the Civil Tribunal. The question is whether these collections were private or national property, and if the former, what price should be paid for them. The case was adjourned for a week.

Count Schouvaloff had a long interview on Wednesday with M. Waddington, and an audience of the Marshal on Thursday.

M. Vibert's apotheosis of M. Thiers, having been bought by the State, is about to be hung in the Palais Bourbon.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst. the election of Baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, was annulled. In the Senate on the 15th the election of three life members took place. M. Baragnon, M. Oscar de Vallée, and the Comte d'Haussonville were returned. All three are Conservatives. The Chamber, by 300 to 153, annulled the return of M. de la Rochejacquelein. The report of the Committee on the French Budget was laid before the Chamber last Saturday. The total expenditure is put down at 2,696,664,375f., and the revenue at 2,714,672,014f. The committee propose to reduce the latter to 2,701,080,014f., which will permit reductions and abolitions of taxes to be made. The election of M. de Mun, formerly a cavalry officer, but now a Catholic lay preacher, was invalidated by a large majority for corrupt practices and intimidation. In the Chamber on Monday last the election of M. de Fourtou, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the Duc de Broglie, was declared invalid. An attack was made upon the Government on Tuesday from the Right in connection with a charge of favouring official candidates in the Hautes Pyrénées. A vote of want of confidence was pushed to a division, when it was negatived by 364 to 151.

A duel with pistols was fought on Thursday morning at Plessis Piquet, near Paris, between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourtou in consequence of the expression "That is a lie," applied by M. Gambetta to a statement made by M. de Fourtou when defending his election for Riberac last Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Fourtou, having the choice of weapons, decided for the pistol. The distance was fixed at thirty-five paces, and at the preconcerted signal each party fired one shot. Neither of the antagonists was hurt.

M. Benazet, son of the proprietor of the gambling-tables at Baden-Baden, was on Sunday elected as a Conservative member for the Indre, in the room of M. Clement Laurier.

M. Berger, director of the foreign sections of the Paris Exhibition, gave a farewell dinner at the Café Riche on the 14th inst. to the foreign Commissioners, who took that opportunity to present him with a splendid work of art, which figured on the table. Two Ministers, M. Teisserenc de Bort and M. Léon Say, were among the company.

The manager of the *Petite République* has been condemned to pay a fine of 200f. and insert the judgment in four newspapers for libelling a Brother of the Christian Doctrine.

M. Devincke, chocolate merchant, who was ousted from the Chamber in 1863 by M. Thiers, whom he unsuccessfully opposed also in 1869, died on Wednesday at the age of seventy. The death of M. Hippolyte Lucas, librarian of the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, is also announced. M. Lucas was known as an author, and was one of the founders of the Société des Gens de Lettres. Baron Le Couteux du Malay, one of the founders of the French Jockey Club in 1834, and for several years deputy for the department of the Loiret, died on Sunday, in his seventieth year.

SPAIN.

The case of Moncasi, sentenced to death by the Tribunal of First Instance, has been carried to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The Electoral Law has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

At a meeting of the Old Moderate party held on Sunday evening it was agreed to accept the principle of religious tolerance. A resolution also was passed assenting to the convention between the Captain-General and the insurgent leaders of Cuba for the conclusion of peace.

ITALY.

An attempt was made to assassinate the King as he was entering Naples in state on Sunday. The accounts given of the affair differ in some minor particulars. The version furnished by the *Times'* correspondent is that as the Royal carriage, in which were the King and Queen and the Prince of Naples, accompanied by Signor Cairoli, was entering the city a man who was among the trade associations which were drawn up with their banners, and who also carried a flag, suddenly lowered it and made a thrust at the King, wounding him slightly in the arm with a dagger with which he had armed the head of the staff. The King instantly drew his sword and struck the assassin on the head, and Signor Cairoli sprang to the ground and caught hold of the man, receiving at the same time a wound in the thigh. The captain of the Royal Cvirassiers secured the assassin, and, dragging him on to his horse, rode with him out of the crowd. Another account states that the assassin struck at his Majesty with a dagger hidden in the folds of a small red flag, and the King instantly swung round his sheathed sword and struck his assailant with the scabbard over the head. The assassin returned to the attack; the Queen cried out to Signor Cairoli to save the King, and as the man aimed a second blow the Prime Minister threw himself between him and the King, caught him by the hair, and received the dagger in his thigh, but held firmly on to his captive until he was secured by a municipal guard. The whole affair occupied but a few moments. The King afterwards appeared on the balcony of the Royal Palace, and, in answer to the enthusiastic cries of the people, rode, wounded as he was, through the principal streets of the city. King Humbert's health is stated to be such as to leave nothing to be desired. On Monday evening, in company with the Queen of Italy, he attended the performance at the San Carlo Theatre. A great demonstration of loyalty was made on Tuesday night before the Royal palace, the crowd which assembled being estimated at 80,000. King Humbert and Queen Margherita, together with Prince Amadeus, appeared on the balcony and expressed their thanks to the people. A Court dinner was given on Tuesday, at which several members of Parliament were present. On Wednesday the birthday of the Queen was celebrated. Extraordinary manifestations of the public joy at the escape of King Humbert were exhibited at Rome on Sunday night. On the Corso alone 50,000 persons assembled with flags and bands of music. In other Italian towns similar displays of popular loyalty have been made, and throughout the country the deepest indignation has been provoked by the murderous attack upon the King's life. The members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have forwarded congratulatory addresses to the King; and it is stated that he has received 4000 congratulatory telegrams.

The assassin is named Giovanni Passanante, is twenty-nine years of age, and is a cook by trade. He has confessed his crime, and declares that he was not instigated by any person to commit it. His general demeanour is one of cynical indifference. Several letters written by members of the International Society have been found at his house, and arrests of some Internationalists have in consequence been made.

At Florence on Monday, during the passage along the Via Nazionale of a procession forming part of a demonstration on account of the attempt on the life of the King, a bomb was thrown into the Corps of Veterans, by the explosion of which three men were killed and several slightly wounded. On the occasion of funeral honours being paid to Victor Emmanuel, the same body was the subject of a similar attack.

During a demonstration of students and citizens at Pisa on Tuesday evening in celebration of the Queen's birthday, a bomb was thrown amongst the crowd and exploded, but without doing much injury. The supposed author of the outrage was immediately seized, and with difficulty escaped the fury of the people.

Violent storms, extending over all Central Italy, and accompanied by torrents of rain, which continued without cessation for some days last week, caused an almost unparalleled extent of damage. All railway communication between Rome and the north was interrupted, and only one telegraph wire with Florence left standing. The Tiber overflowed its banks. The Ripetta, the Piazza of the Pantheon, Via Tordinona, the Piazza St. Angelo, Ghetto, and all the lower streets were inundated.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday. Count Stolberg, the deputy of the Chancellor of the Empire, read the Speech from the Throne, which referred to the attempts upon the life of the Emperor William, and expressed a hope that the aberrations of Socialism would be vanquished by the co-operation of the powers upholding the State. The chief task before the Diet, the speech said, was the solution of the financial difficulties; and, until a remedy was provided by fresh taxation, the necessary resources would have to be furnished by a loan. At the sitting of the Lower House Herr von Beningsen, the President, referred to the attempt against King Humbert, and connected it with those against the Emperor, for whom three cheers were given with much enthusiasm. The subject was also referred to the Upper House. In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House the former President and Vice-Presidents were re-elected by acclamation. Herr von Beningsen, the President, requested permission to express to the Emperor the sentiments of the House with regard to the painful events of the summer, and its participation in the general feeling of gratitude at his escape. The proposition was unanimously adopted. Herr Hobrecht, the Minister of Finance, then proceeded to lay the budget for the financial year 1878-9 before the House. He stated that the total deficit for 1878-9 was estimated at 73,750,000 marks. The Minister urged that to provide for this deficit the State should be relieved from the payment of its contribution to the Imperial expenses by the creation of special sources of income for the Empire itself, and by a reform in the system of communal taxation.

Frau Theresa von Barnim, widow of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, better known under her maiden name of Theresa Elsler, died at Meran on Tuesday.

An official contradiction has been published in Berlin of a statement made in some French papers that the German Government has taken possession of the Samoan Islands, and proposes to convert them into a German colony. Germany, it is stated, has no intention of acquiring or founding any Transatlantic colonies.

Princes Hassan and Mustapha, sons of the Khedive, have arrived at Berlin with a numerous suite.

A letter written by the Duke of Cumberland on the death of his father, the deposed King of Hanover, has been published in Berlin. The Duke notified that he fully maintained all the rights, prerogatives, and titles devolving on him in virtue of the order of succession to the Crown of Hanover.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 14th inst., says:—This morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess arrived here on their return from a sojourn on the Continent, during which their Royal Highnesses have visited Holland, Paris, and lately their relations at the family Château of Rumpenheim, in Hesse Cass..

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday, and was met by the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Waldemar. The King made a formal announcement on Tuesday, in the presence of the Court, of the betrothal of the Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland. At the State dinner given the same day at the Castle of Fredensborg the King of Denmark proposed the health of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra. The Duke, in reply, proposed the health of the King and Queen of Denmark. The King has conferred upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland the Order of the Elephant.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor of Austria presided, was held on Saturday at Buda, for the purpose of finally fixing the amount of the grant which is to be obtained from Parliament to defray the occupation expenses.

An important speech was given by M. Tisza in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 15th inst., on the subject of the Government policy, in which he declared that no single Power will be permitted to have the reconstruction of the

East. On Wednesday Herr Pauler, the Minister of Justice, in a long speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering, advocated the adoption of the Address in the form drawn up by the committee, and at the same time defended the Eastern policy of the Government against the attacks of the Opposition.

Count Andrassy has informed the members of the Hungarian Delegation that the report of the Rhodope Commission was not signed by the Austrian Commissioner because Colonel Raab was seriously ill at the time the report was presented for signature.

The Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has approved the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with the exception of the secret service fund, which remains in abeyance; and the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation has adopted the report upon the ordinary estimates of the Ministry of War, thereby approving for the most part the amounts at which the several items are estimated.

Count Schouvaloff left Vienna yesterday week for Paris.

Serious disturbances took place at Lemberg last Saturday, in consequence of the issue of an official order prohibiting a torchlight procession which had been arranged in honour of Herr Hausner, the deputy for that town. Several persons were wounded by the police and many were arrested. The commissionary of police and one citizen have since died of their wounds.

Part of the troops belonging to the garrison of Vienna which have returned from service in Bosnia made their triumphal entry on Saturday into that city, the principal thoroughfares of which were decorated by the municipality for the occasion.

Wednesday's *Military Gazette* contains an autograph letter, addressed by the Emperor to General Philippovich, granting his request to be relieved of the command of the Second Army Corps, and reinstating him, at his own desire, in the post of General-in-Command at Prague. The letter, at the same time, conveys the Imperial thanks, and a full and complete acknowledgment of his services.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received on the 14th inst., at Pesth, a deputation of natives of Herzegovina, who presented a loyal address. His Majesty, in reply, said he would do all in his power for the well-being and progress of the people of Herzegovina, but he must ask, in return, that they obey the orders of the authorities. The Emperor added that all creeds and the customs and established rights of the country would be protected by him. The deputation then waited upon Count Andrassy, Herr Tisza, Prince Auersperg, Herr von Bylandt, and Baron Hoffmann, who all expressed hopes for the future tranquillity and prosperity of the province.

An address has been sent to the Emperor by Mohammedan notables of Bosnia and Herzegovina, soliciting incorporation with Austria-Hungary, and engaging, in return, to serve in a civil or military capacity against all enemies of the empire—even against Turkey in the event of a war between the two Powers.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The annual conscription in St. Petersburg began on the 13th inst. The total number of men named in the Imperial ukase as required this year to complete the ranks of the army and navy is 218,000.

It is stated that the Russian papers have been semi-officially recommended to moderate their language against foreign Powers, on the ground that their attacks are in opposition to the Imperial policy.

General Todleben met with a brilliant reception at Philippopolis on Sunday. The town was illuminated in the evening.

All the Turkish prisoners of war, to the number of 58,000 men, who were sent to Russia have been returned to Turkey, except 5000, who will be given up shortly. Among the prisoners were six lieutenant-generals, twelve major-generals, and 188 colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors.

The Porte has accepted the modifications made by the International Roumelian Commission in the Turkish project of organic reforms, one of the most prominent modifications being the appointment of a permanent Commission of seven members, to be elected by the Roumelian National Assembly.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Financial Commission is of opinion that the establishment of an equilibrium in the finances is impossible without the withdrawal of the claims and the payment of the floating debt. For this purpose it proposes a loan of £23,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, and guaranteed by England on the surplus revenues of Cyprus and Syria, and the Egyptian tribute.

According to another Constantinople despatch, Safvet Pasha, after a long interview with the Sultan, urged, at a meeting of the Turkish Ministers on Friday, the necessity of coming to an amicable arrangement with Greece before any foreign intervention took place. The delimitations recommended by the Berlin Congress were, he said, impracticable, but the Porte would give an equivalent in the direction of Volo. These views were adopted by the Council.

Alexander Caratheodori Pasha, Turkish First Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, and now Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete.

Samieh Pasha, formerly Governor of Crete, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Macedonia, and has established his head-quarters at Monastir. The Porte originally intended to appoint Chefket Pasha to this command, but desisted in consequence of the representations of Sir Henry Layard.

Youssouf Pasha, the Governor of Scutari, has been dismissed from his post on account of having opposed the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro.

SERVIA.

Prince Milan and Princess Nathalie, with their whole household, took their departure by steamer from Belgrade on Sunday morning, en route for Nisch, to which place they are to proceed by easy stages, in consequence of the Princess's state of health. The Court will not return to Belgrade before the spring.

AMERICA.

Mr. Evarts has sent a reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of Nov. 7, and it is understood in Washington has given an assurance that the Halifax award will be paid by the United States Government before the 23rd inst.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 28th inst., as a day of thanksgiving.

The Legislature of Georgia has re-elected Mr. Gordon as senator for that State.

Complaint is made in the recently issued annual report of the Governor of Montana Territory that asylum is afforded in Canada to hostile Indians.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Nov. 14, announces that the conference of both Houses of the Victoria Legislature has failed to come to an agreement upon the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council to the Ministerial bill for the reform of the Constitution, as passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly has, in consequence, adopted, after an animated debate lasting days, a vote of £5000 to defray the expenses of the journey to England of three Commissioners, two of whom are Mr. Graham Berry, the Premier, and Professor Pearson, member of the Assembly, for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial Government.

Habil Abdul Rachman, one of the Achenese leaders, has surrendered to the Dutch authorities.

The efforts of Sir Samuel Wilson to acclimatise Californian salmon in Victoria have been successful.

The appointment of M. de Blignières as Egyptian Minister of Public Works has been gazetted.

The Government of India have purchased Bishop's College, Calcutta, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which they have given another site in Calcutta, and promised that the chapel shall not be deconsecrated, but used for a chapel of the Engineering College, into which it is to be converted.

An open-air meeting was held at Hong-Kong on Oct. 7 to consider the best means of remedying the present dangerous state of life and property. Resolutions were passed condemning the lenient policy of the Government towards the criminal classes, and requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the law.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Lusitania, steamship, Orient Steam Navigation Company, leaving Plymouth on Nov. 29 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "per Lusitania, viâ Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of Nov. 28.

A pilgrimage composed of about 300 archbishops and bishops, and more than 100,000 other persons, is being organised for the end of the present month to Goa, where the remains of St. Francis Xavier, which are deposited there in a mausoleum, will be exhibited during three days. Great religious and other fêtes will be celebrated at the same time.

News has reached Sydney of the massacre and eating of four native missionary teachers by cannibals on the island of New Britain in April last. An expedition was sent by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the head of the missionary staff on the island, against the murderers, fifty of whom were killed. These incidents gave rise to the reports published of cannibalism in New Zealand.

The bark Selkirkshire, 1191 tons, sailed from Greenock on the 15th inst., with the following number of emigrants for Brisbane:—Eighty married people, 158 single men, 95 single women, 54 children, and 11 infants, making a total of 398 souls.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival at their destinations of the ships May Queen, Timaru, and Hydaspes, conveying emigrants to Auckland, Otago, and Canterbury, respectively, and dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the agent-general for New Zealand, in July and August last.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The Vicomte Charles Vilain XIIII, ex-member of the Belgian National Congress of 1830, ex-President of the Chamber of Representatives, and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on Saturday at his Château of Leuth. The deceased statesman was a Catholic of the old, now nearly extinct, school in his younger days, a passionate adherent of Lamennais, and esteemed by all parties. The number "XIIII" forms part of his title, which was conferred on one of his ancestors by Louis XIV. when entering Ghent.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—

Inner Temple—Richard Ramsden, M.A., Cambridge; Charles Edwin Haig, M.A., Oxford; Harry Quilter, M.A., Cambridge; Edmund Henry Clutterbuck, B.A., Oxford; William Roylance Court; William Raeburn St. Clair Andrew, B.A., Oxford; Alexander Smith Harvey, B.A., London; John Eldon Bankes, B.A., Oxford; Howard Meuric Lloyd, B.A., Oxford; Ernest Robert Moon, LL.B., Cambridge; Charles Duncombe Shafto, B.A., Cambridge; Alexander Grant M'Intyre, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur William Bairstow, B.A., Cambridge; Philip Folliott Scott Stokes, B.A., London (holder of a Studentship awarded in Trinity Term, 1877, and of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded by the Inner Temple, July, 1877); Alexander Kaye Butterworth, London (holder of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded February, 1878); and Pollexfen Colmac Copleston Radcliffe.

Middle Temple—Lewis M'Iver; Oliver Adams; Nicholas John Littleton, St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A.; Edwin Francis Ashworth Briggs, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Henry Russell Spratt; John William Campbell Fraser, M.A., Edinburgh University; Charles Francis Cagney, University of London, B.A., holder of a Scholarship in International Law of 100 guineas, granted by the Middle Temple; Charles Peile; Arthur James Parker; Edwin Layman; Arthur Morris-Lloyd; Herbert Rushworth, Edward William Donohue Manson, Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A.; John Mountstuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, of the University of Edinburgh.

Lincoln's Inn—Edward Arthur Scratchley, Edmund Strode, M.A., Oxford; Ernest Bradford, B.A., Cambridge; Jonathan Dunn, B.A., Oxford; John Forst, B.A., Oxford; Henry Charles Seddon, B.A., Oxford; John William Evans, B.Sc., London; Henry Harrison Pownall, B.A., Cambridge; Perceval Maitland Laurence, B.A., Cambridge, Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Richard Naylor Arkle, B.A., Oxford; and Robert Sutherland Taylor MacEwen, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Gray's Inn—William Pitt Cobbett, of University College, Oxford; Reinhold Gregorowski, B.A., scholar of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (studentship, Hilary Term, 1878); and George Horton Sheppard, of Clare College, Cambridge.

The *Daily News* states that the subject of Mr. Tennyson's new drama is Thomas à Beckett.

The Dominion Line steamer Memphis, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday from Montreal, brought 2424 sheep and 111 head of fat cattle.

Under the presidency of the High Sheriff of Lancashire, a meeting was held on Wednesday to promote the formation of a national fund for the relief of sufferers from disasters in mines.

The fund for the relief of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank now amounts to nearly a quarter of a million. Glasgow has contributed £148,000, Edinburgh £60,000, Paisley £11,000, and Greenock £8000. Readings given on Wednesday by Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. J. L. Toole, at the new Public Halls, Glasgow, in aid of the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund, realised £380. The readings by these gentlemen on Tuesday in Edinburgh realised £350. So that, by their exertions, there has been added to the fund £730.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It will be noted with general satisfaction that to-day (Saturday) is the closing one of the flat-racing season, for there is no disguising the fact that since the Newmarket Houghton Meeting sport all over the country has been of a poor description. The Thursday at Liverpool may be passed over almost without comment, though we note that Remorse carried his 8 st. 12 lb. home in gallant style in the Anglesey Nursery Plate, giving all sorts of weights to his eight opponents. Belphœbe had nothing but Whittlebury to beat in the Severn Cup, and though, with an advantage of 22 lb., he tried his hardest to cut her down, he had not the smallest chance when it came to racing at the finish. Belphœbe (9 st. 8 lb.) and Lord Clive (8 st. 10 lb.) were the most notable of the seven competitors for the Shrewsbury Cup; and the latter started favourite, though he had only a very slight call of Sunshade (6 st. 10 lb.). The heavy state of the ground was terribly against the top weights; and a long way from home the race was entirely confined to Sunshade and the Makeshift filly (6 st. 7 lb.), the former winning pretty easily by a length and a half. Jagellon (8 st. 11 lb.) was a very bad third, and the others trotted in at intervals. In receipt of 22 lb. from Julius Cæsar, Ambergris could scarcely fail to win the Newport Cup; and the gigantic son of Hermit has wound up his career on the turf in brilliant style with three consecutive victories.

This week, the last of the racing season of 1878, has been about the busiest of the year, as the Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park Meetings have all competed for the suffrages of the public. There has been no lack of horses or spectators at any of them, and yet little has taken place that is worth recording. The Midland Counties Handicap was the chief event at Warwick, and brought out seven runners, all of whom were backed at comparatively short prices. Red Archer (8 st. 12 lb.), the St. Leger impostor, carried top weight, but naturally was never dangerous with such a heavy impost; and the little-known Mistress of the Robes (6 st. 6 lb.), who had been well tried before leaving home, fairly ran away with the race, the disappointing Zucchero (8 st. 8 lb.) being placed second to her. A penalty of 16 lb. could not stop Avontes (11 st. 11 lb.) in the Great Autumn Welter Cup; and the Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase produced a magnificent finish between the Irish horse Victor II. (10 st. 1 lb.) and Chilblain (10 st. 3 lb.). The former gained the verdict by a head, and Citizen (11 st. 2 lb.), who started a very hot favourite, was a poor third. A good field contested nearly every event at Manchester, and those two grand mares, Belphœbe (8 st. 12 lb.) and Placida (8 st. 12 lb.), ran in the Lancashire Cup. The latter seemed unable to act in the heavy ground, and finished absolutely last; but Belphœbe made a desperate struggle for victory, and only succumbed to Flotsam (7 st. 9 lb.) by a short head.

The Messrs. Tattersall held a somewhat important sale of blood stock at Albert-gate on Monday. Sheldrake, who promised to make a good hurdle-racer, went to Mr. Jousiffe for 800 gs.; and of Mr. Chaplin's four, Devotee reached just half that price, and Strike, who as a yearling cost 1500 gs., was now knocked down for 310 gs.

Some of the best coursing ever seen took place at the Altcar Club Meeting last week. Hares were not only plentiful, but, with scarcely an exception, ran strongly and well; and, except in one case, Mr. Hedley's judging and Wilkinson's slipping left nothing to be desired. Even in this one instance—the course between Safeguard and Myosotis for the Molyneux Stakes—Mr. Hedley was not to blame, as, from his position, it was impossible for him to see the whole of the spin. The Duke of Hamilton had matters pretty much his own way at the late Newmarket Champion Meeting; but even the performances of his kennel were eclipsed by those of the Earl of Stair at Altcar. The latter nobleman took two thirds of the Sefton Stakes by the aid of Stake Net, by Stranraer—Snowflake, and Sulphur, by Contango—Sweetbriar; he won the Croxteth Stakes with Silhouette, by Contango—Sweetbriar; the Altcar Club Cup with Sutler, by Bacchanal—Sweet Home; and the Molyneux Stakes with Safeguard, by Scamp—Sweet Home. Mr. Briggs was also in pretty good form, as his Brian, a very good young puppy by Donald—Ballet-Box, took one third of the Sefton Stakes; and Belle, by Blackburn—Topsy, ran up for the Croxteth Stakes. Braw Lass, who was backed so heavily for the last Waterloo Cup, won a couple of courses in the Altcar Club Cup, but was easily put out by Havoc in the second ties; and eventually old Handicraft ran up to Sutler, and looked like making a rare fight of it with him, had she not unluckily killed before she had time to wipe off the points that he had scored against her.

A second billiard tournament was begun at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Saturday last. This time the play takes place on an ordinary match-table, and each heat is 500 up. Up to the time of writing, Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and D. Richards have played splendidly, and the former appears pretty sure to win. We shall touch upon the chief features of the handicap next week.

The public are still apparently mad upon the subject of long-distance races; and this week it is the turn of the bicyclists, who are engaged in a six-days' race at the Agricultural Hall for the long-distance championship. The time for riding is confined to eighteen hours per day; and at midnight on Wednesday, or just half time, Cann had completed 613 miles 4 laps, and Edlin 586 miles 4 laps. These are the only two of the twelve original competitors who appear to have a chance of success, as Keen has retired, and Stanton is beaten off.

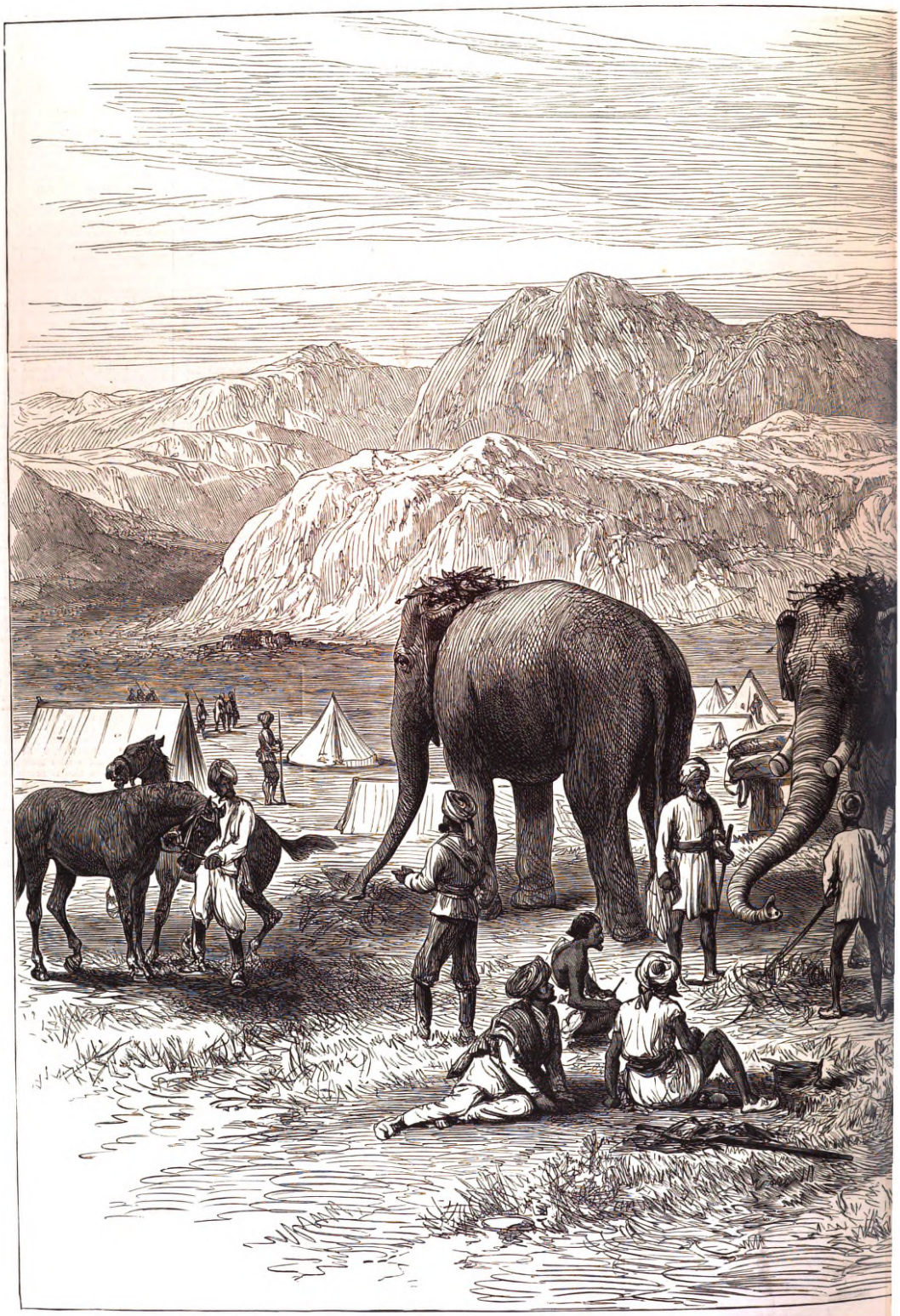
In Ireland, Lord Emly has been appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and Sir John Ennis, Bart., a member of the Loan Fund Board.

The Scotch papers state that Mr. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, who intends to join the Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus, has given £20,000 to complete the building of the monastery and colleges.

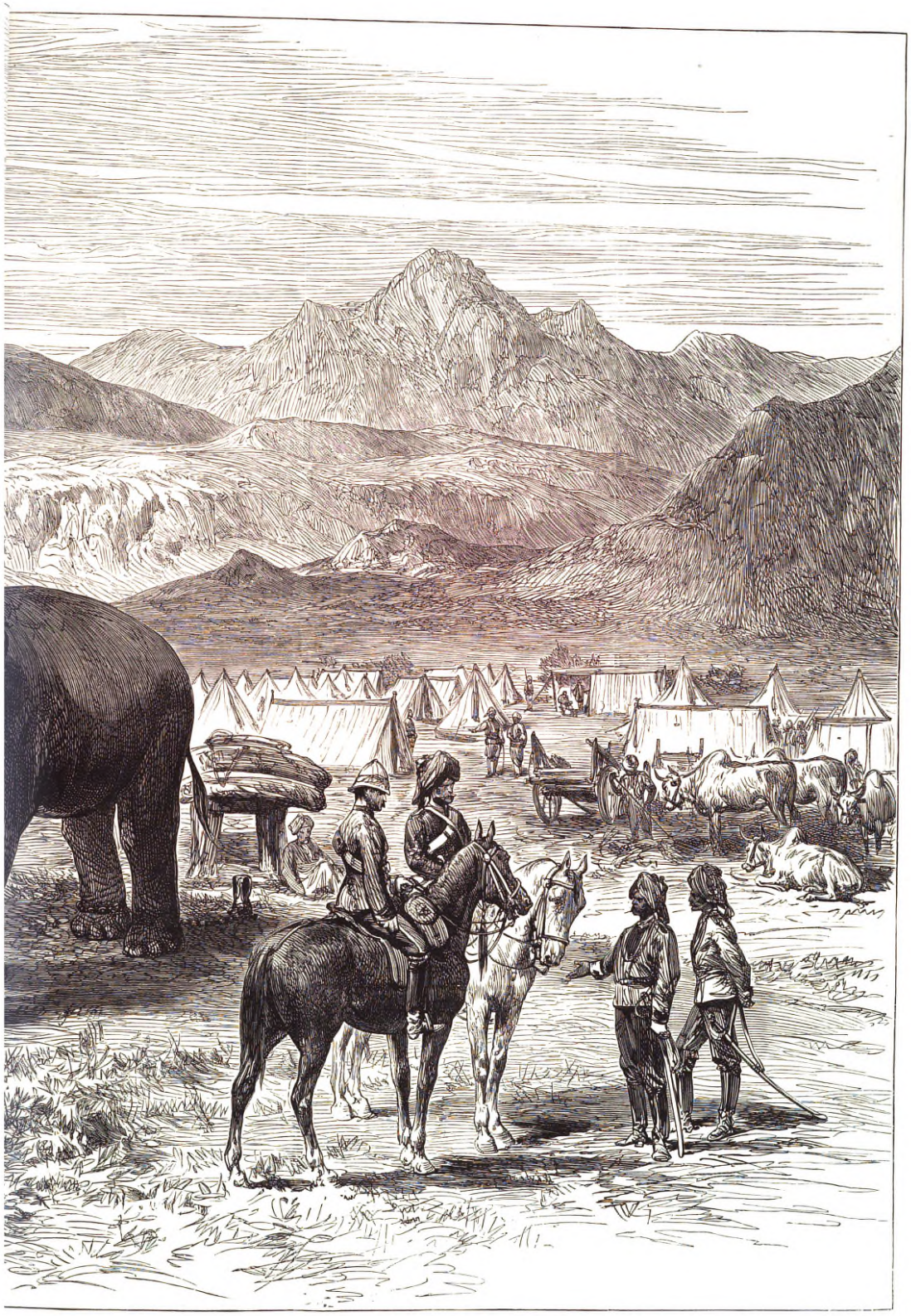
A woman who has been sent to prison at Greenock for disorderly conduct has been 142 times convicted, and since her first conviction in 1850 has spent thirteen years and forty-nine days in prison.

At a meeting held at the Dublin Mansion House it has been determined, on the motion of the Lord Mayor, to present a national gift from Ireland to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his approaching marriage. It has been determined that the subscription shall not exceed £1.

Mr. Lowther, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Wednesday received a deputation in Dublin Castle, which presented a memorial urging the high death-rate of that city on the attention of the Government, and calling for an inquiry commission. Lord Monck, Mr. Meldon, M.P., and Mr. David Plunket, M.P., were among the speakers. It was shown that the death-rate of Dublin was higher than any other city in the Empire. The Chief-Secretary promised that the subject should receive the anxious consideration of the Government.



THE MOUTH OF THE KHYBER PASS: A SKETCH BY MAJOR C. WILSO



., IN FRONT OF THE ADVANCE CAMP AT HURRI SINGH KA BOURJ.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When the irreverent blacksmith in the story proposed to assault the itinerant preacher, he asked him whether he would "take it fighting" or "lying down." The reverend gentleman replied that he would "take it fighting;" and, to the astonishment and dismay of Mulciber, gave him a sound thrashing. The gallant King Humbert of Italy seems to have so much in common with the undaunted missionary just quoted that his Majesty declined to "take it lying down" when the rascally cook Passanante attempted to assassinate him. King Humbert took "it fighting;" parried with his arm the blow of Passavante's dagger, and swiftly administered with the hilt of his sabre a sounding thwack on the would-be murderer's skull. Passanante appears to have been subsequently cut down by a captain of cuirassiers, trampled under the hoofs of a charger, and beaten with sticks by some indignant students. Altogether the bloodthirsty coward had a bad time of it; still, the miscreant may be said to have taken high honours at cribbage. "One for his nob" (from the Royal sabre hilt) and "two for his heels."

I remember to have seen some fifteen years ago in Bedlam Edward Oxford, the whilom pot-boy, who fired a pistol at her Majesty in Hyde Park in 1840. When I saw him Oxford had been locked up as a criminal lunatic for five-and-twenty years. He was afterwards, by the Royal mercy, wholly released. The man had not at any time been mad; he was only slightly "cracked" with conceit and the desire to give himself importance; and he owned to me that his case would have been best met had he received a good horsewhipping. Public opinion from one end of the Continent to the other is irrevocably opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment; else a strikingly deterrent example might have been made of Hoedel by imprisoning him for life and giving him a sound flogging on every successive anniversary of his crime. By a similar process penal experimentalists once essayed to "put down" infanticide in Sweden. The *schlague*, however, has been abolished for good and all in Germany, so they were fain to get rid of Hoedel by chopping his head off. Passanante will, in all probability, be guillotined.

Prince Bismarck's "Table Talk," as reported by Herr Moritz Busch, continues to furnish food for alternately sarcastic and indignant comment in Parisian society and in the newspapers. I would not rashly attempt to cast the slightest doubt on the veracity of Moritz Busch; still, I own that I have experienced considerable difficulty in placing implicit credence in the story which he tells about the distinguished American General Sheridan. According to Herr Busch, when General Sheridan was a guest at Prince Bismarck's table at Versailles a conversation arose as to the conduct of the Bavarian troops in burning the village of Bazeilles, whereupon the American General (*teste* Herr Busch) remarked that the civil population in an enemy's country had no right to expect any clemency from an invading army; and that for his part *he would leave them nothing but their eyes, with which they might weep over the miseries of war.*

I am loth, I say, to believe that "Phil Sheridan," the Murat of the American Civil War, and as gallant, brilliant, accomplished, and humane a soldier as ever drew sabre, ever made the brutally epigrammatic remark imputed to him, and I shall be glad to see the gossip of Herr Moritz Busch authoritatively contradicted in the American press. I can, indeed, recall some formidably epigrammatic utterances made by Federal commanders during the Great Rebellion. It is true that General Ulysses Grant publicly declared that he would so lay waste the Secesh borders "that a crow flying across the Shenandoah Valley would have to carry his own rations with him;" still, the hero of Vicksburg did not say anything about making the peasantry weep. The farmers ousted by the Federal troops usually turned guerrillas or "bushwhackers" on the Confederate side.

Mem: The remark attributed to General Grant about the "last man dying in the last ditch" was made by William of Orange, our William III., nearly two hundred years ago. There is plenty of evidence in a book too little read in these days—the Memoirs of Sir William Temple—that the great Dutch warrior King could, on occasion, say very smart things. Temple narrates that William, when Prince of Orange, seeing a soldier who was running to the rear in the heat of a battle, gave him a smart cut over the nose with his sword, exclaiming, "*Coquin!* take that, in order that I may know thee again, and hang thee when the battle is over." I have an idea that the soldier so snipped over the nasal organ did not press into the front rank when the time came for distributing rewards for bravery.

There is a story of quite an opposite nature told of Napoleon I. and an orderly dragoon who was on horseback a short distance from the Emperor during an engagement. A shell struck the horse full in the chest, and literally blew him up, rider and all. "*Le diable n'en reviendra pas*:—the beggar will never come down again," quoth the Emperor, coolly. He put spurs to his charger and thought no more of the matter. But a few days afterwards, reviewing the cavalry division of his army, Napoleon observed a dragoon who was twisting his moustaches, bowing, and smiling, and grimacing in the most remarkable manner. "Who are you, and what is the matter with you," asked the Emperor, sternly. "May it please your Majesty," replied the trooper, saluting, "*I am the beggar who came down again.*" He had escaped, wellnigh by a miracle, the fate of his horse; and somebody had repeated to him the Imperial comment when the shell exploded.

A la guerre comme à la guerre. Just now, when Jingoism is raising its blatant head again, and "harebrained chatterers" are prating so glibly about "a brush with the Afghans" and "hurling back the Russian hordes to their snow-clad steppes," I would, had I money enough, photograph and distribute, for the benefit of all and sundry, the wonderful etchings of Jacques Callot, the Horrors of War, and the ghastly aquatints of Francisco Goya, "Los Desastres de la Guerra." "I have seen it," writes the artist, underneath one of his most appalling pictures. Could I write four lines of poetry, I would translate into English, for popular reading, the magnificent "Ode à la Fortune" of Jean Baptiste Rousseau (not Jean Jacques), which contains one of the most terrific descriptions and one of the most eloquent denunciations of war ever penned. Many years have passed since I read that ode; but I will try to quote one of its most striking stanzas from memory:—

Quels traits me présentent vos fastes,
Impitoyables Conquérants!
Des vœux outrés, des projets vastes,
Des rois vaincus par des tyrans.
Des murs que la flamme ravage,
Des cités fumant de carnage;
Un peuple au fer abandonné;
Des mères, pales et sanglantes,
Arracher leurs filles tremblantes
Des bras d'un soldat effrêné.

There is glorious war, in a nutshell.

You will admit that I, or rather that wise old prophet, Nostradamus, was right in predicting the election of Mr. Frederick Leighton to the Presidential chair of the Royal Academy. Some of the French papers have gravely informed their readers that it is Mr. John Leighton who has been appointed "Directeur de l'Académie des Beaux Arts à Londres." This will be news, I should say, to the respected "Luke Limner." Another of the predictions of Nostradamus remains to be verified. He said something about the Good Queen making her loyal servant a Knight. It is a foregone conclusion, you may tell me, that the President of the Royal Academy should receive the honour of knighthood; but will anybody, or can anybody tell me whether the immediate successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds was ever "Sir" Benjamin West. Mr. Robert Browning, who knows more about the inner history of English art than any scholar living, might answer the question; but I am too much afraid of the author of "The Ring and the Book" to ask him.

G. A. S.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Chief Justice of England was sufficiently recovered to take his seat in the Queen's Bench Division on Monday.

Mr. Goschen is to be asked by the Marylebone Liberal Four Hundred to stand for that constituency at the next election.

Colonel Sir J. M'Garel Hogg has been re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a post he has held for the past eight years.

The proceedings for assault brought by Mrs. Rousby against Mr. Bandmann resulted on Wednesday afternoon in a verdict of not guilty.

The annual session of the Statistical Society began on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the president, gave the opening address.

A student has been fined, at the Wandsworth Police Court, 40s., with 2s. costs, for driving a bicycle on the footpath at Parkside, Wimbledon-common.

The session for 1878-9 of the Society of Arts began on Wednesday evening, when Lord Francis Spencer Churchill, the president, gave the opening address.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday morning to reduce the rate of discount from 6 per cent, at which figure it was placed on Oct. 14, to 5 per cent.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Lord Lawrence declining to receive a deputation on the subject of the policy pursued by the Government with regard to the affairs of Cabul.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have adopted the report of a committee recommending that the tender to erect the proposed adult asylum at Darenth for £60,000 be accepted.

Sir Samuel Martin, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, has rejoined the Bench of the Middle Temple. Mr. Serjeant Parry has been appointed a Bencher of the Inn.

Mr. Pratt Alliston, warehouseman, of Friday-street, has been elected a Common Councilman for Bread-street Ward for the remainder of the current year, in the room of the late Mr. Deputy Hawtrey.

The Court of Common Council, after considerable discussion upon the state of Leadenhall Market, has resolved to apply to Parliament for leave to dismarket it, with a view to its improvement.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, arrived at the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway on Monday morning, on their return from Cyprus.

The new main line suburban terminus of the London and South-Western Railway has been inspected by General Hutchinson on behalf of the Board of Trade, and will be opened for public traffic on the 1st of next month.

A paper on the British Section at the Paris Exhibition was read on Tuesday evening by Mr. F. Young, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the hall of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester.

The recent inquiries into the loss of the Princess Alice having pointed to the possible expediency of making some changes in the laws relating to the navigation of the Thames, the Board of Trade has given notice of the introduction of a bill for the consideration of Parliament next Session.

Mr. Cross on Tuesday received a deputation from the City of London, which pointed out the unprotected state of that community in case of an outbreak of fire. In reply, the right hon. gentleman admitted the necessity of further provision being made, and undertook to communicate with the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject.

At a general court of governors of St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday it was unanimously resolved that the governors should adopt the principle of admitting paying patients into wards to be appropriated for that purpose, and that the grand committee should be requested to prepare a scheme for the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, in order to carry the same into effect.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, well known for his benevolent exertions on behalf of their Polish exiles and their national rights, falling this year on Sunday, was, in accordance with custom, commemorated on Monday by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society, held at Sussex-chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's. Major Szulczewski, the president, was in the chair.

Wednesday was Grand Day in the Middle Temple, and, in accordance with custom, the treasurer and Benchers of the Inn entertained a distinguished company at dinner in their hall in Plowden-buildings. There was a large attendance of barristers and students. Mr. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, as treasurer of the Inn, presided, and gave as the only toast "Her Majesty the Queen," which was warmly received.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, resolved to establish classes at certain centres for the instruction of the blind, and authorised the school management committee to nominate for appointment two teachers to take charge of these classes, and a female superintendent thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of teaching the blind. The question of board schools and voluntary schools was also discussed.

The annual meeting of the Royal Historical Society was held on the 14th inst., at the society's rooms, 16, Grafton-street, Gower-street, when an inaugural address was given by Lord Aberdare, F.R.S., the president-elect. Before the delivery of the address the report of the council was adopted. It stated that the council recommended as vice-presidents the Marquis of Lorne and the Earl of Rosebery; and that the total number of members was now 606, against 563 last year. His Lordship dwelt upon the importance of the study of history, referring particularly to the love of historical studies which characterised the late Earl Russell, recently president of the society, and also pointed out the danger which attended a free State in which the passion for liberty existed without respect for the just rights of weaker nations or of subject or inferior races.—Dr. Charles Rogers, secretary to the Royal Historical Society, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Imperial Archæological Society of Russia.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in November was 79,295, of whom 41,204 were in workhouses and 38,091 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 590, 1267, and 4445 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 841, of whom 609 were men, 182 women, and 50 children.

Exeter Hall was crowded last Wednesday night on the occasion of a meeting to express sympathy with the locked-out agricultural labourers of Kent and Sussex. Between five and six hundred labourers, who had paraded the City in the afternoon with band and banners, were present. The Hon. Auberon Herbert presided. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the labourers, and a hope that the dispute might yet be settled before ill-feeling had been engendered.

An exhibition of chrysanthemums was held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington on Tuesday. Special prizes were given for vegetables, and Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, by special request, exhibited their extensive collection of hardy shrubs for winter bedding.—The annual exhibition of the Hackney Chrysanthemum Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and was large in quantity and good in quality.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last Saturday an appeal was heard from Lucknow in regard to the property belonging to the Queen Mother of Oude, and which was confiscated by the Government, the appellant, Prince Mirza Bahadur, claiming a share of the estates restored, which claim the Indian Court held barred by the Statute of Limitations. Their Lordships reversed the decree as to the question of limitation, and remanded the case to Lucknow to be tried on its merits.

New buildings have been erected in connection with the Strand Union Industrial Schools, the first stone of which has been laid by Mr. T. Hill, chairman of the board. These buildings consist of three blocks. The first will be used as a probationary ward, the second for general infirmary purposes, and the last for contagious diseases alone. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the two vice-presidents (Messrs. Parker and Barringer) and the members of the board. The architect is Mr. Cross, surveyor to the Bedford Estate.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at a meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund. Wishing to remove the feeling which seemed to prevail that he was not favourable to the movement, he expressed his approval of the fund. As Lord Mayor, however, he was bound to consider the feelings of all parties connected with approved charitable agencies, and he thought the Mansion House was not the place where such an office should be established for a longer period than twelve months. It was only from a feeling of public duty that he had acted in the matter.

The Epping Forest Fund Committee have issued their seventh report, and express in it their great satisfaction in seeing the "public enter into the enjoyment for ever, and in security, of the large area of Epping Forest, comprising 6000 acres, or nearly nine and a half square miles." The committee, in conclusion, "desire to place on record their fervent hope that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen will at some future time honour with her presence and dedicate for the use of her loyal subjects the grand old forest, now a legalised recreation ground not unworthy of this mighty metropolis."

At the ninety-third annual meeting of the Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society, held on Monday evening in Exeter Hall, it was stated in the report that the fear of impending war had affected the prosperity and comfort of almost all classes. During the year the 317 visitors had made 27,615 visits throughout the twenty-eight districts of the metropolis. The amount of relief expended for the year ending the first Friday of October was £1646 6s. The cases of relief were 4907. The report went on to state that thus about 5000 cases of want, or sickness, or sorrow, or all combined, were year by year investigated and assisted.

The Mansion House Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, formed for the promotion of the show next year at Kilburn, have resolved to offer the following amounts in prizes:—For English horses, £2530; foreign ditto, £700; asses and mules, £140; English cattle, £3255; foreign ditto, £1880; English sheep, £1710; foreign ditto, £250; goats, £30; pigs, £300; hops (offered by a committee of growers), £230; English cheese, £285; foreign ditto, £150; butter, £88; hams and bacon, £180; seed corn, £70; farms and market gardens, £455. These amounts absorb a total of £12,333. The Mansion House fund amounts at present to about £7000. The committee also contemplates to offer other prizes. In the showyard it is proposed to illustrate the various processes of cheese and butter making, and also the action of the several descriptions of farm implements, as well as to exhibit side by side their most ancient and modern forms.

There were 2448 births and 1665 deaths registered in London last week. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which in the eight preceding weeks had increased from 24 to 60, further rose to 64 last week, which were, however, 33 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles, 22, exceeded the number in recent weeks. The deaths referred to diphtheria, which had in the six previous weeks declined from 20 to 11, were 13 last week. The fatal cases of fever, 37, showed a further slight increase upon the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 158 to 435 in the ten preceding weeks, were 431 last week, including 269 from bronchitis, and differed but slightly from the weekly average. There were 43 deaths from whooping-cough, and 11 from diarrhœa. The death of a woman was registered in the Wandsworth Union Infirmary, whose age was stated to be 101 years. In Greater London 2988 births and 1965 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 29·8 deg., and 2·9 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 4·8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 62·5 hours.

An Irish Banking Institute has been founded at Dublin at a general meeting of local bank officials.

"An escritoire, in the French Renaissance style, composed of sandal and other precious woods, with lines and mouldings of ivory," was described last week among the articles displayed by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, furniture manufacturers, at the Paris Exhibition. It was designed expressly for Mrs. John E. Ralli, to whom it belongs, and not to Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., as stated in our notice.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atherton, Charles I., to be Vicar of St. Paul's Bedminster, Bristol.
Beale, James; Incumbent of Christ Church, Dunse.
Bower, Matthew; Curate of North Pickenham with Houghton-on-the-Hill.
Braithwaite, John Masterman; Vicar of All Saints', Maidstone.
Carr, Edward Henry; Rector of Bidborough.
Carter, Thomas Garden; Rural Dean of Sutton.
Croudace, William Darnell; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Auckland.
Dealtry, Thomas; Vicar of All Saints', Maidstone.
Fitzgerald, Canon Frederick; Rector of Beckingham, Newark.
Godfrey, E., Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service; British Chaplain at Coblentz.
Good, J. H.; Vicar of Hythe, Hants.
Holme, George Ward; Rector of Corsenside.
Lewis, T. Curling; Vicar of Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
Mackey, Donald J.; Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.
MacLeod, Donald J. F.; Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Maclure, Edward Craig; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Marillier, Jacob Francis; Vicar of Much Dewchurch.
Morgan, E. K. B.; Vicar of St. John's, Sevenoaks.
Norwood, Thomas Wilkinson; Perpetual Curate of Wrenbury, Cheshire.
Owen, Donald Miliman; Rector of Ideford.
Pitcairn, James Pelham; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Rolfe, Charles; Rector of St. Matthew's, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Rynd, James William; Rector of Brasted.
Usherwood, T., Hurst, Bournemouth; Archdeacon of Maritzburg.
Whittaker, Robert; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.—*Guardian.*

A Church mission has been held this week in York, under the sanction and control of the Archbishop.

The Bishop of Manchester on Monday consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James, at Chorley. The building has been erected at a cost of about £5200.

The Council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund have decided to appoint a secretary at £400 a year, and applications may be made both by clergymen and laymen.

Mr. T. Dyer Edwards has given £300 to restore the windows in the south aisle of New Shoreham in harmony with the Norman windows in the north aisle.

At Downham, Isle of Ely, on Monday evening, after a successful meeting in aid of the Zenana Mission, presided over by the Rector, the parishioners presented the Rev. K. H. Smith with a handsome clock, as a tribute of respect, after three and a half years' faithful ministrations among them."

With reference to the new church at Bentley Mill, in the parish of South Weald, we are now asked to state that the Rev. C. A. Belli (whose munificence was noted in our last issue), finding that his first donation of £12,000 would be insufficient to build the church and parsonage and provide a suitable endowment, gave a further sum of £8000 in April last, making altogether the gift of £20,000.

The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, in preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday morning on the subject of the impending conflict in Afghanistan, deprecated that war "with a light heart" which the voices of clamorous passion were eager to urge upon us, remarking that it was the duty of every minister of Christ to proclaim that they who "sow the wind" of an aggressive ambition should "reap the whirlwind" of a disastrous failure.

The Bishop of Salisbury opened the parish church of Buckland Newton, Dorset, on the 13th inst. The Early English chancel, which has trefoil hoods to its lancets, supported by Purbeck shafts, including seven memorial windows, was restored nine years ago, mainly by voluntary contributions. A mural decoration of the east end by Miss Gunning, daughter of the late Vicar, was added. The restoration of the church has now been completed, at a further cost of about £1800.

St. Michael's Church, Lewes, was reopened on Monday. The Bishop of Chichester officiated, and in his sermon said no loyal minister or member of the Church of England looked after prohibited usages or empty gestures, or used words borrowed from Romish sources and unknown to the great writers of our communion. He grieved when he observed these tendencies, because they were dangerous in themselves. They habituated men and women to modes of thought alien from our system, and encouraged religious disloyalty.

The parish church of Highbray, near Barnstaple, was recently reopened after a thorough restoration under the care of Mr. Ashworth. The work has cost £900, to which Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., and the Rector (the Rev. W. J. Edmunds) have largely contributed. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. At the luncheon (at which Sir Thomas presided) his Lordship said it would be a delight to any prelate to know that there was in his diocese a parish where such a spirit of harmony and goodwill prevailed as at Highbray—a remark in illustration of which it may stated that two years ago Sir Thomas Acland built a school, which is supported by a voluntary rate of twopence in the pound.

The Bishop of Chichester opened the parish church of Kirdford, Sussex, last Saturday, after restoration, at a cost of nearly £1000. It includes the rebuilding of the south wall of the nave, the removal of the galleries and pews, and entire renewal of the interior. The church has been paved with Minton's tiles, new floored, and fitted with open seats of uniform appearance. The ancient font and altar have been retained; but a reredos, after the design of Mr. Woodyer, the architect of the work, has been added, composed of Bath stone, Sussex marble, and alabaster. The altar-cloth, of dark crimson velvet, richly worked by hand in church embroidery, is the gift of Mrs. Barwell, of Barkford House, as well as the pulpit and lectern hangings.

On the 10th inst. the new Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Winderton, in the parish of Brailes, Warwickshire, which has been built and endowed by the Rev. Ernest Thoyts, Vicar of Honington, in the same county, at a cost of nearly £7000, as a memorial to his parents, was opened for Divine service. The little edifice is in the Early English style, with an arcaded porch, a circular apse, and a shingled spire. The architect is Mr. William Smith, of St. John-street, Adelphi, who is also restoring the mother church of Brailes. The windows, which are all of stained glass, are chiefly memorial, and have been executed by Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. A fine triplet at the west end, representing scenes connected with Holy Baptism, has been inserted by the founder to the memory of his mother and his father, Mr. Mortimer Thoyts, late of Sulhamstead, Berks. One window, on the south side, was given by Mr. John Spencer, of Chelmscote, churchwarden of Brailes, in memory of his parents, who formerly resided at Winderton; and another, on the north side, by Mr Smith, the architect, in memory of one of his daughters, recently deceased. The font is a present from the Rev. F. Thoyts, Rector of Ashe, in Hampshire, a brother of the founder. The lectern was given by Mrs. Peel, widow of the late Rector of Rousham; and the site, which comprises three quarters of an acre, by the late Marquis of Northampton. It has been thought advisable to to defer the consecration of the church till the spring.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Hertford College, Oxford:—Open Classical Scholarships—E. Rhys Jones, Haileybury College; C. R. C. Holt, Charterhouse. Open Mathematical Scholarship—D. E. Brown, Exhibitioner of New College and formerly of Harrow. Founder's Kin Scholarship (open pro hâc vice)—C. C. C. Lynam, King William's College, Isle of Man. Brasenose Scholarship (for sons of former Fellows of Brasenose, but open pro hâc vice)—F. B. Taylor, Radley College. Essex Scholarship (for those born or educated at certain schools in Essex)—C. H. Grinling, Forest School, Walthamstow. Meeke Scholarships—H. Hare, Bradfield College; H. M. Taylor, Durham School. Lucy Scholarship—W. P. Hayman, Bradfield College.—At Christ Church W. E. C. Frith, commoner of the house, has been elected to a Holford Exhibition.—A meeting in connection with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was held in the Townhall, Oxford, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, and was largely attended by senior and junior members of the University. The Bishop spoke strongly of the importance of the mission in its connection with the University.

The following resolution endorsing the munificent proposal of Trinity College, Cambridge, to found a Professorship of History in that University to perpetuate the name of the late Bishop of St. David's, was passed by the Thirlwall Memorial Committee, at a meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, last week—the Master of Trinity (the Rev. Dr. W. H. Thompson) presiding:—"The governing body of Trinity College, Cambridge, having announced that they are prepared to found a Professorship of History in the University, with an endowment of £500 a year, to be called the 'Thirlwall Professorship of History,' and, under certain conditions, with a fellowship annexed, provided that the Thirlwall Memorial Committee shall transfer to the college in trust the amount contributed by the subscribers to the memorial fund, resolved—'That, subject to the approval of the subscribers, the amount already contributed for this purpose, together with any further sums which may be subscribed, be handed over to the governing body of the college, to be applied towards making up the said endowment fund of £500 a year.'"

The subscriptions already received or promised for the extension of the buildings of University College, London, amount to upwards of £14,000.—At a meeting to be held in the Botanical Theatre, University College, Gower-street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, an address on "The Use of Physiology to Medical Students" will be delivered by Dr. Michael Foster, M.A., F.R.S., Prælector in Physiology and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, by a majority over Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary. Lord Rosebery had a majority in three out of the four "nations" into which the University is divided. Mr. Cross had a majority in the "Angus" nation, consisting chiefly of English students.

The installation of Lord Selborne as Rector of the University of St. Andrews took place on Thursday. The ceremony took place in the Library Hall, which was well filled by the students and the public.

The Bishop of Melbourne has opened the new chapel of Trinity College, at Melbourne, and his Lordship's offer of £1000 towards the Endowment Fund has produced a like sum from the settlers in the western district. In a pastoral the Bishop urges that the quantum of religious teaching sanctioned by the London School Board might surely be allowed in the colony, and says of the existing system:—"What can be the effect of a merely godless education like this, but in commerce, feverish speculation and systematic knavery; in politics, selfish ambition, cruel animosity, and unscrupulous oppression; in social life, impurity, effeminacy, idleness, and inconstancy."

The Court of Common Council has resolved to remove the City of London School from its present position in Milk-street to a site at the east end of the Victoria Embankment.

The Rev. E. V. Hodge, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and an assistant classical master in the Bradford Grammar School, has been elected to the head mastership of Archdeacon Johnson's School, Oakham.

Mr. A. W. Adams, M.A., formerly scholar of Sidney Sussex, and for the last three years assistant master in Berkhampstead School, Herts, has been elected second master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.

Mr. Goschen on Wednesday distributed at the Theatre of the London University the certificates and prizes won at the Streatham-hill centres of the Oxford Local Examinations, and spoke upon the subject of education generally.

The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., on Monday presented the prizes to the successful pupils of Chester British Schools.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, was yesterday week presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen.

At a public meeting held at Oldham yesterday week it was decided to erect a memorial to the late Mr. J. M. Cobbett, M.P.

At a meeting of corn merchants held at Dublin a resolution was passed adopting the hundredweight of 112 lb. as the standard weight of the trade in the sale of grain and flour in the Dublin market after Jan. 1 next. An amendment had been moved in favour of a cental, but this was lost, it being contended that the 112 lb. was more in accordance with the trade of the country.—At a meeting of the Liverpool corn trade on Tuesday resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of the cental as a standard weight.—Earl Spencer on Saturday last presided at a meeting of farmers, corn merchants, and millers at Northampton, when the following resolutions were carried:—"That grain of all kinds and the dry products thereof should be sold by weight only." "That the cental of one hundred imperial standard lbs. is the most convenient selling standard, and this meeting would be glad to see it become the legal denomination for general use."

Wednesday was the day appointed for a meeting of the Commission of the Established Church in Edinburgh, but as there was not a quorum of members no business was transacted. It has been arranged to nominate the Rev. Dr. Chrystal, of Auchinleck, as Moderator of the next General Assembly.—The Commission of the Free Church of Scotland met on Wednesday in Edinburgh. Dr. Adam, of Glasgow, reported that £82,000 of the £100,000 for Church extension had been subscribed. In presenting the report he said that there were about 500 congregations of the Church who had not yet reported, and these belonged to districts where there was the most need for Church extension. The consequence was that the whole work of Church extension was at a standstill. It was also, he considered, a wonderful thing that in times like the present the Free Church, without withdrawing contributions from one of its funds, had raised in twelve months the sum of nearly £42,000; he, however, held that, even though the whole sum had been subscribed, it would have been unwise now, when so many people were suffering from the monetary pressure, to call up the first instalment. Dr. Wilson reported that the contributions to the sustension fund had decreased by £4138, consisting principally in a deficiency of legacies. The Rev. James Chalmers Burns, of Kirkliston, was nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

Extra Supplement.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

This drawing, by Mr. Goddard, who has before contributed to our Journal many spirited representations of animal life, gives an idea of the tremendous energy and intensity of purpose with which bloodhounds of the true breed will pursue their quest, sometimes for many miles, and during several days and nights, if permitted, following the scent of a fugitive man or beast—only a wounded stag, it may be, or an escaped criminal—a slave running from a tyrant master, or a spy in war-time lurking near the camp in a hostile country, or any other object of sufficient importance to be worth employing these powerful hunting-dogs. The bloodhound, in spite of his terrible name, is not a remarkably cruel and savage animal, but one of the most generous of the canine race; and we have seen him the beloved and affectionate playmate of little children on the parlour hearthrug, never causing the slightest alarm, and willing to watch Baby's cradle for hours together. He is certainly one of the noblest-looking of all dogs, as Sir Edwin Landseer's famous picture of "Dignity and Impudence" has taught the world to see; he has a mightly countenance and bearing, like a hero of the Court of Arthur, which commands our sincere respect; and we scarcely think of him as a brute, he seems to be such a perfect gentleman, honourable, grave, and valiant, and the soul of truth. This, however, is the individual character of the bloodhound, as he appears when admitted to human society. The hunting scene represented in our Engraving shows four or five of them in the full exercise of their native instincts and faculties, in the open field. They are very likely to come up with their game, whatever it be, after a brief course of further running.

AN INDIAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.

The sleepy figure delineated in our Artist's Sketch, of a man leaning upon his slender staff, and warmly wrapped up in the folds of his cotton garment, with turban and shawl covering head and shoulders, does not promise so much vigilance, outside the verandah of the Sahib's bungalow, as the Sahib's family and household property might seem to require. This must be a private watchman, not one of the "burkundaz," or regular public constables, who are kept on duty, as in European countries, for the official preservation of peace and good order. There has, indeed, been considerable improvement, of late years, in the organisation of the Indian police force. Two entertaining and instructive volumes, entitled "Life in the Mofussil; or, The Civilian in Lower Bengal," recently published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., will tell the reader a good deal upon this subject, as well as upon other matters of detail in the judicial and municipal administration of India under British rule. We learn that, since 1861—at least in the Bengal Presidency—each of the large districts, with its own Civil Magistrate and Collector, has its own Superintendent of Police, an Englishman, of course, with a small army under his command, perhaps six hundred drilled constables, in uniform, and three thousand "chowkeydars" or village watchmen; the whole district being divided into a dozen sub-districts, each with its "thannah" or police-station, besides numerous outposts, in charge of inspectors and sub-inspectors. The public peace is well kept, in general, throughout British India; and there is little more risk of "dacoity," burglary or highway robbery, than in Great Britain or Ireland—including the suburban neighbourhood of Blackheath, near London.

THE RUINS OF SARDIS.

The view shown in our Engraving may be recollected among the Sketches of Oriental scenery exhibited by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East, a few months ago. Sardis, where one of the Seven Churches of Asia, mentioned with solemn warnings in the Book of Revelations, was founded in the Apostolic time, is now a miserable Turkish village, about seventy miles inland from Smyrna. It was the rich and famous capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia, one of whose monarchs, Crœsus, has been a proverbial example of wealth since the sixth century before Christ. Lydia was then conquered by the Persians under Cyrus; but the Ionian Greeks succeeded in recovering this city from Darius, with some help of the Athenians; and it became, in a later age, part of the Macedonian empire, and afterwards of the Roman. The Acropolis of Sardis, overlooking the valley of the Hermus, with its tributary stream the Pactolus, renowned for golden sands, has a very commanding aspect. It was crowned with a magnificent Ionic temple, the remains of which are extant, and there are traces of a grand theatre. Five miles north of Sardis, and near the lake named after King Gyges, are the tombs of the ancient Lydian Kings, amongst whom is Alyattes, the father of Crœsus. This potentate died in the year B.C. 562, after a reign of fifty-seven years. His sepulchre, which is described by Herodotus, was a vast mound of earth cased outside with stone, 3800 ft. in circumference—one of the largest of its kind. It has now the appearance of a natural hillock, conical in form, and commonly called the "Bin Tepe," beneath which King Alyattes may have long reposed, for aught we know, like the Agamemnon of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, or the proudest of the Pharoahs, under his Royal Pyramid in Egypt.

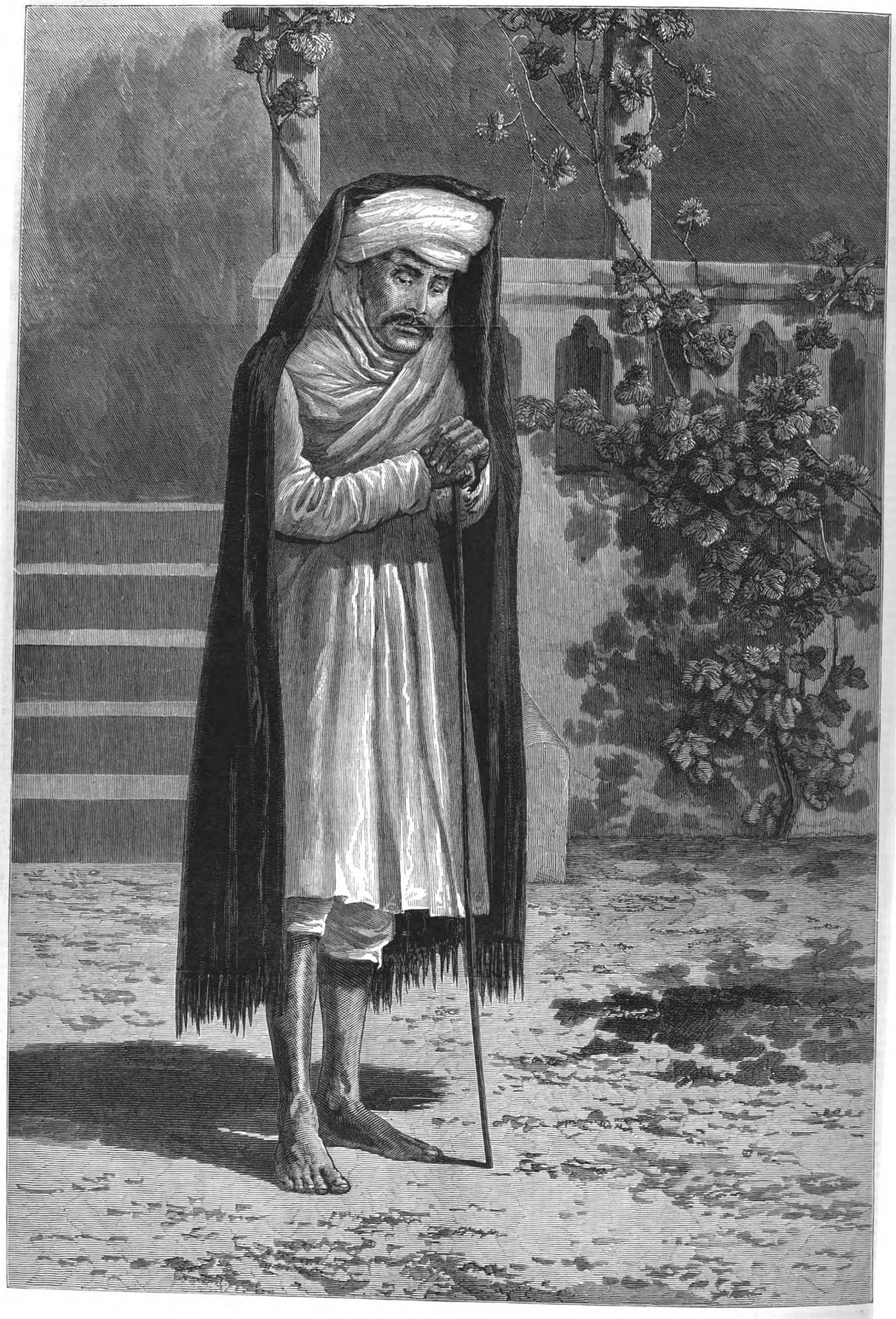
ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The arrangements for the season before Easter are nearly completed. They include the Christmas course, by Professor Dewar, on "A Soap Bubble," beginning on Dec. 28. On the Tuesdays before Easter Professor E. A. Schäfer, the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology, will give twelve lectures on "Animal Development;" Thursdays, four lectures on "Electric Induction," by Mr. J. H. Gordon; and eight lectures on "Sound, including its Applications and Methods of Reproduction;" Saturdays, Professor H. G. Seeley on "Reptilian Life," Mr. Reginald W. Macan on "Lessing," Mr. Walter H. Pollock on "Richelieu and Colbert," and Mr. F. Seymour Haden on "Etching."

The Friday evening meetings will begin on Jan. 17, when Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Electric Light. Succeeding discourses will probably be given by Professor W. E. Ayrton, Mr. H. H. Statham, Rev. H. R. Haweis, Professors Roscoe and Huxley, Mr. E. B. Tylor, Professor Abel, Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, and Dr. Warren De la Rue.

Mr. John Westlake, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Lostwithiel, in the place of the late Mr. Nicholas Kendall.

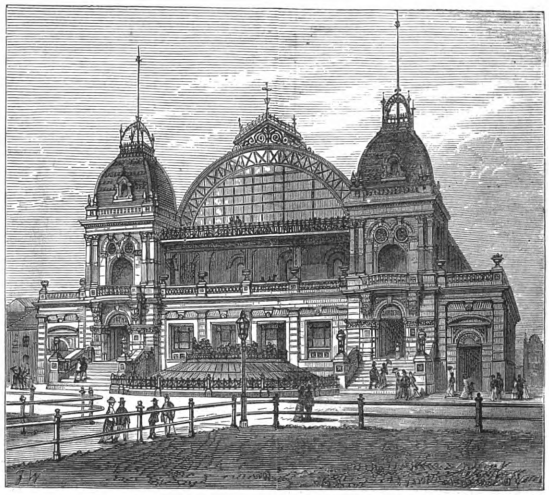
Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister to China, left London yesterday week for Paris, en route to China, via Marseilles. Several of the members of the Chinese Embassy were at the station to bid him farewell.



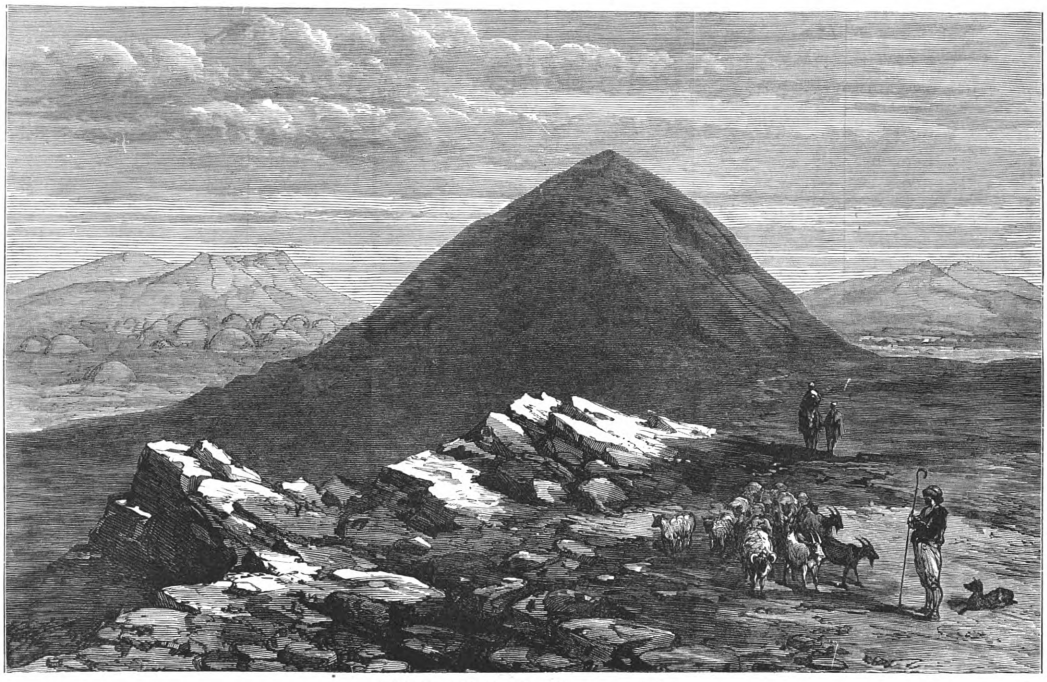
AN INDIAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.



THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON, ONTARIO.



WINTER GARDEN AND AQUARIUM AT MORECAMBE.



TOMB OF ALYATTES, OR BIN TEPE, SARDIS.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

The English Episcopalian Church, though not an Established Church in Canada, has there, we believe, at least half a million of adherents, and helps, by its social and religious influence, to make life in that colony more congenial to emigrant settlers from this country. In the Province of Toronto, and little beyond a hundred miles from the city of that name, which stands on the western shore of Lake Ontario, there is an inland city bearing the name of "London," situated on the river Thames. It is in the heart of the well-inhabited peninsula between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, probably the most fortunate and favoured part of Canada in respect to climate and soil. Here, at the lesser London of Canada West, is the episcopal residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, who presides over the Diocese of Huron, comprising thirteen counties and 148 townships, with a population of nearly 700,000 souls, and an extent of 12,000 square miles. The Bishop has, since his arrival there in 1861, by his personal exertions, and still more by his own pecuniary liberality at his private cost, founded several important educational institutions. We published, in the Number of this Journal for Feb. 19, 1870, an Illustration of the Hellmuth College for Boys, erected in 1865, to which Dr. Hellmuth, then only Dean and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in the colonial London, had devoted 80,000 dollars of his private fortune. It is now called "Dufferin College," after the late popular Governor-General of Canada. The Hellmuth Ladies' College, which had been formally opened by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur in September, 1869, was also described as having been erected by Dr. Hellmuth at the cost of 70,000 dollars; and a beautiful chapel has since been added. The Huron Theological College was established in 1862 by the joint efforts of Dr. Hellmuth and of the late Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, his predecessor as Bishop of Huron, with the assistance of friends in England, one of whom, the Rev. Alfred Peache, endowed the Divinity Professorship with a gift of £5000. We have now to record the creation, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, of a Western University of Canada, with its University College at London, which will, it is hoped, shortly be opened by the new Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and by her Royal Highness Princess Louise. The University building, of which we give an Illustration, was originally known, since 1865, as the Collegiate Institute, but has latterly been called Hellmuth College, after its munificent founder. It is capable of accommodating more than a hundred students, and is now being altered, for its new destination as the University, by a colonial architect, Mr. Gordon Lloyd, of Sandwich and Detroit, under the directions of Bishop Hellmuth. Mr. Gordon Lloyd is nephew to Mr. Ewan Christian, the well-known church architect in England. The University charter bestows the prerogative of granting degrees, and other privileges of a University, for the Province of Ontario. The entire cost of establishing this University is estimated at £30,000, of which sum, we understand, about one third has been subscribed or given, £2200 being a fresh gift from the Bishop. The residents in the diocese have shown their zeal and liberality by raising, within a very short time, 35,000 dollars for the University. The Bishop of Huron is now in England, and is endeavouring to procure the requisite funds for its completion. We need say no more of his good works in Canada West; their value will no doubt be attested by visitors to that colony, as well as by colonists now in Great Britain. The Earl of Dufferin, while Governor-General, visited the Hellmuth Colleges, and has since annually presented medals of silver and bronze, to be competed for by the boys and girls of both colleges. We take this opportunity to give the Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth himself. He is, we believe, a native of Poland, and of Jewish family, who was educated at Breslau, but embraced Christianity in 1841, then came to England, and went to Canada in 1844. He there entered the ministry of the English Episcopalian Church, and



THE RIGHT REV. DR. HELLMUTH, BISHOP OF HURON.

subsequently inherited a good private property, of which he has made, as we see, a very munificent use in Canada.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. Williamson, of Toronto.

THE MORECAMBE AQUARIUM.

Three miles beyond the quaint little city of Lancaster, on the flat shore of Morecambe Bay, where a vast expanse, at high or at low tide, of shallow sea-water or shifting quicksands extends towards the distant mountains of the Lake country, there is a place now called Morecambe. It used to be called Poulton-le-Sands; and we remember it, a quarter of a century ago, merely a branch railway station with no traffic at all, a shut-up hotel, an ugly timber pier to which no boat was ever moored, and a dozen cottages, most of them vacant of tenants. But Morecambe has the finest possible air, and it is even possible to bathe at Morecambe when the tide comes in, and the far-off shores across the bay are beautiful in the remote prospect; but the place has few other attractions, and it was too distant from Manchester, which has found a more accessible and livelier watering-place at Blackpool; not to mention Southport and Lytham, on the Ribble estuary, or Rhyl and merry Llandudno, on the Welsh coast. But Morecambe is fortunately connected by the North-Western Railway, through the Settle and Skipton hill country, with Airedale, in the West Riding of York-shire; and the wealthy and populous manufacturing district of Bradford has discovered its nearest way to the Irish Sea, not much above fifty miles distant, at the sandy flats of Morecambe Bay. What Manchester had rejected, Bradford has taken up with such hearty and effectual favour, that the best part of the now rising village of Morecambe is the new residential quarter of Bradford. It comprises four departments—the baths, the aquarium, the winter garden, and the restaurant—each with a separate entrance in the front. There are two large swimming-baths for gentlemen and one for ladies, supplied with filtered sea-water, private lounge and slipper baths of warm water, medicated, sulphur, hot-air, and electricity baths, with the most perfect appliances. The winter garden is a hall 200 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 52 ft. high, with an arched roof of iron and glass, and is adorned with various plants, and with pictures and engravings; the aquarium consists of twenty-nine tanks, the largest 30 ft. long, ranged along the west side of the hall. Morecambe has gained by this establishment a valuable addition to her natural advantages, which the people of the West Riding seem to recognise. They are a hardy race, and not much afraid of the strong north-westerly gales, to which this open shore lies fully exposed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knocker, on behalf of the members of the Granville Club, Dover, unveiled last Wednesday, in the presence of a large assembly, in the club-room, a fine lifesize portrait of the first president, Mr. Richard Dickeson, J.P., which had been presented by the members.

Colonel Inglefield, R.A., commanding the Hants Artillery Militia, has presented Captain Turnbull, R.A. (on resigning the adjutancy of that regiment) with a handsome silver-gilt tankard, on behalf of himself and the officers of the regiment, as a mark of their esteem and regard.

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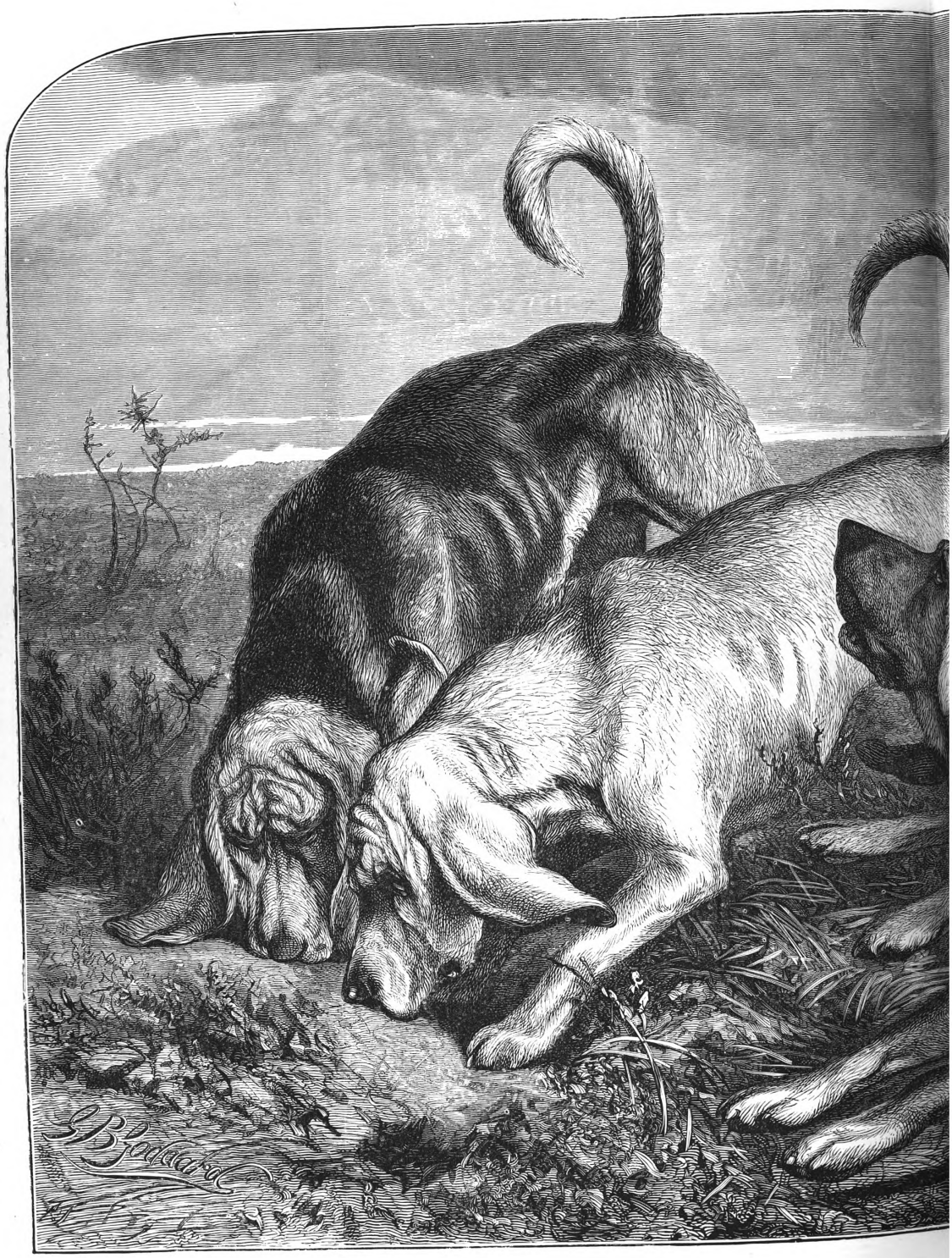
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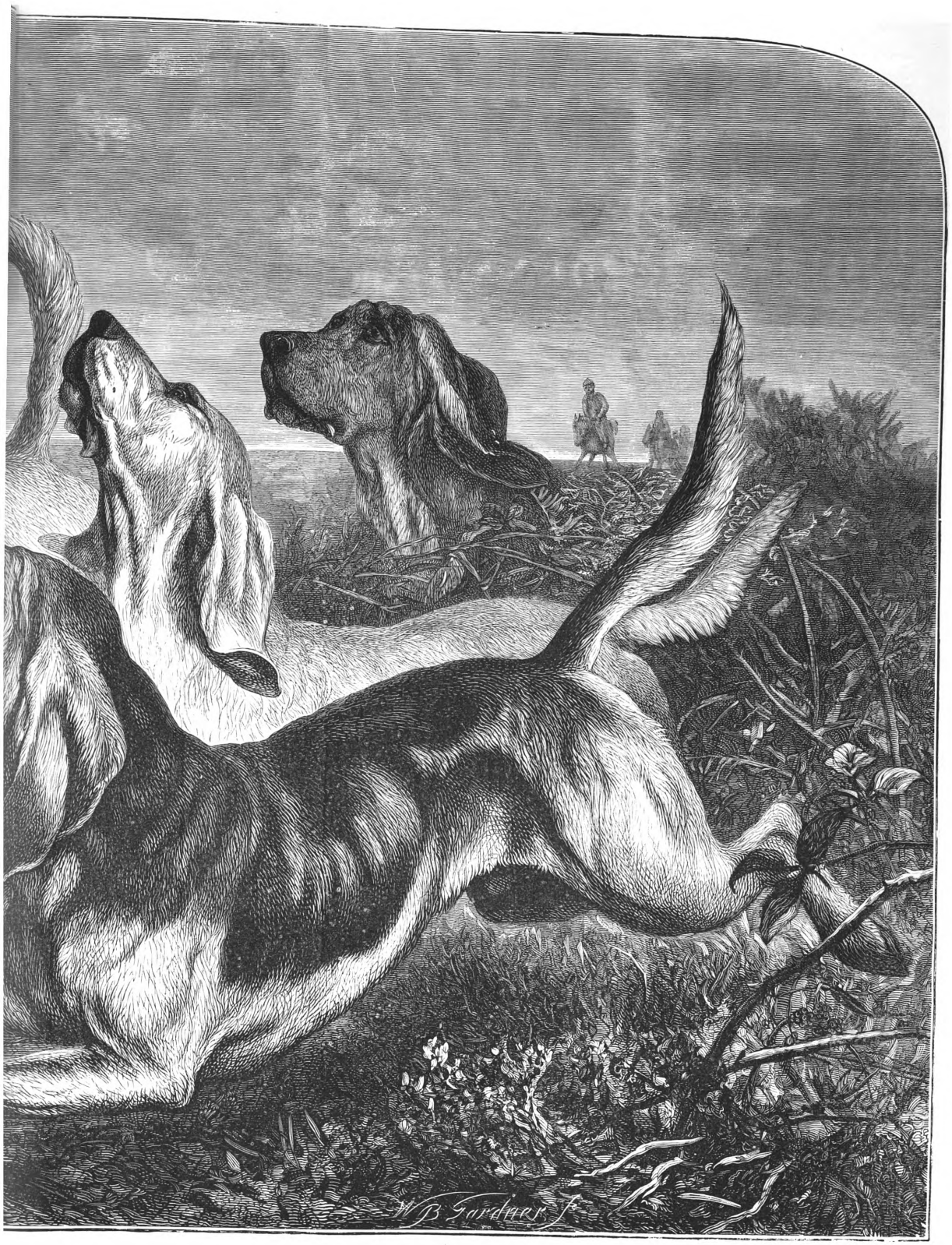
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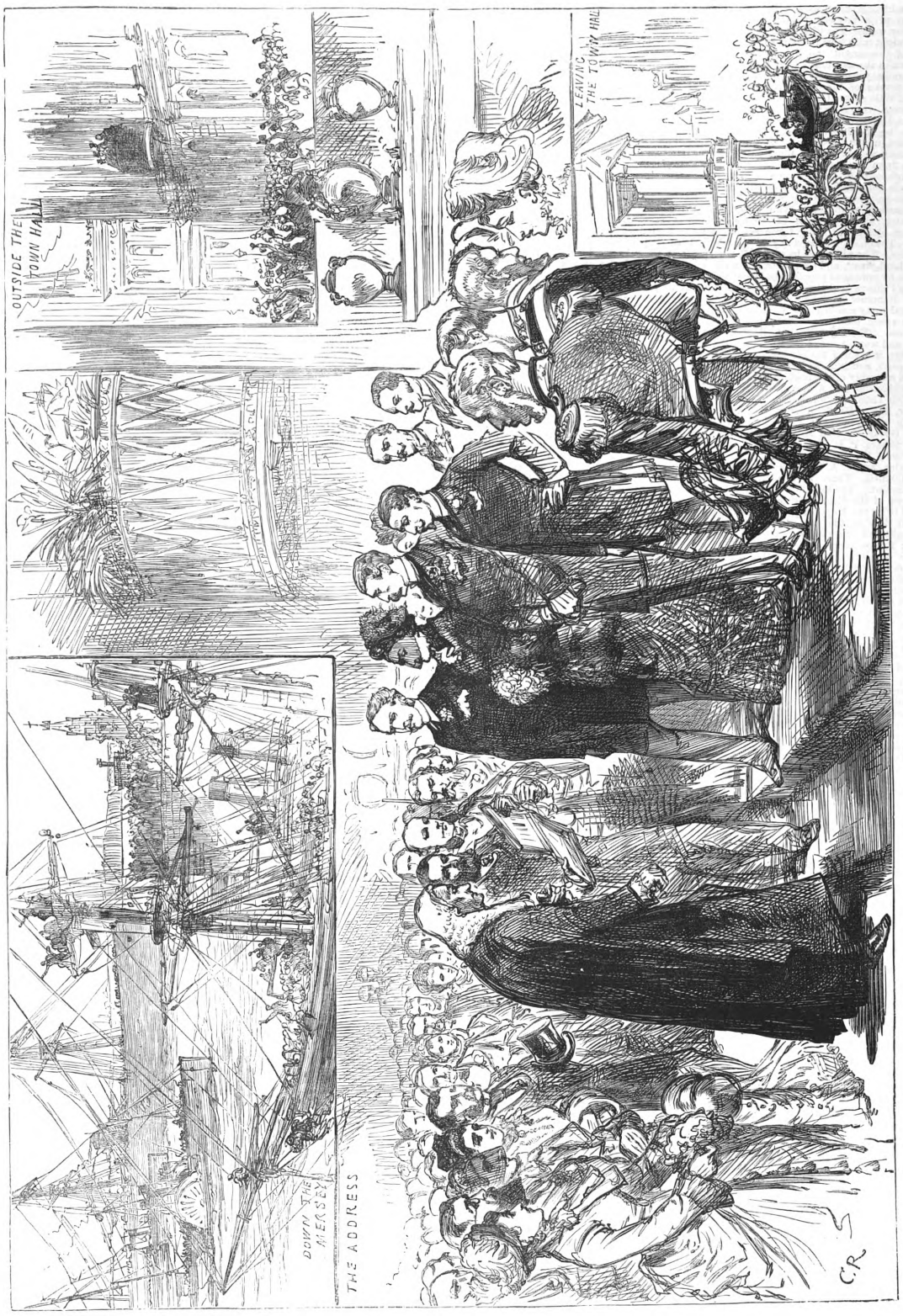
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The departure from England of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his Marchioness, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, was the occasion of a farewell public ceremonial at Liverpool on Thursday week. The illustrious couple, having travelled by a special night train from London, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, reached Liverpool about six in the morning. They were received on the platform of the railway station by the Mayor (Mr. Thomas B. Royden), the chairman of the watch committee, Major Greig, C.B., General Willes, and Colonel Daniels. Entering the carriages in waiting, the Royal party and their suite drove to the Adelphi Hotel. They were warmly cheered in their short passage to the hotel, a large crowd of spectators having assembled, in spite of the early hour and the keen frost. Ranelagh-street was brilliantly illuminated by the electric light thrown from the premises of Messrs. Lewis and Co., some of the neighbouring shops being also lighted up. The Adelphi Hotel was gaily decorated outside with bunting, and inside the entrance-hall there were festoons of flowers arranged in rich and dazzling profusion. The Royal party remained in the hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged, until ten o'clock. Having taken breakfast there, they drove to the Townhall, escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoons. The route was by way of Ranelagh-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and Castle-street, and was lined the whole distance by crowds of people, who heartily cheered the Marquis and the Princess and their illustrious relatives as they drove along. Punctual to the appointed time, a quarter past ten, the Royal party reached the Townhall, round which building a clear space was preserved by barricades, policemen, and volunteers. Having alighted, they were received by the Mayor, and were at once conducted up stairs, past a number of spectators, who lined the corridors and available places about the staircase, and into the large ball-room, where there was a crowded assembly of the leading inhabitants of Liverpool and the neighbourhood. Amongst those present were the Earl of Sefton, Sir Thomas Edwards-Moss, Sir A. B. Walker; Mr. David MacIver, M.P.; Mr. John Torr, M.P.; General Willes, commanding officer of the northern district; Colonel Berry, Colonel Govan, Captain Hare, Captain Cookson, Commander Elliott, Messrs. P. H. Rathbone, G. W. Moss, Clarke Aspinall, J. D. Rich, W. B. Forwood, N. Eckersley (High Sheriff), E. Whitley, and J. A. Tinné, as well as the members of the Town Council. There were, of course, a large number of ladies present. The assembly rose upon the announcement of the arrival of the distinguished visitors, who entered the room ushered in by the Mayor, and passed along a reserved space to a raised dais in the centre of the room. The Duke of Connaught led the way, and upon his arm leaned Princess Louise; Prince Leopold followed with the Mayoress, and the Marquis of Lorne came last, attended by members of his suite. Seats had been provided on the dais, but the Princess, her brothers, and the Marquis all remained standing during the whole of the proceedings, as did also the spectators. Without any delay the Mayor called on Mr. P. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., the Recorder of Liverpool, to read the address of welcome which had been prepared by the Corporation. The address, which was elaborately illuminated, and bound in a crimson case ornamented with the arms of Liverpool and other devices, was then read by the Recorder. The address was then handed to the Marquis of Lorne, who passed it to his equerry. The Marquis then replied to the address in the customary terms; and, having thanked the Mayor personally on behalf of himself and the Princess, went on to say—

"I assure you that we shall not forget the attention we have received, or the great demonstration made by the people of Liverpool of the interest they feel in the good of Canada, and of the love borne by the old country for her children across the Atlantic. You who dwell at this great port, and see so many leave their native land for distant climes, will understand me when I say that we do not lightly leave you. The heart is often sad at leaving home when the ship is about to start and the anchor is being weighed, however hearty the farewell greetings of friends on shore. It is, however, the duty of those who go to look forward and not back; and it is pleasant to think that across the water we shall find ourselves among our own countrymen, having the same institutions as those we know here, and that under the same flag we shall find the same laws and the same determination to uphold and abide by them; the same love of liberty as here, and the same ability to guard it in honour and order; the same loyalty to the Throne for the same cause—because it is the creation of freemen, the bond of strength, and the symbol of the unity and dignity of the people. Where in the British North American provinces we do not find men of our own stock, we are fortunate in finding those who descend from the noble French race—that race whose gallantry we have for ages learnt to respect and admire, the friendship of whose sons, and their co-operation in the public life of Canada, which is adorned by their presence, is justly held to be essential to the welfare of the country; for nowhere is loyalty more true and firmly rooted than amongst the French Canadians, enjoying as we all do the freedom of equal laws and justice of constitutional rule. In conclusion, nothing has struck me more than the enthusiastic feeling manifested towards Canada among all classes of the community in England and Scotland wherever I have of late had an opportunity of hearing any expression of the public mind; crowds at any public gathering have always given cheers for Canada. This great gathering of to-day is a remarkable symptom of the same favourable augury; for a good augury I hold it to be that wherever there is any opportunity men in the old country are ready to call, 'Hurrah for Canada!' On the other side of the ocean they are as ready to call, 'Hurrah for the Old Country!' and these cries are no mere words of the lips, but come from the heart of great peoples. So long as the feelings which prompt these sayings endure—and endure I believe they will—we may look forward with confidence to the future, and know that those bonds of affection which have been knitted by God through the means of kinship and justice will not be sundered by disaster or weakened by time."

An address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then read by the President, Mr. W. B. Forwood; and, in his reply to this address, the Marquis of Lorne spoke further to the same encouraging effect. "It seems to me," he said, "but a short while since I last visited Canada; but in twelve years there is a great change to be seen. Twelve years ago the British North American provinces were only isolated colonies, bound together by no federal union, and lacking in the strength and deprived of the advantages of unity. Now the decrees of the central Parliament at Ottawa are passed by the representatives of peoples whose mandates are obeyed through all the broad zone of productive land which crosses that mighty continent, and the name of our Sovereign is hailed with the same affection as before, but by no mere collection of colonies, rather by a great federal people. It is for their welfare that you, on behalf of the merchants of Liverpool, express your confident hope, and the feelings of sympathy you have shown, will, I know, find a response on the other side of the Atlantic. I consider it of the highest value that such true expression of the affection entertained by the great commercial centres of England should be heard and known. The sentiment which makes the heart of the natives of these isles beat fast with the just pride of nationality when they see in far distant countries the flag of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, is felt to the full by our colonists, who uphold the flag as speaking to them of the great days of old of which they, with us, are the heirs. This common loyalty to the Queen and pride in her ensign is a sure guarantee for the continued greatness of our country. You, gentlemen, have at heart the interests of commerce, and, as such, the peace and prosperity of the world. There is no better hope for this than in the unity between this kingdom and the great dependencies of the Crown."

After this ceremony in the Townhall, the Marquis and their Royal Highnesses showed themselves, on the balcony of the ball-room, to a great crowd of merchants, cotton-brokers, and other Liverpool men of business, on the "Exchange flags," or paved court of the Exchange, adjoining the Townhall. They were very heartily cheered. Having again entered the carriages, the Royal party drove to the landing-stage, the route being lined the whole way with a dense crowd of spectators. At the head of No. 4 bridge, leading to the stage, a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred men of the 11th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Corrie, was drawn up with their band, and received the party with a Royal salute and the National Anthem. Crimson cloth was stretched along the bridge and across the stage, and within the barrier a few members and officials of the dock board had assembled. The Mayor and Mr. T. D. Hornby received the Royal party as they alighted from the carriage in which all had ridden together. The appearance of Princess Louise, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Connaught, followed by her husband and Prince Leopold, was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the thousands congregated on the stage and the approaches to the bridge. Taking leave of the Mayor and Mr. Hornby, they went on board the special tender, the Stormcock. After a few minutes' delay the tender cast off and went alongside the Sarmatian, which was lying a short distance from the stage. Having arrived on board the Sarmatian, the Princess turned round and gazed at the shore for some time, and at the crowds on the stage and quay walls. The fine vessel moved slowly down to the river close to the Liverpool side, flying the Royal standard from the main and the Dominion flag of Canada from the foremast. As the vessel was moving away from her anchorage ground the band of the 11th Foot was marched down to the stage, and played the air, "Friends far from home," followed by some Scotch airs. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold remained on board the Sarmatian until she was off New Brighton, when they took leave of the Princess and her husband, and returned in the tender to Liverpool, and thence to London.

We learn by telegraph from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that on Monday afternoon H.M.S. Black Prince, under command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at that port, in order to lead the naval squadron which will put to sea, towards the end of this week, to meet the Sarmatian and escort the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise into the harbour. At Halifax, in these days, a thousand labourers and mechanics are employed in erecting triumphal arches and decorations of all kinds for the reception of the new Governor-General and the Princess. The managers of the Intercolonial Railway are making extensive preparations for facilitating the journey to Rivière du Loup, and the oldest and most experienced officials have been appointed to take charge of the trains. This railway may be described as the eastern link of the great railway system, destined to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, entirely through British possessions. But for the construction of this railway, the new Governor-General would have had to pass through United States territory, in Maine, in order to reach the seat of his rule. The whole railway journey to Montreal occupies about thirty-six hours, and the journey of the Viceregal party over this line may be looked upon as the formal inauguration of the new winter route into Canada. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has arrived from England on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, and will be ready to furnish us with Illustrations of the manner in which the Princess and her husband are to be greeted by the British North Americans, whose loyalty and hospitality are well known.

NOVELS.

Venus attired by the Graces is a meet parallel to the spectacle afforded when a popular writer's novel comes out adorned with illustrations contributed by "all the talents;" and such a spectacle—rare indeed—is afforded by *Macleod of Dare*, by William Black (Macmillan and Co.), a novel, in three volumes, to which a dozen artists of high standing, some with R.A. or A.R.A. attached to their names, have paid respect by travelling out of their usual line to contribute an illustrative drawing. Such a fact speaks considerably more than three volumes for an author's literary worth, though it may add little to the intrinsic attractions of his latest story, a romance concerning the Macleods of Dare. The tale, in many respects a noble and vigorous tale, may be read, though it was probably not intended to be satirical, as a satire upon that family, and, indeed, upon the whole race of Highlanders. It is a tale of love and revenge, of a love that maddened and of a revenge that was taken in a fashion unworthy of a man, let alone a modern gentleman, but not unworthy of a Byronic corsair, and quite in accordance with the many anecdotes which are told in the first volume about Highlanders in general and about the Macleods in particular, and which, tedious and purposeless as they appear at the time of telling, are perfectly justified in the sequel on the ground of a fixed intention, a preconceived purpose of preparing the reader for the ultimate catastrophe. Even thus regarded, there are many persons to whom the anecdotes are likely to appear more numerous than necessary for any other object than that of filling space, and who will think that art would have been better served by the choice of a single powerful, significant, premonitory example borrowed from the personal history of the Macleods alone. Of the revenge itself, one may say that it is sufficiently heroic in character to escape a charge of being cowardly, and even to assume a specious appearance of self-sacrifice, the self-sacrifice of a lunatic or, what is much the same thing, a jilted Highlander. Sir Keith Macleod, of Dare, the last male of his family, falls in love with an English actress, who, having visited his proud home in the Highlands, repents of having promised to be his wife, and throws him over for an English painter with a Jewish name. This, of course, is more than any Highlander, especially a Macleod, can bear; and we know that "to be wroth with one we love doth work like madness in the brain," a statement which Sir Keith proceeds to verify in a tragic and even diabolical manner. How he saved both himself and her from what he considered degradation must be discovered from the novel itself. It is written, whenever the scene is laid in the Highlands, and sometimes when it is laid elsewhere, a little in Ossian's vein, true grandeur alternating with windiness and rhapsody; and here and there, when the phenomena of nature and the relations of men with the elements are described, in the author's own masterly, impressive style, with the grasp of one who has studied sea, and mountain, and sky with something more than the merely artistic interest, and with all the artistic appreciation, of the poet and the painter. The story opens with a sketch of Castle Dare and its inmates; and by a few fine touches the reader is made to understand the peculiarities of a Highland household, with their pride and poverty, their stateliness and condescension, their reserve and affection, and, as regards the behaviour of inferiors towards superiors, their dog-like mixture of fidelity, obedience, petulance, familiarity. It is among the servitors, indeed, that the reader will find the most interesting types of character, the most striking sentiments, and the most amusing conversation. Macleod himself, for all his manliness and honesty, and notwithstanding his tragic fate, is not calculated to command unqualified admiration or sympathy; he talks a great deal too much for a man of action, and in his speech he shows almost as much tendency towards length as in his pedigree.

Excellent entertainment for novel-readers is to be found in the three volumes entitled *Less Black than we're Painted*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a story in which the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," and of many another more or less popular romance, displays some of his best characteristics. Here we have his gift of humour and his happy knack of hitting off human nature with a few neat touches—sympathetic, playful, ironical, or simply descriptive—very strikingly exhibited. He sketches with equal ease, equal fidelity, and equal drollery, High Church and Low Church, a French youth and an English youth, a proud squire and a low gamekeeper, a highly amusing but highly reprehensible old master of foxhounds; and he is especially successful, as he always is, in his delineation of womankind, whether old or young, whether plain or pretty, whether aristocratic, or merely ladylike, or truly woman-like, or downright vulgar. That the tale is loosely put together, and that many of the incidents are pitchforked into the pages after a fashion which suggests either a lack of definite purpose at the commencement or an oblivion of that purpose in the course of construction is the impression created by a tolerably careful perusal; but, if a sense of dissatisfaction with the whole as a work of art be unavoidable at the conclusion, that does not interfere with the satisfaction derived from a study of the component parts. As for the fundamental idea of the story, there is nothing new, no doubt, in the bare fact of a love-affair between a high-born youth and a low-born maiden; but there is a great deal that is new in the way in which the course of that love is depicted and traced to its issue, not to its conclusion. What that issue is must be discovered from the novel itself. Of the youth it will be sufficient to state that he is a young fellow of generous impulses, but deficient in mental and moral stability; that his chief weakness is a mania for spending money, even to his last shilling, and that his redeeming characteristic is constancy in love. Of the maiden it will be sufficient to state that she does honour to the author who created her, and who has already won for himself a considerable reputation for his delicate and charming creations of similar, and yet dissimilar, heroines. As regards her, however, there is just one point on which it is permissible to question the author's psychological truthfulness. It is quite impossible to believe that such a girl as he has represented her to have been would have dressed as he has represented her to have been dressed in the scene in which the camera obscura is employed with such serious and yet laughable results. It is almost as certain as life and death that such a girl, with such instincts, with such inborn refinement, with such intuitive perception of grace and fitness, would no more have dreamed of putting on such "things" than of appearing in public as Phryne appeared before her judges. For let it be noted that it is the heroine's innate dignity which, notwithstanding her occasional outbursts of ordinary passion, sustains her through life and commands the reader's favour and sympathy. Of her aunt, Susan Parkes, the dwarfish, disfigured, unselfish, angelic Christian, the goddess of the hungry little cripples, the miraculous flute-player, readers will probably have not enough, and yet too much; not enough, so far as she herself is concerned, and too much, so far as the necessities of the story are concerned; for she is one of the characters who tend to bear out what has already been hinted about the want of artistic mechanism, about the unequal adaptation of agencies to the completion of a fixed purpose. Sister Edith is not unlikely to obtain most suffrages as a portrait true to life, to womanhood, to the lights and shadows of human nature; and her aunt, Lady Earnshaw, will be accepted as an admirable specimen of a fine old English gentlewoman—eccentric, no doubt, but warm-hearted, shrewd, and sensible. On the other hand, the language which the author puts into the mouths of people occasionally sounds strange, as is often the case in his novels, and unlike the language of real life; and in one scene, at least, he exhibits an incapacity—which he not unfrequently exhibits—for sustained gravity and for restraining his ingenuity within such bounds as are required for solemnity. On the whole, however, he, who is always entertaining, has seldom produced a more entertaining book.

A few pages instead of two volumes would have sufficed to put a reader in possession of all the story that there is to tell in *Auld Lang Syne*, by the author of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor" (Sampson Low and Co.), a novel which, for all its crudeness and diffuseness, contains scenes and passages suggestive of latent power. The style of writing is noticeably deficient in ease and freedom; it is full of mannerism and affectation, and in spite of a certain exuberance in description, suggests the image of literature in a strait waistcoat. The title is justified by the main incident, the sudden disappearance of a young gentleman, who is carried off by a "press-gang." Now, the young gentleman was, at the very time, on his way to confess before the face of a sweet young woman's parents the fact that he had for some weeks been secretly married to her. Hence mystery, undeserved shame, parental ire, and general disturbance. The moral of the story, if any, is that young women, when they consent to a secret marriage in London, should at least make a note of the church (or its office) at which they are married, and of the date at which the interesting ceremony takes place; for parents, as well as other people, are apt to look very blank at a daughter who is perfectly certain that she was married one day, but knows neither when nor where and has no written evidence to produce.

Colonel F. H. Rich, reporting to the Board of Trade on the circumstances of a collision which took place at the Holyhead station on Aug. 31, says it was caused by "the simultaneous carelessness of all three guards" of the passenger-train.

The annual meeting of the National Education Union was held at Manchester on Monday. Mr. W. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Birley, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and others strongly urged that there was still a pressing necessity for the union, and it was resolved that the committee should pay special attention to the rating of elementary schools, the remission and payment of fees by school boards and guardians, and the lavish expenditure upon board schools.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was the first appearance here on Saturday of Mdlle. Ambre as Violetta in "La Traviata." The young lady, who comes from Oran, in Algeria, belongs to a distinguished Moorish family, and has recently achieved much success in Paris, where she first appeared in the same character as that chosen for her London début. She has a good stage presence; and her acting, after the nervousness of her first entry had subsided, was earnest and forcible, yet natural. Her voice is a bright and flexible soprano, reaching easily to D flat in alt, and her execution and intonation are true. She soon established her success by her excellent delivery of the scena "Ah! fors' è lui" in the first act, the "andantino" of which was given with much sentiment and refinement, the concluding "allegro" having been a fine display of brilliant bravura singing. In the duet with the elder Germont and in that with her lover, Alfredo, in the second act, Mdlle. Ambre sustained the highly favourable impression previously made, and confirmed her success by her excellent performance in the final dying scene, in which genuine pathos was realised without exaggeration. The débutante bids fair to prove a great acquisition to our opera stage. Signori Runcio and Mendioroz both sang effectively in the characters, respectively, of the elder and younger Germont. "La Traviata" was to be repeated on Thursday, with the second appearance of Mdlle. Ambre.

"Il Flauto Magico" was given on Monday, for the first time this season, with a cast in most respects similar to that of previous occasions. As Pamina, Mdlle. Alwina Valleria repeated a performance the merits of which were commented on during the past summer season, and Mdlle. Marimon's brilliant execution of the bravura music of the Queen of Night was again a special feature. Signor Mendioroz was a vivacious Papageno; and other parts were filled by Signor Carrion (Tamino), Herr Behrens (Sarastro), and Signor Rinaldini (Monostatos); the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, Mdlle. Bauermeister, and several members of the company, in subordinate characters, having contributed to the general efficiency.

The other announcements of the week were repetition performances: "Carmen" on Tuesday and this (Saturday) evening; "Dinorah" on Wednesday, "Der Freischütz" on Friday, "Faust" being promised for this (Saturday) afternoon.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert Mr. George Magrath made his first appearance there. Of this young American gentleman's special executive powers as a pianist we have several times had occasion to speak, and have again to record his success on Saturday, when his performance consisted of Rubinstein's concerto in D minor (No. 4). The solo portion of the concerto presents some of the greatest difficulties to be found in modern pianoforte music, having been written specially for the display of its composer's exceptional powers as a bravura pianist. Mr. Magrath's successful accomplishment of so arduous a task gave fresh evidence of his executive skill, and the impression produced was so favourable that he was recalled to the platform after the close of his performance. Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and two pieces of ballet music from M. de Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," were the other instrumental portions of the programme. Madame Pappenheim and Mr. Barton McGuckin were the vocalists.

A series of weekly Saturday evening concerts was inaugurated at St. James's Hall last week, the programmes being modelled after those of the London Ballad Concerts. The performances were of a similar popular character, having consisted chiefly of songs and ballads by past and present composers, most of which were encored. The vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington, Osgood, Nouver, Patey; Misses Helen Meason, Annie Butterworth; Messrs. V. Rigby, W. Clifford, R. Abercrombie, and Maybrick. Mr. Abercrombie appeared in lieu of Mr. E. Lloyd, who was indisposed, another substitution having been that of Signor Tito Mattei, who contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos, in place of Madame Arabella Goddard, who is still suffering from an inflamed finger. A duet for harmonium and pianoforte was well played by Messrs. J. M. Coward and H. M. Higgs; and an effective cornet solo was executed by Mr. Howard Reynolds. Mr. Ganz and Mr. Thouless were the conductors.

Mr. Joseph Barnby, the conductor of the Albert Hall Choral Society, was presented on Monday evening, by the members of the choir, with a service of silver plate, of the value of £200, in recognition of his "professional talents, and of the courtesy and patience with which those talents had been exercised for their instruction and recreation."

We had occasion last year to speak of the excellent concerts given by the Hackney Choral Association at the Shoreditch Townhall. A new series of performances began there on Monday evening, again under the conductorship of Mr. E. Prout, through whose judgment and skill these concerts have assumed their present high and special position. The efficient chorus-singing of the society was specially displayed in Schumann's elaborate and difficult music to the third part of "Faust." An exceptionally good band (comprising many of our best instrumentalists) gave effect to the important orchestral details of Schumann's score, and to a selection from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, in which, also, the female members of the choir proved their high efficiency. Other less important items completed an interesting programme. Mr. Prout conducted with great ability.

Dr. Hans von Bülow was the pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, his solo performance having been Schumann's Fantasia in C (op. 17,) in which his special powers and individuality of style were grandly displayed; as also in Brousart's trio in G minor, and Schubert's rondo brillant for piano and violin. The quartet party consisted, as before, of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mrs. Davison produced a marked impression by her fine singing in Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his lute," and Rubinstein's "Du bist wie eine Blume." Mr. Zerbini was the accompanyist.

An interesting concert (to which we have previously drawn attention) was given on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall by the Normal College and Academy for the Blind, the pupils and professors of which excellent establishment were associated with a fine orchestra of about eighty instrumentalists, the performances having been conducted by Dr. Hans von Bulow, whose symphonic ballad, "Des Sängers Fluch," was given for the first in London. The text of this work is based on a poem by Uhland. The music consists of a series of orchestral passages, of a generally gloomy character, in which there is some clever writing in the eccentric style of Liszt. Another novelty was the "Danse Macabre" ("Todtentanz") of Franz Liszt, a paraphrase of "Dies Iræ," for piano and orchestra, comprising some skilful treatment of the hymn referred to, but also containing much that is wild and incoherent. The excessively difficult pianoforte part was brilliantly executed by Mr. Frits Hartvigson. Besides conducting with his well-known energy these pieces and a fine performance of Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Dr. von Bülow played Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (from op. 31) with great energy and passion. Another solo performance—in this case with orchestral accompaniments—was Beethoven's romance in F, for violin, very expressively rendered by Prince Alexander of Hesse, a sightless violinist and pupil of the college. The concert opened with Gade's graceful "Spring-Song," for solo voices, orchestra, and pianoforte. The vocalists were also pupils of the college, the pianoforte part having been well sustained by Master Schwier. During the evening the "Slumber Song" from Bach's Christmas oratorio was expressively sung by Miss Reece, and two part-songs (by Robert Franz and Sterndale Bennett) were well rendered by pupils of the college. The concert was a very interesting one, and it is to be hoped will bring aid to the funds of the excellent institution at Upper Norwood.

The first of two pianoforte recitals was given by Dr. von Bülow at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme comprised the last five solo sonatas of Beethoven. A notice of the performance appears in another part of this issue.

The third of the present series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme was again of an interesting and varied nature.

The second of Mr. J. S. Shedlock's "Classical Musical Evenings" took place on Wednesday at the Royal Academy of Music, the first part of the programme comprising a selection from Weber's pianoforte music, the second portion including Schumann's pianoforte trio in D minor.

The opening of the forty-seventh season of the Sacred Harmonic Society was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, with performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solo singers announced being Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson.

A new series of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis's excellent orchestral concerts, at St. James's Hall, is to begin on Tuesday next, conducted, as before, by Mr. Weist Hill.

The programme of the Brixton Choral Society's concert on Wednesday next comprises Dr. Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," and Haydn's First Mass. Dr. Stainer's cantata was written for, and produced with great success at, the Worcester Festival in September last, as recorded by us at the time.

According to the *Morning Post*, it has been finally determined that the works at the new opera-house on the Thames Embankment, which have been at a stand for more than two years, are to be actively resumed, and the building completed for its original purpose in time for the opera season of 1880.

Our excellent prima donna, Madame Rose Hersee, has been engaged to appear at Melbourne in March next. It is said that the terms agreed on with the manager of the Melbourne Opera-House company, Mr. W. S. Lyster, are for a sum of £5200. Madame Hersee's husband, Mr. Arthur Howell, accompanies her, in the capacity of stage manager to the Melbourne establishment, an office which he recently held in the Carl Rosa Opera company. There can be no doubt that Madame Hersee will meet with a success in Australia similar to that which she has justly gained in this country by her versatile powers and accomplishments.

We adverted last week to the premature death of Mr. J. L. Wadmore, the young baritone singer, who had recently gained a distinguished position in his profession. It is grievous to hear that his career of success had been too brief to admit of his leaving any provision for his widow and child, for whom a subscription is now being raised. The honorary treasurers are Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, and W. Gill, Esq., Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square; the hon. secretaries being H. Guy, Esq., and S. Lucas, Esq., at the first-named address. Subscriptions are received by these gentlemen.

THEATRES.

At Drury Lane an entirely new bill has been presented to the public, beginning on Saturday, and evidently designed to continue until Christmas. The programme commences with a new comic ballad, entitled "The Plantation." It is supported by the celebrated Lauri family, and is a sort of negro festival, in which a host of Ethiopian auxiliaries form themselves into picturesque groups, shouting, singing, and dancing in the most eccentric manner. The second piece is the compressed version of Colman's comedy, "The Jealous Wife," in which Mrs. Hermann Vezin sustains with great force and comic *vis* the principal rôle of Mrs. Oakley. Mr. Oakley is fairly interpreted by Mr. J. C. Cowper, and the Major by Mr. John Ryder. Many characters and much dialogue are necessarily omitted; nevertheless, full effect is given to the central figures, and great amusement is derived from the concentrated interest and rapid progress of the general action. At half-past eight the stage is ready for the celebrated drama of "Belphegor," in which Mr. Charles Dillon won his earliest London successes. This actor is the prince of Bohemians, and thoroughly exhibits the famous mountebank in his various phases, humorous and pathetic. His command over the feelings of his audience is extraordinary, and placed him immediately in the first rank of our actors. The course of events has now given him the front position, and doubtless the national drama must for some time to come acknowledge him as its leader. We trust that he will take full advantage of the opportunity, and aim at the highest obtainable results. The very important part of Fanfaronade is thoroughly impersonated by Mr. S. Calhaem. Miss Wallis's Madeline, too, is very fairly executed; and the villanous part of Laverennes is effectively interpreted by Mr. Howard Russell. Mr. John C. Cowper looks sufficiently aristocratic as the Duc de Montbazon, and Miss Hudspeth as Zephyrina is charming. The general get-up, accessories, and costumes are magnificent. The performance on Saturday excited unwonted enthusiasm, and the curtain fell to the most demonstrative applause.

Some interesting revivals have varied the programme of the Gaiety. Mr. Edward Terry has given new life to "Paul Pry," and Miss Kate Lawler appears to advantage as the contriving waiting-woman Phœbe. The cast on the whole is satisfactory. Mr. H. J. Byron has also modified his version of Diavolo and the brigands, and reproduces it under the title of "Young Fra Diavolo, the Terror of Terracina." There is much ingenious condensation in this improved version, and a variety of hits that are new. Miss E. Farren is inimitable as the heroine. Miss Kate Vaughan appears as Zerlina, and Mr. T. Squire and Miss Amalia are amusing as Sir Simpleton and Lady Simon. Mr Edward Terry and Mr. E. W. Royce exaggerate the two rogues, Beppo and Giacomo, with advantage. The accessorial characters are brilliantly costumed; and the accompanying music, by Herr Meyer Lutz, is exceedingly good. The scenery by Mr. Banks is ingenious as well as appropriate.

Hamilton's Panorama at the Holborn Amphitheatre—which it is announced is henceforth to be known as "Hamilton's Royal Amphitheatre"—assumes that the passengers, being seated in their handsomely-fitted compartments, start, under the guidance of Mr. Winter Haigh, from Euston-square Terminus, and, reaching Liverpool, embark on board a first class steamer, from which they land at New York, cross and recross the great American Continent, and return home viâ Queenstown, all in the space of 120 minutes—a speed unprecedented in the annals of travelling. Vast tracts are traversed of prairie and mountain ranges, which the pencils of such scenic artists as Telbin, O'Connor, Fenton, and others equally well known to the London public, have made realistic. Allegorical pictures are added appealing to the patriotism of peoples, and there are some really surprisingly sudden changes of effect—as, for instance, in the case of the City of Boston in Flames to the city of Boston snow buried; or the Falls of Niagara on a summer evening to the same volumes of water under the fearful aspect of a winter sky. Throughout the tour appropriate music, both vocal and instrumental, accompanies the voyageurs. It is matter for remark that the greatest applause is bestowed upon the negro humourists and melodists introduced into the plantation-scenes, some of whose performances are most absurd. At the close a "Panstereorama of Passing Events" at once transports the spectators from the Western to the Eastern Hemisphere, including a view of the blowing up of a Turkish monitor by a torpedo, the riding at anchor of the British fleet in the Dardanelles, the hoisting of the British flag in Cyprus, and the landing of the British troops in our latest dependency.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 9, 1868) with four codicils (two dated March 13, 1872, and two Feb. 10, 1873) of Mr. Henry Hewitt Kennard, late of Rockcliffe, Milford, Southampton, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Coleridge John Kennard and Henry Steinmetz Kennard, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £300 each to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, and the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and Ragged Schools; £200 each to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, and the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; £800 to be distributed by his executors amongst refuges &c., for destitute boys and girls; £300 to found a Christmas coal charity at Milford; £50,000 upon trust to pay half the income to his brother, John Peirse Kennard, for life, and the other half (and the whole at his brother's death) to his said nephew Coleridge John Kennard, and on his death the capital sum to his children; a sum of £50,000 is given upon similar trusts for his brother Stephen Ponder Kennard, his said nephew Henry Steinmetz Kennard, and his children; £25,000 upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Ellen Simpson, and her children; and there are many liberal legacies to other relatives, and also to his servants. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator leaves to his nephews, the said Coleridge John Kennard and Henry Steinmetz Kennard.

The will (dated May 27, 1869) with a codicil (dated Aug. 9, 1876) of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Myddleton Biddulph, K.C.B., late of St. James's Palace, who died on Sept. 28 last, at Abergeldie Mains, Aberdeenshire, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Hon. Dame Mary Frederica Myddleton Biddulph, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, plate, jewels, pictures, household effects, carriages and horses, and £700; upon trust for his son, Victor Alexander Frederick, £1000; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, in certain proportions.

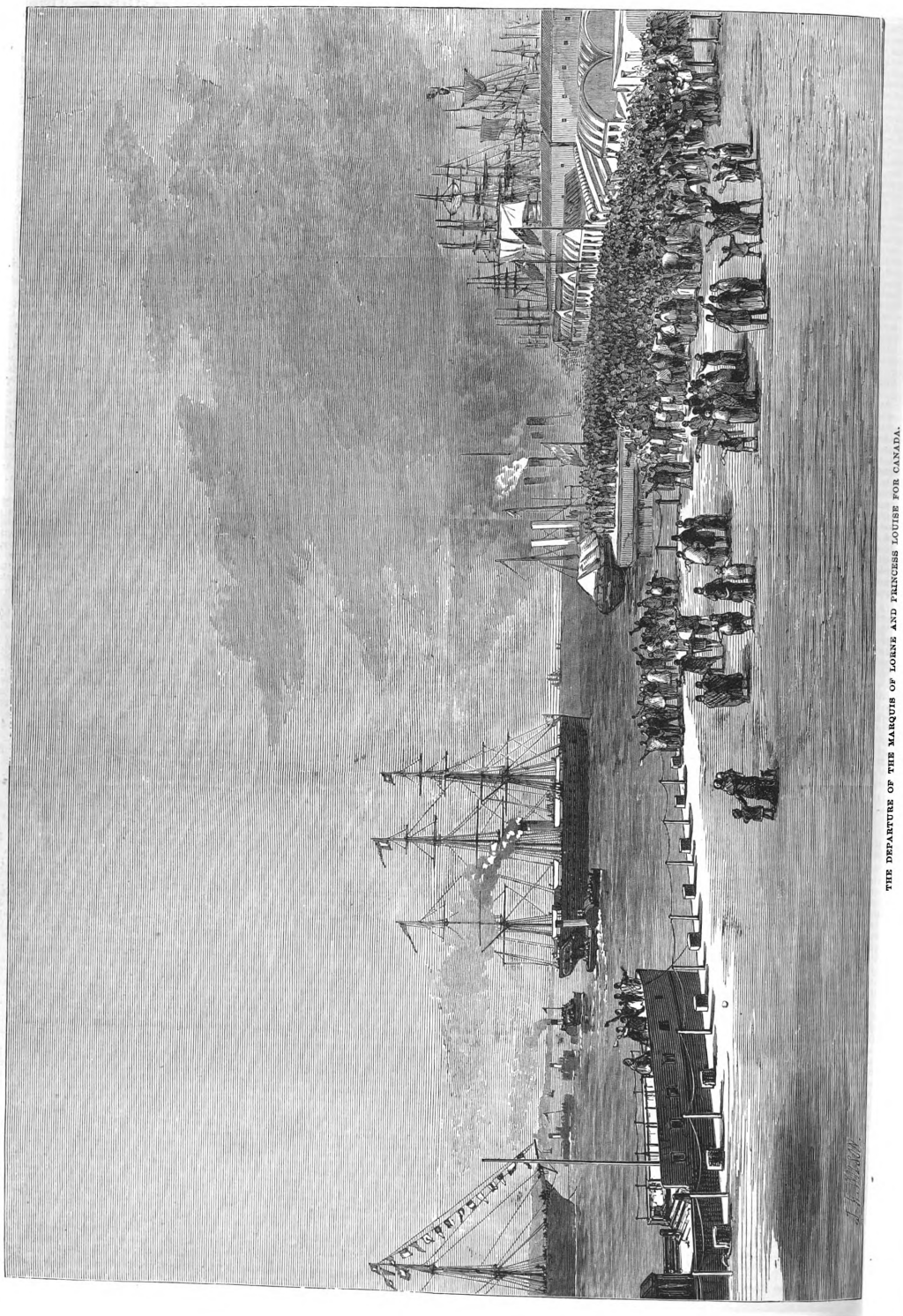
The will (dated Sept. 28, 1874) with a codicil (dated April 10, 1875) of Mr. John Hewetson, formerly of Newland, but late of Lansdowne-terrace, Kingston-on-Hull, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John Hewetson and Henry Hewetson, the sons, and Richard Hewetson Greenbank, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Hull Seamen's and General Orphan Society, £100 each; to the Hull Infirmary and the Hull Ragged and Industrial School, £50 each; to the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, £30; to the Hull Lying-In Charity, 19 guineas; to his executor, Mr. R. H. Greenbank, £400, and such set of books or piece of plate as he may select to the value of £20 as a memento; to his daughters Ann Elizabeth and Sarah, his furniture, plate, wines, consumable stores, horses, and carriages, and his residence in Lansdowne-terrace for their lives, or as long as they shall reside there; he also leaves upon trust for his daughter Ann Elizabeth £6500 Consols, and certain freehold property; and upon trust for his daughter Sarah £3500 Consols, and certain freehold property. There are legacies to servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said two sons.

The will, as contained in papers A, B, and C (dated Aug. 17 and 18, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Ball, late of Nottingham, banker, who died on Aug. 19 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by William Ball, the brother, William Lings, the nephew, and Thomas Isaac Birkin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned £100 to the Nottingham General Hospital and £50 to the Congregational Church at Ilkeston; his farm and lands at East Norton the testator devises to the use of his brother William Ball for life, with remainder to his son John. The residue of the personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of realty, to be settled on the same uses as those declared of his freehold property.

By the will of the late Mr. Charles Randolph, engineer, who was at one time a member of the celebrated ship-building firm of Messrs John Elder and Co., £60,000 has been left to the building fund of Glasgow University.

An intimation has been received from the solicitor to the executors of the late Miss Alice Atkinson, of Giggleswick, near Settle, stating that she has bequeathed £100, free of duty, to the National Education Union.

A decree was issued in Chancery yesterday week for the administration of the estate of the late Dr. Fraser, of Hampstead. He had bequeathed £10,000 to the Edinburgh University, but revoked it on learning that in its medical schools vivisection was practised, and then transferred the bequest to the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE FOR CANADA.



PASSAGE OF QUICKSANDS IN THE DESERT OF CENTRAL ASIA.

ART.

Under the name of "Muralis," or "Sunbury Wall Decoration" (so called from the place of its manufacture), Mr. Frederick Watson, the inventor of linoleum, has introduced a new and highly interesting modification of that material, many examples of the application of which—to the walls, frieze, cornice, and dado of a room, to screens, &c.—may now be seen in the inventor's house in Berners-street. We need not hesitate to say that "Muralis" is destined to play a very important part in the present revival (which was so much needed) of the arts of internal wall embellishment; and we commend it to the attention of architects, artists, decorators, and upholsterers, as, under certain conditions, a desirable substitute for paper-hangings, wainscoting, stamped leather, carton-pierre, papier-maché, plaster ornaments, tiles, and, in some cases, even for wood carving. Linseed oil, Mr. Ruskin tells us, is one of the most durable of natural products—thatis, when oxidised by long exposure to the air, or by boiling with a small admixture of oxide of lead; and the perfect preservation of many works of the oldest of Old Masters is a sufficient proof of the assertion. Muralis is composed of oxidised linseed oil combined with fibre rolledon to a cotton fabric. While still soft it is stamped with metal dies, which, of course, may be prepared with intaglios of any pattern in any style, and of considerable boldness or depth. The reliefs thus yielded reflect light from their edges and embossed faces, and, as the reliefs may be of various planes, the light may further be reflected from additional angles of incidence, thereby producing a very agreeable "broken" effect. The texture or surface of the material itself being, moreover, neither too dull or *matte* on the one hand, nor too lustrous or obtrusive on the other, a subdued yet rich effect is obtained, which furnishes, as may be required, breadths of quiet ornamentation, like the background of a picture, or an admirable basis for parcels-gilding, or colouration by printing, or picking out by hand. The self-colour of the material appears to be (though we presume it may widely vary) a warm grey, approaching fawn-colour, which would furnish a telling foil for black and gold. Almost the only treatment of the material which struck us as mistaken in taste was the imitation of wood-carving. The reliefs, it need not be said, have not the charm of hand-work, and the monotonous stain has none of the textural marking and play of colour of the natural wood. One great advantage of Muralis is its durability. It is almost as little susceptible to damage as gutta-percha, hence it is peculiarly adapted for dados. But it has many other recommendations as regards convenience, cleanliness, and hygiene. It is nearly impermeable to damp—entirely so when fixed by a waterproof cement. It is a bad conductor alike of cold and heat. It may be washed with water or dilute acid—a most important consideration where there is any suspicion of infection. Last, not least, it is, in proportion to its decorative value, comparatively inexpensive.

In the direction of art, and its rapidly-increasing applications to industry, will probably be—nay, have been—found the best and widest openings for improving the social position of women, by furnishing elegant and congenial occupation, or suitable and remunerative employment. This consideration induced us, in May last, to draw attention to the advantages presented by an "Art College for Women," then recently established at Rome—that marvellous city

OBITUARY.

MARCHIONESS DE CASTEJA.

Eliza Margaret de Biandos Scarisbrick, Marchioness de Castéja, wife of Léon Rémy de Biandos, Marquis de Castéja, died on the 13th inst., at her seat, Scarisbrick Hall, near Ormskirk. This lady, a great landed proprietor in Lancashire, was born Jan. 26, 1810, second daughter of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire, by Anne Eccleston, his wife, sister and heiress of Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., who was reputed one of the wealthiest commoners in England. The Marchioness came into possession of the Scarisbrick estate at the death of her mother, March 6, 1872, and has always been noted for her charitable munificence, and for the costly improvements undertaken on her estates. Her death was sudden. Her remains were removed for interment in the family mausoleum at Wingerworth. She leaves no issue.

GENERAL SIR J. GARVOCK.

General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., Colonel 10th Regiment, lately commanding the Southern District, died on the 10th inst., at 81, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, aged sixty-one. He was the only son of Major Garvock, Assistant Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, was educated at King's College, London, and entered the Army in 1835. He served in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, and was present at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, where he was severely wounded. He was Chief of Sir Harry Smith's Staff in South Africa, 1848, and during the Kaffir War, 1850 to 1852. In 1863 he commanded a force of 12,000 men on the North-Western Frontier, and brought to a successful termination the Umbeyla campaign. He was appointed to the command, successively, of the Northern and Southern Districts, and was Colonel of the 89th Foot, 1870 to 1874, when he was transferred to the 10th Regiment. He attained the rank of General October, 1877. Sir John was created K.C.B., 1864, and G.C.B. 1875. He married, 1857, Blanche, daughter of the late Colonel George Clayton, of Stone Hall, Surrey.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Corderoy, Esq., on the 12th inst., at his residence, Ickenham Hall, near Uxbridge, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. H. S. King, the East Indian banker, formerly head of the great publishing house of H. S. King and Co., on the 17th inst., at the bank, Pall-mall.

Edward Hugham Royes, Esq., only brother of the Hon. Charles John Royes, Windsor Castle, St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, on Aug. 23, at Queensland.

Major-General Charles Otway (retired), R.A., on the 15th inst., at an advanced age. He entered the Royal Military Academy in 1804, and obtained his first commission in 1807.

Mr. J. J. Moody, Town Clerk of Scarborough for the last thirty-three years, who also filled the offices of Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Court of Record, died on the 18th inst. at Grimsby.

Mr. Sam Bough, R.S.A., at Edinburgh on the 19th inst. He was born in Carlisle in 1822, began his artistic career as a theatrical scene-painter, became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1857, and was elected Academician in 1875. Although he painted many works in oil, his reputation will rest mainly on his water-colour drawings.

Charles Hansard Keene, Esq, of 10, York-gate, Regent's Park, and 37, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, barrister-at-law, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 15th inst., aged fifty-four. He was the eldest surviving son of the late William Charles Lever Keene, Esq., of Gower-street, and of Dent-de-Lion, Kent, barrister-at-law.

Lady Duffy (Susan), wife of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., head of the Administration of the colony of Victoria, on Sept. 21, at her residence, Auburn Lodge, Hawthorn, Melbourne, aged fifty-two. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq., of Newry, and was married, in 1846, as his second wife, to Sir C. Gavan Duffy.

General Delacombe, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, the senior General on the list, died on the 15th inst., aged eighty-nine, at his residence, Albion-street, Hyde Park-square. General Delacombe obtained his commission in 1805, and served on board the Tonnant, covering the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna, afterwards in various boat affairs in Basque Roads in 1809, at the defence of Cadiz in 1810, and in other affairs. He was Commandant of the Plymouth Division when promoted to Major-General in 1855. In 1867 he was awarded the General's good-service pension of £300 per annum.

Two supplements to the *London Gazette*, containing despatches on the Fishery Dispute between Great Britain and the United States, were published on Saturday last.

Owing to the recent heavy rainfall, the river Yare has risen and inundated the districts on both banks, causing great distress amongst a large number of poor people who have been temporarily rendered homeless by the flooding of their houses Serious floods have occurred in other parts of the country.

Mr. Alderman James Groves, J.P., shipbroker, has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Hartlepool for the fifth time.—A meeting of the Town Council of the recently incorporated borough of Burton-on-Trent was held on the 14th inst., when Mr. William Henry Worthington was unanimously elected the first Mayor. The council also elected an Alderman from outside the municipal circle in the person of Mr. Michael Arthur Bass, M.P.—Mr. H. J. Veal, J.P., has been re-elected Mayor of Grimsby.

The jubilee of the Sussex County Hospital, established at Brighton in 1828, was celebrated at Brighton on Tuesday by a public meeting of it supporters, followed in the evening by a banquet in the Royal Pavilion. The meeting was presided over by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex. A report was submitted of the good done by the institution during the past year, including the treatment of 1454 in-patients and 7676 out-patients from all parts of the country; and it was resolved to signalise the jubilee year by starting a fund for the establishment of a convalescent home in connection with the institution.

A correspondent of *Social Notes* states that she will give a prize of ten guineas for an essay on the subject of servants' clubs, considered in relation to domestic service—viz., the effects of such clubs as at present constituted in producing many of the evils complained of with reference to the undue independence of servants, and the difficulties experienced by employers in maintaining good order and efficiency in their households. The authors should also consider whether the evil influences of such clubs would be more effectually met and corrected by legal enactment or by some combined action on the part of employers of domestic servants. The essays, which should be of moderate length, must be sent to the office of *Social Notes* on or before Jan. 1, with a signature, and in a sealed envelope the real name and address of the writer with the signature.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOAZ (Bayswater).—We are unable to follow your method without the aid of diagrams. The puzzle of the Eight Queens was, however, elaborately treated by the late Major Jaenisch, in his work on the application of Mathematical Analysis to the Game of Chess. It is there stated that the puzzle can be solved in ninety-two different ways—a conclusion that appears to differ from yours.

T G (Smethwick).—Thanks for the problem.

MINUTES and PERSEVERANCE.—The question—What is the best first move in a game of chess? is a larger one than you appear to suppose. The one most in favour is P to K 4th, and that is decidedly preferable to playing either of the Knights.

T GOVENLOCK (Kiovice, Poland).—We should be glad to receive information as to the practice of chess in Poland, and a few games. Solutions acknowledged below.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—The letter came duly to hand. We shall endeavour to report on the problems next week.

H B (Hampton).—Your suggestion was considered and rejected from want of space.

J P (Bedford).—We have noted the amendment, and the problem shall appear.

E R (Seymour-place).—We are obliged for the information supplied in your letter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1809 received from C G A, T Guest, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1810 received from Thomas Govenlock (Kiovice, Poland), J J Thornhill, C C Baxter, W F Payne, Thomas Guest, Trial, Natale Bonnanni, S F Redhouse, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1811 received from Thomas Govenlock (Kiovice, Poland), Geelong, Neworth, J H Skelton, Fairholme, E Clarkson, F B Jameson, G C Baxter, Tresham-ch, Norman Rumbelow, H Bumstead, Emile Frau, W H Beasell, W F Payne, F West (St Austell), Thomas Guest, Trial, R F S, S F Redhouse, C Govett, Beatrice, J T, E L G, A Staaman, J W W, Natale Bonnanni, and Islington Chapel of Ease Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1812 received from W Galbraith and J P Hunter, Luin, East Marden, Hereward, Only Jones, Maud, T W H, E Worsley, F Wharton, N Brock, B Parkinson, Americaine, R T K, T Edgar, H Brewster, St J E, Triton, D Leslie, G Reeves, J Lyndford, S R of Leeds, M Whiteley, C R Elmore, H Burgher, F Hampton, R W Robson, J F Spiers, W Alston, A Mackenzie, J B W, N Hastings, S Adams, Tom, C G Ellison, R H Brooke, G C Baxter, Cant, Arthur, Norman Rumnelow, F V P, Julia Short, Alpha, G H V, E H H V, Florence F S, W S B, G D Frankland, J de Honsteyn, Dr F St, Coventry, W Leeson, S Turley, H Benthall, Coplapino, C Govett, Geelong, Tonks, P le Page, S Stripe, R H N R, G A Ballingall, Fairholme, J W W, David Millar, Newforth, Thorpe, T W Morris, and Dubbshill.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1811.

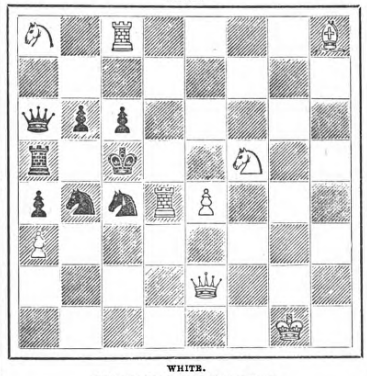
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1814.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

(From the forthcoming work, "Chess Chips.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following Game occurred in the last Tourney of this Associat'on between Mr. E. THOROLD, the winner of the first prize, and the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P

This move is rarely adopted in practice, and it is certainly inferior to 4. B to B 4th.

5. B to Q 3rd	

The *Handbook* gives the following continuation:—

a. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt
8. Q take B	B takes B
9. Kt takes B	Q to K 2nd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd, and Black has the better game.

5.	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 5th

6. K Kt to K 2nd, followed by 7. P to B 4th, appears to lead to a speedier as well as safer development of the pieces.

7. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
9. Q takes B	P to Q R 3rd
10. K to R 2nd	P to K R 4th
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
12. P to Kt 5th	P takes P
13. B takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd
14. P to B 3rd	K to B sq

Castling does not now offer a very inviting prospect, but the King would have been safer on the other side of the board.

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
15. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. B to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
17. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd
11. P to B 5th	Kt to B sq
19. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
20. P to Q R 4th	K to K sq
21. P to R 5th	B to R 2nd

We can see no objection to taking the Pawn with Rook.

22. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
23. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
24. B to R 3rd	P to Kt 5th
25. Q to B 4th	Q to B sq

Black, although undoubtedly a strong player, has drifted into a position that is barren of resource, and cannot hope for anything beyond deferring the defeat now impending.

26. Q R to K sq	Q to Q sq
27. P to B 6th	

The beginning of the end.

27.	Kt to Kt 3rd
28. Q to Kt 5th	R to Q Kt sq
29. P to K 6th	

Threatening 30. Q takes Kt, and, should the Queen be captured, 31. P to B 7th, mate.

29.	R to R 2nd
30. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
31. R to K 7th (ch), and Black resigned.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. P. Taylor, the well-known composer of problems, has a little work in the press to be issued before the end of the year. The title of the volume is "Chess Chips," and it comprises a collection of two-move problems, end-games, brief and brilliant games, and an introductory essay by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S.

A number of friends of Herr Zukertort celebrated that chess-master's victory in the late Paris tournament by a dinner held at the Criterion on the 14th inst. No official intimation of the affair was sent to the press.

A match was played last week between the Bryanston and Finsbury Working Men's Chess Clubs, which resulted in the former winning with a score of seven games to three.

A prospectus has been issued proposing to establish a chess club in connection with the Royal Aquarium. The subscription is fixed at two guineas per annum and the entrance-fee at half a guinea, and members of the chess club will be entitled to free admission to the Aquarium and the billiard and reading rooms. Names will be received by Mr. Edward Marks, secretary of the Royal Aquarium Society, Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

The annual meeting of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club was held on Wednesday last—Captain Melhado presiding on the occasion. The report of the honorary secretary, Major Shaw, described the prosperous condition and cheering prospects of the association, and it was unanimously adopted. The annual tournament of the club is to be commenced immediately, and during its progress a professional blindfold player will be invited from London.

The chess library of the late Professor Allen, of Philadelphia, the biographer of Philidor, is offered for sale by the executors at the price of three thousand dollars. This collection includes some of the rarest works upon the history, theory and practice of the game, besides complete sets of periodical chess publications, cuttings of newspaper chess columns and a singularly interesting collection of letters by eminent players and writers. Of the RARE works, Damian-s "Libro imparare," &c., published at Rome in 1512, and supposed to be the original edition, is the most curious, if only because it was largely "compiled" from the still rarer Lucena, whose work was the second practical one upon the subject of chess. The MS. of Jacobus de Cessolis is of course a copy, as one is to be found in all the great national libraries of Europe, and the original is said to be in the library of the University of Padua. The catalogue is itself a valuable contribution to chess literature, the character and contents of many of the works being minutely described.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Burt, and Mr. Sheriff Bevan, presided at the Guildhall at the annual distribution of the prizes won in drill and shooting by the 2nd London during the past volunteer year. The challenge prizes, presented by the City companies, with silver jewels, were awarded to Sergeant H. J. Brown, Corporal W. White, and Sergeant W. J. Lowden; the latter also taking the first battalion prize, given by the ward of Farringdon Without, and the badge and three stars as best shot in the battalion. The gold badge and medal were awarded to Corporal W. White. Fourteen cups were awarded for the largest attendances at the principal parades; there were forty-five battalion prizes, nearly one hundred company prizes, ten silver company badges, and thirty-two marksmen's badges. At the close of the distribution Colonel Vickers mentioned the services which the staff had rendered in the management of the battalion, especially remarking on the assistance of Captain Nevinson and Sergeant-Major Spooner, the latter being awarded a testimonial. The statistics of the regiment which were issued show that the maximum establishment is 1000; enrolled, 841; efficient, 796; non-efficient, 45; proficient—officers, 18; sergeants, 50; and present at the last official inspection, 673.

The resignation by Lord Elcho of his command of the London Scottish Rifles, which he has held almost since the organisation of the force he was so largely instrumental in promoting nearly twenty years since, having been received at the War Office and announced in the *Gazette*, the gallant officer has issued his last order to the regiment, which, after announcing his resignation, goes on as follows:—"It is now nearly twenty years since Lord Elcho, at the commencement of the volunteer movement, was invited to take and accepted the command of the corps of Scotchmen then about to be formed in London. The position in which he was thus placed by the favour of his countrymen, and which he has so long held, has been to him a never-failing source of pride and satisfaction; as, indeed, it could not fail to be. In efficiency, discipline, and appearance the London Scottish are admitted to be inferior to no volunteer regiment in the metropolis or the kingdom; and the commanding officer has on all occasions received, not only ready and zealous obedience on parade, but kindness, courtesy, and forbearance at all times from every member of the corps, whether in matters connected with regimental management or in others of a more social nature. It been with sincere regret that the commanding officer has felt himself unable of late years to be so actively connected with the regiment as he had previously been, and it is with keen sorrow that he now, for the good of the corps, resigns the command. But though thus ceasing to hold the active command of the London Scottish, he has the satisfaction of stating that his connection with the regiment will not be severed, as he has good hope that he may have the honour of being appointed its honorary Colonel." In conclusion, Lord Elcho expressed his satisfaction that "in Major Lumsden the regiment will have as its commanding officer one who has done good and zealous service as a commissioned officer from its first formation, and who for the last three years has successfully commanded it on parade."

The distribution of prizes won during the season at great gun and carbine practice by the first Sussex Artillery took place on the 14th inst., at the head-quarters of the corps, Brighton, the drill-hall of which was tastefully decorated with flags and military devices. The prizes, of the aggregate value of £250, were awarded by Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. A vocal and instrumental entertainment was subsequently given to the visitors, of whom there between 200 and 300 present.

The High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh has refused to grant the applications made for bail by the directors, manager, and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank.

Owen Roberts, a lunatic, is in custody at Llangefri, charged with attempting to shoot Miss Pritchard, daughter of an Anglesey magistrate, living at Trescawen. Armed with a gun and revolver, he went to Miss Pritchard's residence, and, upon her coming to the hall door, he fired at her, but missed. A gamekeeper disabled him by a shot, and he was arrested.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that a noteworthy instance of commercial morality is announced by Mr. Peter Bancroft, of that town. On Saturday last he received an unsigned letter, in which was inclosed a bank-note for £1000. The only information vouchsafed by the sender was that the bank-note was the amount of an old debt and accumulated interest, which he was sorry not to have been in a position to forward to Mr. Bancroft before. Mr. Bancroft has not the slightest idea from whom he has received this conscience money.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Englefield Grange; or, Mary Armstrong's Troubles. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Warne and Co.)
Clovertley. By Mary A. Higham. (Warne and Co.)
Straight Paths and Crooked Ways. By H. B. Paull. (Warne and Co.)
Palissy the Potter. By Professor Morley. New Edition. (Cassell and Co.)
The Magic Power-Nut, and Other Stories. By E. Garrett (Cassell and Co.)
Down by the Drawle. By Major A. F. P. Harcourt. 2 vols. (W. H. Allen.)
Modern Science Unlocking the Bible. (Bush.)
Pretty Arts for Leisure Hours. A Book for Ladies. By Ellis A. Davidson. (Chapman and Hall.)
Strathrowan. A Tale of Modern Life. By M. H. 3 vols. (Chapman and Co.)
A Selection from Pascal's Thoughts. By H. L. Sidney Lear. (Rivingtons)
On Foot in Spain. A Walk from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. By J. S. Campion. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Globe Encyclopedia of Universal Information. Vol. 5. Pass—Shell. Edited by C. Jack, Edinburgh.)
Peter Parley's Annual for 1879. 38th Year. (Ben. George.)
Pleasant Spots around Oxford. By Alfred Rimmer. (Cassell and Co.)
The Haunted Hotel: A Mystery of Modern Venice; to which is added My Lady's Money. By Wilkie Collins. 2 vols. (Chatto and Windus).
Ripples and Breakers. A Volume of Verse, by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
Six Months at the Cape. By R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated by S E. Waller. (Nisbet and Co.)
Aunt Louisa's Favourite Toy Book. Coloured Illustrations. (Warne and Co.)
Nature Pictures. Thirty Original Illustrations by J. H. Dell. With illustrative poetic extracts. (Warne and Co.)
Bird Keeping: A Practical Guide for the Management of Singing and Cage Birds. By C. E. Dyson. Revised. 4 coloured Plates. (Warne and Co.)
The Danes in England. A Tale of the Days of King Alfred. By Alfred H. Engelbach. (Warne and Co.)
Left to Themselves. A Boy's Adventures in Austr lia. By Augusta Marryat. Illustrated. (Warne and Co.)
Fugitive Poetry. 1600—1878. Edited by J. C. Hutchinson. (Warne and Co.)
The Querist's Album. (Bryce and Son, Glasgow.)
The Ranger's Lodge. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle. (James Weir)
The Shakspeare Birthday Book. (Hatchards, Piccadilly.)
Aunt Louisa's Golden Gift. Coloured Illustrations. (Warne and Co.)
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. With eighteen Illustrations printed in colours, by A. Bichard. (Frederick Warne and Co.)
Dispauperisation. By J. R. Prettyman, M.A. Revised and Enlarged. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
The Way It is Done. By Mrs. Warren. (Houlston and Sons)
Master Bobby. By the Author of "Christina North," &c. (C Kegan Paul.)
Temperance Stories for the Young. By T. S. Arthur. (Partridge and Co.)
Consumption: Its Nature, Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Curability, and Treatment. By Peregowan, M.D. (Churchill and Co.)
The Mariners of England: Stories of Deeds of Daring, written for English Youth. By W. H. D. Adams. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
What the Swallows Told Me. By L. P. Mohun Harris. (Hatchards.)
Claudius. By Mrs. R. Knight Causton. (Hatchards.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 7. (Blackwood and Sons.)

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POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Stations, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

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OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878.
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIX"
in Classes 17 and 18, for Inexpensive and Artistic
FURNITURE,
was awarded to
JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London.
GRAND PRIZE (EHREN DIPLOM), Vienna, 1873. The sole Highest Award for English Furniture.
MEDAL, for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862.
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GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1855.
PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1851.

HOWARD and SONS, Manufacturers of PARQUET FLOORS.

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HOWARD and SONS, CABINET MAKERS by STEAM POWER.

HOWARD and SONS, DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS, 25, 26, and 27, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON, W.

HOWARD and SONS, BERNERS-STREET, and CLEVELAND STEAM CABINET WORKS.
FOUR MEDALS AWARDED, including
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TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill. Seven Prize Medals, including Paris, 1878. Catalogues and Samples free.

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ORIENTAL RUGS.

TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill. Floor Decorators. Established 1834. Seven Prize Medals, including Paris, 1878. Catalogues and Estimates free.

MORTLOCKS' CHINA.
MORTLOCKS' is the Dépôt for all Minton's New Designs.
MORTLOCKS' Lamps are perfect. Price from 21s. each.
MORTLOCKS manufacture only from Original Designs.
MORTLOCKS' Glass Decorated by New Process.
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MAPPIN BROTHERS—Electro-Platers &Cutlers
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GARDNERS' NEW DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES are original in design, effective in appearance, and unequalled in price. Dinner Services from £3 3s. the Set for twelve persons, complete. Table Glass Services from £3 5s. 6d. the Set for twelve persons, complete.

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Coloured Lithographs post-free.

In Deep Blue.		In Blue and White.	
The Lansdowne ..	£3 3 0	The Lansdowne ..	£3 3 0
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Discount 15 per cent.

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Plain light stem glass	£2 5 6	Light engraved glass ..	£5 15 6
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OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Lustres for Gas and Candles. Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormolu.
DUPLEX LAMPS
fitted with Patent Extinguisher.
KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
TABLE GLASS of ALL KINDS and NEWEST DESIGNS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH and FOREIGN.
Minton's and Worcester, Porcelain and Stone China.
BIRMINGHAM: Manufactory and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.
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"YOUR NEW 'VOWEL' A 1 is a-one-derful Machine, both as Washer, Wringer, and Mangler; seriously, Mrs. G. considers it beyond all price."—Vide Purchaser. Price £6 10s., carriage free and trial free. Catalogue free by post. Paris, 1878. Three Silver Medals to THOMAS BRADFORD and CO., 140 to 143, High Holborn, London, and Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

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An Elegant and Digestive Cordial much appreciated by Sportsmen, Tourists, and Travellers, being invaluable for cases of Cholera, Nature and Indigestion. In Square Bottles and Yellow Bin Cases, bearing trade mark, "A Negro's Head." 45s. per case.—26 and 27, High Holborn, London.

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CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000lbs.

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Sold Everywhere.

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JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

GENUINE BUTTER. — The celebrated RED STAR ("Extra Choice") BRAND, the shipments of which exceed 14,000,000. This extremely fine pure grass Butter, especially prepared for use in winter, when good Butter is so scarce and dear, may be had through any Grocer, in hermetically sealed Tins of 7 lb., 10 lb., 14 lb., and other sizes suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—for family use. Wholesale from T. J. CLANCHY, Munster Dairies. Dépôt, Cork.

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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the BEST GOODS ONLY. Whites, for Pastry, 8s. 8d. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 8s. Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s. 4d. Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per stone; fine, 3s. 4d. American Hominy, 4s. Barley Maize, Buckwheat, and Barley Meal, 5s. per bushel, or 10s. per sack. Oats, 4s. per bushel; 15s. 6d. per sack. Peas, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Tick Beans, 7s. 6d.; Middlings, 2s. 6d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Split Peas, 2s. per peck. Lentil Flour, for Invalids, in Tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; 7 lb., 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. P.O. Orders and Cheques payable to G. Young.

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FOR PETER ROBINSON'S
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THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, from	£3 15 6
Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, from	£1 10 0
Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed, from	£3 3 0
Dresses Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from	£3 10 0
Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from	£2 19 6
Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from	£0 18 9
The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning from	£2 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram,
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REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they would not reach as desired.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap,
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at .. 5s. 6d.
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Manufactured by Messrs. Dégove et Cie, at .. 4s. 11d.
Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.
200 PIECES of BLACK SILK at one price, 6s.; usual price, 8s. 9d.
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Exceptional Value,
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Superb qualities for Dresses and Mantles.
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in Rich Lyons Gros Grain,
4½ guineas, including five Yards for Bodice.
NEW SILK COSTUMES, Trimmed Velvet or Satin, 6½ guineas, with Material for Bodice.
Also, a large variety
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New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed, from one guinea to 10 guineas.
Tartatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
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FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.
New and Perfect Shapes,
in every size and quality.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long, 52s. 6d. and 3½ guineas.
Also a special lot,
Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 6 guineas.
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JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

ROYAL VELVETEENS.—Guaranteed new fast blue shade of Black, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. per yard. In the most fashionable colours, at 2s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

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ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours,
price 1s. 1½d., 7s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6½d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price 54 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE Dépôt, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors,
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to 40s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the human Hair. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the Teeth and arrests decay. 2s. 9d. per Box. Of Chemists.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM, PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Id by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER,
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S (KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of Affections of the Throat and Larynx, many especially in Consumption of the latter, where it is the only medicine which can be relied on, and will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, but that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
LENNOX BROWNE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

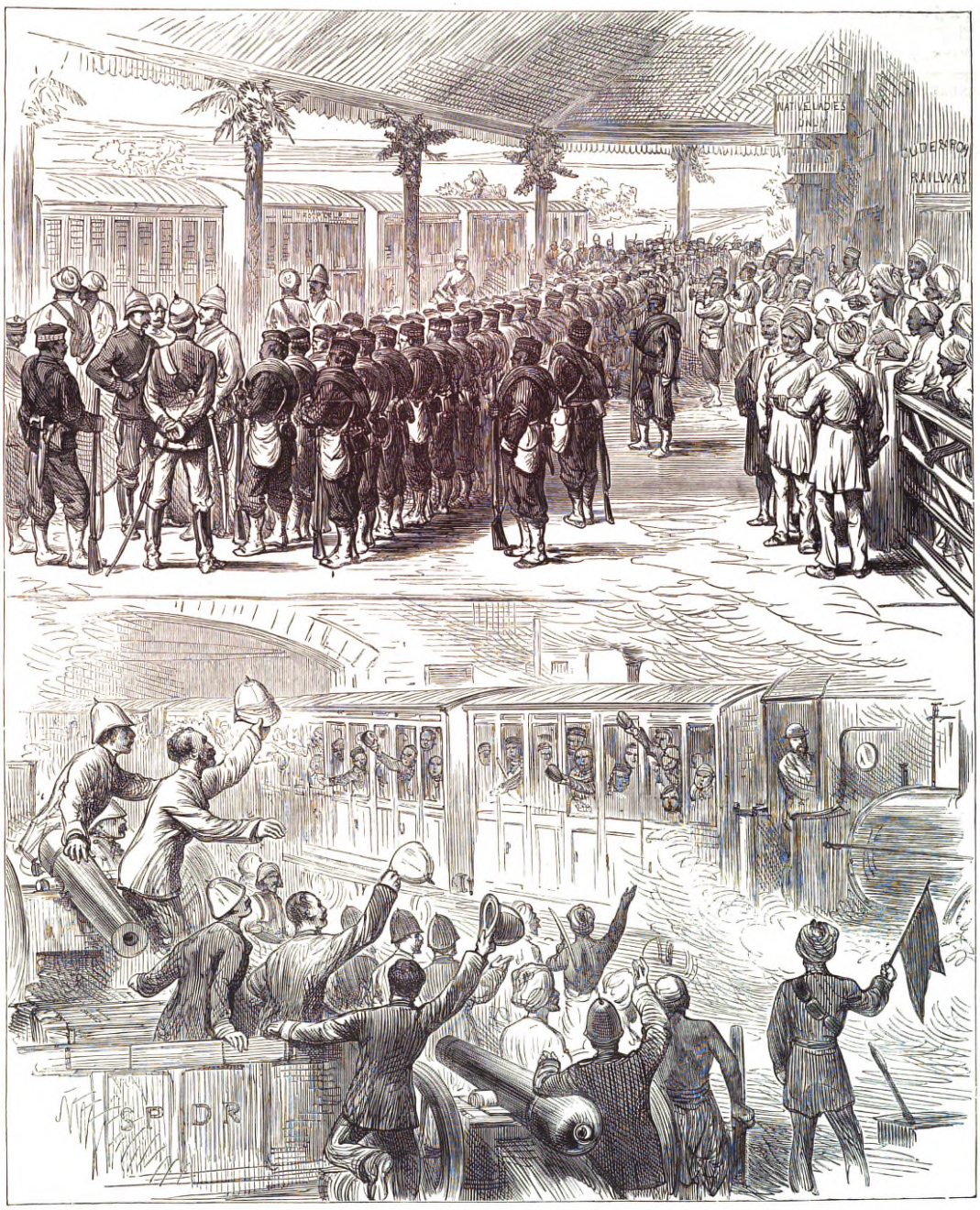
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2057.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: 3RD GOORKHAS LEAVING BAREILLY. GUNNERS CHEERING THE GOORKHAS AT MEERUT.

SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS, CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Armagh, the wife of James Hill Poë, Esq., Lieutenant 94th Regiment (65th Brigade Depôt), of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at 9, Bertram-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, Mrs. Arthur B. Rathbone, of a son.

On the 26th inst, at Wimbledon, Lady Blomefield, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Acton Park, Wrexham, Lady Cunliffe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at the British Consulate, and at St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, Courtenay Richards, youngest son of the late Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hugh Munro, of Valparaiso.

On the 21st., at Pitminster church, Somersetshire, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. James Hurd, Chaplain of Baldslow church, near Hastings, and the Rev. Alfred Elton, Vicar of the parish, Francis William Badcock, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, youngest son Henry Badcock, Esq., of Wheatleigh, Taunton, to Mary, third daughter of Edmund Dewar Bourdillon, Esq., of Poundisford, Pitminster.

On the 19th inst., at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, to Monica Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Gerard, of Bryn.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Myrtle Cottage, Parkstone, aged 91, Dorset, Dorothea, widow of Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., of Morton, Woodlands, in the county of Lincoln, and Heathside, Parkstone, and only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Rackett, M.A., F.R.S., for more than fifty years Rector of Spetisbury, Dorset.

On the 12th inst., at Cheltenham, suddenly, Mary Currie, relict of Walter Riddell Carre, of Cavers Carre, Roxburghshire, N.B.

On the 23rd inst., at 4, Coates-place, Edinburgh, Mary Ann, wife of the late James Scott, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 30th ult., at Emmaville, Kingston, Jamaica, Ralph Nunes, aged 50.

On Sept. 27, at Toorak, Melbourne, William Sackville Gordon, son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, Hampton Court, and cousin to the Marquis of Huntly, aged 36.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

First Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah i; 1 Pet. iii. 8—iv. 7. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2; John xi. 47—xii. 20.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Nicholson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Leamington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; noon, Rev. G. H. Connor.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Crosslée, Chaplain to the Royal Indian Engineering College.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes (Warburtonian Lecture).
Christian Evidence Society: Christ Church, Blackfriars, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Henslow ("Love, the Essential Feature of Christianity").
Holy Trinity, Brompton, 7 p.m., Rev. E. McClure ("Have we faculties to know God?")
St. Paul's, Paddington, 7 p.m., Rev. J. J. Coxhead ("The Conversion of St. Paul and its place in the Evidences of Christianity").

MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.
Moon's first quarter, 4.38 p.m.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 (not 2) p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Atkinson on Utilising the Waste Heat of Exhaust Steam).
Musical Association 5 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on Determination of Absolute Pitch by the Harmonium, &c.).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy—the Skeleton).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Cantor Lecture; 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Mattieu Williams on Mathematical Instruments).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the Elements of Psychology).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Claude R. Conder on the High Sanctuary at Jerusalem).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Noah Porter on Science and Man).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Show (four days).

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Medical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Michael Foster on the Use of Physiology to Medical Students).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. W. Phipson on the Heating and Ventilating Apparatus of the Glasgow University).
Hull and East Riding Christmas Cattle and Poultry Show, Hull (four days).
Sandown Park Races.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Trachea in Birds; Dr. A. Günther on Reptiles from Midian; and Mr. H. Seebohm on a New Sylvia from Abyssinia).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. Wright on a Bilingual Inscription in Latin and Aramaic, recently found at South Shields; papers by Mr. T. J. Pinches and Professor Oppert).

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Agricultural Society, noon.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor T. G. Bonney on some Mica Traps from the Kendal and Sedbergh districts; papers by Mr. W. A. E. Ussher and Professor A. Leith Adams).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. Mr. G. Howell on Trade Unions).
Amateur Mechanical Society, conversazione, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. M. Mayhew on Roman Remains recently discovered at London; papers by Rev. Dr. Hoopell and Mr. Romilly Allen).
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Pope on the Luxuries of Life).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy — the Skeleton).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. James N. Shoolbred on Electric Lighting).
St. James's Hall, morning performance for Edwin Ellis Fund; Ballad Concert, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Meeting of Parliament.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Tidy on Determining the Quality of Organic Matter in Potable Water; papers by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, and by Drs. Dupré and Hake).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. B. Clarke on Gardenia Turgida; papers by Dr. F. Day, Dr. W. B. Kesteven, Mr. F. H. Waterhouse, Mr. E. M. Holmes, and Rev. R. B. Watson).
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Mathematics).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. Comyns Carr on the Present Tendencies of English Art).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), 8 p.m. (Mr. Robert H. Scott on the Nature, Methods, and General Objects of Meteorology).

FRIDAY, Dec. 6.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Normal Values).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Classification of Word-Meanings, Part 2).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Somers Clark, jun., on Organs and their Treatment).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy - the Joints).
South London Choral Association concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, DEC. 13, Rossini's Oratorio MOSES IN EGYPT. English version, by Mr. A. Matthison. Principal Vocalists: Madame Sherrington, Mdlle. Matthias Enequest, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. Bridson, Mr Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Book of Words, 1s.; Vocal Score, 6s.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 6, at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists—Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr Maybrick. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards. Conductor, Mr. Leonard C. Venables. Accompanist, Mr. W. H. Harper. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., may be obtained at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Lablal on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 31 guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

THE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING
WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED
"PUSS IN BOOTS,"
from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number
By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:
The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing *was* Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain
A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,
Author of "George Geith," &c.,
ENTITLED
"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"
AND
SKETCHES and VERSES by F. C. BURNAND and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

NOW PUBLISHING,
PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½D.),
THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR
1879.
CONTAINING
TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,
FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS:
TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
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The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum read at 9 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 A.M. next morning.
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
(20)	30·322	40·8	34·2	·79	10	43·4	34·5	NNE. NE.	233	0·000
21	30·084	40·3	34·3	·78	9	41·5	37·8	NE.	258	0·000
22	30·023	38·4	31·8	·79	10	40·3	36·9	NE.	83	0·000
23	29·938	35·6	32·3	·90	7	42·0	30·4	NE. SSE. SE.	102	0·035
24	29·451	42·9	42·9	1·00	10	51·4	35·9	E. S.	279	0·085
25	29·357	44·0	40·2	·87	9	52·2	40·6	SSW. W. NW.	255	0·055
(26)	29·447	39·8	38·2	·94	10	41·1	38·5	NNW. N.	128	0·105

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·376	30·128	30·043	30·007	29·529	29·317	29·471
Temperature of Air ..	42·4°	40·2°	35·9°	31·4°	37·6°	51·2°	39·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	39·8°	37·2°	30·2°	30·9°	37·2°	49·5°	38·7°
Direction of Wind ..	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	E.	SW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 32	7 0	7 25	7 53	8 23	8 55	9 30	10 4	10 35	11 3	11 30	11 55	—	0 18

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Seventeenth WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members WILL OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, on MONDAY, DEC. 2, Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. THIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 35 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The sales last year amounted to £600. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
All the year round.
Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.
THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, at Two o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, and on Thursday and Friday, DEC. 5 and 6, at 7.30, THE JEALOUS WIFE; at 8.30, BELPHEGOR. On Monday and Tuesday next, Shakespeare's OTHELLO. On Wednesday next, Shakespeare's CYMBALINE, for the Benefit of Miss Wallis. On Saturday, Dec. 7, Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE and BELPHEGOR, for the Benefit of Mr. Charles Dillon. Preceded Every Evening by the Comic Ballet, THE PLANTATION. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. The immensely successful opening Programme will be repeated at each representation.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. Paintings by the most eminent London Artists. "Dexterously contrived mechanical effects."—Daily Telegraph. "Good singing and laughable sketches."—Sunday Times. The O.I.C.M. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at 8. Mondays and Saturdays, 3 and 8. Admission, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed. Seats booked without fee, at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and at the Amphitheatre.

CHELTENHAM WINTER GARDEN and SKATING-RINK NOW OPEN.—Orchestral Concerts daily (Musical Conductor, Mr. A. G. Pollock, R.A.M.). Saturday Afternoon Promenade Concerts. Wednesday Evening Popular Concerts. Special Entertainments. Flower Shows and Exhibitions. Magnificent Ball-Room. Large In-Door and Out-Door Rinks. Asphalte and Lawn-Tennis Courts. Fashionable Out-Door Games, &c. N.B.—Artistes and others should communicate with JAMES GRANT, Secretary and General Manager.

THE NATIONAL DOG SHOW, BIRMINGHAM.—The NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on DEC. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The PRIVATE VIEW on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 2. Admission, from Nine to Three o'Clock, 5s.; from Three till Five, 2s. 6d.; after that hour, 1s. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Next, Admission 1s.; Children, Half Price. Entrance doors closed on first three days at 8.45 p.m., and on the last day at 7.30 p.m. The Hall will be illuminated with the Electric Light Each Evening. GEORGE BEECH, Secretary, Temple-row, Birmingham.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. The THIRTIETH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, GAME, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 2, Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Dec. 3, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 4 and 5, 1s. For Excursion-Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the advertisements and bills of the various Companies. Bingley Hall will be lighted with the Electric Light each Evening.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—MONDAY, DEC. 9, at Two o'Clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling. S. SIDNEY, Secretary. Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, started for India on Oct. 15, and has by this time joined the British Troops engaged in the Afghan War; so that Illustrations of the Chief Incidents and Scenes of the War will speedily appear in the Illustrated London News.

198, *Strand, W.C.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

It was very gratifying to the British public to receive on Monday morning tidings of the safe arrival of the Sarmatian at Halifax, and of the welfare of all the Viceregal Party on board. That she had experienced an unusually stormy passage even for this time of the year could hardly be regarded as a matter for surprise. The Captain of the stout and noble craft would not, perhaps, have allowed that it was, at any part of the voyage, in absolute danger; but when the wind blows a hurricane in the North Atlantic, when seas break over the ship, stem and stern, when trysail and foretopsail are carried away, and the smoking-room on deck is stove in, there would necessarily be some peril to be confronted, as well as much discomfort to be endured. Neptune has no respect of persons. The Princess Louise and many of her suite suffered severely, but towards the close of the voyage she rapidly improved in health, and had so far recovered before she landed at Halifax with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, as to be strong enough to meet the fatigue of a grand official and popular reception. The welcome given to the Viceroy and the Princess was peculiarly, and perhaps to some extent noisily, hearty; and the noble Marquis formally entered upon the responsibility of his office and took the customary oaths under circumstances of advantage and scenes of rejoicing that augur well both for himself and for the colony which he has gone out to govern.

He needed every adventitious aid to obliterate from the minds of the Canadian people the poignant regret which they felt for the retirement of Lord Dufferin. Few

instances are on record of such profound and even affectionate harmony as that which existed between the noble Lord and the people over whom he had presided in the name of her Majesty. His administrative aptitude, his reverential regard for constitutional principles, his cheerful temperament, his winning eloquence, and the thoroughness with which, heart and soul, he threw himself into the broad current of Canadian feeling, had won for him a place in their confidence, and even in their affections, altogether unique. When he left them at the expiration of his official term almost every inhabitant in the Dominion mourned over his loss as if it had been that of a personal friend. Not only in Ottawa, the Seat of the Viceregal Government, but in Toronto, in Montreal, even in Quebec, the influence of his presence, or his name, seemed to be irresistible. So entirely did he identify himself with the country, so chastely did he keep himself disentangled from party politics, so serenely did he soar above the clashing interests of faction which prevailed beneath him, that all looked to him with more than common loyalty, and through him, of course, to the Sovereign whom he represented. It would have been a difficult and discouraging task for any ordinary man, however wisely chosen, or however intellectually and morally qualified, to take his place, unless he could have brought to it recommendations equivalent in their practical effect to those which bound Lord Dufferin in the strongest ties to the Canadian people. Happily, the Marquis of Lorne presented to the Colony such an equivalent in the person of Princess Louise, his wife. The arrangement carried with it special advantages on both sides. The Colonists, no doubt, fully appreciated the compliment paid to them by committing to their trust and loyalty the happiness, for some time to come, of a daughter of Queen Victoria, and the position conferred upon the Marquis of Lorne and the responsibility which he has been induced by the Government of the United Kingdom to accept, raise him at once out of that neutral sphere in which, since his marriage, he has been compelled to move. There is room, of course, for a little disappointment on both sides. But there is no reason for apprehending that on either side there will be any development of feeling tending to other than loyal and grateful relations.

The Marquis of Lorne will find his post no easy one. Politico-religious differences in Canada are even now exerting a disintegrating force. There will be no lack of strong temptations to the Governor-General to take sides with the majority. The noble Lord, however, has proved himself by his publications to possess a highly cultivated intellect and poetic sympathies. He will probably have made himself thoroughly master of the duties which his high position will entail upon him. The Princess Louise cannot but have been a deeply interested observer of the irreproachable constitutional principles and practice of her Royal Mother; and in some respects, perhaps, her tact will serve to guide and her experience to strengthen the hands of the Noble Marquis in his ministration of public affairs. Still, the well-being of Canada will, doubtless, depend more upon the tone of social influence diffused through it by the presence and action of her Majesty's Representive than by any political events with which he may be called to deal. It is to be hoped that no slight advantage will result to the people of the Dominion by the new ties thus auspiciously formed. Where rulers and people are both intent upon reciprocating towards each other the highest manifestations of esteem and trust, there can hardly be left much room for disappointment.

Our Canadian kinsfolk have given strong proof of their attachment to the home country and their enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen. For the present, at any rate, they show no disposition to separate their interests from those of the United Kingdom. They are as free and independent as any country can wish to be. Their subjection to Imperial control is almost nominal. They are rough, perhaps, in some of their manners, but they are hearty, and are quite susceptible to those subtle influences which may serve to sway beneficially their political action, and to refine, as well as purify, their public movements. We congratulate them upon the evidence given by their mother country, its Government, and its Queen that there subsists, on the part of the British public, a lively interest in the progress of the Dominion. They will not any longer, we suppose, suspect that they are regarded as "poor relations." And, it is certain, that Great Britain will not fail to take a more than ordinary interest in the affairs of a splendid colony over the government of which the Queen's son-in-law, conjugally associated with her beloved daughter, is called to preside.

A fancy-dress ball was given at Brighton on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club. This was the fifth year of the ball, and it far surpassed the previous ones. The lady patronesses of this fashionable gathering at the Royal Pavilion included the Baroness de Penedo, Mdlle. Musurus, Countess Marie Münster, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Manchester, Marchioness Camden, the Countess of Scarborough, and Viscountess Combermere. Among the stewards were the Ambassadors and Ministers from Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Turkey, Persia, Brazil, Japan, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl de Grey, Viscount St. Vincent, Sir G. Chetwynd, the Earls of Hardwicke, Scarborough, and Yarborough, and about a hundred other noblemen and gentlemen. The guests numbered nearly eight hundred.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Earl of Beaconsfield at an audience yesterday week at Windsor Castle, having arrived from the Highlands the same morning. Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, called upon the Hon. Lady Biddulph on Saturday last. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. The Rev. Canon Duckworth also arrived. Viscount Bridport and Captain FitzGerald were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir John and Lady Cowell, and the Rev. Canon Duckworth dined with her Majesty. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle later in the evening for London. The Queen received the news of the safe arrival at Halifax on Saturday evening of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, after a very stormy passage.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen on Monday. The Rev. Canon Duckworth left the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Tuesday, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and arrived at Windsor shortly after seven o'clock. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely and Lady Southampton arrived at the castle. Lady Southampton was presented to the Queen by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely on her appointment as one of her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday next, Dec. 5, and then to assemble for the dispatch of business. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of the Queen. The following gentlemen were severally introduced to her Majesty's presence and received the honour of knighthood, viz.:—Mr. James Salmon, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Mr. Brandreth Gibbs; Mr. John Anderson, LL.D., M.I.C.E.; Mr. Thomas Scambler Owden, ex-Lord Mayor of London; Mr. John Milton, C.B.; and Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy upon the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., late her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir William Topham, Knt., who retires, with her Majesty's permission to continue to wear the uniform of his rank in the corps.

The band of the Coldstream Guards has been ordered to play at Windsor Castle during the mounting of the palace guard every morning.

Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambart have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting. The Earl of Dunmore, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and General Viscount Bridport are the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting. Lord Sackville has left the castle.

The Court went into mourning for ten days for the late Princess Marie of Hesse, commencing yesterday week.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family are making very favourable progress towards recovery.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. E. J. Hervey and the Rev. H. Smith, of Castle Rising, officiated. The Prince and Princess have entertained during the week the Duke and Duchess of Teck and a distinguished party of guests at Sandringham House.

The Duke of Edinburgh sailed from Halifax on Thursday in the Black Prince for England. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children are expected, according to present arrangements, at Clarence House, St. James's, from Coburg, the first week in January.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, handed over his charge on Monday to Lord Clinton, he having been granted leave until the middle of December. His Royal Highness left for Dover, and arrived at Calais on Tuesday morning en route for Berlin, where he arrived at a quarter past ten the same evening.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been staying with the Duchess of Cambridge, has left St. James's Palace to join the Grand Duke at New Strelitz.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has arrived in town from Vienna.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Weston Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have left Harrington House for Elvaston Castle, Derby.

The Earl and Countess of Mar have left Edinburgh for Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Harriet Wentworth.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden have arrived in Lowndes-street from the Continent.

Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave have left Carlton-gardens for Dudbrook, Essex.

Lord and Lady Walter Campbell left town on Saturday last for Paris and Rome.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has arrived at his residence in Harley-street from Hawarden Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have given a series of festivities during the last fortnight at Sandbeck Park, near Rotherham, and at Lumley Castle, as well as in the villages around the estates, in honour of the coming of age of Viscount Lumley, the heir apparent to the earldom.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between the Hon. Edwin Ponsonby and Miss Dora Coope is fixed for Dec. 10. Owing to a bereavement in the family, it will be as private as possible.

The marriage of Captain W. Codrington, R.N., and Miss Leach, stepdaughter of the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty, will take place early in January. The Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith will entertain a large party at Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, for the occasion, as the marriage will take place in the country.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Carnarvon and Miss Howard, of Greystoke.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abud, Henry, to be Rural Dean of Uttoxeter.
Anderton, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Whitewell.
Atkinson, Hans; Chaplain Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth.
Bartleet, S. E.; Vicar of Brockworth.
Bingham, Fanshawe; Rector of Horfield, near Bristol.
Champneys, Weldon; Rural Dean of Whalley.
Chase, C. R.; Vicar of All Saints', Plymouth.
Chevallier, Charles Henry; Honorary Canon of Norwich.
Clark, Henry; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Peter Port, Guernsey.
Clarke, John Michel; Rector of Fenny Drayton.
Clarke, Robert Douglas Leonce; Vicar of Laxton, Northampton.
Clements, J.; Sub-Dean and Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.
D'Arcy, A. R.; Rector of Nympsfield.
De Havilland, Charles Richarde; Chaplain of Peter Port Hospital and Asylum, Guernsey.
Ensor, George; Vicar of Rendham.
Gibbs, W. U.; Vicar of St. Helen-with-St. Nicholas, Abingdon, Berks.
Gibson, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Mapperley.
Hammond, Frederick; Vicar of Threckingham.
Hancock, William Edward; Vicar of St. James's, Halifax.
Harris, George Foulett; Perpetual Curate of Hawes.
Hawkins, C. F.; Vicar of East Grafton, Wilts.
Holland, F. W., Vicar of Evesham; Rural Dean of Evesham.
Jones, Edward Mountford; Rector of Llanmerewig.
Kewley, Francis; Rector of Remenham, Berks.
Letts, Ernest F., Minor Canon of Manchester; Precentor.
Linton, E. F.; Vicar of Sprowston.
Lipscombe, H. A., Vicar of West Hyde, Herts; Vicar of Sawbridgworth.
Lloyd, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Nerquis.
Mason, William Wright; Rector of Leverton.
Merriman, Charles Victor; Incumbent of the New Church of St. Clement (Ordsall), Salford.
Moore, Daniel C., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, diocese of Nova Scotia; Rector of Christ Church, Albion Mines, in the same diocese.
Morgan, D. Parker; Vicar of Aberdovey.
Smith, Henry John Elliot; Perpetual Curate of Crantock.
Smith, J.; Vicar of Bussage.
Twyne, W.; Vicar of Whiteparish.
Tyler, William Walter; Vicar of Tanmington with Brundish.
Vale, H. B.; Senior Curate of Belgrave, near Leicester.
Valpy, Arthur Sutton; Rector of Farnborough.
Watson, Richard Pilkington; Vicar of Clifton-on-Dunsmore.
Wharton, Edgar; Vicar of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln.
Williams, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Bury.
Winnifrith, Alfred; Minister of the New District of St. Luke, Cleckheaton. *Guardian.*

Her Majesty has appointed Earl Stanhope to succeed the Earl of Chichester as First Church Estates Commissioner.

A series of windows representing the *Te Deum* have been placed in the Church of All Saints', Bradford, at a cost of more than £1500, the major part of which has been borne by Mr. F. S. Powell, the patron.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of the district church of St. George, Lewisham, was laid by Mrs. George Parker, whose husband, of Lewisham House, Lewisham, has given £8000, the entire cost of the building.

The Bishop of Carlisle has withdrawn the license of the Rev. Michael Haslam, Curate of Maryport, for having protested vehemently in the parish against the impropriety of fruit having been placed on the holy table at a harvest festival.

The Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Johnson) has written to the Dean of Lichfield promising £50 towards the proposed "Selwyn College," and expressing his hope that he may be able to raise funds in India for an exhibition for the college.

The *Chester Courant* has authority for stating that the Liverpool Bishopric Fund has now reached over £70,000, and, notwithstanding the badness of the times, the promoters of the bishopric entertain but little doubts that the required balance will soon be raised.

The Archbishop of York addressed a meeting last Saturday night in connection with the York Church Mission. His Grace said the position of a working man was now higher than it had ever been, both politically and socially. The drinking habits of the labouring classes had, however, largely increased.

The Vice-Chairman of the London School Board (the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A.) is about to deliver a course of monthly sermons, especially addressed to school teachers, at his church, St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell-street, E.C. The first of the course will be preached on Sunday evening next.

The beautiful little church at Wentbridge, erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Barton, of Stapleton Park, in memory of her late husband, Mr. J. Hope Barton, for some years master of the Badsworth Hunt, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on the 7th inst. The church, which is most picturesquely situated, is built in the Early English style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. A. Bloomfield.

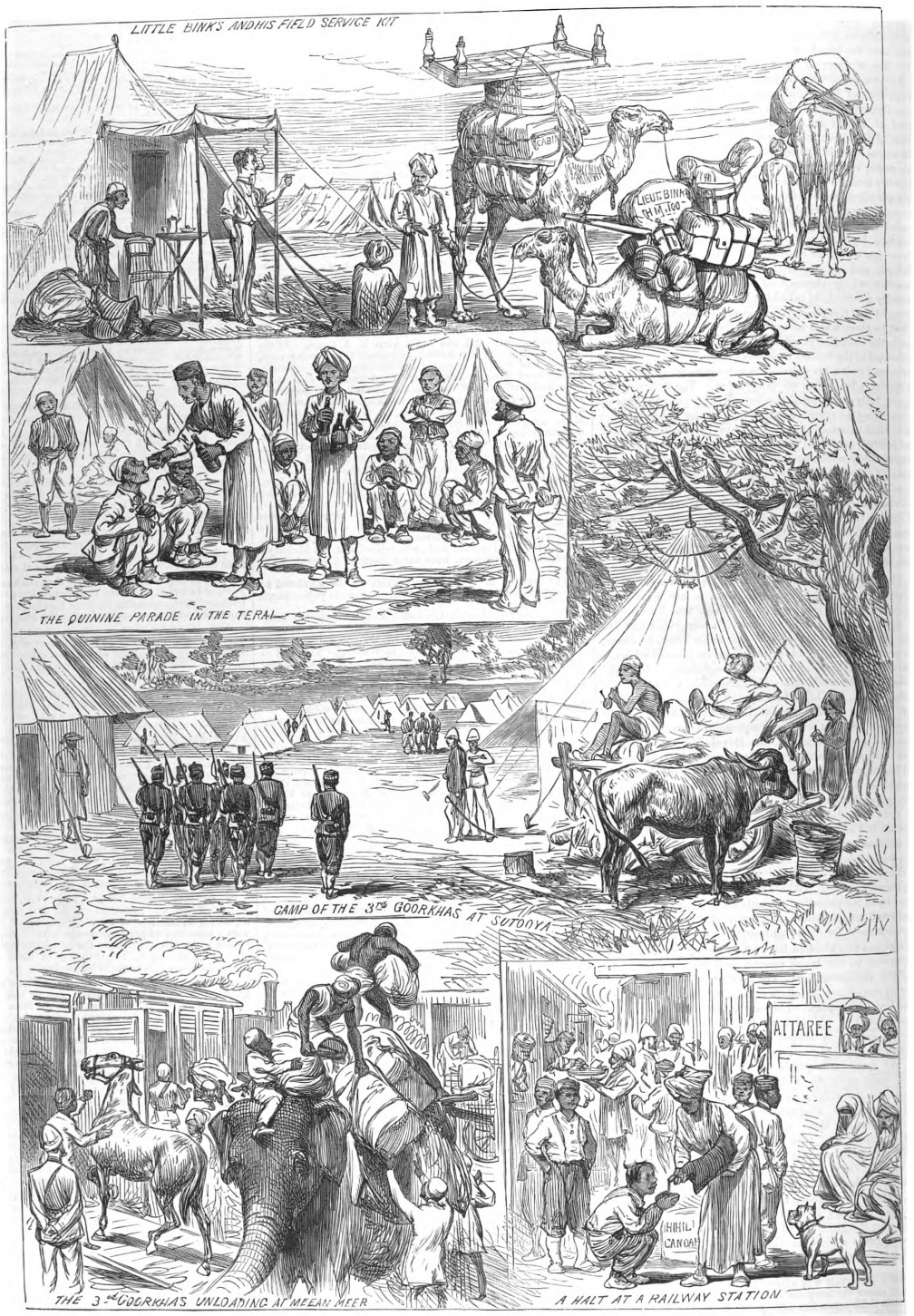
The Rev. E. Norton Eldrid, Curate of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town, was presented on the 28th inst. with a testimonial, from members of the congregation, of £45 in money, with a memorial on parchment expressive of their high appreciation of his ministrations in the parish during the last year; also, from the choir, two volumes of music, and a glass épergne from members of the bible-class.

At Westminster Abbey to-day (St. Andrew's Day—Day of Missions) there will be a special service at ten a.m. (with the holy communion), and a sermon from the Dean. At four p.m., on the conclusion of the afternoon service (at three p.m.), the usual lecture on missions will be given in the nave by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The public will enter by the west door, which will be opened at 3.45 p.m.

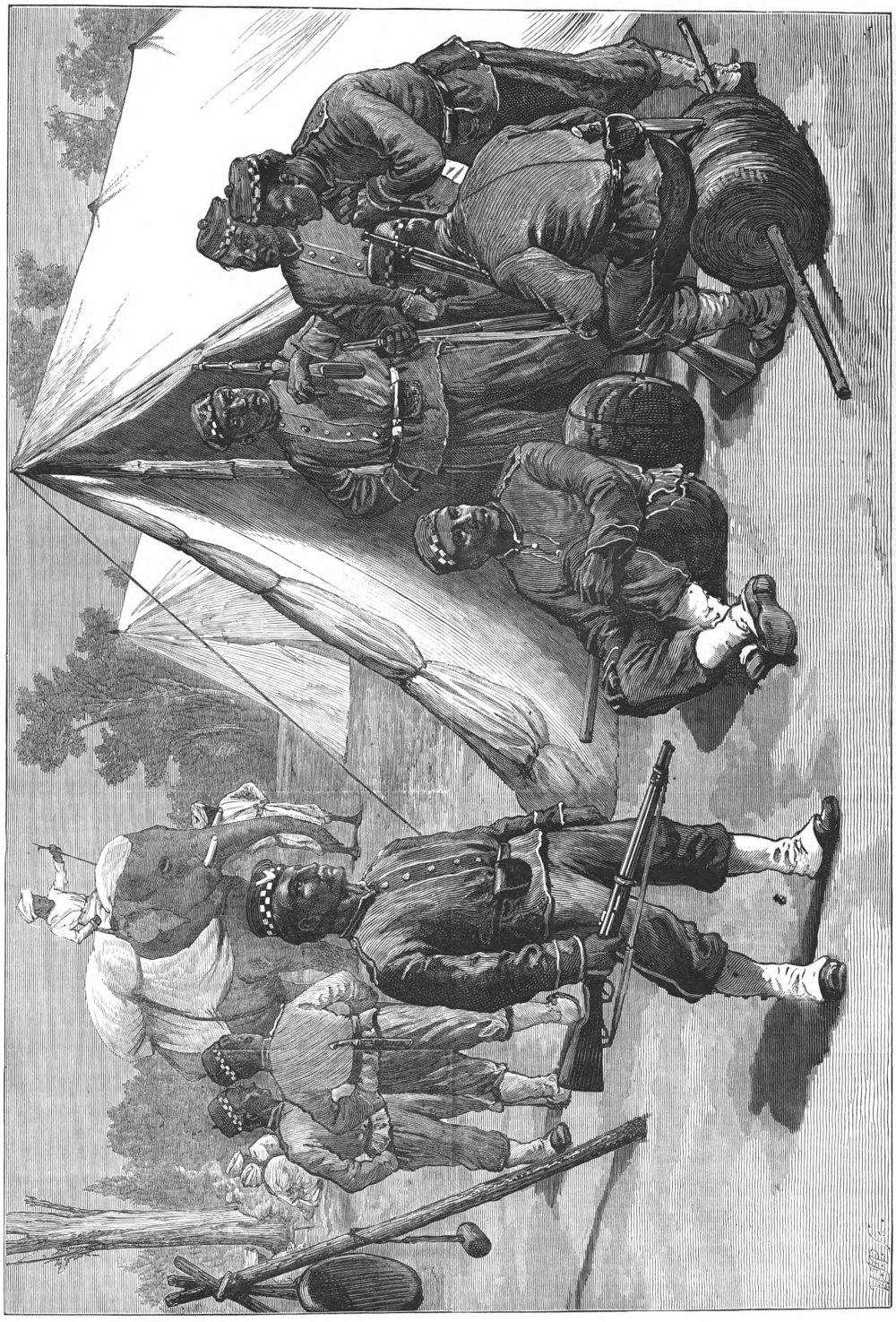
A public meeting was held at Plumstead on Tuesday in support of a proposal to erect a local memorial church in connection with the wreck of the Princess Alice. The Incumbent of St. John's Plumstead, the Rev. W. T. Rowley, with his son and daughter, were passengers in the Princess Alice. Mr. Rowley himself narrowly escaped, and his children were drowned. The site proposed for the memorial church is situated on an eminence overlooking the scene of the calamity. The meeting was unanimous in support of the proposal; and a sum of £2160 has already been subscribed.

Dean Stanley preached in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon for the first time since his return from the United States. In the course of his sermon the Dean remarked that we could not throw off the responsibilities which the past as well as the present had thrown upon us. Our far-reaching lines of ancestry and our wide-spreading dominions were around us like the mountains standing around Jerusalem. There was a vast area of hearers—flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood, who watched us with a preternatural sensitiveness. All the good or evil of our doing might aid in raising or depressing these our brethren. Far more to them than any flattery or censure would be the examples of honest trade, of pure statesmanship, and of pure religious life and teaching; for they look with respect and regard upon these shores from which they took their reluctant departure, and which they still dearly love.

A banquet was given at Belfast on Tuesday evening to the Earl of Dufferin, on the occasion of his return from Canada, and in appreciation of the administrative ability which he had displayed during his tenure of the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. Sir John Preston, the Mayor, presided, and the company numbered about 400.



THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES ON THE LINE OF MARCH BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY, OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON THE MARCH—QUARTER GUARD OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.
SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY, OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE MOUNTAIN PASSES FORCED.

We announced last week the actual beginning of what many eminent and experienced statesmen declare to be an ill-advised and unjustifiable war in Afghanistan. The Government of the Indian Empire, disposing, as it does nowadays, of the military and financial resources of Great Britain, has invaded the dominions of a neighbouring independent Prince, upon a pretext sought and procured by the mission of an Envoy unacceptable to him, for the purpose, which is avowed in this country by the Prime Minister, of annexing to India the Afghan frontier territory. This act has been so far accomplished in one week's hostile operations, which commenced on the night of Wednesday week; and the Khyber Pass, the Khoorum Pass, and the valley of Peshin, on the road from Quetta towards Candahar, have been gained by a three-fold advance of British-Indian army divisions, with no very serious resistance. In capturing the fort of Ali Musjid, at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, a dozen men were killed on our side, with two officers, Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, while some forty were wounded. The advance is to be continued to the fortress of Jellalabad, which is not expected to offer a resolute defence; and with this conquest, and with the occupation, probably unopposed, of the city of Candahar, it is intended to close the winter campaign. But there is something ominous in the tempting facility with which the ruler of Cabul has allowed this hasty advance into his dominions, and it seems likely that the real conflict is yet reserved for a future opportunity, little being yet known of the amount or the position of his forces.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, who arrived at Lahore from Simla on Tuesday week, did not get an answer next day from Shere Ali to his threatening ultimatum, but lost not an hour in publishing his declaration of war, as Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, had instructed him to do by the despatch of Monday, noticed in our last, the purport of which must have reached India by telegraph. The Viceroy's proclamation recounts the history of the relations between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan during the last ten years, refers to the Umballa visit, and to the assistance which the Ameer has received from the British Government from time to time, and points out that the Afghans have enjoyed the benefits of free trade with India. For all these acts there has been no return except ill will and discourtesy. The Ameer has also openly and assiduously attempted, both by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred and to incite war against the British Empire in India; and, although he has repelled all efforts to bring about amicable intercourse with the Indian Government, he nevertheless formally received a Russian Embassy. Finally, while the Russian Embassy was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed an English Envoy, of whose coming he had timely notice. Since then all efforts to promote friendly relations have been met with open indignity and defiance. The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and the people of Afghanistan the Indian Government have no quarrel, as they have given no offence. The independence of Afghanistan will yet be respected, but the Government of India can never tolerate that any other Power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The proclamation concludes as follows:—"Upon the Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India."

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, commanding the Peshawur Valley force, entered the Khyber district early on Thursday morning last week, with his head-quarters and the 3rd brigade of the 1st division. Ali Musjid fort, the scene of the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, was the first objective point. Sir S. Browne, himself advancing to a front attack, dispatched the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Brigadier-General Macpherson and General Tytler, by a circuitous route to occupy a hill above, and a village behind the fort, and thus to outflank and cut off the retreat of the garrison. Sir S. Browne reached the fort before noon, and occupied the Shagai ridge, opposite Ali Musjid, without opposition. A sharp artillery fight began at noon, lasting about four hours. The enemy's artillery was well served, and inflicted some loss on our troops; but it was soon silenced by the fire of our heavy batteries. The 3rd brigade, under General Appleyard, was pushed up close to the fort; but the attack was held back pending the arrival in position of General Macpherson's outflanking column. During the Thursday night our troops bivouacked before the fort, and all were prepared for the attack at dawn. Daybreak, however, showed that the enemy had evacuated Ali Musjid under cover of night, and the British troops marched in unopposed. The enemy had abandoned tents, mules, and twenty-two pieces of artillery. The victory was not bloodless. Our loss was from thirty to forty killed and wounded, including Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 27th Native Infantry, killed, and Captain Maclean, of the 14th Sikhs, wounded. A portion of the garrison was cut off and captured by the 2nd brigade, under General Tytler. The Afreedis intercepted 500 of the Ameer's troops, seizing their arms and clothing; but whether these men were fugitives from Ali Musjid is uncertain.

The fall of Ali Musjid having removed the first obstacle to the advance of the Peshawur column, Sir S. Browne, having remained there during Friday night, pushed on on Saturday towards Dakka and Jellalabad. General Macpherson's brigade met with difficulties, but at length reached the pass above Ali Musjid. Both his and Tytler's brigade rejoined the main advance. The occupation of Dakka, on the Cabul river, at the western end of the Khyber Pass, took place unopposed; while the chief of the Mohmunds, a native tribe inhabiting Lalpoora, opposite Dakka, with all the district north of the Khyber, hastened to come in and offer his submission. This example was followed by the headmen of all the villages in the Khoord Khyber district. It is said that Mir Akhor, the Afghan Governor, with General Ghoolam Haidar, escaped from Ali Musjid by the Choora Pass, leaving the garrison, with sick and wounded, to be taken prisoners. One despatch states that General Tytler's brigade had cut off the retreat of the Ameer's troops and captured many prisoners. Major Cavagnari reports that the Afreedis had intercepted 500 men of the Afghan army, and taken from them their arms and clothing. The *Times*' correspondent, in his weekly telegram, says that it is improbable that any advance beyond Jellalabad will be made till the spring. General Roberts's column will not probably go beyond the Khoorum Fort, and the Quetta column will merely occupy Candahar, and remain there for the winter.

The Khoorum advance force, under Major-General Roberts, assembled at Thull, in the Kohat district, about seventy miles from Kohat town, and found itself on Afghan soil immediately after beginning its march. Kapuyan Fort, on the Afghan side of the border, an insignificant position, was found deserted. Marching eight miles further, General Roberts came to Ahmadshana, where he occupied another fort, which also showed marks of having been recently evacuated. Halting there, he convoked an assembly of the hill tribes, and arranged with them for the supply of forage and fuel. At daybreak on Saturday the head-quarters of this division moved to a place called Hazari Pir, about twenty miles from Kapuyan. The road immediately beyond Ahmadshana was terribly bad, boulders of rock, several tons in weight, blocking up the way. The Royal Horse Artillery was unable to advance for several hours, until the pioneers had blasted a way. It is officially reported that the Khoorum fort was occupied on Monday, and the Afghans have retired to Peiwar, and may take a stand there.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Charles Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas, who contributed Sketches of the Imperial Durbar Camp at Delhi, about the beginning of 1877, for those we now publish, illustrating the recent movements of his regiment, as part of the Cabul Expeditionary Force, to join the Mooltan Division, for the advance through Quetta to Candahar, under the command of General Sir Donald Stewart. The 3rd Goorkhas, commanded by Colonel Paterson, and 600 strong of all ranks, left Almorah on the 12th ult., proceeding by the route of Bareilly, Meerut, and Lahore, to the permanent camp of Meean Meer, a few miles from Lahore, whence it would pass to Mooltan. They had to march through the Teral, which is very pestilential at this season: one of the sketches was taken during this march, another shows the regimental camp at Sutooya; and there are some of various incidents on the march. That of the Quarter Guard will give a good idea of the Goorkha sepoy; in the left foreground is the "ghurrie," or gong, which strikes the hour for the guard. The "doctor sahib's" parade, while marching through a fever-haunted district, where every man was daily dosed with quinine by the regimental surgeons, is also worthy of notice. Lieutenant "Binks," an officer of small stature with a large amount of luggage, the allowance being 160 lb. weight, including camp equipage, makes a figure in these sketches. The regiment was conveyed from Bareilly to Lahore by a special railway train, starting from Bareilly on the 21st, at three in the afternoon, with hearty cheers for the Queen. At Meerut the Goorkhas were met and cheered by the Artillerymen, climbing upon the waggons and guns, as is seen in our Illustration. They reached Lahore at mid-day on the 23rd, after a long and tedious journey.

The correspondence respecting the relations between the British Government and that of Afghanistan since the accession of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, published by order of the Secretary of State for India, has been sent out from the India Office. The papers occupy 260 pages, and the documents contained begin with the treaty of 1855 with Dost Mahomed and conclude with Lord Cranbrook's despatch published last week.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday week continued the debate on the Budget, and discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Public Instruction. M. Bardoux, the Minister for that department, explained the results already obtained and those still to be expected from the reforms in the educational system, and his speech was frequently interrupted by cheers from the Left. The whole of the estimates were subsequently adopted. On Saturday the Chamber disposed of the Ecclesiastical, the Agricultural, and Commercial, together with a portion of the Finance Estimates. In the Ecclesiastical Estimates, M. Bardoux had proposed an increase of 326,000f.—200,000f. for raising the stipends of aged priests from 900f. to 1000f.; 112,000f. for a corresponding advance to Protestant pastors, and 14,000f. to Jewish rabbis—but the proposal was rejected by the House by 268 to 193. It was objected by those who opposed the augmentation that, poor as is the stipend allowed to the clergy, it is more than is given by the State to the schoolmasters and even to some of the Juges de Paix and Judges of First Instance. In Monday's sitting, M. de Kerjegu questioned the Government in regard to the appointment of laymen in the place of teachers belonging to religious congregations. M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, replied that the question had been submitted to the consideration of the Council of State, and its decision must be awaited. The Government would see that the law was carried out. The estimates of the Ministers of Finance and Public Works were subsequently adopted. The War Estimates were voted on Tuesday.

The Legitimist journals publish a letter which the Comte de Chambord has addressed to M. de Mun (whose election was invalidated for corrupt practices and intimidation) congratulating him upon his recent speech in the Chamber, and wishing him success in his appeal to the Breton electors. The Count, in conclusion, says:—"Among those dear working people, surrounded by so many flatterers and so few real friends, you can, better than any other, serve me as an interpreter. I always hear with joy their cry of faith and hope. Let them know that I love them too dearly to flatter them. I never cease repeating to them that for France to be saved God must return as Master, that I may reign as King. Confidence, my dear De Mun! Never forget that the future is to the men of faith and courage!"

Marshal MacMahon has signed the decree appointing Count Horace de Choiseul French Ambassador to Spain in place of Count de Chaudordy. He has signed decrees ordering some important changes in the French consular staff and also in the foreign Chancellery.

The Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées is occupied with the contributions and purchases made for the Grand National Lottery. There will be twelve compartments, representing the twelve million tickets.

The American residents gave a dinner on Tuesday to Mr. M'Cormick, the United States General Commissioner at the Exhibition. General Noyes presided.

A young English lady, Miss Blanche Edwards, has passed the second examination for the Baccalauréat-ès-Lettres.

A prize oratorio, entitled "Paradise Lost," by M. Paul Dubois, was performed on Wednesday for the first time at the Châtelet. The *Times*' correspondent in Paris states that the second part, on hell, made the best impression; but, as a whole, the work is declared cold and monotonous.

A Commission appointed by the Chamber has unanimously recommended that executions should take place in the interior of prisons, as in England.

A statue of Admiral Coligny is to be erected by subscription in the Louvre Quadrangle, near the spot where he was assassinated in the St. Bartholomew massacre.

The municipality and inhabitants of Cannes have resolved to celebrate the centenary of Lord Brougham by a series of fêtes extending from April 14 to 19 next. Preliminary festivities will take place next month to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stone of the pedestal of Lord Brougham's statue.

The death is announced of Baron de Saint Paul, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a senator under the Empire; of M. Mieroslavski, the well-known Polish patriot; of Baron Adelsweerd, the Swedish Minister to France; of Ollivier Cabinet of 1870; and of Count Potocki, a Polish refugee and millionaire.

M. Taine, nephew of the Academician, has fought a duel with Baron d'Herpent, swords being used. Neither of the combatants was hurt.—A duel, with pistols, ending in the same manner, has been fought between M. Ernest Dreolle, a Bonapartist, and M. Gilbert Martin, a caricaturist.

Marshal MacMahon has pardoned forty more persons convicted as Communists. A Communist named Hadancourt, accused of murdering a captain of the Mobiles on March 21, 1871, has been tried by the Permanent Court Martial, and condemned to death.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st inst. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior, made a formal communication of the attempt on the life of the King at Naples, and stated that the Government intended taking the measures it deemed necessary against secret revolutionary societies. The President then, amid much cheering, proposed that an address should be presented to the King; that all the members of the House should go the railway station to receive his Majesty on his return to Rome; and that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber should proceed to Naples. This proposition was adopted by acclamation. Similar proceedings took place in the Senate.

The King went on the 22nd inst. to visit Signor Cairoli, who is still ordered to bed, and conferred upon him the Gold Medal for Military Valour, with many expressions of gratitude and affection. Afterwards his Majesty went out shooting in the park of Capodimonte, accompanied by Generals Medici and Bertole Viale.

The King and Queen returned to Rome on Sunday. Their Majesties were met at the railway station by the Senators, Deputies, and the magistrates, and then went in a state carriage to the Quirinal, amid enthusiastic applause. After reaching the palace they had to appear four times on the balcony, in response to the appeals of the crowd. The city was profusely decorated with flags, and was illuminated at night. On Monday the King and Queen formally received the Senators and Deputies. To the latter his Majesty said he hoped that, in concert with the Parliament, he should be able to restore the tranquillity which Italy needed in order to proceed on its path of progress.

Passananite is to be tried by the ordinary court at Naples. Arrests of Internationalists continue to be made, and documents of a highly compromising character are stated to have been discovered by the police in the houses of three Internationalists at Padua.

Notices of twenty interpellations, all hostile to the present Ministry, were given on Tuesday at the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes on Monday the debate on the Press Bill was resumed. Señor Castelar, in a speech lasting two hours, attacked the measure, and described it as a menace against liberty of thought and conscience. Señor Canovas del Castillo, in reply, maintained that the State had a right to defend itself against calumnious attacks. He argued that the bill would regulate thought so as to prevent abuse.

A report that, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy at Saragossa, numerous arrests have been made at that place, has been confirmed.

The Supreme Tribunal has condemned Moncasi to death. An appeal will now be carried to the Court of Cassation.

HOLLAND.

In Monday's sitting of the Second Chamber the bill for the regulation of the financial relations between the Dutch Indies and the mother country was presented. It provides that the Indian Budget shall bear an annual charge of 6,000,000 fl. as repayment to the Central Government of the costs of administration. The colony will further be required to furnish the sums necessary for the payment of the Rentes and the redemption of the loans concluded by the State on behalf of the Indies. The colonial bonds will be regulated by special legislative measures. So far as they are not required to cover colonial deficits they will be devoted before all to public works in the Indian possessions, and to the extraordinary redemption of the colonial debts.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Emperor William is to return to Berlin on Dec. 5. Great preparations are being made to give a most solemn reception to his Majesty.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a letter from the Emperor William was read thanking the members for the address of sympathy which they recently sent to his Majesty and announcing that, being now restored to health, he intended to resume the duties of his position shortly. The discussion of the Budget was then continued.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Berlin at a quarter past ten on Tuesday night. He was received at the railway station by the German Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Frederick Charles, and was accompanied by them to the castle. Lord Odo Russell was also at the railway station.

Mirza Devad Khan, holding the rank of Persian Commissary-General, has arrived at Berlin, on a special mission from Teheran.

A great party meeting was held at Berlin on Sunday by the German Progressists, in order to take into consideration the modification and remodelling of the party programme of 1861, which up to that period has been the only authentic record concerning the aspirations of the Prussian Progressists. Herr Virchow welcomed the meeting by a long speech, in which he reviewed the historical development of the party.

DENMARK.

Hunting excursions have taken place this week in the woods in Northern Zealand, in which the Duke of Cumberland took part.

In the sitting of the Folkething on the 21st inst. the President announced the betrothal of Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland, the Deputies showing their assent by rising from their seats.

The Landsthing on Tuesday resolved unanimously to proceed to the second reading of the bill remitting temporarily the contribution of Santa Cruz to the State expenditure. In the course of the debate Count Frijis, a former Minister, and M. Kriejer expressed their approbation, amidst the universal applause of the House, of the general attitude of the Government towards the West Indian colonies, and at the same time pointed out how unadvisable a Parliamentary trial of strength would be in a matter which owed its origin to so terrible a disaster as that which had occurred in Santa Cruz.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Delegation yesterday week the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that it was true Russia had asked Turkey to conclude a separate Convention respecting the points of the San Stefano Treaty unaffected by the Berlin Treaty, and had declared that she would evacuate Eastern Roumelia three months after the conclusion of that Convention. Austria had been asked by several Governments what her views were on the subject, and had declared that

such a Convention was exclusively a Russo-Turkish question. The evacuation of Turkish territory could, however, in no case be made conditional upon the conclusion of a new treaty. The Minister added that no official confirmation had been received of the report that Russian officers and soldiers were being enrolled in the Bulgarian militia The Delegation adopted the ordinary estimates of the War Department in accordance with the proposals of the committee, at the same time rejecting two motions for the establishment of an independent battalion of Engineers and for the appointment of a second Captain to each battalion of troops. The extraordinary estimates were then discussed, and, after a long debate, lasting several hours, in which Counts Bylandt and Andrassy took part, a motion proposing that 1,712,000 fl. should be expended in adapting the Werndl rifles to cartridges of increased strength was adopted by 30 against 23 votes. The Finance Committee of the delegation decided on Monday, by 14 votes to 6, not to discuss the demand of the Government for a supplementary credit to meet the costs of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878, on the ground that the Government omitted to ask for an indemnity from Parliament, and that the Treaty of Berlin has not yet received the sanction of the Reichsrath. Count Andrassy (the telegram says) endeavoured in vain to overcome the resolution of the Delegation. In Thursday's sitting Count Andrassy announced that, in view of the opposition of the Budget Committee, he withdrew the bill for a supplementary credit.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday concluded the general discussion of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. After twelve days' debate, the Address drawn up by a Committee of the House was accepted by 202 votes against 180.

The Army Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, after a long debate, has voted the amount of 1,712,000 fl. required for adapting the Werndl rifles to cartridges of increased strength.

On Tuesday night, while Count Andrassy and a large number of the members of the Delegation were present at a soirée at the palace of Herr Tisza at Pesth, a bomb, filled with dynamite, was exploded near the building, the windows of which were shattered by the concussion. No clue as to the perpetrator of the outrage has been discovered.

The Town Council of Trieste was on Tuesday dissolved by an Imperial order, in consequence, it is believed, of the attitude of the majority of the members towards the Italian party.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor will arrive at St. Petersburg on Dec. 3, and about the same time General Kaufmann and his Staff are expected to reach the capital.

Advices from Orenburg received at St. Petersburg states that, in consequence of the concentration of the Chinese forces on the Russian frontier and the reported pacification of Khotan, the Russian fort of Maryn has been strongly reinforced. The Chinese, it is stated, having suffered severely in putting down the insurrection, and being enraged at the flight into Russian territory of the principal insurgents, have increased and reinforced their outposts. It is further added that they have assassinated the youngest son of Yakub Beg.

From a statement in the *Golos* of St. Petersburg it appears that the Budget for 1877 shows an excess of expenditure over revenue of 465,542,069 roubles. An extra sum of 6,000,000 roubles is to be devoted in 1879 to purposes of naval construction.

Privy Councillor Schulz, Director of the Police Section of the Imperial Russian Chancellery, has sent in his resignation, on account of his health being entirely broken down.

The Russian authorities have drawn up provisional regulations for the free port of Batoum, to be applied pending the establishment of definitive legislative enactments. The Custom House of Batoum has already been opened.

Russia has yielded to the representations of the Roumanian Government that it would not permit its troops to enter the Dobrudscha under conditions differing from those stipulated in article 22 of the Berlin Treaty. The Roumanian troops crossed the Danube at Braila on Tuesday afternoon; and Prince Charles issued a proclamation to the people of the Dobrudscha promising protection to all, without distinction of race or creed, and abolishing the dimes and other taxes.

According to statements made in official circles at St. Petersburg, the Emperor summoned Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff to Livadia for the purpose of instructing him in the most emphatic terms to adhere strictly to the directions given him with regard to carrying out the organisation of Bulgaria in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, and further to request him not to leave any doubt on this point in his personal intercourse with the Bulgarians. A St. Petersburg telegram in the *Morning Post* states that the Czar has also forbidden the Prince's candidature for the princedom of Bulgaria. A Bulgarian Assembly is to meet at Tirnova on Dec 27, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. After preparing the organic laws of Bulgaria, it will elect a Prince.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, a Bulgarian Assembly, composed of Bishops, public functionaries, and notables, has been summoned to meet at Tirnova on Dec. 27, for the purpose of preparing the organic laws of Bulgaria.

The Eastern Roumelian Commission discussed on Saturday the question of the future official language of the province. The Russians proposed that it should be Bulgarian, while other Commissioners were of opinion that Bulgarian and Turkish should have an equal footing, and that Greek should be privileged. The result of the discussion was that Baron de King was appointed to draw up the article in the shape of a compromise on the basis proposed by the Conference of Constantinople. A *Times'* telegram says that the rumours that the Turkish project has been adopted with slight modifications are baseless. It has not been discussed.

The negotiations for an Austro-Turkish Convention are still going on at Constantinople.

Sir Henry Layard and the Greek Minister at Constantinople have remonstrated with the Porte on having sanctioned the organisation by the Governor of Salonica of bands of irregular troops to put an end to the insurrection in Macedonia.

Colonel Maurice Fawcett has been intrusted with the organisation of the gendarmerie in the island of Crete.

Safvet Pasha, in reply to inquiries made by Sir Henry Layard on the subject, has informed his Excellency that the appointment of Midhat Pasha as Governor-General of Syria was definitive, and that he would remain in that post for five years, in conformity with the convention introducing reforms in Asia Minor.

Sir Henry Layard has forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury a request that England should guarantee the projected Turkish loan for £23,000,000 Turkish. The Porte has concluded a loan of £630,000 with the Ottoman Bank, and another of £1,000,000 with Messrs Zarifi. The Council of Ministers has agreed to a decision in favour of the payment of 2 per cent interest on the public debt, without any reduction of the capital, as soon as the condition of the finances shall permit of that course being taken.

GREECE.

A bill has been passed by the Chamber basing the conscription for the army henceforth on the Prussian system.

A *Times'* telegram from Pesth says that the British Cabinet has joined the other Powers in expressing its readiness to support the initiative taken by the French Government as to the Greek question, so that a step in this direction on the part of all the Powers may soon follow.

ROUMANIA.

The opening of the Roumanian Chambers on Wednesday fitly followed the occupation of the Dobrudscha by the troops of the Principality. The address of Prince Charles was also an appropriate sequel to the proclamation which, as stated above, he has addressed to his new subjects. In his Speech from the Throne the Prince, after referring to the annexation of the Dobrudscha, which had taken place on the previous day, said that the neighbouring Powers had established diplomatic relations with Roumania, in conformity with the conditions of its newly-acquired independence. He was convinced that the other Powers would follow this example, and that an Assembly would be elected which would remodel the Constitution, and thus enable the country to respond to the expectations of Europe.

CANADA.

The Sarmatian, with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on board, arrived in the harbour of Halifax last Saturday night at half past nine o'clock. The passage across the Atlantic was a very rough one, and Princess Louise suffered somewhat severely, and was only able to appear on deck once during the voyage. As soon as the Sarmatian had anchored, the Duke of Edinburgh went on board. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess spent the night at the Admiral's house, where they remained in seclusion on Sunday.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise landed at Halifax on Monday afternoon, amid enthusiastic cheers from the people and salutes from the war-ships in the harbour. A procession was formed, which went through the principal streets to the Province Building, where the Marquis was sworn in as Governor-General. The Duke of Edinburgh was present in naval uniform. In reply to an address presented to him by the Corporation of the town, the Marquis of Lorne thanked the people of Halifax for their devotion to the Throne, and said that in that town the Duke of Kent had passed many years of a soldier's life, and there two of his grandchildren had come that day. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the procession was re-formed, and went by a circuitous route to the Admiralty House. Much enthusiasm was shown by the crowds which thronged the streets, and at night the city was illuminated. The *Daily News'* correspondent says that the chief of the Micmacs, with a dozen of his tribe, asked permission to walk in the procession behind the daughter of the Queen of England. The Princess Louise held a Drawingroom at Halifax on Monday night, and it was largely attended. On Tuesday the Marquis of Lorne held a Levée. He afterwards received and replied to a considerable number of addresses from corporate bodies and societies. At night there was a general illumination.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Moncton, New Brunswick, gives some particulars of the Governor-General's progress after leaving Halifax:—

The Viceregal party left that town for Montreal at eleven on Wednesday morning. The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied the Princess to the station, where a large concourse of people was assembled. The weather all day has been lovely, and the whole country throughout the course of the journey was bathed in sunshine, looking as if it were early spring. His Excellency received addresses from a number of towns on his route, to which he made replies which, though necessarily showing a sameness in substance, yet contained each some characteristic utterance. At Truro, a town of 5000 inhabitants, his Excellency, after thanking the deputation for the expressions of loyalty they had given to her Majesty and her representatives, said the people gave evidence of being energetic and progressive—characteristics which, he added, applied to the country generally, so far as he had yet seen it. At Amherst, a town of 2000 inhabitants, his Excellency said:—"In leaving at this place the province of Nova Scotia, we wish to renew our thanks for the hearty greeting given us by all the inhabitants of the province. You have alluded in generous terms to her Majesty having elected me as Governor-General of the Dominion. Such a position is always one of anxiety; but it is a great encouragement to undertaking the task and endeavouring to win the approval of the people of Canada by unremitting attention to their interests, when sympathy and kindness are extended to the occupant of this high office. All classes in Nova Scotia have contributed to assure me of this friendly disposition; and I esteem it a matter of great good fortune that I am called to represent her Majesty among so loyal and noble a community." At this place (Moncton), containing 5000 inhabitants, his Excellency said:—"It would have been a satisfaction to us had we been able to make a more extended tour in New Brunswick, and we shall look forward to the day when we shall visit your capital and chief centres of population. The season of the year and the necessity of our reaching the capital of Canada speedily have prevented us this year from doing us we should have wished, but we shall look upon you as representing the province in bidding us welcome and in renewing the assurance of your fidelity to the Government of our Sovereign."

News of a fresh massacre of colonists by natives in New Caledonia has been received in Sydney.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has arrived at Alexandria and assumed the duties of Egyptian Minister of Finance.

A violent storm took place at Lisbon last Saturday, three vessels being wrecked and eighteen lives lost.

The treaties of commerce and navigation between Germany and Italy have been prolonged until the end of 1879.

An extensive strike has broken out at Sydney amongst the seamen, who protest against the employment of Chinese on board ships.

A cask of Johannisberg, containing 1600 bottles of the wine, has been sold at Cologne for 56,000 fl., which makes the price of each bottle about 80f.

The ship Blair Athole, 1679 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on Wednesday with 502 emigrants.

Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is about to visit Bangkok, to invest the King of Siam in person with the insignia of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney states that the City of New York, with the Australian cricketers on board, arrived there from San Francisco on Monday. The Eleven were most enthusiastically received on landing.

According to the latest intelligence from Cape Town to Nov. 5 affairs in Zululand remained stationary at the beginning of the present month. The Kaffir rebels in Griqualand had fallen back across the border, and all was quiet.—A large number of officers and volunteers from regiments on home service are about to leave England for the Cape, for special service in connection with the Transport Department of the Zulu Expedition, under General Lord Chelmsford.

The Geographical Society of Marseilles has received from Zanzibar, under date Oct. 16, news of the Central African Expedition under the Abbé Debaize, which set out not long ago from Zanzibar by Bagamoyo. The news is satisfactory.

Intelligence is telegraphed from Singapore of a band of Chinese robbers having attacked the Dindings settlement, and murdered Government Superintendent Lloyd in his bed, besides wounding his wife and a Mrs. Jones. The police were called, but were useless, and fled to the housetops.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Wednesday evening, contains the following:—

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Saturday, Nov. 30 inst., We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby issue our Royal Proclamation, and publish and declare that the said Parliament be further prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878; and we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th of November, in the year of Our Lord 1878, and in the forty-second year of our reign.—God save the Queen.

The following notices have been issued to the members of the Liberal party in both Houses:—

18, Carlton House-terrace, Nov. 27.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Lords on Thursday, Dec. 5, and I trust that you may find it convenient to be in your place on that day.—Your obedient servant, GRANVILLE.

Devonshire House, Nov. 27.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Commons on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878, and I trust that you may find it convenient to be in your place on that day.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, HARTINGTON.

We understand that the Address to the Crown, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved in the House of Commons by Viscount Castlereagh, M.P. for the county of Down, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P. for Oxford.

The official dinner given on the eve of the meeting of Parliament will not take place until the reassembling of the two Houses in February.

Mr. Campbell, the senior member for North Staffordshire, has been presented by Marshal MacMahon with the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Richard Dickeson entertained on Wednesday about 200 of the principal inhabitants of Dover, including the borough members, the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the Granville Club, at the Royal Oak Hotel, to celebrate the unveiling of his portrait last week.

It has been ascertained that the route of Lemburg and Varna is at present the most reliable and expeditious for mails to Constantinople. Accordingly, mails for Constantinople will be forwarded, as a rule, wholly by the above route, and will be made up in London every Monday and Friday morning.

The Penzance Corporation has decided to celebrate Sir Humphry Davy's centenary on Dec. 17, by organising an exhibition of scientific apparatus, and to hold a public meeting to consider the advisability of devising means to still further commemorate the event in the spring, when several English and foreign savants will be invited to attend.

A meeting was held in the Guildhall at Exeter on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider a proposal of the Town Council to purchase the gas-works. The total outlay which the purchase of the works will involve is estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. For a long time past complaints have been made as to the quality of the gas supplied by the company. The meeting, after a warm discussion, decided not to purchase the works, and a poll was demanded.

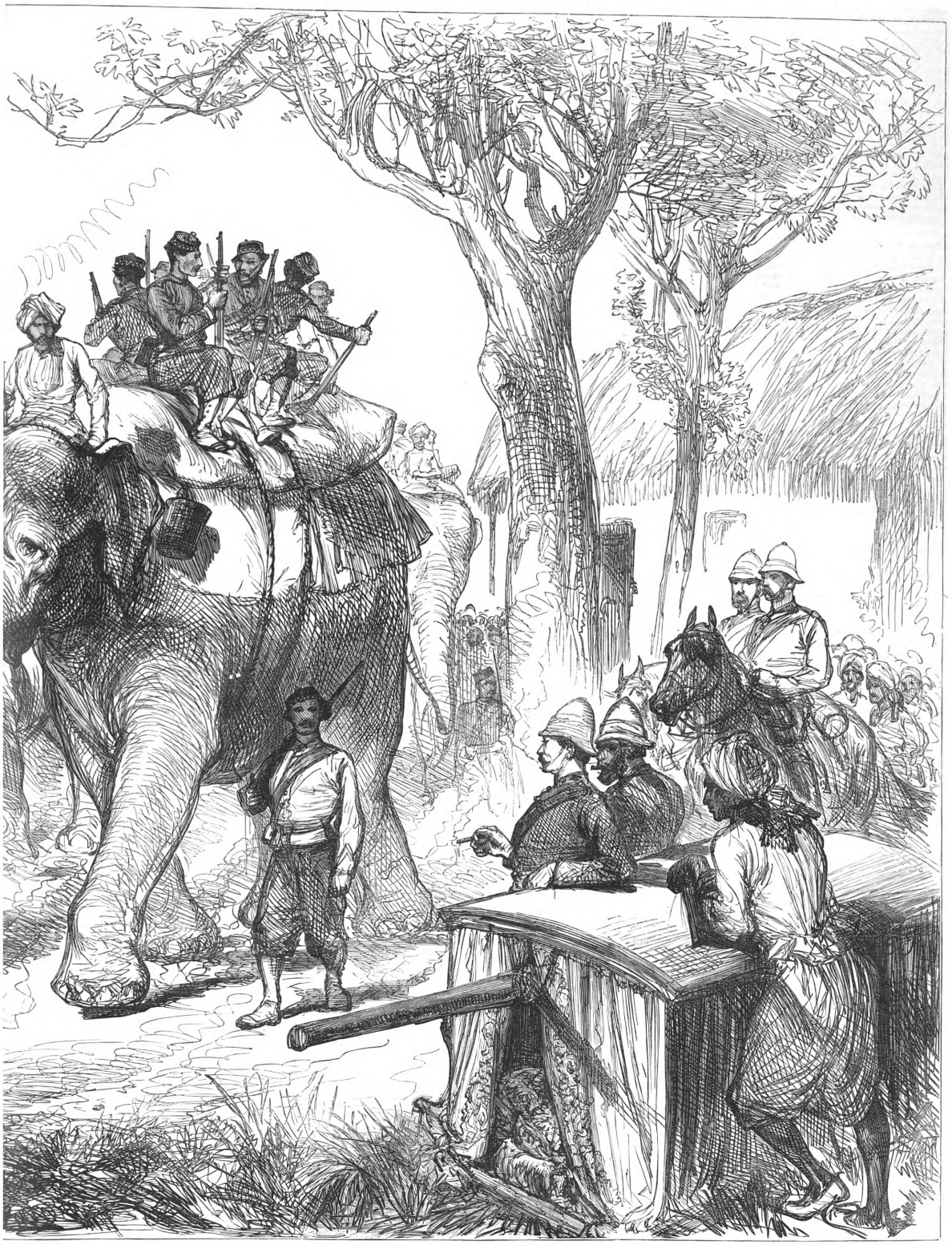
A meeting of the association which has been formed in Lancashire to extend the singing in public schools into the teaching of music was held on Tuesday in Owens College, Manchester, the Dean of Manchester presiding. There were also present Lord Wilton and Sir Henry Cole. Resolutions were adopted approving of the preliminary steps which had been taken for the establishment of a local association for promoting music as an art especially useful to the joint culture and recreation of all classes, resolving that a committee should be formed; that as soon as practicable, and when the time is favourable, a school of music should be established in Manchester, where teachers may be trained for teaching music in public elementary schools; that free scholarships shall be awarded by public competition, which might be held at some musical class already existing in the city, and urging that a deputation should wait upon the Corporation of Manchester and request that they should use their influence to promote music as well as the opening of the libraries and parks.

Another terrible disaster has occurred in the Channel. At midnight on Monday a collision took place between the German mail-steamer Pommerania and an iron barque, the Moel Eilian, which was in ballast. The steamer gradually filled and sank. The Moel Eilian was too much damaged herself to render any assistance, having a large hole in her bows; but she made for Dover, where she is now in dock. The Pommerania had boats sufficient to save all who were on board, who are believed to have numbered 220, but one of them was swamped, and two others were crushed. Others were floated; and 172 persons were saved by a Scotch steamer, the Glengarry, which was passing, and saw the rockets from the mail-steamer. Other steamers are said to have passed near the scene of the collision, and it is hoped that a few more lives may have been saved by their means. Amongst those who it was thought had perished was the captain of the Pommerania, who, although there was plenty of time for him to enter one of the boats, refused to do so, and remained standing on the bridge till the vessel sank; but a Lloyd's telegram from Maasluis states that he arrived there in the City of Amsterdam on Tuesday night, having been picked up by that vessel. Mr. Thomas Blight, one of the passengers who was rescued, leaving by the last boat, and who holds a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, says that every life might have been saved if proper order had been maintained, and the sailors had refrained from rushing to the boats. The total number of persons missing from the wreck of the Pommerania is, according to the latest reports, between forty and fifty.—Whilst a crowded ferry-boat was crossing the Mersey on Tuesday morning, a fog prevailing at the time, she came into collision with a ship lying at anchor in the river, and several persons were drowned.



THE AFGHAN WAR; CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FOR

FROM A SKETCH BY LIE



GOORKHAS ON THE MARCH THROUGH THE TERAI.

D. PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The rain it raineth every day." In its fullest force I feel the truth of that poetical reminder, now that I have returned from Paris, and have renewed my acquaintance with that fine old British Institution the London mud. It rains likewise, in Paris, from time to time, galore; still the Parisian rain does not habitually get mixed with the fog; and the rain and fog, mingled with sooty and mephitic smoke, are not beaten by the wind from the chimneys of houses which are not lofty enough, down your throat and into your lungs, congesting them while General Cold Weather is getting his red-hot arrows of Bronchitis ready.

It is impossible to rebuild so vast a city as London *en bloc*, else it might be possible to persuade modern architects that it is both absurd, wasteful, and mischievous, to cover acres and acres of ground with mean little hovels one or two storeys high (or rather low) instead of building tall and handsome blocks of four, five, and six storeys. The constitutional notion of an Englishman's house being his castle may have something to do with our persistency in dwelling in brick-and-mortar boxes scarcely big enough, as the saying is, "to swing a cat in;" but surely, if I have a "flat" or a set of chambers where I can "sport my oak" or close my outer door against unwelcome intruders, I can be as castellated in my domicile as the dweller in an ugly squat cube containing six or eight rooms. We have Queen Anne's Mansions and the "flats" in Victoria-street for the rich, and Peabody lodging-houses for the poor; but I want to see towering *Insulæ* or "blocks" of chambers, externally handsome and internally comfortable, for the smaller middle classes.

Mem: When the late M. Guizot came to London as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the first thing which struck him in driving through that London which he subsequently qualified as "no longer a city, but a province covered with houses," was the miserable meanness, paltriness, and exiguity of the dwelling-houses in the central districts of the town. That was more than forty years ago; yet Seven Dials and Soho exist intact. There is not the slightest reason why a new boulevard, as magnificent as the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris, should not be constructed from Charing-cross, right through the Dials, to Tottenham-court-road; but I suppose that it would be "un-English" to suggest that the new thoroughfare should not be filled with gin-palaces, simply because so many licensed public-houses already exist on the site to be cleared and rebuilt upon. Give the publicans compensation, and let them take their liquor-bars elsewhere.

The legal world seems to be full of actions and rumours of actions for libel. Hawks are picking out hawks' eyes, wolf is eating wolf, managers are suing journalists, and artists are going to law with critics, in a to me apparently frenzied manner. On Monday and Tuesday, in the Exchequer, came off the great libel case of Whistler v. Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin, in the occult publication entitled "Fors Clavigera," had said some hard things about Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes," "symphonies," and "arrangements." Mr. Whistler, exasperated at being called a coxcomb and a cockney, and accused of ignorance, impudence, and of flinging a pot of paint in the face of the public, brought his action against his critic. He claimed a thousand pounds damages; and the jury gave him a farthing: the learned Judge (Mr. Baron Huddleston) declining to grant costs against the defendant. Into the merits of the case it is no business of mine to enter. I can only express my deep regret that the suit was ever brought at all. Mr. James Whistler happens to have been for many years a valued friend of mine; and I think that I can to some extent apprehend the scope and meaning of his "nocturnes" and "arrangements." "Do you see that star?" asked Napoleon, pointing upwards, to a diplomatist who was venturous enough to animadvert on his Imperial Majesty's policy. "No, Sire!" replied the astonished Ambassador, staring at a very substantial wooden ceiling. "*I see it*," tranquilly replied Napoleon. Mr. Whistler, never doubt it, sees many things in his own pictures utterly invisible to ordinary amateurs of art.

On the other hand, everybody recognises in Mr. John Ruskin not only an illustrious master of English prose and a consummate critic, but a blameless, magnanimous English gentleman, with a heart of gold. His whole long life through he has been doing good. Well I remember, many years ago, when, in the daily paper with which I was (and am still) connected, I was pleading the cause of a poor young girl who had been seized upon by the Sheriff's officers and locked up in gaol on some wretched matter of a lawyer's costs, that within half a dozen hours of the publication of our appeal a cheque for the sum necessary for the captive's release was forwarded to us by John Ruskin. I have not the honour to know him personally; but I feel sure that he would shrink from inflicting pain, by word or deed, upon anybody. Very possibly the hard epithets which he applied to Mr. Whistler were used strictly in a "Pickwickian" sense. From a similarly "Pickwickian" point of view the Elder Pugin, in a pamphlet on church decoration, once argued that "the man who objected to rood-screens was a miscreant and a villain." Now, I have a rooted objection to rood-screens, because they shut out the laity from the altar. I knew the Elder Pugin and revered him; but I cannot remember that he ever called me, personally, a miscreant or a villain.

Mem: I went down to Westminster Hall on Tuesday afternoon to see the close of the Whistler-Ruskin case. It was about 3.30 p.m., and growing rapidly dark; almost too dark to discern the stately presence of Lady Diana Huddleston and Lady Holker, who were sitting on the bench by the side of the learned Judge. Candles were called for, and brought in by a careful usher. But they gave but a flickering and partial light, and left three fourths of the court in November darkness. Counsel for the plaintiff spoke out of Cimmerian depths, and the voice of counsel for the defence was as one speaking from the abode of Chaos and Old Night. A gruesome spectacle. I could make out, however, on the bench a sumptuous picture, a portrait of a Venetian Doge, by Titian. This picture had been sent down by Mr. Ruskin in order that the jury might see what a really finished work of art was like. But—O vanity of earthly things!—close to the glittering frame of the Titian there was suspended a most commonplace looking coil of old junk. A very uninteresting case about a contract for rope was being tried while the jury in Whistler v. Ruskin were considering their verdict; and the coil of old junk was part and parcel of the evidence.

"And if I *am* a humbug," said an Irish servant of a "carneying" nature to me once, "shure, are n't some of the nicest people in the wurld humbugs?" With that postulate I thoroughly agree. The same rule may be applied to that style of writing which is satirically styled "gushing." Some of the nicest authors, male and female, whom I know are "gushers;" and I have, myself (so kindly critics tell me), shown, upon occasion, a propensity to "gush." Still I do not think that in the way of "buncombe," "high falutin," and "tall talk," I could ever rise to the altitude or sink to the bathos of the following wonderful paragraph, which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday touching the recent appearance of Madame Adelina Patti at the Opernhaus, Berlin:—

> Pessimism, Nihilism, and all other grumbling fancies of the sort are scattered to the winds by the sweet voice of the accomplished artist. *Life, which popular philosophers declare to be worth nothing, is suddenly converted into a supreme blessing, admitting, as it does, of emotions such as are awakened by Patti. The soul, which only yesterday doubted its own existence, is to-day made conscious of its reality by the charm and melodious sentiment of an accomplished singer.* There might be better methods of realising the transcendental, yet art is one among others.

"*Cogito; ergo sum*," said the old metaphysician. The formula should be altered to "I hear Patti; therefore I exist." But how will it be if you cannot afford twenty marks for a seat in the stalls at the Berlin Opera-House to hear this enchanting "psycho-euthymist?"

To "come down souse," as Edmund Burke phrased it in his famous speech in Parliament on Junius—to descend to the plain level of fact, it would seem that there are other means existing in the German capital just now of a nature to remind you very forcibly of the fact of your being a living, breathing, sentient, and cogitating entity. The police force in Berlin is to be increased in such a ratio as to provide one policeman for every seventy inhabitants. In London the proportion of police constables to the civil population is about one in four hundred. This tremendous augmentation in the ranks of the Berlinese *polizei* is intended as a step towards the putting down of Socialism by enabling the authorities to exercise a stricter supervision over theatres, coffee-houses, hotels, beer-cellars, newspaper-offices, and the like. So that when you are worried about your passport or feel a policeman's grasp on your collar you will not need to hear *La Diva* Adelina to be convinced that you are an Entity. It will be sufficient for you to reflect, "They are going to 'run me in;' therefore I exist."

Faithful to my promise not to interfere with the solution of the French Puzzles in the *World*, I may (I hope without offence) point out that among the "Puzzles" propounded in the current number of the vivacious periodical alluded to, is to name the two shortest and best papers in the works of St. Evremond. I do hope (with the selfishness of a bibliomane) that everybody does not possess a copy of the writings of that delightful essayist and letter writer, "the little old man in the black silk coif" who was carried every morning in a sedan chair through Pall-mall to the house of the Duchess of Mazarin. He always brought with him a pat of butter, made in his own little dairy, for her Grace's breakfast. Next to "Howel's Letters," St. Evremond is the most charming of all reading when you wish to be thoroughly idle. I have a buxom little edition in five volumes, vellum extra, of the writings of the witty Anglo-French gentleman who was appointed by Charles II. to the burlesque governorship of Duck Island in St. James's Park, and I do not intend to lend my St. Evremond to anybody. Still, to students fortunate enough to have picked him up on a bookstall, or patient enough to unearth him in the British Museum reading-room, I may hint that in one particular St. Evremond will well repay the perusal of the curious scholar. A certain letter in the series contains the very strongest inferential evidence as to the name of the "French boy" who sang "love songs in that glorious gallery" at Whitehall on the Sunday evening preceding the death of the Merry Monarch. My Macaulay is at the binder's; but I cannot remember that the illustrious historian has told us who the "French boy" really was.

G. A. S.

NEW BOOKS.

Language scarcely enables one to adequately commend such a book as *Tent Work in Palestine*, by Claude Reignier Conder, R.E. (Richard Bentley and Son), for the subject is so deeply interesting, and the two volumes in which it is treated testify to so much conscientious labour and perilous adventure, to say nothing of the minor matters, such as perspicuous and intelligent description, liberality and excellence in the case of the illustrations, clearness of type, and general sightliness, that nothing but personal inspection and intimate acquaintance can give a proper idea of the ungrudging spirit in which compendation ought to be awarded. The volumes are illustrated by J. W. Whymper; and they contain a narrative of which it is easy to give an account in a few words. Most people have heard of the Palestine Exploration Fund, though they may not be aware that the committee of that fund, acting under the advice of previous experienced explorers, undertook, and actually commenced, at the end of the year 1871 or the beginning of 1872, "the Survey of Western Palestine, to the scale of one inch to the mile, the object being the complete examination of the whole country, with an amount of accuracy equal to that of Ordnance work." The surveying party was originally under the command of Captain Stewart, R.E., who, unfortunately, was soon invalided home; he was, however, promptly succeeded by Lieutenant Conder, R.E., who "returned to England in September, 1875, having surveyed 4700 square miles," and who, leaving the remaining 1300 square miles to be finished, as they were last year by Lieutenant Kitchener, has published, under the auspices of the committee, who, be it well understood, "do not, collectively, adopt the conclusions of any of their officers," a "personal history of his work, without specially entering on the scientific results." If anybody should ask what was the main object with which the survey of Palestine was undertaken, the reply is: "to collect materials in illustration of the Bible," to compare the information acquired upon the very soil of the "land" with the accounts given and the references made in the "book." Few Englishmen, however "enlightened," can fail to be deeply stirred at the bare mention of that land, which has been for ages known as the "holy land," or of that book which still holds its place as the "book of books;" and there will be a sense of relief in many thousands of hearts when it is seen how hopefully and confidently the leader of the surveying expedition can speak "of the historic and authentic character of the Sacred Volume" from his own personal observation and comparison. As for the work accomplished by the expedition, the story is in many respects quite incredible; not, of course, that there is any intention here of throwing doubt upon the narrator's veracity, but that the facts recorded are simply stupendous. The work, we are told, was "carried out by a party never stronger than five as regards Europeans," and it has now been completed in little over five years. And what was the work? Why, a thorough survey of 6000 square miles, "from Dan to Beersheba, and from Jordan to the Mediterranean," the task of identification of places being superadded to the labour of actual surveying. And the feat was achieved by the few labourers, camping out for the most part, amid perils almost as numerous and as disheartening as those which St. Paul has enumerated in the memorable list of the dangers he encountered. In one portion of the narrative we are astonished to read that a thousand square miles were surveyed in eleven weeks, a rate of progress which, if the remark be pardonable as the expression of honest wonderment, could scarcely have been surpassed by the celebrated Munchausen. Howbeit a still more astounding rate of progress, but over a shorter distance, is, if memory may be trusted, recorded in one of the chapters. As regards the expenditure, it is melancholy to reflect that the leader of the expedition should have "received letters complaining of the expense of the Survey," and that those letters should have been "the last drop in the cup" of the troubles which were then confronting him, so that he himself was worried into the fever from which his comrades were suffering; but it is easy to believe that the outlay must have been large, though, to judge from the account given, the sum spent to defray the personal charges of the party cannot have amounted to more than an almost inappreciable fraction of the whole. In that respect, not only economy, but something like parsimony, appears to have been studied. Of this, however, readers can form their own opinion. That the little band of surveyors worked with their lives in their hands is quite evident; but the most serious affair in which they were engaged occurred in July, 1875, at Safed, in Upper Galilee. A camping-ground had been chosen to the north of Safed, and the tents had been about half set up, when a highly respectable old Sheikh began to throw stones, as if he had been a mere Christian child taking shots at a railway train. The Sheikh was immediately confronted by the leader of the expedition, who was minded to try polite expostulation, but, before he could carry out his intention, was seized by the throat and roughly shaken—an insult which could not be endured in the eyesight of the surrounding natives, and which caused the Sheikh to be twice knocked clean off his legs with the fist after the English fashion. Hereupon the Maronites who were in attendance upon the Englishmen seized the Sheikh and bound him; while the Sheikh, on his part, shouted for his people, fierce recriminations commenced between the Maronite and Moslem bystanders; and, in the twinkling of an eye, there commenced one of those "fanatical riots" which the surveying party had constantly endeavoured, hitherto successfully, to avoid. Nail-studded clubs, battle-axes, hunting-crops, stones, and firearms were employed; ominous shouts of "Allah! Allah!" and of "Din! Din Muhammed" were raised; and blood began to flow. But, as comedy ever lurks in the chinks of tragedy, the leader of the expedition shook with laughter, even at this critical moment, to see himself "supported by Sergeant Armstrong, who stood at 'the charge,' armed with the legs of the camera-obscura!" It was no laughing matter, however, as may be gathered from the fact that not one of the surveying party escaped injury, although no life appears to have been lost, and from the punishment inflicted, after an inquiry and trial, upon the Sheikh and his abettors. He "was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment; his slave, who was proved to have used various weapons, to two years of hard labour; and several other offenders to shorter terms. The sum of £270 was also paid, as a fine, to the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund." Thus was the honour of the British lion vindicated; and the volumes may now be left to fulfil, as they are pretty sure to do, the expectations which may have been excited. Let it be gratefully stated, however, in conclusion, that there is not only an index, but an index at the end of each volume.

The sixteenth edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, by Benjamin Vincent, Librarian to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has just been published, brought down to the present autumn. Exactly two years have elapsed since the publication of the last edition, and almost every page of the new volume affords evidence of the vigilant diligence of the editor in the work of revision, and in the record of the multiplicity of events of a very varied character that have taken place during the time that has passed. Nothing incidental to our common humanity of any importance appears to be omitted, and few persons can be aware of the daily labour and prompt judgment indispensably required to maintain the value of a work of this nature. From its scope and size, also, it is very open to criticism, and information useful to some may be justly regarded as superfluous by others. The editor, however, in his motto, expresses his hope that "the ignorant may learn and the learned may like to be reminded," and in his preface gratefully acknowledges corrections and suggestions received. In the present edition the political history of the chief countries of the world has been continued in the tables, the more important events being noticed in separate articles. These include the paramount Eastern Question; the negotiations preliminary and subsequent to the Russo-Turkish war; the battles and sieges; the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin; the Anglo-Turkish Convention; the occupation of Cyprus, Bosnia, Bessarabia, and Batoum; and the great Constitutional struggles in France; the attempted assassinations of the Emperor of Germany; the Presidential election and party conflicts in the United States; and the Kaffir War. In regard to our own country we duly noted a great number of official changes, including the Cabinet Ministers, the Bishops, Judges, Governors of colonies, and other functionaries, the progress of the revenue, trade, the Bank of England, the affairs of the Army and Navy, the latest Acts of Parliament, &c. In Ecclesiastical matters we have the Pan-Anglican Conference and Church Congresses, the new bishoprics, the prosecution of Messrs. Tooth, Mackonochie, and Edwards, the Holy Cross Society, and the newly-founded Reformed Episcopal Church. Attention has been specially given to educational progress; and that topographical history has not been neglected will be seen in the articles on London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and other important places. As might be expected from the official position of the editor, science has received particular attention, as shown in the articles on the telephone, microphone, phonograph, electric light, Mars' satellites, planets, radiometer, new chemical elements, otheoscope, phoneidoscope, spontaneous generation, the germ theory of disease, and weights and measures. As regards Archæology we may refer to the articles on obelisks (including Cleopatra's Needle), Babylon, Nineveh, and Mycenæ. In the present edition extra attention has been given to philanthropic and religious societies, including the Mansion House funds, Hospital Sundays and Saturdays, and their results; and, in relation to geographical discovery, we have the Arctic Expedition, and Mr. H. Stanley's journey through Africa. One very painful part of the editor's duty has been to record the Indian and Chinese famines, wrecks (the Eurydice, Princess Alice, &c.), railway accidents, coal explosions (Abercarne, &c.); and also various articles relating to crime; trials, including the turf and lease frauds, police detectives, the Penge case, the Albert Assurance Company, and Artisans' Dwellings Company officials, Madame Rachel, &c. Among miscellaneous articles may be mentioned a list of assassinations and attempts, the Brissa Prize, the Library Association, the Paris Exhibition, the Hibbert fund, pedestrian and swimming feats, the University boat-race and Derby winners, Colorado beetle, Mennonites and Molokani, Lazzarites, Opportunists; Albert, Davy, and Faraday medals; Caxton celebration, Index Society, &c., in all which the editor has endeavoured to answer not only the question when? but also where? how? and why? as far as his limited space permitted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne has been elected an honorary member of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Bloomsbury County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. George Lake Russell.

The honorary secretary of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund states that twenty shelters have already been established in various parts of the metropolis, that they are self-supporting, and that the fund is still prospering.

Police-Constable Robinson, who was shot through the arm by the burglar Ward or Peace, has been promoted to be a first-class constable, the promotion carrying with it an increase of pay of three shillings a week.

We are informed that in consequence of the numerous applications to hear the new bells at St. Paul's, the Dean and Chapter have arranged that a peal shall be rung to-day (Saturday) from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

The action brought in the Exchequer Division by a young lady to recover damages from a grocer's assistant in consequence of his refusing to carry out his promise to marry her concluded on Tuesday, when, after the examination of the defendant, the jury awarded £75 damages.

The Royal Humane Society has voted a bronze medallion to Mrs. Disney Roebuck, wife of Captain Disney Roebuck, of the 46th Regiment, who, with the help of her sister, saved the lives of three ladies who ran a narrow escape of drowning while bathing at Broadstairs in the early part of last month.

Under the presidency of Colonel Beresford, M.P., a meeting of watermen and lightermen was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, last Saturday, to protest against the report issued by the Board of Trade relative to the Princess Alice inquiry, and to adopt measures for opposing the proposed new Thames Navigation Bill.

On Tuesday evening the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., opened a new co-operative literary institute intended for the instruction and amusement of the inhabitants of the Shaftesbury estate; and, being affiliated with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the new institute had already received 127 applications for membership.

In the Admiralty Court on Wednesday morning an action for damages brought by the London Steam-Boat Company, the owners of the Princess Alice, against Messrs. Hall, the owners of the Bywell Castle, was begun. A cross action has also been brought by Messrs. Hall and Co. against the London Steam-Boat Company.

The Company of Haberdashers have given £10 10s. in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.—This company has forwarded £50 10s. to the Mansion House Fund for the promotion of the holding of the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn next year; and the General Omnibus Company have stated their willingness to offer a prize of £25 for the best horse suitable for omnibus work.

At a meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee held on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the president, vice-president, and secretary were empowered to engage a suitable room or rooms for an office, the rental not to exceed £100 per annum. It was resolved to ask the Duke of Bedford and the Rev. Canon Fleming to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Earl Russell and the Rev. Mr. Hoyse. It is proposed that Hospital Sunday shall be the third Sunday in June next.

The committee of the China Famine Relief Fund have issued a balance-sheet showing that the total amount raised in connection with the fund is £32,303. A further sum of about £16,000 has been contributed through various missionary societies in England, and has been sent direct to China. Mr. Forrest, the British Acting Consul at Tien-Tsin, speaks confidently of the favourable impression made on the Chinese by the sympathy which England has shown them in their need.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in November was 80,665, of whom 41,704 were in workhouses, and 38,961 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 178; but as compared 1876 and 1875 they show a decrease of 1056 and 3791 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 926, of whom 665 were men, 219 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

On Monday evening the existing method of lighting by gas and by one form of the electric light (the Jablochkoff) was subjected to a species of competition at Billingsgate Market, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. There was some difference of opinion as to the practical efficiency of the new mode of lighting; but it seems to be generally agreed that for the riverside and the street-lighting the experiment succeeded, but as regards the interior of the market many persons doubted the superiority of the light to gas.

The appeal of Colonel Dawkins to the House of Lords against a demurrer allowed by Vice-Chancellor Malins in a suit instituted by him against Lord Penrhyn, his cousin, for the recovery of a fourth part of Penrhyn Castle and the lands belonging to it, which he claimed under the will of John Pennant, deceased, the respondent's father, was heard on Wednesday. The Lords Justices of the Appeal Court had sustained the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, and the House of Lords now dismissed the appeal with costs.

A meeting of the council of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Wednesday in the hall of the Inner Temple, the objects being that a knowledge of the aims of the society should be more widely known, and that the Bar of the country should advocate its importance. Mr. Baron Pollock, who presided, mentioned some details respecting London charities, and argued the need of this society from the fact that four million pounds were annually given for charitable purposes in the metropolis. Sir H. James, M.P., moved a resolution approving of the society, which was seconded by Mr. Forsyth, M.P., supported by other members of Parliament, and adopted.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in distributing the prizes to the successful students at the St. Stephen's Schools, Westminster, on Tuesday evening, referred to the Elementary Education Act of 1870, observing that she could not but regard it as a very strong expression of the piety and patriotism of the country. Among the principal awards were those to Frederick C. Pendry (silver medal and certificate presented by the Carriage-makers' Company), and to George William Irons, who had won the Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas, with a certificate, being the highest prize in Great Britain awarded by the Society of Arts to members of evening classes and mechanics' institutions.

A tutor named Weston was summoned at the Clerkenwell Police Court for not sending his son, aged seven, to school. The defendant, who stated that he was a properly qualified tutor, having passed his examinations at the London University, said he preferred to teach his boy at home, as he found that he got into bad company at the board school. The School Board officer said the defendant had no time to teach the boy, as he was out all day. The magistrate dismissed the summons, observing that the Act did not specify the time at which children should be taught, and said that the father, who was properly qualified to teach, might give his son lessons at five in the morning if it suited him.

On Monday evening the first of the three courses of lectures named after their founder, the late Dr. Cantor, which are given every year under the auspices of the Society of Arts, was begun in the theatre of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi. These lectures are especially devoted to the practical treatment, on a scientific basis, of manufactures and handicrafts, and kindred subjects. Those now in process of delivery are on "Mathematical Instruments," particular attention being paid to the methods of their construction and use.

The Master of the Rolls had before him on Tuesday an action in which Signor Bettini, the operatic singer, sought to enforce a payment of £2000 by his wife, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, under a deed of separation. The arrangement as to division of property stipulated that a palace in Rome, freed from incumbrance by the sale of another property in Paris, should be Signor Bettini's share. The Paris property, however, did not realise enough by £2000 to clear the palace, and Signor Bettini sought for an order upon his wife's trustees to make up the deficiency. His Lordship, having heard the arguments, strongly advised the parties to arrange the matter between themselves, and adjourned the case for a week in order to enable them to do so.

The Metropolitan Board of Works decided yesterday week, as a concession to the fire insurance companies, to station a steam fire-engine temporarily in Watling-street. It was explained that, in respect to the provision of new Fire Brigade stations in the City, the Board was doing all that was possible within its prescribed limits of the produce of a halfpenny rate; and that no inconvenience or injury had been sustained by the City during the six months that the central station had been in Southwark.—The chairman, engineer, and several members of the Board went down the Thames last Saturday, and took samples of the water at the time when it would be most likely to be contaminated with sewage from the outfall works at Crossness. Their object is to decide the question raised by Captain Calver in his report to the Thames Conservators, and by others, whether the discharge into the river is injurious.

Last Saturday the Court of Appeal gave judgment in a case which had been argued before it, affecting the religion of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Agar-Ellis. The father is a Protestant and the mother a Roman Catholic, and the question was whether a promise made by Mr. Agar-Ellis before his marriage, that the children of the union should be brought up as Roman Catholics, could be retracted by him now. Vice-Chancellor Malins had decided that the children should be educated in the doctrines of the Church of England, and against this decision Mrs. Agar-Ellis appealed. Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Thesiger now held that the whole responsibility of the children's education should be thrown upon the father, and that no order should be made as to the religion in which they should be brought up.

There were 2530 births and 1547 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 18 from measles, 11 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhœa. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had steadily increased from 24 to 64 in the nine preceding weeks, declined to 54 last week, and were 38 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles were 32 below the average. Whooping-cough fatality was also considerably below the average. The deaths referred to diphtheria were 2 less than those in the previous week. The fatal cases of fever showed a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks, and were 17 below the corrected average. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 434 and 431 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 428 last week, and were 40 below the corrected weekly average; 277 resulted from bronchitis and 107 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3124 births and 1846 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 40·6 deg., and 1·2 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 11·8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 60 hours.

At the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, London Docks, on Saturday last the committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society presented Captain T. M. Almond, master of the ship Decapolis, with a gold medal, and the crew with silver medals, for their heroic conduct in saving the crew of the Eblana on Oct. 10. The crew consisted of Martin Pearce Organ, Frederick Christiesen, William Quirk, August Hausen, William Adamson, David Stephen, George Herbert Adamson, Harry Saunders, and G. W. R. Bourne, apprentice, who, in addition to the medal, received a sextant, as the committee considered his conduct most praiseworthy in volunteering to go with each boat to the rescue of the unfortunate men on the Eblana. Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., chairman of the committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, occupied the chair, and before presenting the prizes referred to the gallant conduct of the captain and crew of the Decapolis on the occasion in question. He also said that their services had met with the warm approval of the Board of Trade. He afterwards incidentally alluded to the advantages of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which he urged all sailors to become members of. They had now 50,000 members, who brought in between £7000 and £8000, but they really received nearly three times as much in return.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday evening in Burlington-gardens, a paper was read by the Rev. J. P. Farler upon "Usambara, East Africa, and the Adjoining Country." After a brief review of the travels of Dr. Krapf, Messrs. Burton and Speke, and Mr. New in the country under notice, Mr. Farler went on to describe Usambara, which has been called the Switzerland of Africa, and which forms a link in the great East Coast range extending from Abyssinia and Natal. A large portion of the paper was occupied with an examination of the country in its physical aspects, a description of the manners and customs of the natives, and a comprehensive survey of its history so far as it has been recorded. The paper took the form to some extent of a personal narrative of the journey of the writer to Mpwapwa, where, he said, he frequently met men who had been to Uzaga and the Masai country, through which land, he considered, was to be found the only feasible way to opening up the equatorial lakes. Such an expedition as this Mr. Farler considered quite practicable, and he offered to assist any attempt in this direction by procuring the right men and obtaining introductions from one native chief to another. After a discussion, in which Sir T. F. Buxton, who is aiding the construction of a road to that portion of the African continent, took part, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper and a similar compliment to the chairman.

The Extra Supplement.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

The good old city of Norwich, to which our attention has been directed by the disastrous flood of last week, the subject of two Illustrations in this Number, owes its prosperity to Flemish Protestant woollen manufacturers. But it has been a Bishop's See from the reign of William Rufus, in the year 1094. East Anglian Bishops had before resided successively at Thetford, Elmham, and Dunwich since the conversion of the heathen "folk" there in the seventh century. The first builder of Norwich Cathedral was Bishop Herbert de Losinga, the first Norman prelate who held his Court at Norwich. In different views of the city, from Mousehold-heath, from the Castle Hill, and from the low meadows around Thorpe, this stately ecclesiastical pile is the most striking feature. Its central tower and spire, rising to the height of 287 ft., may be well seen from the south wall of the cloisters, or from the lower close. The tower and flanking turrets are of Norman architecture, but the spires are of Perpendicular Gothic. So, too, with the main body of the building; the nave and choir, internally, consist of fourteen bays, of fine Norman arches, with similar arches in the triforium above; three bays are included in the choir, but its eastward portion, in the clerestory and roof, has been changed to Perpendicular Gothic. The transepts, also, have been somewhat altered by architects of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but the original Norman ground-plan is everywhere preserved. The side aisles are carried on, beyond the transepts, to form a procession corridor round the chancel. The interior view is rendered more effective by the choir roof rising 14 ft. higher than the nave, and by the open Norman arcades of the central tower; the roof of the nave is a beautiful structure of "lierne vaulting," the work of Bishop Lehart, from 1446 to 1472. There are many other details, architectural or ornamental, which deserve admiration. The cloisters, in the Decorated Gothic style, are considered very fine. The Erpingham gate, and that of St. Ethelbert, leading into the Cathedral precincts, have some historical interest. The Bishop's Palace has been more than once rebuilt. There was once a Lord Bishop, Henry Despenser, in the time of Richard II., who personally wielded a huge two-handed sword, with his knights and archers, against the riotous local mob of Norfolk, in league with Wat Tyler. The same warlike prelate, in 1383, led a body of troops into Flanders, to fight for an elect Pope against an Anti-Pope, and stormed the towns of Gravelines and Dunkirk. Bishops of Norwich are now better employed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The following arrangements have been made for the Friday evening meetings before Easter, 1879:—Jan. 17, Professor Tyndall on the Electric Light; Jan. 24, Professor W. E. Ayrton on the Mirror of Japan and its Magic Qualities; Jan. 31, Mr. H. H. Statham on the Logic of Architectural Design; Feb. 7, Rev. H. R. Haweis on Bells; Feb. 14, Professor Johnstone Stoney, the Story of the November Meteors; Feb. 21, Professor Roscoe on a New Chemical Industry; Feb. 28, Sir William Thompson on Maxwell's Demonology; March 7, Professor Huxley; March 14, Mr. E. B. Tylor on the History of Games; March 21, Professor Abel on Recent Contributions to the History of Detonating Agents; March 28, Sir Henry Rawlinson on the Geography of the Oxus, and the Changes of its Course at Different Periods of History; April 14, Dr. Warren de la Rue.

Lord Aberdare opened a coffee-tavern at Mountain Ash on Wednesday.

DURHAM-TERRACE, QUEBEC.

The "summer season" at Quebec, in Lower Canada, reaches its height in the autumn. This would seem to be a paradox. It is nevertheless true that, after Long Branch and Newport are deserted, American tourists in Canada still linger at Quebec, about 350 miles north. Many of these birds of passage, indeed, fly northward from Saratoga and Lake George as the days grow shorter and cooler in that latitude. Every spot chosen as a "resort," however, has its own advantages; and there are special seasons of the year when they are best enjoyed. The Americans, eager to spend the brighter months anywhere except in their respective homes, have discovered that the autumn days at Quebec are particularly delightful. The air is cool, crisp, and clear; above all, the evening twilight is of very long duration, and very beautiful. This latter effect in nature is, perhaps, the principal reason why Quebec has obtained such wide celebrity on the American continent as a place to be visited in autumn. Tourists from all parts of the New World may be found there in September and October strolling about Durham-terrace during the afternoon and far into the evening, to enjoy the long, gentle, and delicious twilight. Though at other seasons Quebec is one of the dullest of dull places, at this time it is very difficult to find apartments, either at the "St. Louis" or at the smaller hotels. Our artist has given a sketch of Durham-terrace and its surroundings as it appears at the height of this "fashionable season." For several reasons the scene illustrated may be considered one of the most interesting to be found in either the New World or the Old. There are few cities in either hemisphere for which the romance of history has done more to give it special interest than Quebec. But we need not seek for the interest of Durham-terrace in history. The crowd of people there gathered represents all the variety of opinions it would be possible to collect together between the Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. England herself is represented, not indirectly only by her loyal colonial subjects, but by gentlemen who have come out from England in various official capacities. There are leading officers of the Hudson Bay Company—men whose duties lead them into the rough ways and wild haunts of the fur-hunter's life, but many of whom are cultured gentlemen, and are glad to spend their periods of leisure among the refinements of polite association. There are the native statesmen of Canada, who are working out a problem of independent government hardly less interesting than that of their neighbours across the frontier, and they now command the frankly-expressed respect of those neighbours. There are many men of wealth and culture—merchants, bankers, and lawyers—of Upper and Lower Canada. Of the Americans present, many are from the Southern States, for the northern latitude of the St. Lawrence has proved unusually attractive to these people. After the rebellion, too, and before their bitter feelings had subsided, they flocked to Canada in large numbers, self-exiled from the northern resorts of their own country. Add to these their fellow-citizens, now friendly, but still differing widely from them in sentiments, manners, and appearance. We have already enough to give the gathering on Durham-terrace all that interest of variety which is the greatest charm of a popular resort.

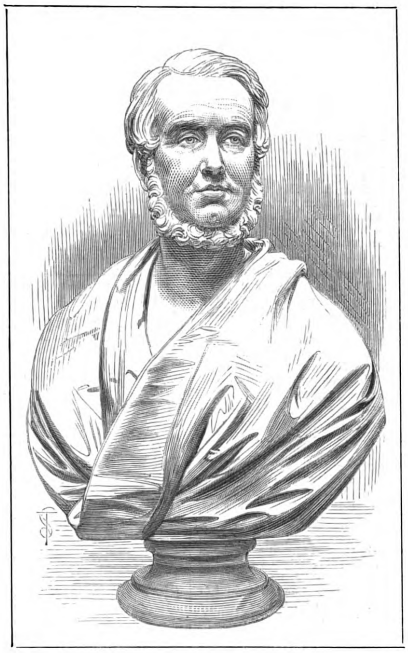


DURHAM TERRACE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

But there is another element which differs more widely from all the classes mentioned than they do from each other. France is there also; France as she exists in the New World, modified by two centuries and a half of wide separation from Paris; a France which Paris has entirely forgotten, but which has clung to the traditions of the old French religion, the French language, and French manners. The Canadian French gentlemen talk English most of them, but with an accent—as if they were Parisians in Brighton. They gesticulate quite as earnestly and as incessantly. They are quite as enthusiastic, and they exclaim "Mon Dieu!" with quite as little thought that they are addressing the Deity. They are also as polite as the French of Europe. For the most part, they are professional men—for to enter one of the learned professions is the pet ambition of a French Canadian boy—and they are ardent politicians. Many of them are legislators in the Dominion Parliament. Some of the most cultivated are still Catholics; but, determined to be untrammelled, are members of the "Institut Canadien," with its interdicted books. Some of them, however, are like their "foreign" French brethren of the Continent—Free-thinkers.

We have been speaking of the men only; the ladies of Durham-terrace present a picture of somewhat less variety, but it is not less interesting. The variety is less, because the Americans and the French Canadiennes, caring but little for the commercial and political interests which divide their fathers and brothers, join in a common ambition to be prettily dressed. The fair Anglo-Canadian ladies are equally interested, probably, in the same direction, though they habitually put more restraint upon the gratification of their tastes. The American ladies have the advantage over their French-Canadienne rivals of a closer intimacy with the latest Parisian fashion-plates. The latter, however, exhibit all a Parisienne's love of showy raiment, if they have not preserved her taste through all these years. They are inclined to overdress, as are their American friends; but they are not restricted by the same artistic rules as laid down in Paris; the result, therefore, is less harmonious. Probably the less *prononcés* costumes of the English Canadian ladies would be more in accordance with the tastes of their sisters here at home than those of either the French or Americans. Leaving aside the all-absorbing question of dress, the ladies show almost as much variety in manners, ideas, and speech as the gentlemen; and they have some few ideas, of course, on the minor subjects of politics, if not of commerce.

In the background, and on all sides of this variegated assembly, are such objects of historical interest as few American cities can boast. The old city itself is quaint and picturesque, with such crooked little streets and old-time nooks as are fast disappearing even from English towns. Beneath the citadel is seen the "lower town," with its warehouses and the shipping along the water's edge. Rising abruptly above it is the Ehrenbreitstein of the St. Lawrence and of America, the height which the brave Montcalm, who was the first to fortify it, afterwards lost to our own General Wolfe. They both fell mortally wounded at the same battle; the monument on the right of our view was raised to the undivided memory of those two heroes. The guns on the right commemorate a more distant field of English success—they were captured in Sebastopol. Beyond all flows the most majestic of grand rivers. The St. Lawrence is at no place, we believe, through the entire 700 miles of its course, less than a mile in width, being upwards of five miles wide at its source in Lake Ontario. Immediately below Quebec it again reaches that width, and 400 miles beyond it is still called a "river," where it flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with an expanse of water seventy-five miles from shore to shore. The Saguenay, St. Charles, and innumerable other rivers flowing into it are favourite haunts of sportsmen and tourists, Quebec and Durham-terrace being the general rendezvous. Curiously enough, all these rivers, including the St. Lawrence itself, will be frozen solid, to remain so many months, within a few weeks after the autumn guests disappear from the Terrace.



BUST OF THE LATE M. W. BALFE, THE COMPOSER.

THE BALFE MEMORIAL BUST.

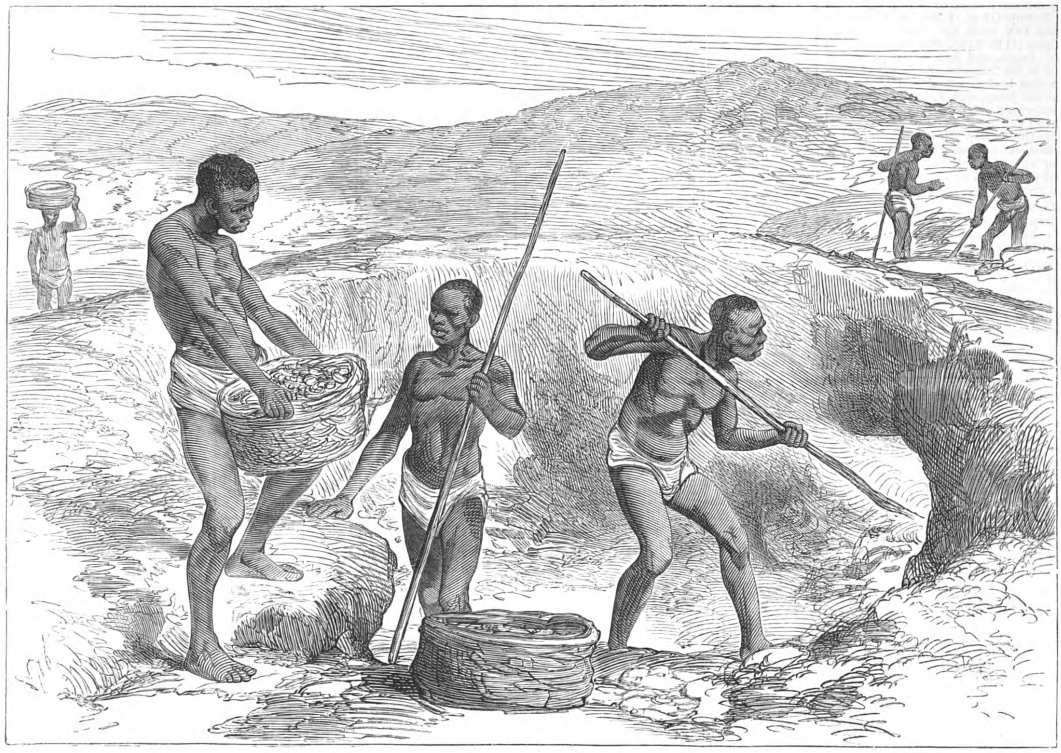
Some time ago a committee was formed in Dublin for the purpose of raising some memorial in that, his native, city to the popular composer Michael Balfe, whose music and fame are so widely known. They consulted his widow, Madame Balfe; she thus expressed her views:—"It was my great and anxious desire to have such a memorial, offered spontaneously by persons whose opinion might be taken as representing the Irish musical public, and which would be a genuine tribute of affection. I feel that a bust of Balfe placed in the National Gallery of Dublin, his native city, in the department specially devoted to illustrious Irishmen, would be a natural offering to his memory." The committee, having assented to these views of Madame Balfe, placed the commission for a bust in the hands of the eminent Irish sculptor Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A. We think we may congratulate the artist and the public on the successful production of an admirable work of art, which will faithfully convey to future generations the lineaments of one still well and affectionately remembered by many of his friends. The bust, when completed, was placed in the National Gallery of Ireland, on July 6 last, in the presence of a distinguished company. It was unveiled by Sir Robert Stewart, Doctor of Music.

A special department has been formed by the present director of the Academy, Mr. Henry Doyle, R.H.A., in which a collection has been begun of portraits and busts of distinguished Irishmen. It has already made considerable progress, and will soon be a most interesting Irish "National Portrait Gallery." It contains marble busts of Moore, the poet; Sheil, the orator; Maclise, the painter; Archbishop Murray, and others. There are portraits also of Burke, Grattan, Swift, Lady Morgan, Lover, Sheridan, the Duke of Wellington, and others. Among the painters of these portraits are to be found Reynolds, Lely, Gainsborough, Hogarth, and Lawrence. To have a bust placed in this Irish Pantheon is, therefore, no small distinction. We noticed last week that a memorial window has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honour of Balfe, beside a window already erected to the memory of another Irish musician, Sir John Stevenson. Both these are due to the exertions of the Professor of Music in the University of Dublin, Sir Robert Stewart. The window is by Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh.

SKETCHES IN AFRICA.

We present another Engraving from Mr. H. B. Thelwall's sketches of the habits of the native population on the Mozambique coast, near the mouth of the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. They are diligent cultivators of the soil, and, having learnt the virtues of manure, will obtain lime by collecting and burning the masses of ancient sea-shells, extensive beds of which, the relics of past geological changes, are found at some distance inland.

The course of events in South Africa has compelled the annexation of another strip of territory to the dominions of the English Crown. The region round the St. John's River lying between Kaffraria and Natal, and forming part of the district known as Pondoland, has, by proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, been annexed to Cape Colony, on the deposition of the chief Umquikela. On Aug. 31 the British flag was hoisted by General Sir F. Thesiger, now Lord Chelmsford, who crossed the bar of the river, and steamed up, the first occasion on which a steamer had ever been inside the bar. The country is beautiful and fertile; the climate is healthy; and cattle, and poultry, and game abound. The river, some distance above its mouth, passes between two high precipices, which have been named, that on the right bank Mount Thesiger, and that on the left bank Mount Sullivan. British Residents have been appointed for the newly-acquired territory, Major Elliot for all the tribes on the right or western bank of the St. John's River, and the Rev. J. Oxley Oxland for all on the left or eastern bank.



SKETCHES IN AFRICA: BURNING SHELLS FOR LIME.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We need only devote a few lines to the conclusion of the racing season of 1878, on which the curtain fell at Kempton Park on Saturday afternoon. Turning first to the Manchester meeting, we note that, on the Thursday, Lutestring, a daughter of Brown Bread and Lute, ran away with two Nurseries, winning just as easily with 8 st. 6 lb. as she had done with 13 lbs. less on her back, and she must be a far better animal than was generally supposed. The Manchester November Handicap, to which £1000 was added, attracted a good field of a dozen on the Friday, and, at last, Belphœbe (9 st. 5 lb.), with all her weight, started favourite. The comparatively unknown Senator (6 st. 6 lb.), who is a good-looking colt and was very fit, also found plenty of supporters, and Attalus (7 st. 10 lb.), whose victory over this course in the summer had not been forgotten, had also plenty of admirers. The last-named whipped round when the flag fell, and lost so much ground that his chance was at once extinguished; and though Senator ran very prominently for about a mile and a quarter, he was beaten when half way up the straight. From this point Belphœbe managed to keep in front, though Footstep (7 st. 7 lb.) made a great effort from the distance, and was only beaten by a neck. Considering her welter weight, this was a very great performance on the part of Belphœbe; and Avontes and she are unquestionably the hero and heroine of the back-end meetings. The immense amount of work that he has done has at last told its tale on old Ecossais, who failed signally to give 5 lb. to Telescope, even over his favourite five furlongs. The three days at Kempton Park proved a thorough success, and the authorities made a really genuine effort to keep out objectionable characters, with a completely satisfactory result. Large fields contested nearly every event; and on Saturday the Kempton Park Handicap brought out thirteen. None of them, however, had any chance with Avontes (8 st. 11 lb.), who was ridden by Archer; and, later in the day, the same jockey had a successful mount on Breadfinder (8 st. 12 lb.), with whom he defeated a field of eighteen in the Richmond Nursery Handicap.

The sport provided at the Croydon November Meeting was fully up to the average, but rain descended in such a pitiless manner on all three days that only the most inveterate racegoers cared to leave home, and it cannot be said that the steeplechase season proper has commenced with much éclat. R. I'Anson rode two magnificent races on the first day; and Quiss, the champion hunter, secured a stake in such fine style as to quite efface the memory of his defeat at Kempton Park last week. The Irish division did pretty well, as Lottery and Bacchus each won their respective engagements, and the latter, who is only a four-year-old, shows great promise over hurdles. There was nothing worthy of note on Wednesday except the Grand National Hurdle Race, and even this failed to keep up its reputation, as only seven runners, of a very moderate class, came to the post for it. Old Scamp (12 st. 7 lb.), who won the same event two years ago, started favourite, and Boniface (11 st. 2 lb.), who ran fairly well in the St. Leger, and had never previously performed in the "illegitimate" line of business, was also backed heavily. He, however, fell at the last jump, and, Scamp being beaten directly afterwards, the French mare Chimère (10 st. 13 lb.) had matters all her own way. It is probable that Scamp was second best; but he was eased when it was clear that he had no chance of success, and Jacobin (11 st. 8 lb.) and Royal Oak II. (11 st. 7 lb.) finished second and third respectively.

The Master of the Buckhounds announces that, hydrophobia having appeared among her Majesty's hounds, hunting will be discontinued until further notice.

The season of statistics has now set in with its accustomed severity, and about the first batch issued are those in connection with the jockeys of 1878. For the fifth successive season F. Archer has distanced all his rivals, having credited himself with the extraordinary and unprecedented number of 229 successful mounts; and this feat is the more remarkable from the fact that he has never been able to weigh out under 8 st. 2 lb. For the fifth time also Constable ranks second, with 96; and then comes little Lemaire, who has suddenly sprung up from 18 wins in 1877 to 71, and must undoubtedly be regarded as the crack light-weight of the day. Cannon (68), Morgan (58), Goater (57), Fordham (54), and Snowden (50), have all done well; and the capital score made by Fordham, who did not commence riding until the season was some weeks old and retired from the saddle some time before its conclusion must be very gratifying to the admirers of, perhaps, the most talented horseman of this or any other time.

On Tuesday last W. Spencer and C. T. Bullman, who have both gained considerable reputation among men of the second class, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side. The latter went off with a very fast stroke, and, as Spencer made no effort to keep with him, he led by fully half a dozen lengths as he passed Craven Point. From this point Spencer began to draw up, and, Bullman being completely rowed out, a foul occurred just below Hammersmith Bridge. Spencer then went away and won at his leisure, the race having, in reality, been decided in his favour on the foul, as Bullman was clearly in the wrong.

The American Billiard Tournament at the Royal Aquarium terminated last Saturday evening in favour of Joseph Bennett; and never was success more thoroughly deserved, as the exchampion seems to have recovered his best form, and played with consistent brilliancy right through the seven days. His best breaks numbered 213 (26 and 24), 117 (11 and 11), 173 (37), unfinished, 140 (8, 4, and 5), 176 (55), 128 (32) unfinished, 143 (32), and 100 (31). G. Collins, who took second prize, played splendidly at times, but was a little uncertain; and the same may be said of T. Taylor, who has not had much practice of late. D. Richards was singularly unlucky; he has never played better in public, but each of his opponents appeared to perform better against him than in any of their other games during the tournament. The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes in each break. The handicap attracted a large number of spectators, and two more on the same principle have been arranged.

The Six Days' Bicycle-Race at the Agricultural Hall resulted in the victory of Cann of Sheffield, who rode 1060 miles 4 laps in the time, and this is decidedly the best long distance on record. Edlin, a lad of only eighteen, rode him a close race for the greater part of the distance, and finished up with a record of 1025 miles 1½ laps. None of the other competitors succeeded in covering 1000 miles.

Mr. Gye, of Covent-Garden Theatre, was accidentally shot on Wednesday evening, while on a visit to Dutchley. He is under medical treatment.

The colonelcy of the 10th Foot, vacant by the death of General Sir John Garvock, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. George Greville to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir William Topham, Knt., who retires.

During the past week there have been many political meetings, at which the foreign policy of the Government has been the chief topic, in some of approval and in others of condemnation; but our readers will, no doubt, gladly be spared the slightest epitome of the speeches, preferring to wait a week for what will be said on the matter pro and con. in Parliament.

The result of the voting in Dublin of the Roman Catholic Prelates for three names to send to Rome as suggestions for Cardinal Cullen's successor has been as follows:—Dr. M'Cabe, at present acting as Archbishop, forty-three votes; for Dr. Moran, the Cardinal's nephew, seven votes; and for Dr. Woodcock, Principal of the Catholic University, one vote only.

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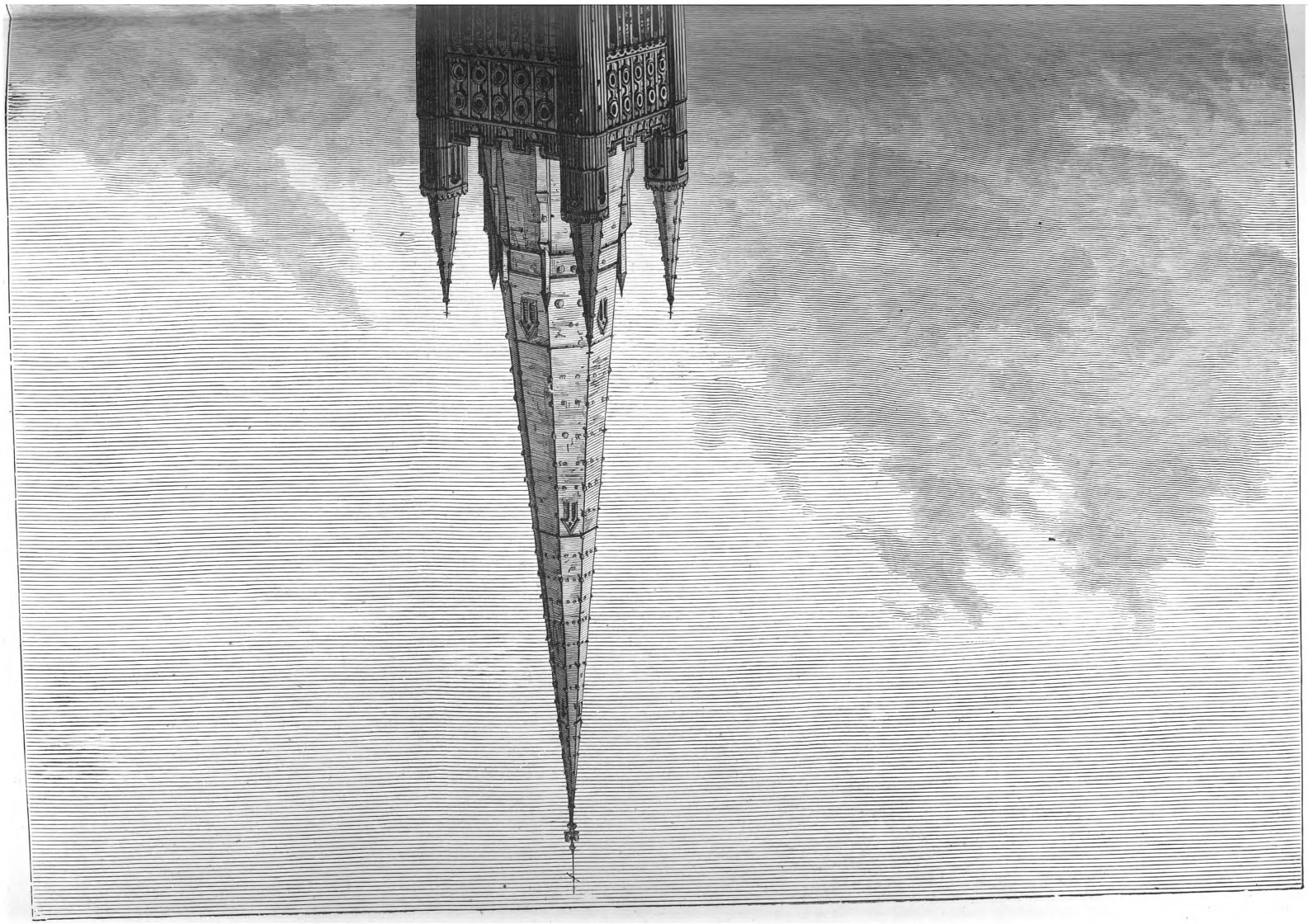
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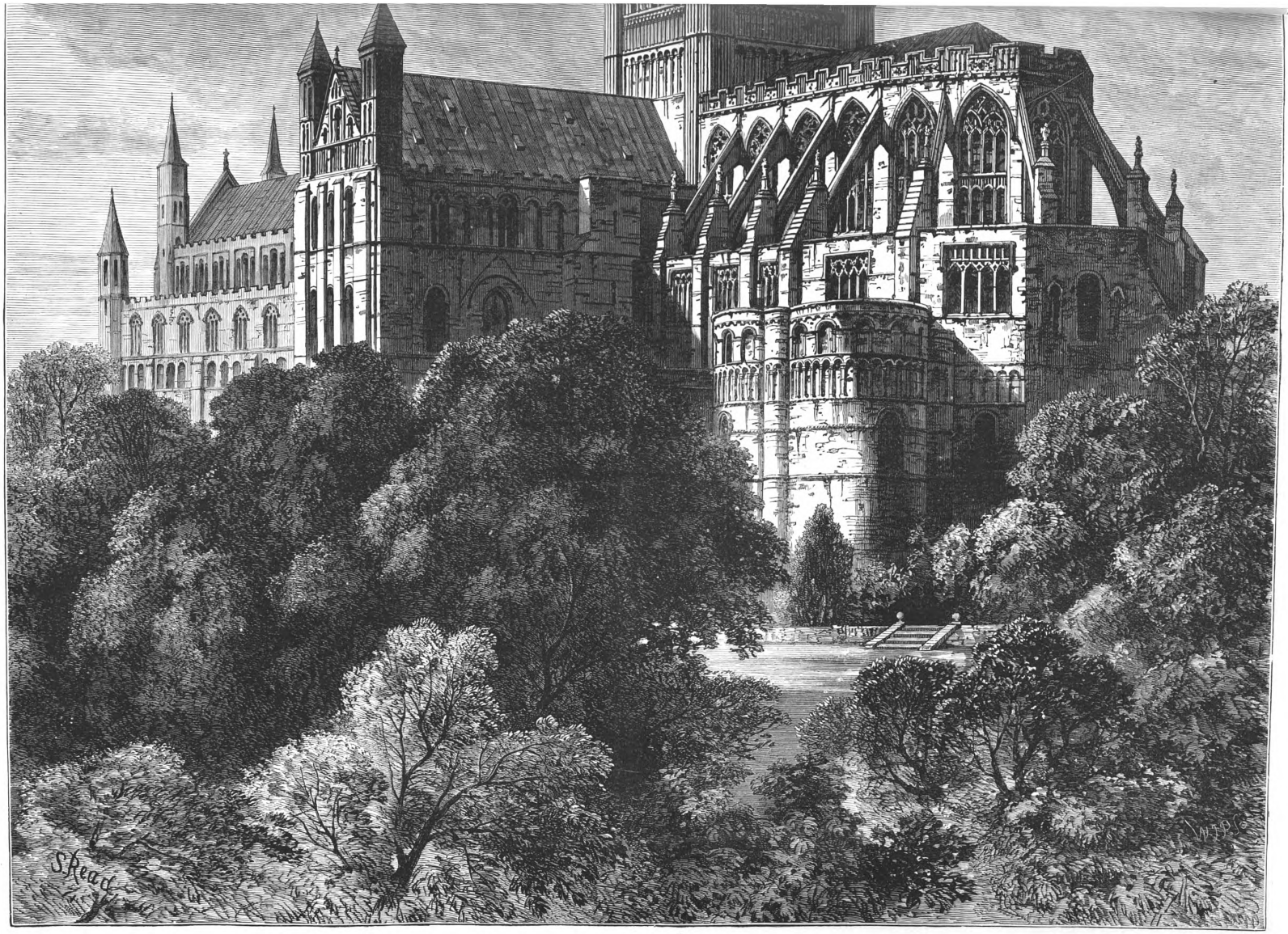
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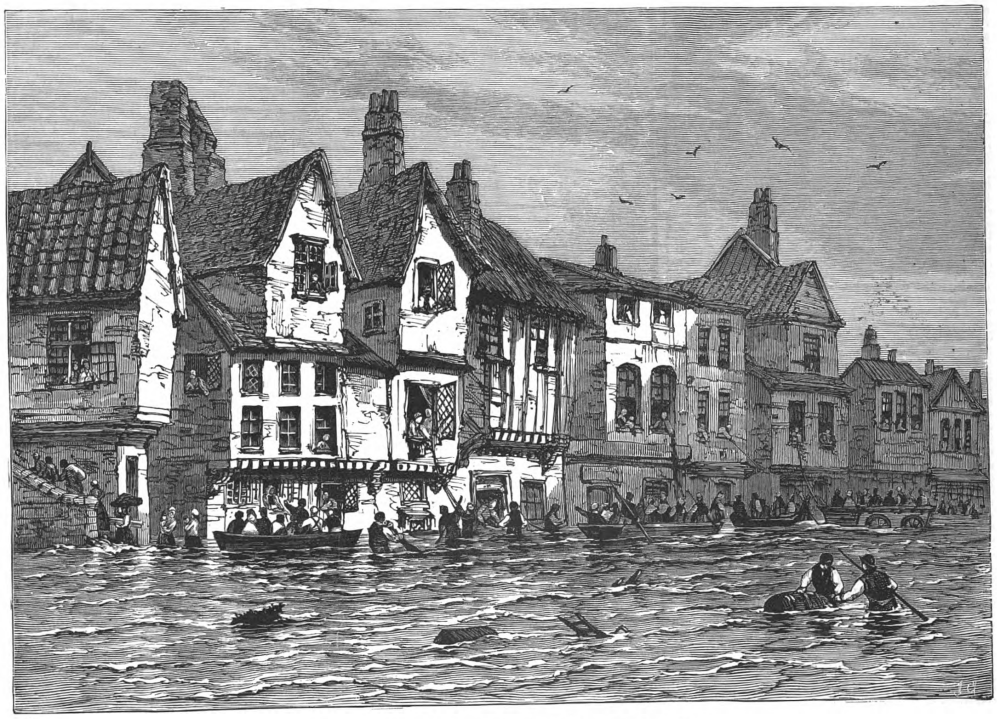




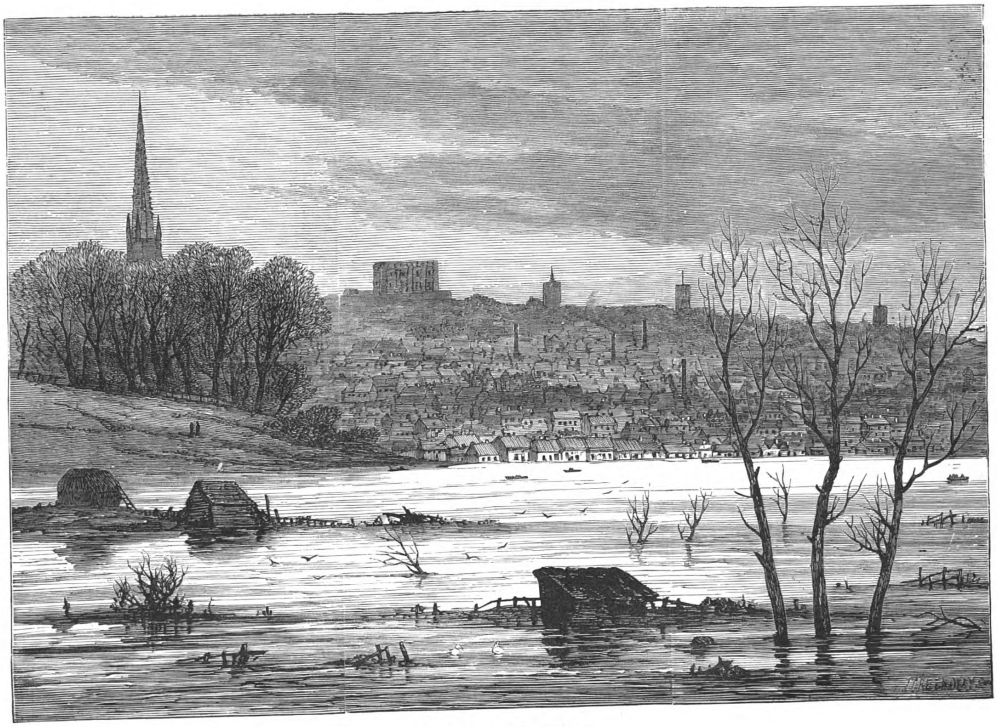
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BY S. READ.

THE FLOODS AT NORWICH.



HEIGHAM-STREET ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17.



NORWICH ON NOVEMBER 17.

THE FLOODS AT NORWICH.

Our Illustrations show the extraordinary character of the disastrous inundation at Norwich on Saturday and Sunday week, the 16th and 17th inst. The river Wensum, swollen by the increase of its tributary streams from the continuous rains of a fortnight previous, was prevented from discharging its waters by the high tide at Yarmouth, as the Wensum flows into the Yare. The lower parts of the country were flooded over a great distance. On that Saturday afternoon the suburb of North Heigham, with the New Mills, St. Martin's, and St. Michael's, was visited by the inundation. The river, usually but a few yards wide, expanded to the breadth of nearly a mile. Heigham-street and Heigham-causeway, with most of the streets adjacent, were full of water, which entered the houses and cottages, covering their lower floors 4 ft. deep. It was with difficulty that carts could pass through the street to remove some of the distressed families or their furniture. Many of the people remained prisoners in the upper rooms of the houses; but some escaped in boats or by ladders into the carts and waggons. This low-lying district has of late years become thickly overbuilt and populous, so that no former calamity of the kind in Norwich ever caused so much distress. The citizens, led by the Mayor, Mr. Harry Bullard, and the Sheriff, Mr. D. Steward, promptly exerted themselves to relieve the suffering. A meeting for this good purpose was held at the Guildhall on the Sunday evening, which seems a novel and praiseworthy example, only that the clergy and other ministers of religion were necessarily absent. The Rev. George Gould, Baptist minister, took part in the meeting. Some gentlemen had been working hard all that day in rescuing the flooded-out people, preparing shelter for them in school-rooms, the Drill Hall, and the Governor's apartments of the City Gaol, which is now disused; and distributing coals, bread, tea, and coffee to those in want of such help. These first efforts, in which not an hour was lost, were followed by the raising of a charitable fund, with a regular committee for its application to cases of need.

ART.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The danger arising from minor exhibitions such as this, furnished as they are with second-best works of the year and gleanings of the studios—works not sufficiently important to offer at Burlington House, and which have neither been commissioned by private persons nor carried off by dealers—the danger, we say, is that artists should be tempted to prefer painting small pictures, likely to sell at moderate prices, instead of occupying themselves with works demanding careful study, and therefore calculated to secure advancement in art. The danger is even greater where, as here, an exhibition is organised by a large committee of the contributors themselves, not by dealers, as at the galleries we lately noticed. In natural sympathy with the artists, the public is apt to entertain illusions regarding them and the often unjustly maligned middle-men. Assuming that artists mainly paint to sell, not simply to please themselves, they will assuredly take most pains for a possibly frequent customer. It is a significant fact that the Paris dealers have always had through their hands a very large proportion of the mass of good work produced in France. The great French school does not seem to have suffered thereby; and it certainly has not benefited much by the recently-established minor exhibitions, with their *impressionniste* vagaries and other eccentricities. However, we should, perhaps, be grateful to the Dudley committee for showing some projects for pictures and studies from nature which would hardly have come under the public eye by other agency. We have the pleasure to add that the present exhibition is an improvement upon its immediate predecessors, indicating, as it does the decided though gradual advance of the British school.

Among works which treat an incident, scene, or impression, with comparative completeness, is Mr. Haywood Hardy's humorous "Forced Company" (284). A young farmer mounted, with a pretty girl riding pillion behind him, is overtaken by the handsome young squire, in the tippeted riding-coat (*redingote*) of the Regency, who checks his hunter to keep abreast with the farmer's sober dobbin, and persists in a conversation with the damsel that is evidently well received by her, though her jealous companion steadily turns his head away from the unwelcome intruder. The difficult entire foreshortening of the horses as they advance directly before us is surmounted with rare skill of draughtsmanship; and the execution throughout is remarkably dainty, perspicuous, and descriptive. Similar completeness, in a warmer key of colour, distinguishes Mr. Hodgson's figure of the Algerian "Court Poet" (424), sitting with writhing limbs, and his hand to his aching head, in the throes of poetic composition after numerous abortive efforts to deliver himself of sufficiently high-flown imagery—as we see by the rejected sheets at his feet. Very droll, also, is the smartly got-up Algerian (435), whose turban another man is decorating with a flower by way of "A Finishing Touch." The phrase (which has been bandied about so much of late), "Peace with Honour," is taken by Mr. Marks as the motto for a pleasant little picture—a portrait, presumably—of an elderly gentleman in morning dressing-gown and slippers, seated in his library immersed in a favourite author. Here every detail—every book on the well-filled shelves, the good man's robe-de-chambre, the *Guardian* newspaper fallen at his side, the dozing cat, &c.—is painted with a perfectly impartial carefulness, which, while agreeable to examine seriatim, conveys an impression of somewhat monotonous prosaic tameness when regarding the picture as a whole. Mr. Joseph Clark evinces so genuine a sympathy with child-life that we can but regret his confirmed chalkiness of colouring and tendency to smoothen off every accident of texture and natural incidence of light and shade. Apart from these drawbacks, how thoroughly enjoyable is the picture (219) of the morning bath in a cottage, with the youngest still in the tub playing with its toy-boat, whilst a girl of fifteen, enacting the part of a second mother, wipes a little older cherub, and a boy of eight is manfully buttoning up his boots without aid! "The Chimney-Corner" (23) has a similar charm of naïveté.

Of the painters who take a more generous view of the technical requirements of art Mr. F. Morgan occupies a foremost position in virtue of his rich yet subdued and harmonious scheme of colouring. Both his two pictures, however, are rather slender and threadbare as regards sentiment and subject. The better one, perhaps, is "Under a Changeful Sky" (148), a gipsy mother, with her babe at her breast and a girl at her side, sitting despondingly on a heath under lowering clouds, while the damp sticks under the camp kettle slowly ignite. Mr. Macbeth adopts the stronger colouring and the more hazardous handling of the Scotch school, and the result, it seems to us, is a considerable want of balance and moderation in his picture of "Fisherman's Children" (111) amusing themselves on the verge of a jetty, with a vacant mass of water, forming a harbour, rising far above them, owing to the height at which the horizontal line is placed. This empty space of pale green sea or loch appears to have been painted at one time and the slate-coloured clouds at another, for there is not the slightest relation between them. Mr. Macbeth has done work of such high promise that it is worth while to call his attention to this and, indeed, other marks of hasty observation throughout the picture. A healthy enjoyment of colour, combined with an unaffected sense of beauty and manly execution (free from the rather rude mannerism of earlier works), will be found in Mr. Small's pleasant little picture of a country lass spreading linen out to be bleached (225). Mr. J. D. Linton is essaying to reproduce the excellent qualities of his water-colour drawings in oil, as in the study of a female figure in nondescript costume, with a tea-solitaire at her side, and a background of studio properties, which he calls "Afternoon" (238). But at present the shadows here are apt to be obscure and heavy, and still more so in the sombre "Memories" (315), a lady bowed in a passion of grief over the jewelled orders of her dead lord, with her face buried in her hands and hidden from view, like that of Agamemnon in the ancient picture by Timanthes of the Sacrifice of Iphigenia—an expedient for suggesting grief which modern critics have regarded less as a stroke of genius than an evasion and an artifice. Almost the opposite extreme of grey aereal effect—with delicately drawn figures—is presented in No. 333, by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, representing the arcade of the "Ospedale del Ceppo at Pistoia," with a local *frate* acting as cicerone to a couple of Italian ladies in elucidating the subjects of the famous frieze by Giovanni della Robbia, illustrative of the seven works of mercy: the *frate* himself thereby exemplifying, as it were, the first of those works—hospitality to the stranger. Another foreign scene with unmistakable local colour (301) is contributed by Mr. F. A. Bridgman, the rapidly rising American artist, who has been trained under Gérome, as his works testify—perhaps too plainly. It represents a Cairene lady, in yashmak and black veil, dismounted from her cream-coloured ass, in parley with a domestic at a house-door, the ass-driver's attention being bidden for by a couple of orange-girls. The costumes and trappings, the elaborately sculptured arabesque portal, and rich moucharabia, from which a lady inmate is stealing a glance at the visitor, are all carefully and well painted. Excellently painted, also, and fully as characteristic of the East, though it contains no figure, is the quaint picture (134) Mr. C. Robertson has constructed from several rows of shoes which have been put off by the faithful at the entrance-steps to a mosque. The motley shoes and slippers look half-animate sentinels and representatives of the congregation inside, as they lie there with an air of ordered and varied serviceableness, whilst a kitten, curling itself up in their midst, as though for company, has fallen asleep in the drowsy sunlight.

Of works of imaginative inspiration there is the usual dearth. Almost the only touch of poetic fancy, so far as we remember, occurs in the female figure of Mr. Watts's "Design for a Picture" (79), she being engaged arranging flowers on her bed, while Love flies out of window as Poverty comes in at the door. Yet we fail to see corresponding inventiveness in the winged figure of the frightened youth springing out of the large aperture that stands for a cottage window, or in the obvious interpretation of Poverty as a gaunt giant with a wolf at his side, or the undismayed turtle-doves still billing in the foreground. Then, this gives but a one-sided illustration of the scope of the proverb; indeed, in no aspect is its ugly satire adapted for romantic serious treatment such as the artist seems to contemplate. And we have too much respect for Mr. Watts's genius to admit execution so slovenly, and in parts so curiously petty and thin, as worthy of public exhibition even in the medium of a design." Mr. Wengelin recalls the style of the new President of the Academy in two gracefully-drawn and sweetly-coloured figures of Greek girls in long diaphanous white drapery, the one a "Keeper of the Sacred Sparrows" (365) on a trellised terrace; the other swinging in a kind of net-hammock under a peristyle overlooking a street with a glimpse of a passing chariot. We would ask, however, how it happens that the drapery in the former is so much more transparent on the nearer than the farther side of the figure. Mr. Boughton sends a charming idyllic gem. The materials are of the simplest—merely a couple of "Nut-Brown Maids" (289) discreetly hastening through a field from a spot where sit a pair of lovers—yet the scene is poetry itself as seen through that lovely golden medium of softest summer sunlight. A nice idyllic feeling likewise pervades two pictures by Mr. P. R. Morris, particularly that of a shepherd-boy hailing his flock to new pastures, under a grey sky chequered with white light. The other picture of children frightened by a "Storm in Harvest" (264) seems slight, and otherwise inferior. More or less of painting accomplishment or capability will also be found in Mr. F. Barnard's "Lord Hategood," from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" Mr. J. D. Watson's rather large picture (169) at the head of the room of a young lady entering a prospective partner's name on her list of dancing engagements, which, however, is far from gay either in effect or sentiment; Mr. O. Scholderer's group of boy and donkey "In the Dunes of Flanders" (235); M. Tissot's "Reverie" (270), a girl reclining in a wicker fauteuil overlooking a conservatory, an effective study, but which seems to us a marked falling off from the works which first made the artist known in this country; Mr. T. E. Cox's "A Last Look" (194), a young lady kissing her hand at an oriel; Mr. D. W. Wynfield's "The New Spelling-Book" (187), which is pretty, but sadly needs some emphatic passages, some stroke of vigour; Mr. Percy Macquoid's sprightly little picture (439) of a damsel giving her hand to a bull-terrier to be licked, with, by way of title, the line from Madame de Staël—"Plus je vois ces hommes plus j'aime les chiens;" Mr. Calthrop's "At home" (199); Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's Pompeian "Flower-Seller" (341); Mr Edgar Stacey's cottage interior subjects, and the contributions of Messrs. H. M. Paget, G. Barclay, G. L. Seymour, A. W. Bayes, and M. Hale. There are, besides, excellent small bust studies or portraits by Messrs. Burgess (437) and C. Van Haanen—"A Venetian Girl" (105); Mrs. Jopling (307) and Miss Starr (86).

There are a few pictures of marked ability, in which the human interest is divided with landscape or marine. Of such are Mr. Waterlow's "On a Thames Ait" (97) with a young lady, under her Japanese parasol, walking through a breast-high bed of luxuriant grasses and flowering water plants; Mr. Colin Hunter's "In Search of Sea-drift" a boy on a pony looking out for "flotsam and jetsam" along the surf-fringed margin of a curved bay, where the blue waves now dance all peacefully; this is strong painting, true to nature, and fine in colour; Mr. C. Napier Hemy's two powerful, solid pictures, "The Shrimper" (161)—in which, however, the power is not obtained without blackness—and "Fishing for Smelt" (174), dredging net that he hoists to the boat's edge; and Mr. Hamilton Macallum's Scotch loch scene, with a girl landing "Meadow Hay" (35) from a boat. Mr. G. D. Leslie appears among the landscape-painters only with a view (226) at Henley-on-Thames, of the old-fashioned "Angel Hotel"—suggestive of the neighbourhood whence were derived several of the artist's backgrounds. The agreeable play of colour in Mr. Mark Fisher's "In Clover" (309) should be remarked. We were struck by the originality of Mr. J. Knight's "In Conway Vale" (270), with a broad band of cast shadow from a passing cloud. By "originality" we mean the evidence that the artist looks at nature for himself, though at the same time recalling something of the breadth, simplicity, and almost Quaker-like reserve of certain early masters. On the works of other able and well-known contributors we need not dwell; as, for instance, Mr. H. Moore's "Barley Harvest" (80), and "Yarmouth Jetty—Moonlight" (both good, though cobalt-blue being, as usual, a little too freely used); Mr. T. Danby's "Lake of Lucerne" (218), which, however, by lacking breadths of atmospheric gradation, looks no larger than a Welsh lake; Mr. Frank Walton's "Wandering Home" (73), Mr. C. E. Johnson's "In Charnwood Forest" (212), the sparkling bits by Mr. C. J. Lewis, Mr. R. Halswelle's "On the Thames at Sonning" (269), greatly preferable, we think, to the artist's more ambitious figure-subjects; and views in Morlaix and St. Malo, by M. Lhermitte, which would lose little reduced to simple black and white. Good and promising landscape-work is furthermore sent by Messrs. W. C. Estell, A. Parsons, Val Davis, C. Bassano, Walter Field, E. Fahey, J. Grace, J. Hetherington, A. Finlay, T. O. Hume, Pownal Williams, and Miss Gertrude Martineau.

The animal pieces are headed by a picture by Mr. R. Ansdell, painted with his customary careful equality throughout—"A Favoured Calf" (322); and there are capital dog or cat subjects by Messrs. Bottomley, Couldery, and Charlton. In still-life we have "A Corner in a Japanese Curio Shop" (206), by Mr. F. Dillon—which, with all its merit and conscientiousness, hardly gets at the secret or principles of Japanese colouring—a subject deserving the closest attention from our artists. Mr. Fantin, in his groups of hips, blackberries, sloes, and cider-apples, repeats certain methods of applying paint to obtain sparkling and illusive effects of colours, which begin apparently rather to fail of their potency. Lastly, among the works in terra-cotta is a clever group struggling over a kiss, by Signor Barella, which has only too much Italian "go," if we may be pardoned the expression.

"WHISTLER VERSUS RUSKIN."

In this case, which was tried at the Exchequer Court on Monday and Tuesday last, the allegation of libel, with a claim of one thousand pounds as damages made by the plaintiff, Mr. Whistler, arose from a criticism by Mr. Ruskin, in "Fors Clavigera," on certain peculiar paintings by Mr. Whistler, which that artist himself described as "nocturnes," "symphonies," "harmonies," or "arrangements," on the assumption that their effects are analogous to those of music. They do, indeed, render, as it were, a vague rhythmical echo of nature in a few hasty, more or less harmonious tones. They were noticed by us when exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery last year, but we gave a fuller review of three of their number when they were originally exhibited at the Dudley Gallery. Mr. Ruskin's criticism ran thus:—"For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts-Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Mr. Ruskin was excused from appearing in court on account of illness; but the plaintiff was examined, and artists and art-critics were called as witnesses for both sides, with the usual conflict of evidence. After retiring for upwards of an hour, the jury appeared in court and declared they deemed Mr. Ruskin's criticism "honest." But upon the Judge, Baron Huddleston, pointing out that they had to consider whether the criticism was fair as well as bonâ fide, they again retired, and ultimately a verdict for the plaintiff was given, damages one farthing, the Judge further deciding that the verdict should not carry costs.

The "contemptuous damages" of the verdict (as the Judge defined such damages to be in his summing up) pretty plainly show that it was scarcely worth Mr. Whistler's while to bring his action; and had he not been "thin-skinned" (using another of the Judge's expressions) he would hardly have done so. On the other hand, the verdict would seem to establish that the personal remarks of Mr. Ruskin did exceed the technical limits of fair criticism. It would, however, none the less be the gravest misfortune for art, as for literature or public morals, if the utmost possible freedom were not allowed to criticism. We may regret Mr. Ruskin's inveterate habit of exaggeration, and his partial views; few, probably, have differed from him in opinion more frequently than ourselves; but of his bonâ-fides there cannot be a shadow of doubt. Nor can it be forgotten that he has done an infinite service to British art by his eloquence, his outspoken sincerity, his learning, diligence, and generosity, his sensibility to all that is beautiful in nature and art, and his fervent zeal and enthusiasm for everything that is true and noble in aim or accomplishment. He has done far more for British art than any artist living, and both artists and public are under the deepest obligations to him.

And let it be granted with all cordiality that Mr. Whistler evinces, especially in advanced work which affords a fairer test, such as portraits, an uncommonly delicate perception of chromatic harmonies (though still within very narrow limits of flatness and negative effect); yet, what are the performances to which Mr. Ruskin more particularly alluded? And is it possible to criticise an artist's work without, by implication, criticising the artist himself—his work being the very essence of his personality? Those productions are surely the merest artistic notes or memoranda of a few colour relations, such as every artist should, and many artists do often, "knock off," as Mr. Whistler said, "in a couple of days or a day and a half," by way of tentative experiment, and to serve modestly after reference. They can scarcely be called sketches, they are too arbitrary for that. But what if an artist, smitten by some accidental suggestive charm—frequently caught in such rapid notes—should fancy them worthy to rank beside pictures that have taken months of toil to produce, and should price them accordingly? Would it not be excusable for an earnest critic and an enemy to everything having the semblance of a sham, to think that the artist was imposing on himself first, and (unconsciously, of course) approaching the aspect of one seeking to impose on others? Might it not even be legitimately inferred that, in his conceit or illusion, he had not "educated" himself in art sufficiently to appreciate what constitutes a picture? Whether, if the artist resided in London, by way of exposing a form of assurance supposed to be peculiar to the metropolis, it would be desirable to charge him with cockney impudence, is a further question for the critic's judgment, conscience, and taste. But the critic should be at least sure of his facts; and as regards the last proposition, Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes," "symphonies," and "arrangements" have no affinity with the characteristics of any "cockney" artists; but merely carry to the extreme the principles of the French *impressionistes;* whilst

the artist himself is of American parentage, but was born in Russia.

The private views of the Winter Exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Society of British Artists take place to-day. The respective galleries open to the public on Monday.

Mr. Seymour Haden, the distinguished amateur etcher, has lent a number of his works, together with a selection from his collection of etchings by the old masters, to the Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street. Mr. Haden has also written a pamphlet "About Etching," especially in reference to the exhibited works; but as it is announced that neither the collection nor the pamphlet is in its final and complete form and arrangement we defer a notice.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Sèvres Museum the tomb in faïence which figured in the Indian Exhibition at the Champ de Mars.

Mr. Leighton, the President Elect of the Royal Academy, received the gold medal and chain of the office from the Queen on Monday last, after which her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. Herkomer and Mr. Holman Hunt have been very ill, but we are glad to hear that there is an improvement in the condition of both artists.

It is reported that there is a scheme on foot for decorating the Townhall, Manchester, with paintings by Messrs. F. Madox Brown and F. Shields. So far as we are aware, neither of these artists has had experience in mural decoration on a large scale.

Messrs. Graves and Son have published a mezzotint by Mr. Josey, after a portrait of Mr. Carlyle by Mr. Whistler. This is the first mezzotint after one of Mr. Whistler's pictures.

Sir Coutts Lindsay has received her Majesty's permission to publish a complete series of reproductions by the autotype process from the drawings by the old masters in the Royal library at Windsor. They will be arranged in four portfolios, of which the first two will contain one hundred drawings by Leonardo da Vinci. The third portfolio will contain the drawings of Raphael and Michael Angelo; and the fourth will be devoted to early Italian masters, to Dürer, Claude, &c.

The secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological Society announces that excavations have been made at Wedmore, long supposed to have been the site of one of the palaces of our early English kings, and that extensive remains of ancient walls have been found there which lead to the belief that they belong to the palace of Arthur and our West Saxon kings.

The following British artists have been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honour at the close of the Paris Exhibition: Officers: Sir Frederick Leighton, Millais, Alma Tadema. Knights: Sir John Gilbert, P. Calderon, G. F. Watts, W. P. Frith, J. Collier, Carl Haag.

A splendid series of chromo-lithographic copies have been produced from Professor Caspar Scheuren's series of paintings illustrating the landscape, myths, history, and monuments of the Rhine Provinces, which paintings have lately been presented by the Empress of Germany to the New Museum at Cologne. About 350 sets of the photographs are to be offered to the English public through the agency of the New Book Court at the Crystal Palace.

It appears that nearly the whole of the Exhibition Palace on the Champ de Mars is to be preserved, and devoted partly to the purposes of a national museum and partly to the storing of war material. Only the Pavilion of the City of Paris will be demolished, and the site of it converted into a magnificent garden. The fine-art galleries will be used as a museum of decorative art.

A monument is to be erected in the town of Châlons-sur-Saône to Joseph Nicephore Nièpce, the inventor of photography.

A statue of Berryer, by M. Chapu, has been placed in the Salle des Pas Perdus, Palais de Justice, Paris. At the pedestal are seated female figures representing Eloquence and Fidelity.

A statue of the late Maharajah Ramanath Tajore, who was for ten years President of the British India Association, is to be erected in Calcutta. Mr. Geflowski has been intrusted with the execution of the work.

The inventor of the new wall decoration called "Muralis," which we noticed last week, is Mr. Walton.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second appearance of Mdlle. Ambre took place on Thursday week, in the same character as that in which she recently made her début here—Violetta in "La Traviata." The reception of the singer was again of the most favourable kind, and the impression already made gave much interest to the promise of her performance as Margherita, in "Faust," announced for Thursday, of which we must speak next week.

On Monday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, with the clever performance of Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as the heroine. "Carmen" is still continuing its successful career, having been again announced for Tuesday and yesterday (Friday) evening, and being promised for the last morning performance of the season on Wednesday next.

Weber's "Oberon"—which has not been heard in London for many years—is to be produced, with new scenery, dresses, and decorations, on Dec. 7.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening of the forty-seventh season took place yesterday (Friday) week, with an interesting, although familiar, programme. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" have before been given in association by the society, and each repetition attracts large audiences, as was the case on the occasion now referred to.

The contrast between the elevated dignity of Mendelssohn's music and the rich and florid melody of that of Rossini renders the associated performance of the masterpieces just named especially interesting. The vocal solos in the "Lobgesang" were well rendered by Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Suter, and Mr. Lloyd. In the duet (with chorus) "I waited for the Lord," Mrs. Suter was an efficient second to Miss Williams, and the piece was one of the effective features in the solo music; others having been Miss Williams's rendering of her share in the duet, "My song shall be alway," in which Mr. Lloyd sang finely, as he did in the remarkable declamatory solo passage, "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" The sublime chorus, "The night is departing," and the chorale, "Let all men praise the Lord," were among the general grand choral effects of the evening.

The vocal solos in the "Stabat Mater" were very effectively sung by Miss Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson. The duet "Quis est homo"—finely given by the two ladies—was enthusiastically applauded, and had to be repeated; other specialties having been the delivery of the cavatina "Fac ut portem," by Madame Patey; of the air "Cujus animam," by Mr. Lloyd; the "Inflammatus," by Miss Williams; and "Pro peccatis," by Mr. Bridson.

The orchestra gave great effect to the symphonic movements of Mendelssohn's cantata, and the elaborate accompaniments to that and the "Stabat," and the chorus singing—occasionally somewhat too predominant—was, generally, very satisfactory.

Sir Michael Costa reappeared as conductor, and was warmly greeted. The performances were preceded by the National Anthem.

Two more concerts will be given before Christmas—on Dec. 13 Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be the oratorio (as produced in that shape by the society in May last with great success), and on Dec. 20 "The Messiah" will be performed. Seven concerts are announced in completion of the series, ranging from Jan. 17 to April 25, and comprising well-known and favourite sacred works.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S CONCERTS.

The new series (the second) of these excellent concerts began on Tuesday evening, again under the able conductorship of Mr. Weist Hill. The band, as before, is of exceptional excellence; and the orchestral playing on Tuesday was of the same high order as at the previous concerts.

Tuesday's programme opened with the overture to "Oberon," which was rendered with admirable spirit and refinement. This was followed by the characteristic "Danse des Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust," which was played with great delicacy, and had to be repeated. After this Madame Viard-Louis played, with much executive skill, a fantasia for pianoforte solo by Cherubini, one of the many works left in manuscript by the great master at his death, and still remaining unpublished. It is a long and elaborate piece, consisting of several divisions, in each of which the genius and power of the composer are strongly manifested. The interest and value of the fantasia are so great that it is to be hoped it may soon find publication. Its performance was followed by the bravura air, "Che pur aspro," from Mozart's opera, "Belmont e Constanza" which was brilliantly sung by Miss Thursby, who was greatly applauded.

The central piece of the selection was Brahms's new symphony, in D major, which was first given in England at the opening Crystal Palace concert of the present series, in October last, when we spoke of the merits of the work. Again on Tuesday it received a very fine interpretation, and pleased greatly, especially the "Allegretto," which had to be repeated. Miss Thursby then sang the romance, "In my pleasant land of France," from Mr. H. Leslie's cantata "Holyrood," which was followed by Hummel's last pianoforte concerto (in F), a posthumous work, which was played with much power by Madame Viard-Louis. A charming "Gavotte," for orchestra, by M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, pleased greatly, and received a unanimous encore; and the concert terminated with a very characteristic orchestral fantasia on Spanish airs, composed by M. Gevaert, the principal of the Brussels Conservatoire.

The two last pieces were given for the first time in London, not so, we believe (as stated in the concert-book), with the aria of Mozart and the concerto. Mr. Hill conducted, with the same special ability as before. The next concert is to take place on Dec. 17.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a symphony by Haydn (in C minor), which, it is said, had never before been given in England. Although apparently a work of the master's earlier period, it is full of genial grace and melodic beauty, and was heard with much interest. The same cannot be said of a new pianoforte concerto by Rheinberger, which, skilfully as it is written, both for the solo instrument and the orchestral accompaniments, is dry and laboured throughout. The excessive and incessant difficulties of the pianoforte part were admirably rendered by Mr. Charles Hallé, whose performance was a masterly display of sustained executive power. Two characteristic movements from the divertissement of M. Massenet's "Les Erinnyes," the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," detached pianoforte solo pieces by Bach (played by Mr. Hallé), and familiar vocal solos by Mdlle. Keller and Mr. Lloyd completed the programme.

The second of Dr. Von Bülow's pianoforte recitals took place on Wednesday, when his programme consisted of Schumann's fantasia in C, Beethoven's sonata "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour;" and pieces by Rheinberger, Tschaikowsky, Chopin, and Liszt.

The fourth of the present series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the vocalists announced were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Miss Mary Davies, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; the programme also including pianoforte solos by Madame Arabella Goddard and part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union.

The second of the Saturday Evening Concerts took place last week, when a popular and familiar selection of vocal music was contributed by Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Misses M. Williams and de Fonblanque, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. W. Clifford, and Signor Brocolini. Madame Arabella Goddard contributed some brilliant pianoforte-playing, and Mr. Howard Reynolds two effective solos on the cornet.

The second concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was given.

St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30) is to be musically celebrated by concerts of Scotch music at St. James's Hall, Exeter Hall, and the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr. S. Hayes has announced a week's performances of English opera at Covent-Garden Theatre, beginning on Saturday next. Mr. Sims Reeves is to make his first appearance there as Tom Tug in "The Waterman," Captain Macheath in "The Beggar's Opera," and Henry Bertram in "Guy Mannering."

Organ Recitals are still being given weekly at the Angell Town Institution, Brixton; the organist on Saturday last having been Mr. C. J. Frost. For this week Mr. Fountain Meen is announced; for Saturday next, Mr. Edward Barnes; for Dec. 14, Mr. J. Broadhouse; and for the following Saturday, Mr. William Lemare.

The solo pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert was Madame Montigny Rémaury, who played with much effect Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, besides having been associated with Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti in M. Saint-Saëns's trio in F. Schubert's quintet in C was the other instrumental piece of the evening, the executants having been Madame Néruda and MM. Ries, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti. Mdlle. Redeker gave, with much expression, some lieder by Schubert and Franz, accompanied by Sir Julius Benedict.

A performance is announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday morning next for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. E. Ellis, whose recent death has left them destitute. Mr. Ellis was for many years associated with the orchestra of the Adelphi Theatre; for the greater part of the time as conductor.

Saturday performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace, and opera recitals at the Royal Aquarium, are still going on. For this week "Lurline" is announced at the former, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the latter place.

THEATRES.

At the Folly new life has been given to two pieces recently produced elsewhere. One, the comedy called "Retiring," by Mr. Williamson, that hails from the Globe; and the other, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Wedding March," originally acted at the Court. Both dramas merit revival, and, as they are now acted at this elegant little theatre, will well repay a visit. Mr. Lionel Brough in the part of the livery-stable keeper, Samuel Snaffles, realises the characteristic points of the honest middle-class hero, whose respectability is suddenly imperilled, and rises to pathos in his undeserved suffering. Miss Lydia Thompson, as a hungry maid-servant, revels in the humour of the conception. Mrs. Carter is great in Mrs. Snaffles, Mr. J. Danvers as a detective is a good representative of a rôle abundantly illustrated and affording few new points, and the general cast is satisfactory. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's rendering of the old French farce, "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," loses nothing of its rollicking spirit by its transfer to these boards. Mr. W. J. Hill accompanies it in its new quarters, and as Uncle Bopaddy, a deaf gentleman, is at once natural and comic; nor is he without assistance in the excellent cast of the other numerous characters, each of whom in turn provokes irrepressible laughter. The curtain falls upon an audience literally exhausted with the wild and pitiless mirth which they have been compelled to sustain through three acts of unmitigated fun. The scenic accessories are all commendable and aid in the general effect.

Miss Heath has appeared with great success in the character of Jane Shore in Mr. Wills's play at the Standard, where it has been produced with scenic accessories worthy of its merits.

AN IRISH PIG FAIR.

"Plaze the pigs" is the proverbial condition that an Irish peasant would formerly attach to any pecuniary promise. For it was an established maxim, in those days of "haphazard, not scientific" rural economy, that "the pig pays the rint." Money, with our friend Paddy, meant little else than pigs and their price in the market; even as the etymology of our dignified word "pecuniary" is but an allusion to the Latin name of cattle. We understand, and hope it is so, that the Irish small farmer has now some other commodities for sale. Butter he can well produce, thanks to the sweetest fresh grass upon earth, and to improved skill of dairy management, in vast quantities and of beautiful fresh quality. Corn is not to be thought of in Ireland, and perhaps not much in England, as a vendible commodity against the increasing foreign and colonial competition. Oats, indeed, are very suitable to the Irish climate. The pig, the "darlint," and good luck to him! is still to the fore. We look into a handy little volume, "Introduction to Irish Farming," by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education in our sister island. He informs us that in 1870 Ireland rejoiced in the possession of a million and a half of swine—may their shadow never grow less! He reckons that the yearly sale of them is worth five or six millions sterling. It is the humble cottiers, and cultivators of less than fifty acres, who rear two thirds of these favourite animals. Piggy has been truly called the poor man's savings bank and justly the poor man's friend. He is the greatest domestic benefactor, the best of Home Rulers. Yet the Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds are preferred in Ireland. Buy a store pig for £1, and keep him in the sty or yard, with more or less space for exercise according to his destination for bacon or for pork, as running about will make his flesh rather streaky. Cherish him as one of your children; fatten him with all the refuse of the kitchen, dairy, barn garden, and field; in winter give him roots, cabbages, o damaged potatoes; in summer treat him with vetches an clover. It is well to cook some of the food; boiling or steaming the potatoes. The most nutritious diet is Indian corn, with bran; but that costs money. Three regular meals a day are what he expects; and who has a better right to them? for who works harder in his vocation, that of "laying on fat?" Let him put it on in peace from day to day; he is not to be bothered. He should have plenty of clean water; a careful master or mistress will give him a fair washing every Saturday, or at least a good rubbing down with a brush or wisp of straw. The pig is by nature a decent, nice, neat, and orderly creature in his personal habits. It is we who force him to live untidy He does not like any dirt in his sty; be so kind as to remov it daily, and let his trough be without speck or stain. Al these precepts, and more, are urged by Mr. Baldwin, with a high degree of authority, on behalf of the pet Irish beast. It grunts responsive gratitude and fattens visibly before our eyes. Now let us suppose the porker nine months old. Behold in his rounded sides, as it were, a living Savings' Bank, with a sum of £3 to £5 safe to the provident Irishman's timely account! "This little pig went to market," with several of his companions. "An Irishman in all his glory was there;" many of the same class, and some brave Irishwomen. Our Artist has made a sketch of them, chaffering over a purchase.

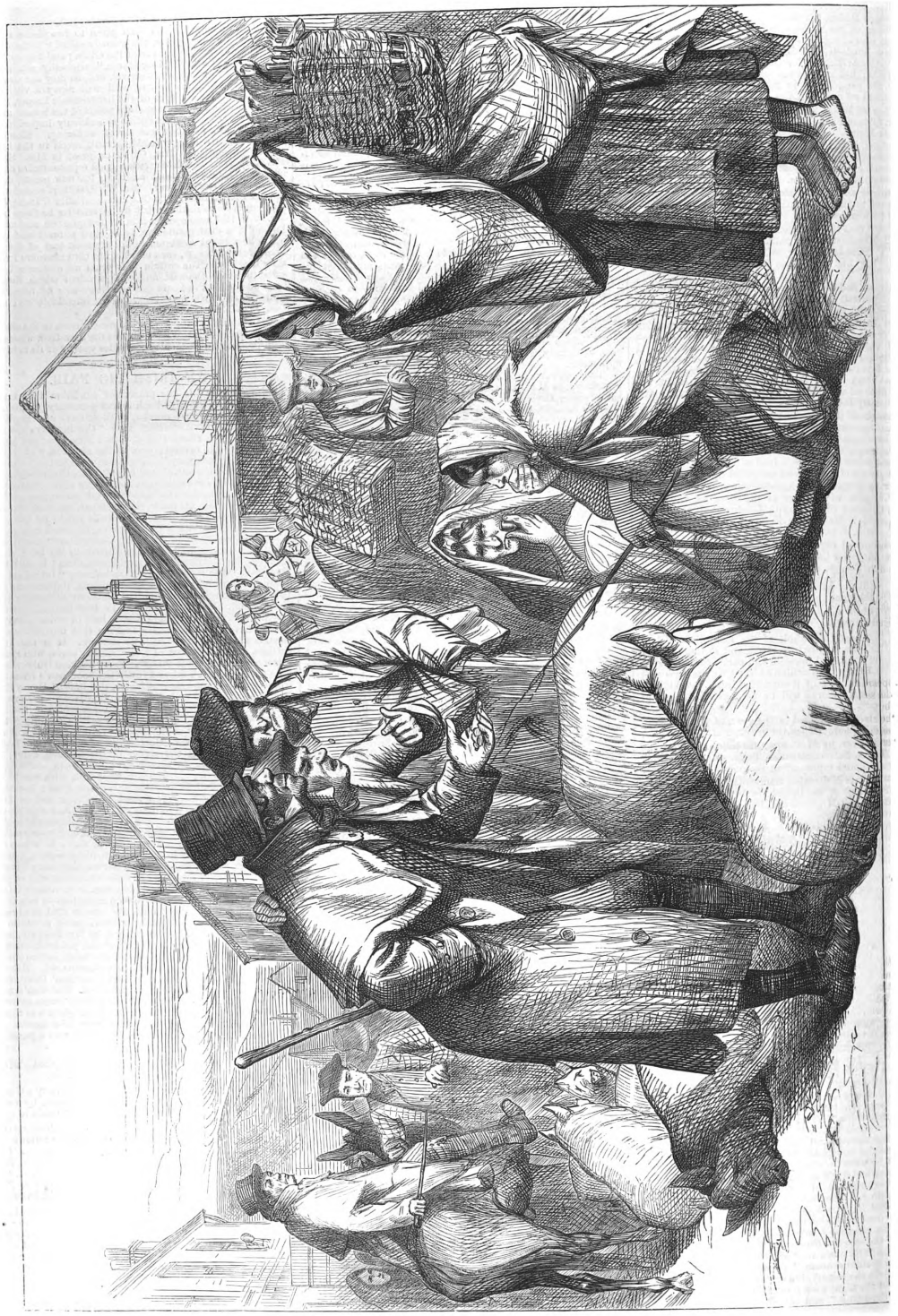
We hear from Dublin that Mr. Holmes, Q.C., Castle adviser, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

The American Minister has paid to her Majesty's Government the amount of the Halifax Fisheries Award, by a check on Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co., for 5,500,000 dols. in gold.

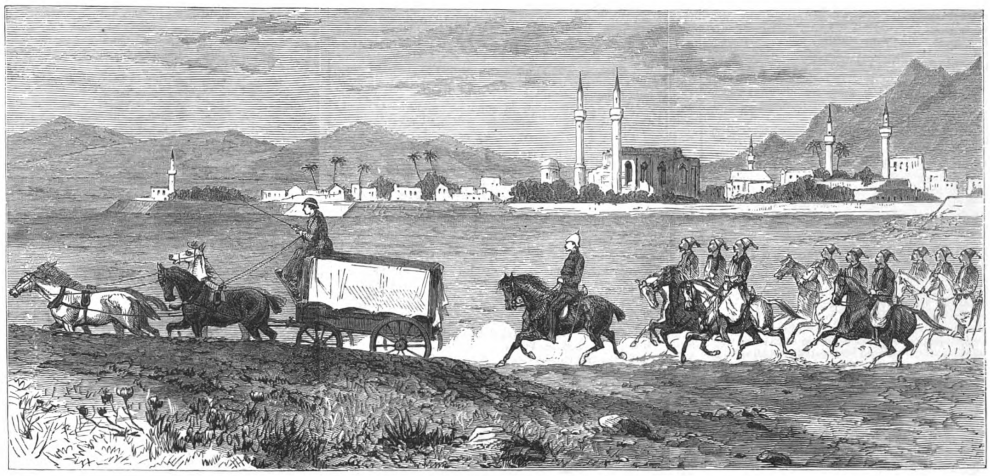
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following:—Colour-Sergeant William Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Sergeants James Willis and John Heath, Royal Marine Artillery; Sergeants T. J. Casterton and W. H. Clay, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Gunner James Court, Royal Marine Artillery; and Private Nunn, Marine Light Infantry.

The new Townhall and Free Library scheme at Reading is in abeyance, on account of its being estimated that the cost will be upwards of £60,000, whereas it was not originally intended to expend more than between £30,000 and £40,000. It is now proposed to carry out the scheme so far as an expenditure of £40,000 is concerned, leaving the extras to be provided for at a future time. The subscriptions have already reached £25,000.

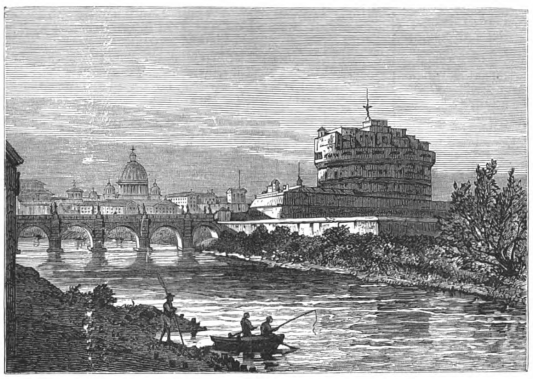
The second annual exhibition of fat cattle, &c., was held at Norwich on the 21st inst., in a large building erected for the purpose. The entries were large. The prizes were of the value of about £700, and amongst the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Read, M.P. The champion prize of £100, which includes the Prince of Wales's special prize for the best beast in the yard, was won by Mr. Thomas Bond, of Lincolnshire, with a shorthorn steer; the Prince of Wales took a second prize for a Devon steer; and several others were carried off by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.



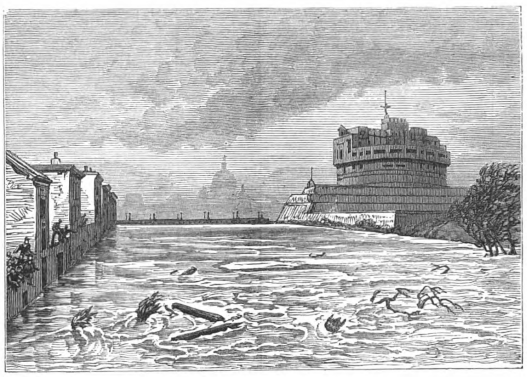
AN IRISH PIG FAIR.



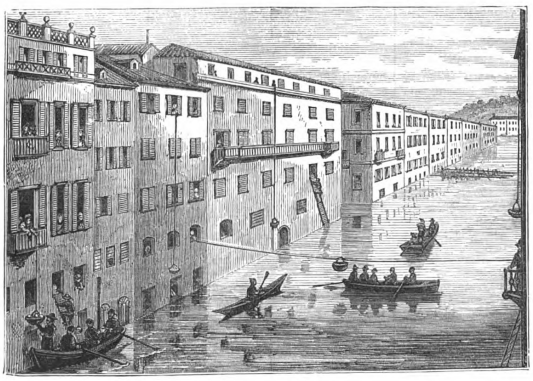
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR IN CYPRUS: THE PARTY LEAVING NICOSIA.



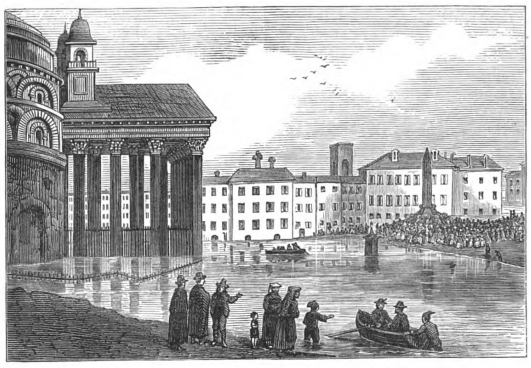
FLOODS IN ROME: CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, WITH TIBER IN ORDINARY CONDITION.



TIBER IN FLOOD AT CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.



FLOODS IN ROME: VIEW LOOKING UP RIPETTA TO PIAZZA DEL POPOLO.



THE PANTHEON.

MINISTERIAL VISIT TO CYPRUS.

The visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to Cyprus is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Her Majesty's troop-ship Himalaya, with Mr. W. H. Smith, Colonel Stanley, and a numerous party on board, arrived at Larnaca on the 1st inst. They were received by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, the High Commissioner, who had come down to await their arrival at Larnaca. On the next day they proceeded in a body to Nicosia, and remained the guests of his Excellency and the Head-quarter Staff at the Monastery Camp, which was the subject of a sketch we published a few weeks ago. The same afternoon they paid a visit to the town, and saw the principal buildings, the fine old Venetian Cathedral, now converted into the Moslem Mosque of St. Sophia; the Buykhan, or court-house and police station; and the Konak, which is the building used at present for the head-quarters of the military police force. Then, finally, after partaking of the hospitality of the Commissioner and his colleagues, they went in procession round the ramparts, and so back to the camp. An escort of Mounted Zaptiehs, under the local commandant of police, was drawn up outside the Baffo Gate to receive Sir Garnet Wolseley and his guests on their arrival, and followed the party, who were mounted, through the winding bazaars and narrow streets of the town.

The subject of our sketch is the departure of the distinguished guests from Nicosia. Having bidden farewell at the High Commissioner's house, where they went to lunch, they were escorted by him and the chief commandant of military police as far as the Larnaca gate, where they were met by an escort of mounted zaptiehs, under the Lieutenant commanding, drawn up outside the gate according to instructions, and who accompanied the coach or omnibus some way out of the town. This "bus" is used for the daily mail, and was drawn by two horses and two mules. The view of Nicosia from the Larnaca road is most picturesque, comprising the venerable Mosque of St. Sophia, and the numerous minarets of smaller mosques, intermixed with date-palms, and other species of vegetation, inclosed by a fortification of the bastion system; but which, according to modern warfare, would be perfectly useless. The whole is backed by the sharp outlines of the Kyrenia range of hills to the north-west; and to the south of the town is seen the Olympian Range. The Head-Quarters Camp is situated to the west of the town, and is not seen in this View. The Mosque at the southern extremity of the town was erected in memory of the first Turk who scaled the ramparts in the assault and capture of the town from the Venetians. There are numerous graves scattered about, telling the tale where such and such a Moslem fell, especially in the taking of the Konak, and over each is placed a lantern, in respect to his memory. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant A. Gilmore, 61st Regiment, Local Commandant of the Military Police for the Nikosia District.

THE INUNDATION IN ROME.

A correspondent in Rome sends us the sketches we have engraved, and writes as follows:—"Nothwithstanding the many million francs wasted on Tiber improvement schemes, the famous old river, as in the days of Horace, still proves a great source of mischief to Rome. It has again burst its bounds, carried away the wall meant to hold it in, at the gardens of the Farnesina Palace, and flooded the streets of Rome once more, regardless of engineers and special commissioners. A furious night of thunder, hail, and rain, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., followed by a warm wind, which melted the snow on the mountains, caused the river to rise so rapidly that by noon on Thursday the water had come out at the quay of the Ripetta and in the low parts of the town. The Pantheon is always one of the places flooded; and very picturesque it looks, with its noble portico rising out of the water. Though a long way from the river, it is on very low ground; the water, rising in the sewers, soon fills not only the excavated part round it but the building itself, and the light inside, striking on the water through the circular opening at the top of the dome, has a very curious effect when the water allows one to enter. Upon this occasion there was about six feet of water in the church, and the flood threatened to be as bad as the great one of 1870. By the middle of the day the Corso was inundated at various points, and carts were employed to ferry people across the water; pools of water appeared at every depression in the neighbourstreets, and the rising ground, unseen at other times, became very prominent. The Ghetto—especially Via Fiumara, a very low-lying street—is always liable to be flooded; and the Municipality has to provide means for taking away the people to some place of safety. At the same time, their means of earning a livelihood being stopped for a time, it is necessary to supply them with bread. One precaution that is taken now, since the flood of 1870 found everyone unprovided, is to order the bakers to make an extra quantity of bread, for everybody wants to lay in a store. The first sounds you hear in the morning in the flooded quarters are yells for "Pane, pane!" "Bread, bread!" until the boats sent by the Municipality come round to the houses and deliver the loaves. Of course people are expected to pay for it, as usual, except the very poor; and when their hunger is appeased, the whole affair is a most amusing spectacle for those who live high enough up not to suffer damage from the water. The windows are crowded with people, who derive much amusement from the adventures of those who start in boats or on men's backs to gain dry land. If anyone comes to grief, or drops the provisions he has been to purchase, there are yells of delight from all sides. Some rig up strings across the street, and send over wine or fruit to less favoured neighbours; everybody becomes friends with everybody else; and people who have never spoken to each other get quite intimate during the time the flood lasts. As evening draws on there are shouts for lights; and, if the gas will not burn, people put out candles and lamps, and make quite an illumination. Someone draws a piano near a window and plays waltzes for people to dance to, as there is no traffic to drown the sound. Ringing rounds of applause and hand-clapping; and altogether the Cardinal who, when he was asked what was the merriest time in Rome after Carnival, replied, "When the Pope died," might have added that the next merriest was during a flood. Of course, under it all there is a good deal of misery—people drowned out of ground floors, property damaged by the wet, colds caught in cleaning out shops as soon as the water begins to run down; and in many trades the stock in trade and materials are ruined. Still many of those who are prevented exercising their usual trade, during the flood, find occasion to pick up a very good day's wages at odd jobs during and immediately after an inundation; and when the water rises as slowly as it did this time, after the first rush, it is the shopkeepers' own fault if they have not moved their goods to a place of safety. The whole country round Rome is now one great lake; as far as one can see to the north there is water, and the low ground towards the mouth of the river is quite submerged. Seen from a height the view remarkable, for the Campagna appears one great lake, reaching to the mountains; and, unfortunately for us in Rome, all the water to the north has to pass through Rome to find an outlet. The Via Ripetta, of which I send a sketch, has, during a flood, all the appearance of a street in Venice. From the window in which I sit the street appears all under water, except a small patch of ground at the end of one of the cross-streets. Half way towards the Piazza del Popolo is the so-called Ferro di Cavallo, the Horseshoe Piazza, where the lottery is drawn every Saturday; but as this piazza was some feet deep in water, the drawing had to be put off, and no doubt the flood, like every other startling event, will make a great many more people than usual play for the next drawing, so the Government will lose nothing by the delay. The Ripetta street is one of those three main thoroughfares which converge in the Piazza del Popolo, and, except at a time like this, has nothing special about it."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual returns of the Queen's (Westminster), forwarded to the War Office, show that in the official year which terminated on the 31st ult., the battalion received a large accession to its strength, the enrolled numbering 948, as against 885 in the previous year, and the efficients correspondingly increased to 888 as against 816, or a percentage of 23·67 as against 92·20. In the same period the large number of 217 recruits was taken on the strength of the regiment. The 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) returns 989 efficients out of a total enrolled of 990, the proficient officers and sergeants numbering 74; the 36th Middlesex has 972 efficients out of 974 enrolled, 91 officers and sergeants holding certificates of proficiency; and the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Regiment 966 out of 1000. The 3rd London has also increased its enrolled strength and efficients, the former being returned at 967 and the latter at 934. The North Middlesex returns shows a strength of 746, every officer and man being efficient. Among other returns of metropolitan regiments which have been issued are the following:—26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks)—enrolled, 787; efficient, 770; proficient, 78. 49th Middlesex (Post Office)—enrolled, 757; efficient, 754; proficient, 75. 2nd Middlesex Artillery—enrolled, 640; efficient, 607; proficient, 57. 1st London Engineers—enrolled, 475; efficient, 444; proficient, 25. 50th Middlesex (Bank of England)—enrolled, 86; efficient, 85; proficient 6. Tower Hamlets Brigade—enrolled, 820; efficient, 746; capitation grant earned, £1389. The Robin Hood return, as usual their ten companies of 100 efficient men each, the capitation grant, with the addition of £165 for proficiency, amounting to £1665. The 1st Aberdeen have only 1 non-efficient, the efficients being returned at 824, and 76 officers and sergeants receiving certificates of proficiency. The 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow) has increased its strength from 1134 to 1253, the efficients now numbering no less than 1235, and the proficients 115, the amount of capitation grant earned from the Government being £2140. The 1st Berks (Reading) has 1106 efficients out of 1115 enrolled, and 83 proficient officers and sergeants; and the 15th Lancashire (Liverpool) 841 efficients out of 860 enrolled.

Last Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace the regimental and other prizes in connection with the brigade competition for this year of the London Brigade were distributed by the Lady Mayoress, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who attended in state. The best company of the brigade of 1878 was Captain Miller's (the N company).

At a luncheon at the Crown Hotel, Blandford, on the 21st inst., Lieutenant-General W. Parke, C.B., presented, in the name of 227 subscribers, to each of the four successful competitors for the Loyd-Lindsay prize a richly-chased silver-and-gold cup, value fifty guineas, and also an illuminated address, with the subscribers' names, handsomely bound, in token of admiration of their perseverance and success, whereby they upheld the honour of their regiment and county at Wimbledon, and also in Devon and at Dorchester. The competitors were enthusiastically cheered as they came forward to receive the cups. A present of £10 was made to Sergeant Slaughter, the drill instructor of the Blandford troop.

The operatives engaged in a branch of the cotton trade at Oldham, having refused to accept a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages, began a strike on Monday. This has caused 120 mills to stand idle, and the number of operatives concerned is between 10,000 and 12,000.

There was a largely-attended meeting of merchants, manufacturers, clergy, and others at Sheffield on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of raising a local relief fund. It was stated that the distress was greater than had ever before been known in that town, and that there were thousands of working men and their families who were absolutely without bread. A subscription list was opened, and a sum of £2000 was obtained in the room. The Archbishop of York sent £20, the Deputy-Mayor gave £250, and several subscriptions of £200 and £100 each were announced. Relief is to be given immediately by means of district committees.

At a meeting of representatives of the Scotch banks in Edinburgh yesterday week, it was decided for the present to take no action in the way of recommending their shareholders to contribute from the bank rests towards the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund. It was found that various difficulties stood in the way, and especially that there was a want of unanimity among the shareholders.—At a meeting held at Birmingham on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Wright, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank, and a local fund was opened to assist the worst sufferers from the disaster. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £500 were announced.—Although the Glasgow Corporation have already provided work for seven hundred of the men out of employment in the city, there still remain over a thousand on the list of those requiring relief.

At the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture held at Crewe on the 21st inst. the new Weights and Measures Act was discussed, and a resolution was proposed recommending the Board of Trade to adopt a standard cental of 100 lb. weight for the sale of grain and flour, and the standard of the present hundredweight for hay, straw, roots, cheese, and other produce. An amendment was proposed recommending the adoption of a uniform standard of 100 lb. for all produce. On a division, the resolution was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.—A meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture was held at Chelmsford on the 22nd—Sir T. Fowell Buxton presiding. A discussion took place on the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, the general feeling of the chamber being in favour of selling by weight only, and adopting as the standard the cental, or 100 imperial pounds.—We understand that Viscount Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, has consented to receive a deputation on Monday, Dec 9, from the National Association of British and Irish Millers, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and other public bodies interested in the working of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, for the purpose of expressing their views in favour of a new denomination of weight, to consist of 100 lb.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. SIR T. E. W. BLOMEFIELD, BART.



The Rev. Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, third Baronet, of Attleborough, Norfolk, died at Pontefract on the 21st inst. He was born Aug. 3, 1820, the eldest son of Sir Thomas William Blomefield, second Baronet, by Salome, his wife, daughter of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, Devon, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., in 1846. He was Vicar of All Saints', Pontefract, from 1859 to 1872, when he became Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital, Hemsworth, near that town. He succeeded his father June 30, 1858. Sir Thomas married first, Jan. 2, 1844, Georgina Louisa, third daughter of General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and by her (who died in 1852) had two sons and three daughters. He married secondly, Oct. 19, 1853, Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. John D'Arcy Preston, of Askam Bryan Hall, York, and had by her five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, now Sir Thomas Wilmot Peregrine Blomefield, fourth Baronet, born 1848, married, 1874, Lilias, daughter of Major the Hon. Charles Napier, of Woodlands, Taunton, and has two sons.

SIR J. B. EAST, BART.



Sir James Buller East, Bart., of Calcutta, M.A., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for Winchester, died on the 19th inst. He was born Feb. 1, 1789, the only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S., M.P., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, by his wife, Jane Isabella, daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq., of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk, and succeeded his father as second Baronet Jan. 8, 1847. He received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1813; and in 1853 became a Bencher of that Inn. Sir James sat in Parliament for Winchester from 1830 to 1832, and from 1835 to 1864; and was a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. He married, June 27, 1822, Caroline Eliza, sister of Chandos, late Lord Leigh, and second daughter of the late James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, in the county of Warwick; but by her (who died April 7, 1870) had no issue; the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

LADY HATHERLEY.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Lady Hatherley, who died on the 19th inst. at Red House, near Ipswich, was the only daughter of Major Edward Moor, of Great Bealings, Suffolk, F.R.S., and was married, Jan. 5, 1830, to William Page Wood, Esq. (second son of Sir Matthew Wood, first Baronet, twice Lord Mayor of London), who was created Lord Hatherley in 1868, and was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain from that year to 1872. Her Ladyship had no children.

MR. HARRIS.

John Dove Harris, Esq., of Ratcliffe on the Wreake, Leicestershire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Leicester, died on the 20th inst., aged sixty-nine. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Harris, Esq., who was also M.P. for Leicester, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Dove, of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, and was for many years head of the firm, Harris and Sons, manufacturers, of Leicester. Mr. Harris sat in Parliament for that town from 1857 to 1859 and from 1865 to 1874, and twice held the office of Mayor. He married, in 1831, Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. George Shirley, of Tamworth, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Birch, 27th Regiment, killed in the assault on Ali Musjid.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 27th Regiment, killed at the capture of Ali Musjid.

John Moore, Esq., late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, on the 20th ult.

Alderman Grimsley, Mayor of Leicester, recently, at his residence in Southfields.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lynn, R.E., on the 12th inst., at Wickham Market, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. William James Dampier, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, for thirty-three years Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex.

Thomas Leckie, M.D., Surgeon-Major H.M. Indian Army, on the 18th inst., at Southwick-street, aged seventy-one.

Major-General John Holmes, C.B., Bombay Army, on the 13th ult., at Durham-terrace, Westbourne Park, aged seventy.

Mr. Bridgford, of the Royal Hibernian Academy, an artist of considerable reputation, both as a subject and a portrait painter, and a frequent contributor to the *Art-Journal*.

William Sackville Gordon, Esq., son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and cousin to the Marquis of Huntly, on Sept. 27, at Toorak, Melbourne.

Mr. Henderson, the well-known art collector and connoisseur, recently, in his eighty-third. He possessed a rare and most valuable collection of paintings, drawings, and miscellaneous articles of virtù, which, it is understood, he has bequeathed to our great national institutions.

Dr. Frederick Foster Quin, in Queen Anne's Mansions, on the 24th inst., in his eightieth year. In the early days of his professional career Dr. Quin travelled in Italy with Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, and was appointed for the special duty of attending on Napoleon I. at St. Helena, but before he left England Napoleon died. Dr. Quin was on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family.

Major-General Edward Trevor, retired full pay Royal Artillery, at Plymouth, on the 22nd inst., in his eighty-eighth year. He obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in June, 1810, and served in the campaign of 1814 in Holland, and in that of 1815 in Flanders and France; was present at the Battle of Waterloo, where he served as one of the six subaltern officers unattached, and also at the captures of Cambray and Paris.

George Dawson Rowley, Esq., of Morcott, in the county of Rutland, on the 21st ult., at Chichester House, East Cliff, Brighton, aged fifty-six. Mr. Rowley was the eldest son of George William Rowley, Esq., of Priory Hill, St. Neots, Hants, by Jane Catherine, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq., and succeeded his wife's grand uncle at Morcott, 1868. He was a J.P. for the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, and Hants, and a D.L., and in 1870 Sheriff of the first-named county. He married, in 1849, Caroline Frances, only child of the late Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare.

Rev Henry Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett-Osborne, of Hartlip Place, Kent, Vicar of Littleton, and Rural Dean of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, on the 18th inst., at Hampstead, aged fifty-four. He was the son of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett,

D.D., of Hoppington, Kent, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wethered, Esq., of Marlow, Bucks, and assumed the additional surname of Osborne, 1869, on succeeding his cousin, William Bland, Esq., of Hartiip Place. He married, 1854, Helen Melville, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, of Lumsdaine, and leaves two sons and four daughters.

Mr. Robert Wallis, the eminent landscape engraver, at Brighton, on the 23rd inst., aged eighty-four. Early in his career he became a worthy associate of Goodall, Millar, Cousins, Willmore, and, like them, his highest skill was trained and exercised on the works of Turner. Many of Mr. Wallis's best works are after Turner's drawings for the "Southern Coast," "England and Wales," "Rogers's Poems," and for the annuals and gift-books of that time. Among his larger single works probably the highest place may be claimed for the "Lake Nemi" and "Approach to Venice" after Turner; the latter being the artist's last work of importance. An artist's proof of Lake Nemi fetched ninety guineas at Christie's about three years ago.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1869) with a codicil (dated Jan. 29, 1877) of Mr. Richard Durant, late of Copthall-court, City, and of Sharpham, Devonshire, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 13th inst in London by Richard Durant and Charles James Durant, the sons, and John Oxley Parker, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. The testator leaves £50,000 upon trust for each of his three daughters, Mrs. Louisa Parker, Miss Elizabeth Jane Durant, and Mrs. Emily Kirk. He also leaves to his daughter Miss Durant all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, pictures, and effects at his town residence; to his son Charles James, £100,000; and all his real estate and the residue of his personalty to his eldest son Richard.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1870) of Mr. Reginald Henry Nevill, late of Dangstein House, near Petersfield, Sussex, and of No. 45, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Sept. 11 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Augustus Blaquiere Talbot, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife, Lady Dorothy Fanny Nevill, £200 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, carriages, and live and dead stock at Dangstein House, and £2000 per annum for life, in addition to her settlement; and there are legacies to servants and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, the testator leaves one sixth upon trust for his daughter Mericia Augusta, and the other five sixths between his sons Edward Augustus, Horace John, and Ralph.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1872) with two codicils (dated Jan. 20, 1874, and April 23, 1875) of Mrs. Caroline Maria Marchmont, late of No. 171, Maida Vale, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Chester, Mrs. Louisa Harriet Walmesley, and Daniel Smithwick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned, £10,000 upon trust for her adopted daughter, Ada Lockett; and £2000 to each of the children of her niece, Mrs. Walmesley. The residue of her property she leaves upon trust for her said niece for life, and then for all her children.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1875) with two codicils (dated Dec. 4, 1877, and Oct. 22, 1878) of Mr. John Bond-Cabbell, late of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and of No. 1, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, who died on the 25th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Mrs. Margaret Bond-Cabbell, the widow, and Henry Best Hans Hamilton, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £2000; and to his secretary, John Arnold, £1000. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again an annuity of £2000 is to be substituted. On the wife's death £20,000 is given to his daughter, Georgina Sarah; and the ultimate residue of his property, subject to the widow's power of appointment among children, to his son, Benjamin Bond Bond-Cabbell, absolutely.

Lord Coleridge and Lord Chief Baron Kelly have announced that the circuits which from time immemorial have been held in the spring of each year will in future, under a new arrangement which has been made, be held in January.

At a largely attended meeting of county magistrates, chairmen of guardians, &c., held at the Shirehall, Northampton, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Duke of Grafton, it was decided to establish a County Mendicity Society on the Dorsetshire system, by which tramps are provided with tickets for bread upon application to the proper authorities and upon fulfilling certain conditions, thus doing away with indiscriminate almsgiving. Committees were formed, and the Duke of Grafton was appointed president.

At a public dinner to celebrate the completion of the mayoralty of Mr. H. H. Bemrose at Derby, it was announced by the Mayor (Mr. W. T. Smith) that Mr. Michael Thomas Bass (the senior member of the borough) has placed £5000 at his disposal for distribution among the worthiest of the town's charities. Some few months ago Mr. Bass announced his intention of presenting this amount towards the purchase of a public park on the estate of Lord Belper, at Derwent Bank. Lord Belper, however, it was considered, demanded too large a sum for his ground, and the projected scheme for a town's park was abandoned. Mr. Bass, however, has resolved that the £5000 shall be devoted to the town, and the sum is ordered to be divided among the charities of Derby. Among those enumerated are the Children's Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Nurse's Home. This munificent donation is only one among many of Mr. Bass's benefactions to the borough; for, as we learn from the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, he has already presented Derby with recreation-grounds, free swimming-baths, and a public free library.

The great annual show of roots under Messrs. Sutton's auspices was held last Saturday at Reading, and was visited by an immense number of persons. It was the largest exhibition ever held in the county. The exhibitors included the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Donegall, and a large number of other members of the aristocracy. The prizes awarded exceeded £500 in value.—The exhibition of roots grown by Messrs. Carters' customers, of which the Agricultural Hall was the scene last Saturday, possessed attractions which fairly entitle the promoters to rank the display among the great autumnal shows of agricultural produce. What are claimed to be the largest mangel wurzels ever seen in England were from Canada. Amongst them were eight of "Carter's Mammoth Long Reds" which turned the scale at the weight of 430 lb. In the list of exhibitors were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Redesdale, Lord Clinton, Lord Foley, Earl Harrington, Sir William Farquhar, Sir C. Lampson, Sir C. Russell, Admiral Sir G. N. B. Middleton, and Sir R. Sutton.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

NOVOCASTRIAN.—Staunton's position illustrating perpetual check requires a Black Knight at Q 3rd. Without that correction perpetual check is impossible.

J G E (Caterham).—The answer to 1. Q to K 4th (ch) is 2. B to Q Kt 5th, mating.

J W W and OWLET.—See answer to J G K.

J F H (Croydon).—Thanks for the information.

M R T (Brecon).—You are required to play the best defences for Black, and to defeat White if you can do so. Problem No. 1812 cannot be solved by 1. Q takes Q.

J G F (Ramsgate).—The correction of your three-move problem is noted.

W H T (Tunbridge Wells).—Your problem was published in our issue of June 22 last.

S R (Leeds).—The game you send, played between Napoleon and De Kempelen's so-called Automaton was published in this Journal on Nov. 30, 1844, and has been many times reprinted elsewhere.

C E R (Bakerstreet).—See answer to J G K.

T H (Truro).—You should refer to some elementary treatise upon the game for the answer to such a simple question. Every Pawn can be advanced two squares when it is first moved, if there is no obstruction to its line of movement.

W A P (Redcar).—Please note the answer to T. H. The Pawn, on being advanced to the eighth square, assumes at once the power of the piece to which it is promoted.

A M (Moscow).—We are greatly obliged for the budget of games, and shall be glad to hear of the progress of the proposed tourney.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1811 received from W J W (Clayeross), Karl Braselmann, W E Newth, Beatrice, J G Finch, Rycroft, J Estlin, Waller Simon, and Athens Chess Club (by telegram).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1812 received from Jane Nepveu, W D Macdonald, W J W (Clayeross), Carlos, Emile Frau, S F Redhouse, Karl Braselmann, Marion and Nelly (Dawlish), W S (Dawlish), J Hunstead, T of Exeter, Athens Chess Club (by telegram), J H Skelton, Rycroft, E Clarkson, E Burkhard, Natale Bonnardi, J G Finch, Prétextat, and Painter of Shepherd's-bush.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1813 received from Lulu, T Greenbank, P Hampton, R Ingersoll, L S D, C S Coxe, Leonora and Leon, Bohemian Girl, An Old Hand, L Swanwood, M Meredith, G Foalmooke, W Lee, Dorothy, E Worsley, St J E L of Truro, M Whiteley, S R (Leeds), T W Hope, H Stansfeld, C C Elmore, Ureon, G Wright, L Burnett, C H Yonney, Enot Marden, H Benthall, F V P, Capt. Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Florence F Shubrook, Norman Rumbelow, J de Honstevn, T M Swinburne, J G Finch, G A Ballingall, and Copiapino.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. R to R 2nd, as over fifty of our regular correspondents have supposed. The true defence to that move is—1. P to K 7th; and, should White then play 2. B takes K P, Black's answer is 2. B to K B 7th, after which there is no mate in two more moves. 1. B takes R P is also ineffective, because of the defence—1. Kt to B 3rd, and the continuation, 2. Kt to Kt 5th, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1812.

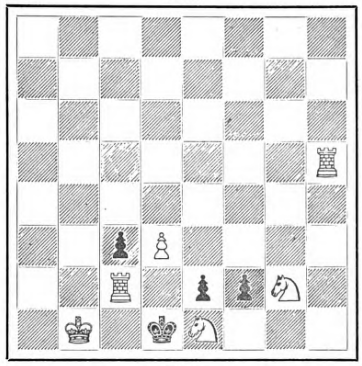
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt sq	K to Q 4th*
2. Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch)	K takes Kt
3. Q to Q 6th, mate.	

* If Black play 1. Q takes Q, then 2 Kt takes Q; if 1. Q takes Kt (ch), then 2. Kt to K sq; if 1. Q to K Kt sq, then 2. Kt to K 6th; if 1. Q to any other square, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd; if 1. Kt to Q B 4th or K 4th, then 2. Kt to K 5th, and if the Knight is moved elsewhere, 2. Q to K B 6th (ch), mating next move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1815.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Played in Moscow, between Herr HELLWIG and Mr. AYLMER MAUDE.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	13. Kt to Kt 6th	R to Kt sq
2 Kt to K B 3rd		14. Kt (B 3) to Q 5th	B to K 2nd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd, followed by 3. P to K Kt 3rd and 4. B to Kt 2nd, has been in vogue for some time past, but, as pointed out in the *Westminster Papers*, that line of play has not been very successful.		15 P to Q R 4th	Castles
		16. P takes P	B takes Kt
		17. P takes Kt	B takes K P
2.	Kt to Q B 3rd	This conception is ingenious enough, and, whether theoretically sound or not, has the effect of breaking up White's position.	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4 Kt takes P	P to K 3rd	18. P takes B	R takes Kt
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	19. B takes R	Q takes B
6 B to K B 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes P	
7. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	20. B to B 4th (ch) followed by 21. Q to K 2nd appears to us a better resource than this capture of a weak Pawn.	
8 Kt to Q 2nd			
8. Q Kt to B 3rd leads to an even game, as in reply Black can drive the K Kt to R 3rd, and, rapidly developing the pieces on the King's side, castle in safety.		20.	
		21. B to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
8.	P to B 4th	22. B to Q 5th	Q to B 6th (ch)
9. P to K B 3rd		23. K to B sq	P to B 6th
Black's last move is inferior to 8. P to Q B 3rd, but White failed to seize the chance afforded him 9. B to Q B 4th is the *coup juste* in this position.		24. R to R 7th	Kt to Kt 6th
		25. Q to Q 3rd	
		Disastrous, of course; but if 25. Q to K sq, then, among other ways,	
9.	P to B 5th	25.	P takes P (dble, ch)
10. B to B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	26. K takes P	Q to B 4th (ch)
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	27. K to Kt sq	B to R 2th, &c.
12. Kt to B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25.	Q to B 4th, and White resigned.

Another Game between the same Players.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to B 3rd	
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P	If he had taken the Rook, Black would have continued with 18. Q takes P (ch), and, after the exchange of Queens, moved the B to R 6th, or captured the Q B P, according to White's play.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	18.	R to B 2nd
7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th	19. P to Kt 4th	Q to B 3rd
8. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq	20. B to B 4th	P to Kt 7th
9. P to Q 4th	P to B 6th	21. K takes P	R to Kt 2nd
10. P takes P	B to K 2nd	22. K to R sq	B to Kt 4th
11. Castles	P to Kt 6th	23. B to R 2nd	B to K 6th
12. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th	24. Kt to K 3rd	
13. B takes Kt		His best resource appears to be 24. Q to K 6th (ch), exchanging Queens.	
13. Kt to Q B 3rd is preferable.			
13.	B to Kt 5th	24.	Q to Kt 4th
14. Q to Q 3rd	R takes B	25. B to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 5th, and wins.
15. P to B 5th	B takes K R P		
16. Q to B 4th	R to B sq		
17. B to R 6th	Kt to B 3rd		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match was played last week between the Ladies' College and the Peckham Mutual Chess Clubs, in which the first-named carried the victory. When the score was seven to each side, Miss Rymer, of the Ladies' club, succeeded in winning the deciding game.

A new chess association has been established at Hampstead, under the presidency of Mr Forsyth, M.P. It is named the South Hampstead Chess Club, and an influential committee has been elected, Mr Walter Hall, of Gaston House, acting as honorary secretary and treasurer.

The members of the Croydon Chess Club meet every Tuesday evening at the Literary Institution, Croydon. This club, we are pleased to hear, is now firmly established. Among the members are the Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, M.P., the Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, Mr. W. Grantham, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 2nd and 3rd, being to the right of the planet on the 2nd and to the left on the 3rd. She is near Mars during the morning hours of the 21st, is near both Mercury and Venus on the 24th, but the Moon is only one day old. She is near Jupiter during the early evening hours of the 26th, and near Saturn during the evening hours of the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	1st	at 38	minutes	after	4h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	,,	9th ,, 50	,,		7	,, afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	17th ,, 3	,,		3	,, morning.
New Moon	,,	23rd ,, 24	,,		9	,, afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	31st ,, 57	,,		1	,, afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 20th, and most distant from it at noon on the 4th.

Mercury is an evening star till the 26th, setting on the 2nd at 4h. 50m. p.m., or 58 minutes after sunset; on the 7th at 5h. 0m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset; on the 12th at 5h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 18m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 3m. p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset; on the 22nd at 4h. 39m. p.m., or 48 minutes after sunset; on the 26th the planet and Sun set nearly together, and the planet sets in daylight after this day. He rises about sunrise on the 24th, and at 7h. 0m. a.m., or 1h. 9m. before sunrise, on the last day of the year. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (20 deg. 45 min.) on the 8th, stationary among the stars on the 16th, in his ascending node on the 18th (the fifth time this year), at his least distance from the Sun on the 23rd, near the Moon on the 24th, and near Venus on the same day; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

Venus rises at about the time of sunrise on the 6th, and from this day she rises in daylight. She sets at sunset on the 6th, at 4h. 0m. p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset on the 17th; at 4h. 15m. p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun, on the 27th; and at 4h. 25m. p.m., or 27 minutes after sunset, on the last day of the year. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 45m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 6m. p.m, and on the last day at 0h. 31m. p.m. She is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th, in her descending node on the 7th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 5h. 26m. a.m., or 2h. 27m. before sunrise; on the 17th at 5h. 25m. a.m., or 2h. 38m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 5h. 26m. a.m., or 2h. 42m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the year at 5h. 24m. a.m., or 2h. 45m. before the Sun. He crosses the meridian, or is due south, on the 1st at 10h. 7m. a.m., on the 11th at 9h. 55m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 44m. a.m., and on the last day of the year at 9h. 33m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

Jupiter is an evening star, and sets at 8h. 2m. p.m. on the 1st, at 7h. 45m. p.m. on the 7th, at 7h. 17m. p.m. on the 17th, at 6h. 50m. p.m. on the 27th, and at 6h. 39m. p.m. on the last day of the year. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 46m. p.m., on the 11th at 3h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 2h. 43m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 2h. 13m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 0h. 29m. a.m., on the 17th at 11h. 52m. p.m., on the 27th at 11h. 15m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 11h. 0m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 8m. p.m., on the 11th at 6h. 29m. p.m., on the 21st at 5h. 51m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 5h. 13m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the 30th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 18th.

The Fraserburgh Harbour Board have approved of a scheme for carrying out extensive improvements and alterations on the harbours and piers, at a cost of £94,000.

Another portion of the new auxiliary line of the Great Western Railway, the section of the down line between Southall and West Drayton, was opened for traffic on Monday.

The suspension of the old-established bank of Messrs. Fenton, at Rochdale and Heywood, has added to the difficulties from which the commerce of Lancashire is suffering. The amount of the liabilities is estimated at half a million sterling, and nothing is yet known of the assets.

Mrs. Webb, of Ledbury, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Webb, banker, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, reached the hundreth anniversary of her birthday on Monday. She is the only surviving sister of the late Sir Joseph Thackwell, one of the heroes of Waterloo. Mrs. Webb still enjoys good health, and on Monday she entertained a gathering of her relatives at her residence.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, member for South Warwickshire, presiding at a school prize distribution at Leamington on Monday, expressed his firm conviction that education not based upon religion and the Bible was worthless. He was, therefore, delighted to find that the Bible was being taught without sectarian difference. He also expressed gratification that the girls were being practically taught cookery.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

Poems and Ballads. By Heinrich Heine. Done into English Verse by Theodore Martin, C.B. (Blackwood and Sons.)

My Guardian. A Story of the Fen Country. By Ada Cambridge. Illustrated. (Cassell and Co.)

Elinor Dryden. By Katherine S Macquoid. Revised Edition. (Low and Co.)

A Hero of the Pen. A Novel. By E. Werner. From the German, by Sarah Phillips. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Sancta Christina. By Eleanor E. Orleber. With Preface by the Bishop of Winchester. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Little Wide-awake Pictures; described by Mrs. Sale Barker. (Routledge and Sons.)

A New Child's Play. Sixteen Drawings, by E. V. B. (Low and Co.)

A Narrative of the Voyages Round the World performed by Captain James Cook. By A. Kippis, D.D. Illustrated. (Vickers and Son.)

The Swiss Family Robinson. A New Translation from the Original German. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. A Hundred Illustrations. (Routledge.)

Uncle Chesterton's Heir. By Madame Colomb. Translated by Henry Frith. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.)

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1879. (Routledge and Sons.)

Health Primers:—Exercise and Training; The House and Its Surroundings; Premature Death, its Promotion and Prevention; Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse. (Hardwicke and Bogue, Piccadilly.)

A Visit to South America, with Observations on the Moral and Physical Features of the Country. By Edwin Clark. (Dean and Son.)

Brown-ie Worth, B.A. Oxon: Records and Recollections. By the Rev. Kenneth Moody-Stuart, M.A. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso; Geologist and Botanist. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. Illustrated. (John Murray.)

Total Abstinence By Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. (Macmillan.)

The Margrave of Dornberg: A Lyrical Drama. By G. L. Larkins. (Hodges.)

A Scotch Playhouse: Historical Records of the Old Theatre Royal, Aberdeen. By J. Keith Angus. (Simpkin and Marshall.)

The Bride Elect. By Mrs. Johnson, Author of "Hints to Untrained Teachers." ("Hand and Heart." Publishing Offices.)

Crewel Embroidery Book Second Series By E. M. C. (Hatchards.)

A Continental Tour of Eight Days for 44 Shillings (Sampson Low.)

Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1879 (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

Helena Lady Harrowgate. By J. B. Harwood. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)

The English Lake District, as Interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth. By William Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews. (David Douglas, Edinburgh.)

The Floral Annual. With Coloured Illustrations. (Simpkin and Marshall

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Silk Cloaks, lined Squirrel, from 3½ gs.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, THE ONLY ADDRESS.

PATTERNS FREE.
BLACK SILKS,
manufactured by Bonnet, of Lyons.
Messrs. JAY beg to inform their Patrons and the Public generally
that they are now selling these well-known
PURE LIGHT-DYED SILKS
at a reduction of from 33 to 40 per cent off prices hat were charged previous to the
DEPRESSION IN THE LYONS SILK MARKET.

Present price,	4s. 11d.:	former price,	6s. 9d.
"	" 5s. 6d.:	"	8s. 9d.
"	" 5s. 11d.:	"	9s. 6d.
"	" 6s. 9d.:	"	10s. 6d.

Messrs. JAY are also selling Jaubert's good wearing Black SILKS, at the following reduced rate:—

Present price,	3s. 9d.:	former price,	5s. 6d.
"	" 4s. 6d.:	"	6s. 3d.
"	" 5s. 3d.:	"	7s. 6d.
"	" 5s. 9d.:	"	8s. 3d.

"BLACK SATINS, all pure silk.
22 inches wide, from 2s. 3d. per yard.
JAYS', REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESS.
Messrs. JAY have now a new and most fashionable assortment of made-up Costumes for evening Wear, suitable for ladies who are in mourning, or for those who wear black from choice. Bodices are also made up by experienced dressmakers in a few hours if required.
JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET.

SWAN and EDGAR
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
WINTER DRESS MATERIALS,
Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Costumes, Mantles, Ulsters,
Sealskin Paletots, and Opera Cloaks.

SWAN and EDGAR,
PICCADILLY and REGENT-STREET,
London, W.

FRENCH, ALL-WOOL FOULÉ SERGES. The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods now selling at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

ROYAL VELVETEENS.—Guaranteed new fast blue shade of Black, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. per yard. In the most fashionable colours, at 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of LADIES' WINTER DRESSES, Selling Off at half the cost. Moss Cachemires, in New Dark Plain Colours, at 4½d. per yard.
Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

EVENING DRESSES.—Thousands of Beautiful Lissette Grenadines, are now offering at 4½d. per yard. The New Gold and Silver Iridescent Grenadines.
Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

PLEASE NOTICE—
THERE IS ONLY ONE ADDRESS
FOR PETER ROBINSON'S
MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS intended for the Mourning Warehouse MUST BE CLEARLY DIRECTED
TO REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.
Occasional misdirection of letters and orders from clients in this Notice necessary.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
"REGENT-STREET."
THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, from	£2 15 6
Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, from	£1 10 6
Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed, from	£2 2 0
Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from	£3 10 0
Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from	£2 19 6
Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from	£0 18 9
The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning from	£2 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram,
WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—
REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262,
otherwise they would not reach as desired.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap,
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at .. 3s. 6d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Tajssier et Cie, at 5s. 3d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Jaubert et Cie, at .. 4s. 6d.
Manufactured by Messrs. Dagove et Cie, at .. 4s. 11d.
Also, BLACK SILKS, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.
200 PIECES of BLACK SILK at one price, 6s.; usual price, 8s. 9d.
For Patterns—address ONLY as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262,
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THE COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

BLACK SILK VELVETS,
Exceptional Value,
at 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
at 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 15s. 6d.
Superb qualities for Dresses and Mantles.
For Patterns, address as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.
Nos. 256 to 262.

NEW SILK COSTUMES
in Rich Lyons Gros Grain,
4½ guineas, including five yards for Bodice.
NEW SILK COSTUMES, Trimmed Velvet or Satin, 6½ guineas, with Material for Bodice.
A large variety.
For Photos and Sketches address only to
PETER ROBINSON, "REGENT-STREET,"
Nos. 256 to 262.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed, from one guinea to 10 guineas.
Tartatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
Black Brussels Net, 25s., 29s. 6d., and 35s.
Black Silk Tulle (economical keeping), 42s. and 50s.
Grenadine, from 42s. to 4 guineas.
For Sketches of the above, address as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.

FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.
New and Perfect Shapes,
in every size and quality.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long 52s. 6d. and 3½ guineas.
Also a special lot,
Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 6 guineas.
For Samples—Address ONLY as follows:—
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NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to
REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ENGLISH and FOREIGN COURTS.
EGERTON BURNETT'S
WELLINGTON SERGES,
AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.
EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "these admirable Serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.
Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERNS Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERNS, BOOKS sent free by post and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION. A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSE,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasitic or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

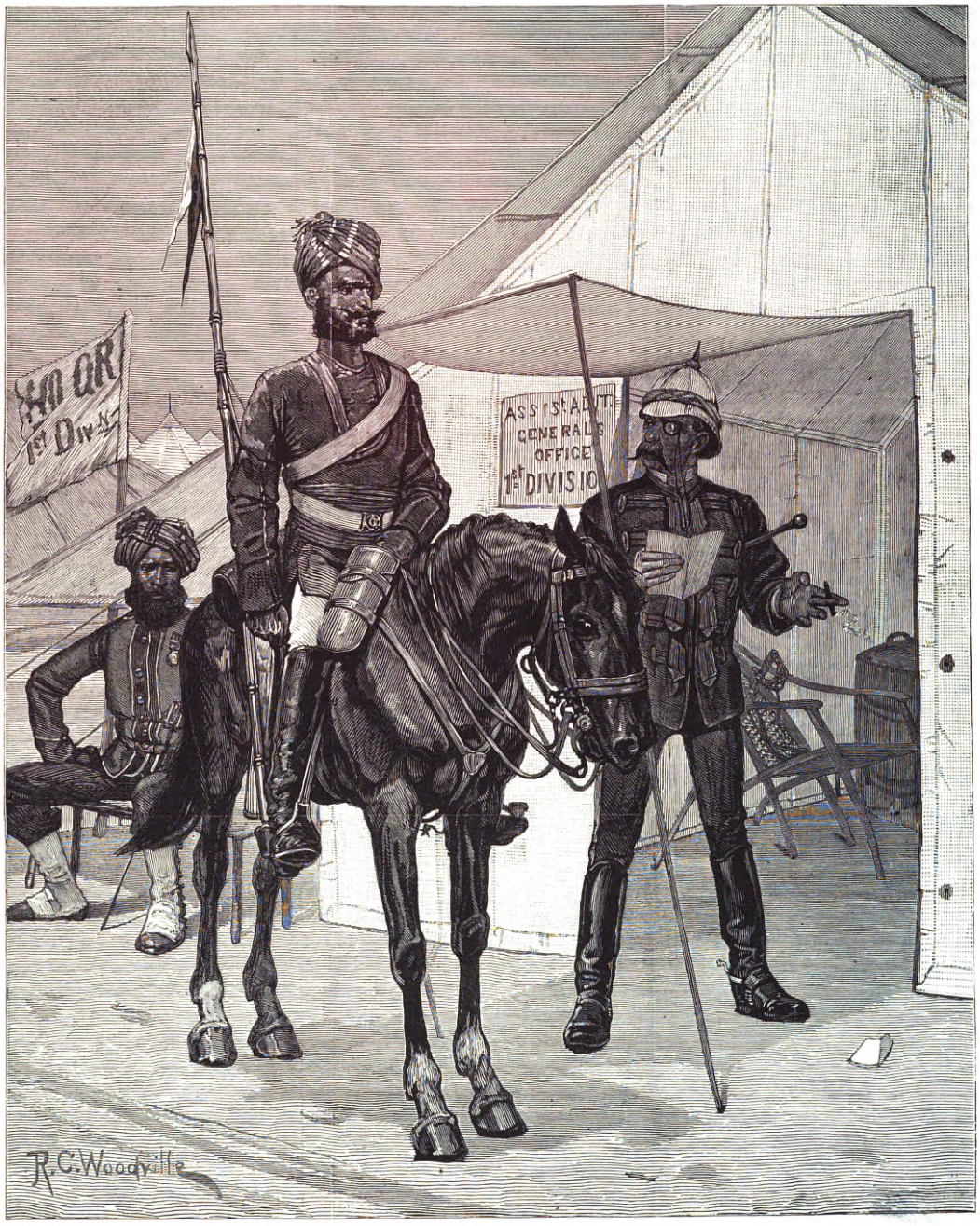
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
MR. STREETER desires to inform intending Purchasers that he has now on VIEW a Choice Selection of Novelties in JEWELLERY, ARTICLES of VERTU, CLOCKS, &c., recently purchased by him at the Paris Exhibition.
Mr. Streeter, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 18, New Bond-street, W.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2058.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP ORDERLIES AT MEEAN MEER, PUNJAUB.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

BIRTHS.

On Advent Sunday, at Woolley Grange, Bradford-on-Avon, the wife of B. Atkinson, Esq., late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at Barrackpore, Bengal, the wife of Captain William Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 1, Clarendon-villas, Putney, S.W., the wife of Robert Walrond, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at West Bank, Healey, Rochdale, the wife of Brough Maltby, of a son.

On Oct. 24, at Yokohama, Japan, the wife of Edward Digby Murray, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Rischolme, P. A. Steedman, Esq., of Harewood, near Leeds, to Priscilla, second daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln.

On the 2nd ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, George William Frederick, fourth son of the Hon. C. T. Buchanan, C.S., of Calcutta, to Cicilia Henrietta, only daughter of the Hon. Mackintosh Balfour, of Bombay.

On the 11th ult., at St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Pilot, B.D., the Rev. John Hewitt, late of Swanscombe, Kent, to Annie, daughter of the Hon. John Hayward, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Myrtle Cottage, Parkstone, Dorset, aged 91, Dorothea, widow of Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., of Morton Woodlands, in the county of Lincoln, and Heathside, Parkstone, and only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Rackett, M.A., F.R.S., for more than fifty years Rector of Spetisbury, Dorset.

On the 29th ult., the Rev. Henry Thompson, Vicar of Chard, Somerset, in his 81st year. He was the author, with other works chiefly clerical, of a memoir of Hannah More, whose residence, Barley Wood, was in his former curacy of Wrington.

On the 1st inst., at No. 13, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, Catherine, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 13th ult., at Tagunrog, South Russia, from paralysis, John Patrick Carruthers, aged 76, for thirty-five years H.B.M.'S Consul. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 4th inst., at Broadhayes, Bournemouth, Ellen, second daughter of the late John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanstephon, Carmarthenshire, aged 58.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 14.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v., 1 John ii. 1-15. **Evening Lessons:** Isaiah xi. 1-11 or xxiv., John xvi. 16.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., ante-Litany; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Paget.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. George H. Barlow, Vicar of Chardstock, Chard; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon George Prothero, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. G. F. Prescott (for Clergy Ladies' Home); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys.
Christian Evidence Society: Holy Trinity, Brompton; 7 p.m., Rev. Brownlow Maitland on "Messianic Prophecy.
Christ Church, Blackfriars, 7 p.m., Rev. J. Kirkman on "Love of Nature in Holy Scripture distinct from Pantheism."
St. Paul's, Paddington, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Henslow on "Love, the Essential Feature of Christianity."

MONDAY, Dec. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.
Full moon, 7.50 p.m.
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, half-yearly court, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
Smithfield Cattle Show opens (five days).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Fowler on the Paris Exhibition—its Agricultural Teachings).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Muscles).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Clements R. Markham on the Swedish and Dutch Arctic Expeditions, and the Route for future Polar Discovery).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Hedley on the Rating of Railways).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Mattieu Williams on Mathematical Instruments).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Francis Darwin on Self-Defence among Plants).

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
St. Paul's Cathedral 7 p.m., special evening service, with Spohr's "Last Judgment."
Training Hospital, Tottenham, building fund, bazaar at Cannon-street Hotel, two days).
Froebel Society (Kindergarten), annual meeting, Society of Arts, 7.30 p.m.
Institutions of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Heating and Ventilating Buildings; Mr. W. F. Potter on Railway Work in Japan).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on Finds in Midian; Professor Owen and Mr. C. Carter Blake on Skulls from Midian; Dr. Henry Muirhead on Left-Handedness).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Cooper, jun., on an Emulsion Process; papers by Mr. L. Warnerke and Mr. W. Willis).
Leeds Smithfield Cattle Club Show (three days).

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
College of Preceptors, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. H. Belcher on the Theory of "Useful Education").
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Gaelic), annual business meeting.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (annual meeting).
Hunterian Society, London Institution, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Wardroper, Musical Entertainment).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy — the Muscles).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on Railways to Turkey and India).

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Charterhouse, Founder's Day, service, 5 p.m., Rev. G. E. Jeff, Vicar of Saffron Walden; and annual dinner.
Westminster Play, the "Phormio" of Terence, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. H. Flower on Wingless Birds).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Geography and History).
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. A. Daniel on the Times or Durations of the Action of Shakspeare's Plays).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Perigal on Motion; papers by Mr. S. Roberts and Prince Camille de Polignac).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Post Office Orphan Home, annual concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Harris on our Domestic Everyday Life, &c.—Part 4, A.D. 1200-1500; Rev. A. H. Wratislaw on Vladimer Monomachus, Grand Prince of Kyjev).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8.
Kennel Club's Dog Show, Alexandra Palace (four days).
Dorking Poultry Show.
Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society: Swansea Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Asylum of St. Anne's Society Schools, half yearly court, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—International Values).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7 p.m. (Rossini's "Moses in Egypt").
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Muscles).
Llanelly Dog and Poultry Show.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Boys on a Condenser of Variable Capacity; and Dr. O. J. Lodge on a Differential Thermometer).
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT DOG SHOW of THE KENNEL CLUB, NEXT THURSDAY, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 16th. Over One Thousand Dogs:—30 Bloodhounds, 50 Bull Terriers, 80 Setters, 55 Spaniels, 150 Fox Terriers, 18 Skyes, 26 Pugs, 54 Retrievers, 67 Mastiffs, 60 St. Bernard's, 87 Collies, 41 Lifters of Puppies, 42 Pointers, &c. &c. The New Star, and Great Circus Daily during the Show. Military Band. Organ Recital, &c., Daily. Admission to the Palace and the Show (no extra charge), One Shilling; Children, Sixpence (or by the Half-Guinea A.P. Season Ticket. Frequent Trains from King's-cross, Moorgate, Broad-street, Ludgate, Liverpool-street, and all intermediate Stations of the Great Northern, North London, Great Eastern, Chatham and Dover, and Metropolitan Lines.
NOTE.—Cattle Show Visitors should take Tram from door of Agricultural Hall to Finsbury Park Station, where all Trains stop.
NOTE.—The Grand Pantomime DICK WHITTINGTON for first time, SATURDAY, 21st. The Circus, Ponzo Redivivus, and the Rowellas specially engaged. Mr. Emden's Secretary. Mr. Lauri's Ballets.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

(PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS)

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing *was* Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

Author of "George Geith," &c.,

ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"

AND

SKETCHES and VERSES by F. C. BURNAND and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 27	29·346	37·7	36·0	·94	10	42·0	36·5	NNE. N.	266	0·400
28	29·605	40·4	36·0	·86	10	42·1	38·8	NNE.	585	0·100
29	29·911	34·6	32·0	·91	2	39·3	30·7	N.	196	0·000
30	29·968	34·2	31·0	·89	—	38·0	29·2	N.	37	0·030
Dec. 1	29·667	37·7	37·0	·97	10	40·1	33·8	N. SW. NNE.	134	0·015
2	29·990	37·9	34·3	·88	9	40·3	34·6	NNE. N. NNW.	215	0·005
3	30·122	37·3	33·0	·86	6	39·5	34·9	N. NE.	237	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·905	29·916	29·915	29·984	29·746	29·987	30·100
Temperature of Air	37·0°	41·0°	34·2°	33·7°	36·6°	37·0°	36·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	35·9°	39·2°	32·7°	32·6°	36·3°	35·9°	35·5°
Direction of Wind	N.	NE.	NNW.	N.	N.	N.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 40	1 1	0 1	20 1	1 40	2 0	2 18	2 35	2 55	3 15	3 33	3 53	4 35	4 55

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including forty Sketches and Studies from Nature, by B. W. Leader, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—DE NEUVILLE'S Grand Work, LE BOURGET, Oct. 30, 1870, at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists.—See "Times," Nov. 5.

M. MARTIN COLNAGHI, GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—THIRD WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Contains Pictures by Charlemont, Troyon, Bougereau, Israels, Meiss, Mourier, Boyfet, Domingo, Madrazo, Passini, Boldini, &c. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, One shilling.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirteenth WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 9.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern), ON VIEW and for SALE, at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE;" and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT;" each 35ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £3000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On BOXING NIGHT will be produced the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled CINDERELLA, in which the celebrated Yokes Family will appear. New and Magnificent Scenery by William Beverley. Double Harlequinade. Box-Office open daily Ten to Five. Prices as usual. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'Clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. Visitors to the Cattle Show should not fail to visit HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. Paintings by the most eminent London Artists. The G.U.C.M. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at 8. Mondays and Saturdays, 3 and 8. Admission, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. TRAFALGAR: The VICTORY at SEA—Moorish Dagger Ballet at Gibraltar—The West Indies—Jack Ashore at Portsmouth—Songs and Harmonies—Nelson's Departure from England—Castanet Ballet at Cadiz—On BOARD the VICTORY—Market Drill—Cutlass Drill—Shortening Sail—Boating to Quarters—The Battle—The Death of Nelson. The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Arranged in a manner well calculated to invite an expression of patriotic sympathies and evoke enthusiastic plaudits." The "Observer" says:—"Surpasses anything of the kind ever attempted." VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT during the Evening—Miss Nelly Power, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Fred Wilson, The Kingstons, &c.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
All the year round.
Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.
THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON'S "MERRY MOMENTS."—EVERY DAY at Three and Eight. EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM, Piccadilly.—"Mr. H. Liston continues to attract large audiences to his entertainment 'Merry Moments.' The versatile powers of this gentleman are very great, his changes very rapid and amusing. A great charm in all he does is a refinement of feeling in the delineation of the various characters."—Fun, Nov. 26.—Tickets at Mitchell's, Austin's, Hayes, and Box-office. Prices, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Carriages at Five and Ten.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—MONDAY, DEC. 9, at Two o'Clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling.
S. SIDNEY, Secretary.
Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on "A SOAP BUBBLE," commencing on SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 31, 1878; and Jan. 2, 4, 7, 9, 1879. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 13, at 7.30, Rossini's Oratorio MOSES IN EGYPT, English version, by Mr. A. Matthison. Principal Vocalists: Madame Sherrington, Mdlle. Mathilda Enequist, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Book of Words, 1s.; Vocal Score, 6s. The Forty-seventh Annual Christmas Performance of Handel's MESSIAH on FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, started for India on Oct. 15, and has by this time joined the British Troops engaged in the Afghan War; so that Illustrations of the Chief Incidents and Scenes of the War will speedily appear in the Illustrated London News.

198, *Strand, W.C.*

Advertisements for insertion in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 28 (Christmas week) should be sent not later than the previous Monday, Dec. 23.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

The meeting of Parliament on Thursday forecloses, for a brief season, the discussions out of doors, so rife during the past few weeks, anent the question of the North-Western boundaries of our Indian Empire. The real and ultimate authority of the nation will now take the controversy in hand, and pass judgment upon the policy pursued by the Indian Government in obedience to instructions from home. Public attention will be fastened upon the debates in the Upper and Lower House, and will cease to be attracted by the extra Parliamentary eloquence which, if it be displayed at all, will certainly be displayed "under difficulties." The flame of the candle, however brilliant in itself, becomes invisible in the sunlight. So far there is an undeniable advantage in the coming together of the British Legislature. An autumnal Session, though far from being unprecedented, has been rare. It largely and disagreeably interferes with customary social arrangements when, as in the present case, it comes suddenly. It acts in some respects like a collision at sea. It breaks off purposes, sometimes half executed, sometimes on the verge of being carried into effect. It deranges machinery upon the punctual and accurate movements of which not a few households depend for their prospective comfort; or, in individual instances, even for their safety. But it is one of those accidents to which senatorial life is necessarily exposed. To those immediately concerned it is no doubt an infliction; to the public at large it is, or may be, a precious boon. In the present case it is a necessity, and, whether for good or for evil, it must be endured—patiently and cheerfully, if possible, but, at any rate, with that measure of acquiescence which an imperative obligation is always powerful enough to command. The sacrifices it entails can find compensation only

in the benefits it confers. The first are principally private and social; the last are public and national. Men who court the dignities of political life in the most exalted sphere of its development are hardly entitled, perhaps, to complain if now and then the responsibility of their position burdens them with duties incompatible with their private wishes.

Parliament has met two months at least in advance of the customary period of its assembling. What is the precise object of this early Session? Even in the absence of official information we may state what it is *not*. The Legislature has not been convened for the purpose of consulting it as to the mode in which the Executive should discharge its duties at the present crisis. It will not be called upon to determine the alternative of peace or war. This has been already done. War is afoot in Afghanistan. We have already challenged its remote issues. Parliament is not in a position morally to put an end to that which has been begun. The machinery of war cannot be stopped at a moment's notice, cannot perhaps be discreetly stopped until its immediate objects have been realised. Whether approved or not, it must run out much of its projected course. It will probably be formally approved by the present Parliament, but it is by no means certain that the method by which that approbation will be expressed may not be so shaded as to convey to her Majesty's Government a sense of public discontent which they will be at no loss to interpret. That they will command a majority of votes in support of their policy there cannot be much room to doubt. That the debates which will terminate in this result will augment their prestige remains to be seen. The fact is, every representative will see a General Election very close behind the decision which he may give and the opinions which he may express within the next few days. It may be anticipated, therefore, that there will be on the one side more caution and on the other more courage in declaring individual convictions. The division, should there be one, seems likely to be less expressive of the real sentiment of the country than the course and tenour of the discussions which will precede it. It must, to a certain extent, be provisional. It will shortly have to be ratified, whatever it may be, by the Constituent Bodies, and it appears not at all impossible that the end of this brief Autumnal Session will bring about the close of the existing Parliament.

The war having been proclaimed and entered upon, the means necessary to its being vigorously carried on cannot be refused. Some people are anxious to "stop the supplies;" indeed, a movement has been initiated with that view. It cannot be done. We do not mean, of course, to say that the House of Commons could not, if so disposed, withhold the pecuniary support required by the Government for the conduct of the war. But every thoughtful man must see at a glance that such a resolution, even if it could find a majority, would be a tactical and a political blunder. It would place our invading army in difficulties to which it ought never to be exposed. It could not be seriously thought of, not even if the nation, as a whole, utterly condemned the policy which has led to the war. The practical authority of the House of Commons could only in certain emergencies, and those extremely rare, become co-extensive with the theoretical. A vote of credit, therefore, if asked, will not be refused. True, the bill has been run up without the knowledge of the people and without the consent of Parliament, and it will necessarily yet run on, to what extent it is as yet impossible to foresee. But it must be paid; and, although there may be a good deal of grumbling over the transaction, paid, no doubt, it will be, with promptitude and honour, so far as the Indian Government is concerned.

What, then, is it possible to accomplish during the present Autumnal Session? Not much, it may be, directly; but underneath not a little. If there be injustice in the military aggression upon the country of the Ameer of Afghanistan, it will be possible, should success crown the British arms (of which there can be no serious doubt), to minimise that injustice. If the war be unnecessary, the first opportunity for putting an end to it may be seized and utilised. If the policy which has precipitated hostilities be erroneous, it may, as occasion admits of, be reversed. Our hope lies, not in the present, but in the future. We rejoice that Parliament has been called together, not because there is any reason to believe that it can instantly, even if desirous of so doing, stay the course of events now proceeding, but because if that course be inconsistent with the dictates of wisdom, justice, and honour, the direction of it may be the more speedily altered. The bias of our rulers will be swayed eventually by the national will, and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming debates will indicate with sufficient precision and impressiveness what that will is.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred upon Anthony Gerrighty, a private in the Royal Marines. On the night of July 27 last a lunatic named Field, on his passage home in the transport-ship Baron Colonsay, of Greenock, broke away from the sentry in the sick berth and climbed up the rigging, where he remained till about five a.m., when he jumped overboard. Gerrighty jumped after him, and, though struck at with a knife which Field had in his hand, succeeded in rescuing him. This occurrence took place while the ship was going eight knots and a fresh breeze blowing.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Windsor Castle. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Beust), the Marquis of Salisbury, and Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley arrived at the castle on Thursday week. The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen. Count Beust was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, and had an audience of her Majesty to present his letters of recall. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Count Beust, the Marquis of Salisbury, Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, and the Earl of Dunmore. Her Majesty's visitors left the next day.

Princess Christian visited the Queen on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice came to London, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. Her Royal Highness visited the Soho Bazaar and returned afterwards to Windsor. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) arrived at the castle and had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Smith and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby were included in the dinner party.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty on Monday. Viscount Cranbrook also had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Viscount Cranbrook, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Earl of Dunmore, and Captain F. J. Edwardes.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Camden House, Chiselhurst, on Tuesday, and paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways to and from Chiselhurst, and returned to Windsor Castle to luncheon. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle. Viscount Cranbrook left.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, and Viscount Sandon. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty.

Viscount Torrington and Major C. E. Phipps have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales attained her thirty-fourth year on Sunday. The birthday festivities were postponed. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Tarver officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and other guests left Sandringham on Monday. The Prince left on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh at Luton Hoo Park. His Royal Highness travelled by a special train upon the Great Northern Railway, and was met at the station by Mr. G. Forbes, son-in-law of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, who accompanied him to the mansion. Mrs. Gerard Leigh received the Prince in the entrance-hall. A large party were assembled to meet the Royal guest, and a ball was given on Tuesday. The Prince and party shot over the preserves on Tuesday and Wednesday; and on Thursday his Royal Highness visited Luton and inspected some of the manufactories. An address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation. The town was decorated with flags and triumphal arches, the principal ornamentation of the arches being made of straw-plaits. The Prince left for London, in order to be present at the opening of Parliament.

The Prince has sent presents of game to the Charing-cross Hospital and to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton.

The Duchess of Edinburgh left Coburg on Tuesday for London, travelling viâ Stuttgart.

His Excellency Count Beust, who for the past seven years has represented Austria at our Court, has left for Paris.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hatfield House.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Captain G. W. Anson, B.S.C., eldest son of the late Major Octavius H. St. G. Anson, 9th Lancers, and Katherine Harriette, daughter of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., was solemnised on the 28th ult. at St. Jude's, South Kensington. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same over a wreath of orange-flowers. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for Paris. The bride's presents were numerous.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, of Sunningdale Park, Berks, and Miss Helen Wright, the youngest daughter of James Wright, Esq., of Belsize Park-gardens.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Rev. C. W. H. Kenrick, Vicar of Boulton, Gloucestershir', and Ethel Frances, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Gifford, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire.

At a mass meeting of operatives employed in the cotton trade, which was held at Oldham last Saturday, the men refused to accept the masters' offer of a 5 per cent reduction. Several more mills have been closed, and the total number of spindles standing still is now 5,500,000.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the collision between the revenue cutter Fanny and the National Line steamer Helvetia, by which seventeen lives were lost, has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of the captain of the latter vessel for six months.

Mr. Wyld has published a useful "military map" of Afghanistan, intended to show the whole area of the Central Asian Question, from the Russian military and naval bases on the Caspian and Aral Seas to the confines of China, with the frontiers of India and Persia.

A large and influential meeting of ladies, called by the Mayoress (Mrs. Ward), was held at Sheffield on Monday to organise means for relieving the great distress that prevails among women and children in the town. Mr. Mark Firth had placed at the disposal of the Mayor the offices and warerooms connected with Sanderson's works in West-street; and the ladies decided to employ as many women—sempstresses, wives of workmen out of employ, and factory girls—in those rooms as they can; and the clothing they make up will be lent to needy people for the winter. Relief committees have now been formed in all the parishes of the town, and assistance is being given wherever it is needed. The Mayor's fund has reached nearly £5000. The first public distribution of food took place on Wednesday, when three hundred families, chiefly connected with the iron and steel trades, were served with soup and bread. The distribution is to be maintained twice a week.

PRINCESS LOUISE IN CANADA.

The arrival of the Marquis of Lorne at Halifax, as the new Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, accompanied by his wife, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, was described in last week's paper, with the commencement of their journey, by the Intercolonial Railway, from Halifax to Montreal. They reached that city about noon on Friday week, having been met and accompanied, part of the way, by the members of the Quebec Provincial Government. Addresses were presented, at different stations, by deputations of the French Canadians of Lower Canada, to whom the Marquis replied in their own language, and by the Mayor and Municipality of Montreal. His Excellency and her Royal Highness were received in that city with great popular enthusiasm; their carriage was drawn by men, instead of horses, to the Windsor Hotel, where they lodged that night. The streets were illuminated, and there was a grand ball given by St. Andrew's Scottish Society, which was attended by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess; his Excellency danced a quadrille with Lady M'Donald, wife of the Canadian Premier, while the Princess was the partner of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, an officer of the Colonial Militia. They also danced in a Scotch reel, to the music of pipers. Next day they received several addresses of welcome, visited the M'Gill College University and the Ville Marie Convent School, and held a drawing-room reception. On Sunday they attended worship at the English Cathedral, and in the afternoon at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. On Monday they left Montreal for Ottawa, the political metropolis of the whole Dominion of Canada, where they have taken up their abode in Government House, formerly named Rideau Hall, of which we give an Illustration. The Princess is much pleased with her future home. It is a roomy building, with a pleasant interior, but of no architectural pretensions. The mansion is very plain, but comfortable, and very homelike in all its arrangements. The interior is entirely upholstered in crimson. Attached are billiard-rooms, tennis court, La Crosse ground, bowling alley, toboggon slides, skating and curling rinks, and every aid to outdoor diversions. But it is said that Princess Louise intends to make her summer residence at Halifax, on the Nova Scotian Atlantic coast.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

Last Saturday Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to his constituency at Greenwich, which was looked upon as being of a farewell character. In the afternoon the right hon. gentleman was entertained at a luncheon at the Ship Hotel, and, having responded to the toast of his health, proposed "Prosperity to the Borough of Greenwich Liberal Association." Dwelling especially upon the word "association," and upon the particular ideas which it suggested, he defended the Birmingham plan of organisation from the criticisms which had been passed upon it, and challenged its opponents to produce a better.

In the evening Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, spoke at a large meeting held at the Skating Rink, Plumstead, when he was presented with an address expressing regret at the severance of his connection with the borough of Greenwich, and the pride which the borough would ever feel at having been associated with his name and fame. Mr. Gladstone said he would not draw in detail the contrast between the present time and five years ago. He did not know what the "harassed interests" thought of it; at present he knew of but one harassed interest, which was the British nation. Referring to "personal government," which was not a happy phrase, he protested against its being interpreted to mean that the Sovereign desired to depart from the traditions of the Constitution; but he charged the present advisers of the Crown with having insidiously begun a system intended to narrow the liberties of the people of England, and to reduce Parliament to the condition of the French Parliaments before the great Revolution. Retorting the accusation that he and his supporters were the friends of Russia, he declared that the Government had been the real friends of that Power, having brought it back to the Danube, from which it was driven in 1856. They were its left-handed friends, who had done good to Russia by their bungling attempts to do harm. The right hon. gentleman vindicated his Government from the charge of responsibility for the Afghan war, and threw it entirely upon the present Ministry, commenting severely upon the ninth paragraph of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, which, he said, stated things true in themselves in a manner to convey, and which had conveyed, a totally false impression. The responsibility would soon, probably, be divided between the Government and the Houses of Parliament; but if the people, when appealed to, should approve of the policy which had been pursued the largest share of the responsibility would be theirs. The question which they had to consider was, whether this war was just or unjust? "So far (Mr. Gladstone said) as I am able to collect the evidence, it is unjust. It fills me with the greatest alarm lest it should be proved to be grossly and totally unjust. If so, we should come under the stroke of the everlasting law that suffering shall follow sin; and the day will arrive—come it soon or come it late—when the people of England will discover that national injustice is the surest road to national downfall."—The speech occupied in delivery one hour and fifty minutes. At the conclusion a resolution, by which the meeting adopted the address which had been presented to Mr. Gladstone, was heartily carried.

A meeting was recently held in the Round-Room of the Mansion House, Dublin—under the presidency of the Lord Mayor—to promote a national memorial to Cardinal Cullen.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., was elected Professor of Ancient History, in room of the late Dr. David Laing.

Mr. Richard Quain, M.D., F.R.S., has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for five years from Nov. 27, his previous term of office having expired on Nov. 20.

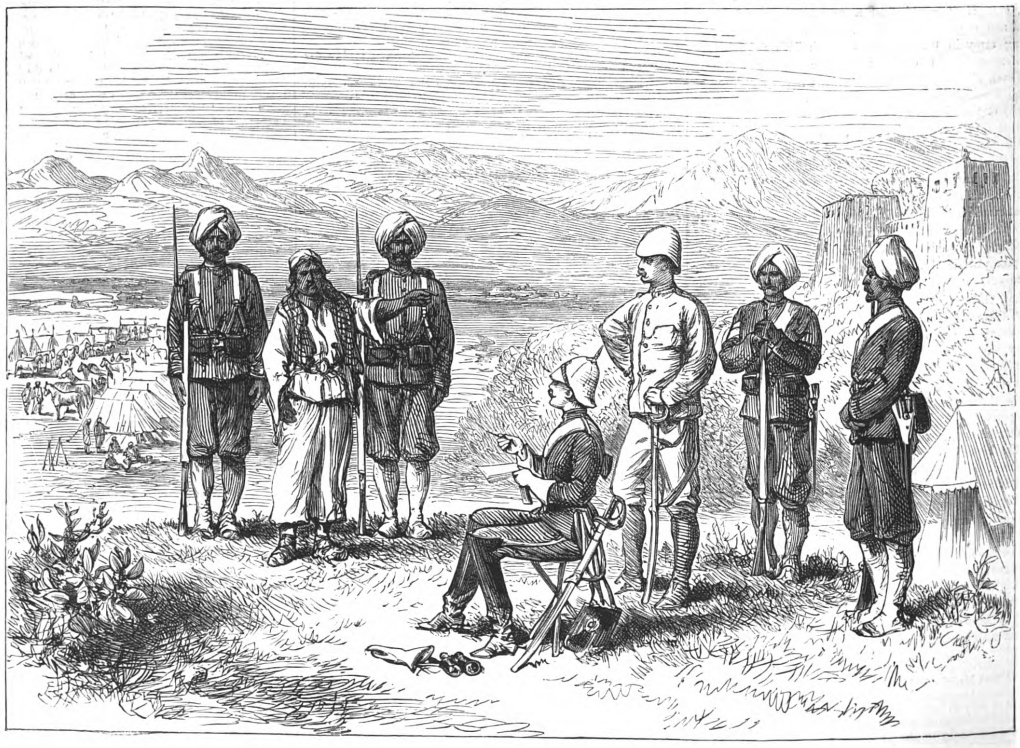
Miss Florence Nightingale has sent a gold watch to Captain Scott, of the Erl King, in gratitude for his kindness in rescuing four nurses belonging to her training institution in London, who were wrecked whilst returning home from the Montreal General Hospital, in Canada.

The Irish Lord Chancellor on Tuesday gave judgment in the case of Lord Kingston v. Executors of Eyre, which is the last of the actions arising from the failure of Sadleir's Tipperary Bank, and has been thirty years in litigation. He found £43,000 due to the executors of Eyre, and to this added the general costs of the suit.

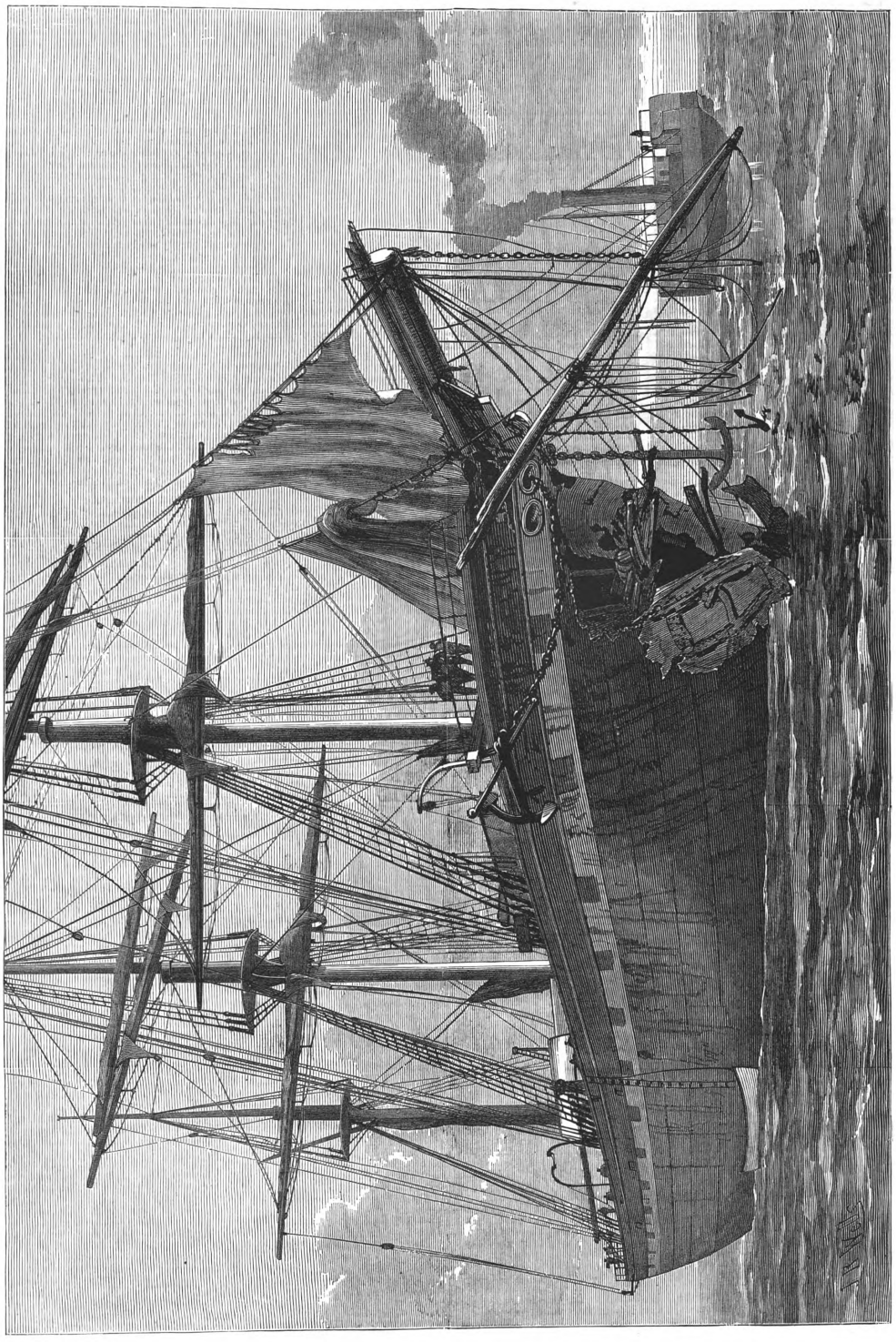
A meeting of the City magistrates was held at Guildhall on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. The precepts for the election of common councilmen in the twenty-five wards into which the City is divided, on Dec. 21 next, were issued. Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., was reappointed to represent the Court among the managers of the Aske's Charity at Hoxton, and Sir Robert Carden was re-elected as chairman of the finance committee.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, DOMINION OF CANADA, THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE AFGHAN WAR: NEVILLE'S PICKET, MUTTRA THANA—A DESERTER FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP.



THE COLLISION OFF DOVER: THE BARQUE MOEL EILIAN AFTER THE COLLISION.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The progress of military operations in this questionable enterprise up to the middle of the week, our latest news being that of Thursday afternoon, has been tolerably successful, though not quite unimpeded. It will be remembered that Afghanistan has been invaded simultaneously by three separate columns of the British-Indian Army. The first, proceeding from the Peshawur Valley through the Khyber Pass, under the command of Sir Samuel Brown, has occupied Dakka, at the farther end of the Pass, and is going on to take possession of the Afghan fortified town of Jellalabad, a hundred miles from the city of Cabul. The second column, under General Roberts, advanced from Thull by the Khoorum Pass, occupied the Khoorum fort, but has been stopped two or three days at Peiwar, where the Afghans made a stand last Saturday in a strong position, till General Roberts defeated them on Monday, capturing eighteen of their guns, having by a flank march turned their position with the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas; he then occupied Peiwar Kotul, and intended moving on towards the Shaturgardan Pass on Thursday. The third column, which has not yet met an enemy, is that of the Quetta garrison, with reinforcements and supports brought up through the Bolan Pass; its Commander is Sir Donald Stewart, but the advanced force is, under General Biddulph, moving through the Peshin valley, north of Quetta, on the road to the city of Candahar. It would appear that the Afghans do not mean to attempt the defence of Jellalabad, or any of their towns, except possibly when the city of Cabul should be attacked; but that they will fight in chosen positions in their mountain passes. The defence of the Ali Musjid fort, at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, was probably a mere feint; it is evident that their principal forces are collected farther west, on both sides of the Safed Koh range of mountains, which is of impassable height, and which separates the Khyber Pass and the plain of Jellalabad from the Khoorum Valley. The only outlet from the Khoorum Valley into the more open country westward is by the Shaturgardan Pass, which must very soon become impossible of access from the winter snow. Unless, therefore, General Roberts can force this Pass within a few days, his victory at the Peiwar Pass will prove barren of useful results. There seems to be no obstacle to the advance of Sir Samuel Brown upon Jellalabad, as the road lies open, and the Afghans have abandoned that place. Beyond Jellalabad are the Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul Passes, but it is understood that the British advance to Cabul will not be pressed at this season of the year. It is even doubtful whether the southern force, under Sir Donald Stewart, will attempt to reach Candahar this winter.

The following is an account of the operations of the Khoorum force:—

The Khoorum Fort was occupied on the 26th ult. The garrison, reported to be nearly 2000, had abandoned it, leaving one gun, and taking one horse and one mule battery, in all twelve guns. Next day General Roberts, pressing a cavalry reconnaissance, learned that the Afghans were retiring up a steep slope of the Peiwar range, and dragging their guns with difficulty. Hoping to overtake them while thus confused, General Roberts on the 28th, with part of his troops, made a forced march of eighteen miles, but was unsuccessful in hindering the Afghans from gaining a position on a ridge of the Peiwar Pass. A reconnaissance in force next day convinced General Roberts of the remarkable strength of the Afghan position, so he halted for two days, on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, to permit reinforcements to come up.

General Roberts intended to attack on the 2nd by a turning movement, the Afghan front being too strong for a frontal attack. He employs two infantry brigades, a mountain battery, and four horse-artillery guns on elephants. The ground of operations is reported not difficult. The country people say that the Afghans are unable to remove their guns. General Roberts's force is provisioned for six days. He hopes to follow up the Afghan retreat beyond their cantonment at Ali Kheil, and drive them over the Shaturgardan range. Reinforcements for the Afghan Khoorum force are reported to be counter-ordered. News of the result of General Robert's intended attack on the 2nd is expected hourly.

Lahore, Dec. 5.

General Roberts telegraphs from Peiwar Kotul on the 3rd inst. as follows:—

"During the night of the 1st inst. the Afghan position was turned by a flank march over the Spengwai Pass. We surprised the enemy at daybreak, when the 72nd Highlanders and the 5th Ghoorkas drove the Afghan troops gallantly from several positions. They afterwards endeavoured to reach Peiwar Kotul, but the assault could not be delivered on that side. We then threatened the enemy's rear and attacked Peiwar Kotul, which was occupied at four o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy, who had been reinforced by four regiments on the previous evening, offered a desperate resistance, and their artillery was well served. Their defeat, however, was complete. We captured eighteen guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss is moderate, considering the numbers to which we were opposed and the difficult nature of the country. Major Anderson, of the 23rd Pioneers, was killed—not Captain Anderson, as at first reported. General Cobbe and Lieutenant Munro, of the 72nd Highlanders, are wounded. The troops behaved admirably. We move towards the Shaturgardan Pass on the 5th inst."

Lahore, Dec. 5, 11.15 a.m.

General Roberts has succeeded brilliantly in an attack on the Afghan position. He has carried the Peiwar Kothal, and has driven off the enemy, inflicting great loss, captured all guns, and is following up the retreating enemy in the direction of Ali Kheil. Our loss is about eighty, including Captain Kelso, R.A., and Captain Anderson, 23rd Pioneers.

In the Khyber Pass, or rather at the Indian entrance to it, between Jumrood and the Ali Musjid fort, the convoys were intercepted by marauding parties of hillmen during two or three days of last week. These were dispersed on Saturday by Major Cavagnari, with a detachment of troops from Jumrood, and the Afreedi village of Kheddum was burnt as a punishment. There is no further danger of annoyance in the Khyber. To ease the strain, a portion of the 2nd Division has moved forward to and beyond Peshawur. The 5th Fusiliers are at Hurri Singh. The 2nd Goorkhas and a troop of Horse Artillery are at Peshawur. Macpherson's brigade is at Bosawul, ten miles from Dakka, with orders to reconnoitre in a forward direction towards Jellalabad. Jenkins commands the brigade at Dakka; Tytler another at Lundi Khana. Appleyard commands at Ali Musjid, vice Colonel Browne, recalled. Jumrood is in charge of General Maude.

Colonel Macgregor, an experienced officer, has been sent up to superintend, with full powers, the line of communications from Jumrood to Dakka. An alternative line by Abazai is being opened up. It is not impossible that Jellalabad will be occupied before the winter.

General Biddulph has camped at Hykulzai, in the Peshin Valley. He is engaged in exploring the district to the right in the direction of Thull and Chotiali, and the route to the left turning the Khojuk Pass. Sir D. Stewart is now at the foot of the Bolan Pass, en route to Quetta. It is estimated that the conjoined Quetta force will reach Candahar by the middle of January, after which cavalry reconnaissances will take place in the direction of Herat and Ghuzni.

We present several Illustrations of the movement of troops and military stores in the Punjaub, two or three of the Sketches being contributed by our valued correspondent, Lieutenant C. Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, which halted at the permanent camp of Meean Meer, near Lahore, on its way to join the Moultan Division for the advance through the Bolan Pass to Quetta. We are indebted also to Lieutenant C. H. Atchison, R.H.A., for a sketch of the village of Thull, on the right bank of the Khoorum river, from which point of departure the march of General Roberts began on the morning of the 21st ult.; and Lieutenant Philip Neville, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, has favoured us with a Sketch of his picket at the camp of Muttra Thana, in which we see a deserter of the enemy brought before the officer, to be questioned for any information that can be got out of him. The force at this picket consisted one hundred cavalry and infantry, under two native and two European officers, employed to watch the mouths of the side passes near the Khyber. We also give, in a small Engraving, a romantic glimpse of the Khoorum, seen from a singular cleft in the rocks of Mount Sakesur, in the Punjaub Salt Range. It is from a sketch by Captain Jamieson. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, should by this time have joined one or other of the advancing army corps in Afghanistan; and we hope in a few days to receive letters and sketches from him.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Our last publication gave some account of the disaster which occurred off Dover at midnight on Monday week—namely, a collision between the Hamburg-American Company's steamer Pommerania, bound from New York to Hamburg, and a full-rigged ship, the Moel Eilian, of Carnarvon. The passengers and crew on board the Pommerania numbered then 220 souls, of whom 172 were saved, nearly fifty persons being drowned. The Pommerania sank in about thirty minutes after the collision. The second and third officers were drowned. The 172 other persons were saved by the Glengarry, a Middlesborough steamer, and landed at Dover. Ten or twelve of them were German lady passengers from New York.

The Pommerania belonged to the Hamburg-American line of steamers. Her gross measurement amounted to 3382 tons. She had left New York on the 14th ult. with the United States mail; had touched at Plymouth early on the Monday morning, and landed there the passengers and mails for England, also 7500 dols. in specie; after which she proceeded to Cherbourg, and was going to Hamburg to complete her voyage. She was a brig-rigged iron screw-vessel, built at Greenock in 1873. The Moel Eilian is an iron barque of 1100 tons gross, owned in Liverpool, and classed A 1, having been built at Sunderland last year. She was on her way from Rotterdam to Cardiff in ballast. When brought into the port of Dover, after the collision, she was placed in the Granville Dock. Our Illustration shows her appearance while lying in the dock. Except in the bows, where she came in contact with the Pommerania, she was uninjured, but her bows presented a terrible sight. Her bowsprit was carried away: and the bows were completely stove in, exposing the water-tight compartment right away to the bulkheads, while large sheets of iron plates hung loosely down below the water's edge on the starboard side. The force of the collision was very great, but it is remarkable that a sailing-vessel of comparatively small size could sink the steam-ship, which had thrice her tonnage. An official inquiry will be held, after some arrangements pending with the German Government. Captain Schwensen, who commanded the steamer, was taken to Rotterdam.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Count Beust, as Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon on Monday. The Marshal, in reply to the Ambassador's expression of desire to strengthen the ties which already exist between France and Austria-Hungary, said, "You may rely upon my assistance, and that of my Government, to facilitate your accomplishment of the high mission which the Emperor has confided to you."

M. Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, on Monday laid, with much ceremony, the foundation-stone of a new School of Practical Medicine in Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies continued the debate on the Budget on the 28th ult., and adopted the estimates of the Printing and Fine-Arts Departments. The discussion upon the Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior was begun. On the 29th ult., the Chamber voted the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior, and afterwards discussed the Naval Estimates. Admiral Pothuau, the Minister of Marine, said that in 1885 there would be sixteen ironclad ships, seven of which would be provided with armour 55 centimetres in thickness. On Saturday last the Chamber disposed of the rest of the Budget of expenditure, a threatened discussion of some length on Algeria being postponed by general consent to a more favourable opportunity. The consideration of votes for 188,000,000f. in the special military and marine Budget was also deferred. In the Senate on Monday M. Léon Say presented the Budget of expenditure, and stated that the discussion of the Budget would not come on in the Senate before the 12th inst. The Chamber of Deputies began the debate on the Budget of receipts, and adopted the proposal to reduce the commercial stamp duty and the tax upon chicory. The committee of inquiry into the late elections examined the Duc Decazes, who, in reply to the demand of the committee, refused to communicate the contents of the cipher telegrams sent and received by the Government during the elections, as he considered them in the light of private letters. The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday continued the discussion of the Budget of receipts, and rejected an amendment brought forward by M. Bariglione proposing the suppression of the tax upon oils. The House subsequently resumed the verification of elections, and declared the return of Baron Jérome David to be valid.

In its sitting of Tuesday the Academy of Sciences elected M. Marcy, Professor of Animal Mechanics at the Collège de France, to fill the place of the late Claude Bernard.

A meeting was held on Sunday in Paris for the purpose of getting up a public agitation in favour of the Franco-American Treaty scheme, started some time ago by M. Menier.

At Champigny on Monday a monument was uncovered which was erected at the expense of the State to the soldiers who fell in the battles fought on that ground in the last days of November and on Dec. 2, 1870.

M. Aurelien Scholl has been fined 500f. for declaring in the *Evénement* that some of the French Judges were the shame of France and a laughing-stock for the whole world.

General Cleret died on Monday night at Augers; M. Audré, senator for the Charente, died on the 28th ult.

A duel has taken place at Cherbourg between two officers of Marines, one of whom was killed.

ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret received the diplomatic body on the 28th ult. Their Majesties requested those present to thank their respective Governments for the tokens of regard which they had received from all the States of Europe on the occasion of the recent attempt on the King's life.

King Humbert has paid another visit to Signor Cairoli, who is still confined to his bed.

At Rome on Tuesday there was much excitement in and around the Chamber of Deputies. The tribunes set apart for the public were densely filled, and crowds gathered round the doors. As soon, however, as the President had taken his seat, he read a letter from Signor Cairoli expressing his deep regret at not being able to attend, though he begged that the discussion might not be delayed, and expressed the hope of being able to take part in it before its termination. The attack upon the Government then began. Meetings in favour of the Government are being called in various parts of the peninsula. Ministers will demand a vote of confidence.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has sent the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Prince of Naples.

Some newspapers announce the marriage of King Alfonso with the Princess Christine de Montpensier, eldest sister of the late Queen Mercedes. Other journals deny the report.

On the ground of misapplication of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court of Cassation at Madrid has allowed the appeal in the case of Moncasi, who attempted the life of King Alfonso. The new trial will begin in about a fortnight.

The expulsion from Spain of all foreigners belonging to the International Society has been resolved on by the Council of Ministers.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Monteiro has been appointed Minister of Justice. He is a member of the Chamber of Peers and belongs to the Governmental majority.

Sunday being the anniversary of the liberation of Portugal from the dominion of Spain, the customary manifestations and public rejoicings took place throughout the whole country.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has been occupied with the general discussion of the Indian Budget. The war with Atchin has also been warmly discussed. The Budget of Indian expenditure was eventually passed by 64 votes to 6. A proposal to subsidise a line of steamers between China and Java was rejected by 36 votes to 35. A proposal to devote a sum of 24,000 fl. to enable officers in the Indian service to go through a course of studies at the military school was rejected by 42 votes to 23, while the proposed introduction of a new capitation tax was adopted by 44 votes to 5. The general discussion of the Budget closed on Wednesday.

SWITZERLAND.

The new National Council assembled on Monday, and proceeded the next day to constitute its bureau. M. Rolmer, of Zurich, a Liberal Conservative, was elected President, and M. Kuenzli, of Aarau, a Radical, Vice-President.

GERMANY.

Great preparations were made at Berlin for the reception of the German Emperor and Empress on Thursday. The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Imperial Palace at a quarter to one in the afternoon. The streets through which the cortège passed were filled with dense crowds, who gave their Majesties an enthusiastic reception. The public corporations and trade associations of Berlin marched in procession past the palace, where the Emperor and Empress appeared on the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

The Crown Prince and Princess dined on Tuesday with Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin.

About forty leading Social Democrats have been expelled from Berlin.

DENMARK.

It is stated that the marriage of Princess Thyra and the Duke of Cumberland will be solemnised on Dec. 21 or 22 at the church of the Castle of Christiansaburg. The wedding banquet will be given at Amalienburg, after which the newly-married pair will drive to Friedensburg.

The Folkething on Saturday adopted, by 54 votes to 43, a motion proposing to refer back to the Budget Committee the bill authorising a loan of 1,200,000 crowns on behalf of Santa Cruz.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has summoned the Austrian Reichsrath to assemble on the 10th inst. for legislative business.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, Count Andrassy delivered a long speech in defence of the Eastern policy of the Government. In reply to questions on Sunday, he said that the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina would cease when the objects for which it was undertaken were accomplished, and Turkey had reimbursed Austria for the sacrifices she had made and given a guarantee for the future. After this explanation the Budget Committee approved the Foreign Office estimates, and the conflict between the Government and the Delegation was thereby terminated. The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation on Monday, after an animated debate, adopted a motion not to enter upon the discussion of the bill sanctioning a grant in the Budget of 1879 for the occupation Bosnia and Herzegovina, but to vote 15,000,000 florins as a special requirement of the army for 1879 to defray the expenses of maintaining the troops stationed in those provinces. The motion further stipulated that for any additional outlay the Government must obtain Constitutional sanction. The Committee afterwards discussed a report upon the Foreign Office Estimates, which Count Andrassy declared did not give an accurate summary of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, but constituted an indictment and a formal declaration of want of confidence. On a vote being taken, the report was adopted by 12 against 6, without modification.

The Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has voted the Estimates for 1879 of the Ministries of Finance and Marine, and also approved the proposed grant for the construction of a turret-ship.

There was a torchlight procession at Pesth on Monday night, composed of citizens and students of the University of the city, in honour of the members of the Opposition, whose clubs were serenaded.

Another bomb explosion took place on Sunday evening in Pesth. It occurred on the staircase of the Liberal Club, in which Herr Tisza was at the time making a report to the members of the Liberal party.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at Moscow from Livadia on Sunday evening. He met with an enthusiastic reception on Monday. In a speech thanking the inhabitants for their welcome, his Majesty said he hoped that the definitive treaty of peace with Turkey would soon be signed. He expressed his gratitude for the devotion shown towards himself on the occasion of recent events in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, and said he had no doubt the same feeling would be displayed towards his successor

cessors. In conclusion, his Majesty said he hoped to have the consolation of seeing the country develop in a peaceful and regular manner, which was the only means of securing the greatness of Russia. On Wednesday morning the Emperor arrived in St. Petersburg from Moscow. He was received with much enthusiasm, the day was an official holiday, and the city was splendidly decorated. The Empress is compelled by illness to remain at Livadia.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg replacing the seventeen series of Treasury Bonds issued in 1871 by seventeen new series, to the amount of 51,000,000 roubles, redeemable each month of next year, exclusive of January, March, August, and December.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* sends the following:—The Russian garrison of Fort Narin, north-east of Kashgar, has been considerably reinforced to protect the Thian Shan passes against a Chinese army on and near the Kuldja frontier. The Russian Government has opened negotiations with Persia for the construction of a railway connecting the Tiflis-Baku line with Enseli on the Caspian and Teheran.

All accounts respecting the speech reported to have been made by General Kaufmann on the occasion of his presenting the Afghan Envoy with a sword of honour for Shere Ali are declared by the Russian newspapers to be fabrications, invented for the purpose of influencing public opinion.

TURKEY.

A new Ministry has been formed, Khereddine Pasha being Grand Vizier, Ghazi Osman Pasha Minister of War, and Karatheodory Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Imperial decree announcing the change urges the new Ministers to carry out the projected reforms without delay, and to do their utmost to repair the evils of the war.

Prince Lobanoff, on his return from Adrianople, assured Safvet Pasha of the loyal intention of Russia to carry out the conditions of the Berlin Treaty. He has also announced that the Russians will evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia conformably with the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, with the exception of Adrianople and Thrace, the evacuation of those places to be subject to Turkey's adoption of the final treaty of peace. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff is, it is stated, putting a stop to the agitation in Bulgaria, and has stated that the Czar wishes the Berlin Treaty to be faithfully carried out.

According to the *Bolgarin*, the election of the new Prince of Bulgaria will take place on Jan. 1 next. The choice is considered to lie between General Ignatieff, Prince Alexander Wassiltschikoff, Prince Reuss, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram of Tuesday's date, that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have defeated the Bulgarian insurgents in the district of Melnik in Macedonia, and have burned twenty more villages. One thousand only of the inhabitants succeeded in effecting their escape to Djuma and Kustendji.

Good progress is being made by the European Commission in the elaboration of the organic statutes for the Province of Eastern Roumelia.

Hobart Pasha, at the Sultan's request, has addressed a report to his Majesty on the state of the Turkish Navy, in which he recommends that some vessels should be put out of commission, and the rest provided with the latest and most improved machinery and appliances. The fleet, though nominally weaker, would thus be better fitted for warfare.

Great activity is being displayed in fortifying Constantinople. The works, which when complete will be armed with 800 guns, are in parallel lines, commanding each other.

A *Times'* telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has at last resolved to take a decided step towards the rectification of the Greek frontier.

Suleiman Pasha, one of the most prominent Generals in the Turkish army, has been sentenced by a court-martial to be degraded and to be confined in a fortress for his conduct during the late war.

ROUMANIA.

A new Cabinet has been formed, in which all the prominent members of the former Ministry, save M. Rosetti, Minister of the Interior, retain their portfolios.

The Chamber held its first sitting last Saturday, when M. Rosetti was unanimously elected President.

SERVIA.

All the members of the Skuptschina assembled on Monday, and the Assembly was opened on the following day.

AMERICA.

The United States Congress was opened on Monday. The President's Message refers at great length to monetary affairs, discusses the question of the remonetisation of silver, and recommends Congress either to limit the amount of silver dollars issued or to change their coinage ratio to gold by conforming it to the present market value of the two metals. He further recommends discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars when the amount outstanding exceeds fifty millions. He says he is persuaded that in the present financial condition of the country the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation; and if this policy is pursued, they may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments which will take place at the appointed time will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business and prosperity. The Message also refers to the state of the South, the payment of the Halifax award, the Indian troubles, and other matters, but makes no mention of the relations of the United States with Canada.

The President's Message having been read, bills were introduced for making the trade dollar a legal tender, for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the cause of the spread of the recent yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States, and for the increase of the national debt in consequence of the payment of the Halifax Award.

The Secretary of the Treasury's annual report sent to Congress states the receipts of the fiscal year 1878 to have been 257,763,000 dols., and the expenditures, 236,964,000 dols. The surplus has been devoted to the reduction of the debt. While the Secretary's views regarding the Silver Act are unchanged, it has been his purpose faithfully to execute the measure and give it a fair trial. He announces his readiness to begin resumption on Jan. 1, from which date the department will redeem greenbacks at New York in coin, and receive them as equal to coin. The New York banks will co-operate, receiving greenbacks as coin.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia states that orders have been received to prepare immediately for sea four Russian cruisers bought in the United States, and which have been for some time past awaiting orders there. They are all expected to leave before Christmas.

A collision occurred on Sunday on the Mississippi between two steamers, one of which instantly sunk. Twenty persons were drowned, including four passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Patchett, Q.C., and Mr. Marshall Griffith, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Inner Temple.

A conference, convened by the Reformatory and Refuge Union to discuss the granting of aid to discharged prisoners, was held on Tuesday—the Earl of Lichfield in the chair.

A scheme for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway, promoted by the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies, has been approved of by the Court of Common Council.

At the rooms of the Society of Arts Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. N. Shoolbred read a paper dealing with the commercial results of electric lighting. Dr. Siemens presided. There was a full attendance. The rooms were lighted with electric lamps, and several specimens of lamps were exhibited.

The members of the German Gymnastic Society held their annual competition on Wednesday and Thursday at their gymnasium, St. Pancras-road, King's-cross, N.W. The performances on both days were most successful, and the feats of strength and agility afforded much pleasure to large numbers of spectators.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute was held at Willis's Rooms on Friday and Saturday last week. It was opened by Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, now commanding the Southern Division, and resident at Government House, Portsmouth. There was a fair attendance, and more than £900 was collected.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Monday presided over the annual conference of Metropolitan Poor-Law Guardians, at which Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr. Pell, M.P., were among the speakers. A resolution was carried to the effect that the duty of providing hospitals for non-pauper patients suffering from infectious diseases should devolve on the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

The Royal Academy have named Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, as additional trustee of the Soane Museum, to succeed the late Sir Francis Grant; and the life trustees have appointed Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect, A.R.A., to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Frederic Pepys Cockerell, hon. secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Rossini's oratorio, "Moses in Egypt" (Mosé in Egitto), will be performed at Exeter Hall on Friday next, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Santley will sustain the part of Moses; the other principal vocalists being Mesdames Sherrington, Enequist, and Julia Elton; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, Wells, Hilton, and Bridson; and the performance will be under Sir Michael Costa's direction.

The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works completed their inspection of the Thames last Saturday, with the view of testing the question raised as to the pollution of its waters. The departure of the boat was so timed as to permit of an examination of the river during the last of the ebb and the first of the flood tide. Specimens of the water were tested at different points, and the results are said to have been favourable.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided last Saturday over a meeting of the council of the Hospital Saturday Fund. The report stated that the total amount received for the year had been £6550, including a street collection of £1090, being an increase of £1047 over the receipts of the previous year. £5000 had been distributed amongst sixty-one hospitals, thirty-one dispensaries, three convalescent homes, and the Surgical Appliance Society. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in November was 81,241, of whom 42,014 were in workhouses and 39,227 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 105; but, as compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 1002 and 3541 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 815, of whom 591 were men, 183 women, and 41 children.

The Mansion House Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Monday in the Venetian Parlour—the Lord Mayor presiding—to make further arrangements for the Metropolitan International Exhibition, to be held in London in June, 1879. The secretary announced that subscriptions amounting to £7700 had been promised, of which £4413 had been received. It was determined to increase the value of a considerable number of prizes for shorthorn and other beasts to the extent of £290.

The Scottish Corporation celebrated their 214th anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern last Saturday. Lord Kinnaird presided in the absence of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The report stated that in consequence of the general depression of trade there had been a falling off from every source of income. Among the speakers were the chairman, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Mayor, Professor Blackie, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and Mr. Moir, president of St. Andrew's Society of New York. The subscriptions amounted to £1410.

The verdict of the jury in the action brought against the Metropolitan Asylums Board in relation to the Hampstead Hospital was given yesterday week. The Judge left a series of questions with the jury, and their finding on these was to the effect that the hospital was a nuisance, and that, assuming the defendants had a legal right to erect it, they did not carry it on with a reasonable regard to the plaintiffs' rights. On the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and for misdirection, a rule for a new trial was on Monday granted in the Queen's Bench Division.

Sir Charles Reed presided at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London. The estimate of expenditure during the coming year was presented by Mr. Freeman, chairman of the finance committee, who gave an explanation of some of the leading items. The probable expenditure for the coming year was fixed at £551,247, which is £44,941 more than the previous estimate. The excess was mainly due to the increase in the number of children and the cost of school management. The estimate and the accompanying recommendations of the committee were, after a discussion, agreed to.

The Committee of Lloyd's have bestowed the bronze medal of the Society of Lloyd's (which they have the power of presenting under an Act of Parliament as an honorary acknowledgment to those who have by extraordinary exertions contributed to the saving of life at sea) upon Captain Peter Sharp, master of the Annabella Clark, of Ardrossan, and upon John M'Intosh, able-bodied seaman of the same vessel, for their bravery in rescuing, at the imminent risk of their own lives, the crew of the French ship Mélanie, which caught fire on the night of Nov. 20 with 500 barrels of petroleum on board.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Smithfield Cattle Show were completed on Tuesday last. There is an increase of live stock, especially in the cattle classes, beyond that of last year. The Queen will, as usual, be a large exhibitor in the Devon and shorthorn classes, from the Home and Norfolk Farms at Windsor, as well as amongst the pigs, whilst the Prince of Wales will compete in the same cattle classes, and with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Walsingham in the sheep classes. There will be a larger show of machinery than on any previous occasion. Notwithstanding that the Birmingham Show of this year, reverting to its old principle, precedes that of the Smithfield Club, thus shutting out most of its finest specimens from the metropolitan show, the entries of the latter are slightly in excess of those of last year. It is believed that the Prince of Wales has reserved the best breeds of his Sandringham stock for London. His Royal Highness has, it is stated, signified his intention of visiting the show.

On Monday night the inaugural meeting of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, was held at its rooms, 7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.—Mr. C. Cadman Jones in the chair—and was well attended. The paper read and discussed was on "Science and Man," by President Noah Porter, D.D., of Yale College, United States. It was prepared with special reference to Professor Tyndall's address before the Midland Institute, Birmingham, last winter.—Two other lectures were delivered in London on the same evening—at the London Institution, by Professor Huxley, on "The Elements of Psychology;" and by Captain Burton, before the British National Association of Spiritualists, on "Spiritualism in Eastern Lands."

The Court of Common Council, at its meeting on Thursday week, granted £105 to the Finsbury Dispensary, £210 to the London Orphan Asylum, £210 to the building fund of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, £525 to the London Hospital Maintenance Fund, in five annual payments of £105 each; £5238 for providing half the expense of erecting hydrants in the City, £8250 for the building of a new police station in Bow-lane, £2800 for constructing a covered way between the Central Meat and Poultry and the Provision Market, £210 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, £105 to the West Ham Dispensary, and £105 to the Hospital for Women. A member of the Common Council supplemented the grant of 200 guineas to the Orphan Asylum at Watford by a donation of 100 guineas.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held last Saturday at Burlington House, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker resigned the office of president, and Mr. William Spottiswoode was chosen his successor. The president, in his address, gave a résumé of the work done by the society during the year, and particularised the subjects most worthy of attention. The medals in the gift of the society for the year were presented as follows:—The Copley medal to M. Jean Baptiste Boussingault, of Paris; a Royal medal to Mr. John Allen Brown; a Royal medal to Dr. Albert Gunther, F.R.S., of the British Museum; the Rumford Medal to M. Alfred Cornu; the Derby medal to MM. Louis Paul Cailletet and Raoul Pictet. The presentation was in each case preceded by a recapitulation of the scientific services for which the award was made.—Mr. William Spottiswoode, having been elected President of the Royal Society on Saturday last, has resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. After the meeting of the members on Monday last, it was proposed that a subscription be opened by the members to present a bust of Mr. Spottiswoode to the Royal Institution as a recognition of his valuable services as treasurer and secretary successively. A portrait and memoir of the new President of the Royal Society appeared in the *Illustrated London News* for Sept. 7 last, p. 221.

There were 2427 births and 1624 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 5 and the deaths were 126 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 64 and 54 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 70 last week, but were 19 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles, 28, showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, although they were but half the corrected average. The deaths referred to diphtheria, 7, were fewer than in any week since the beginning of August last. The fatal cases of fever, 52, showed a marked increase upon recent weekly numbers, and exceeded by 10 the corrected average: 8 were certified as typhus, 38 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 16 and 7 in the two previous weeks, were 8 last week. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 431 and 428 in the two previous weeks, rose to 441 last week, but were 38 below the corrected average. There were 39 deaths from whooping-cough and 14 from diarrhœa. In the Greater London 2900 births and 1941 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 39·0 deg., being 2·6 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 4·1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 57·7 hours.

A handsome casket, the gift of the English residents in California to the Earl of Beaconsfield, has arrived in England.

Several cases of saving life, in some of which great gallantry was displayed by the rescuers, have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has bestowed the usual rewards for the services rendered.

A correspondent points out, in correction of a misapprehension which he thinks exists on the matter, that there are two distinct Australian International Exhibitions in prospect—one at Sydney, to be held next year; and the other at Melbourne, to be held in 1880.

It is proposed to hold the next Social Science Congress in Manchester, and, the subject being brought before the Town Council on Wednesday by a letter from Mr. Chadwick, M.P., it was resolved to place the Townhall at the service of the committee of the Congress. A local fund of about £1000 will have to be raised.

The annual exhibition of fat stock, poultry, and farm produce at Hull was opened on Tuesday afternoon. The show is by far the best which has been held in Hull, the prizes being larger and more numerous and the list of entries longer. A prize of £100, offered for the best animal in the shorthorn classes, was taken by Mr. Bond, of North Thoresby.

A beautiful specimen of Roman pavement has been discovered in Winchester. The pavement, with which were found a small piece of fine red pottery and a few bones of animals, appears to have been originally about twelve feet square. It was twelve feet below the roadway in Little Minster-street, and has been completely uncovered.

The trial of M. Fortamps, the director of the Bank of Belgium, for being a party to the frauds by which one of the clerks, named T'Kindt, embezzled some twenty millions of francs, the property of the bank, and of T'Kindt himself, has occupied many days in Brussels, and came to a close on Tuesday evening. Judgment was delivered at a quarter-past eleven, T'Kindt being sentenced to fifteen years' solitary confinement, and Fortamps to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 6000f.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP AT MEEAN MEER—ARRIVAL OF COMMISSARIAT STORES FOR THE QUETTA COLUMN
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: A PUNJAUB REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The sixth Session of the present Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon in the prosaic fashion which has become common in these degenerate days. Outside the Palace of Westminster, and in Palace-yard, there gathered a goodly number of people, and the approaches to the House of Lords were lined by persons desirous, perhaps, of seeing the Earl of Beaconsfield pass in his unpretending little brougham, as some compensation for the lack of State ceremonial. But "he cometh not" might have been the lament of these curious sightseers, for the Queen's Speech was read without the august presence of the Prime Minister. Within the House of Commons, there was a fair muster of members some time before two o'clock, and very cheery were the smiling salutations exchanged on the floor of the House in the interval before the Speaker took the Chair. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's recent interchange of courtesies with Major O'Gorman made him the centre of attraction in a group of fellow-Liberals, among whom Sir Charles Dilke appeared to be especially jocose, and even Sir Andrew Lusk strove to be drily facetious. In the Upper Chamber, the ladies were in the majority, the back benches on each side being pretty well occupied by Peeresses in ordinary morning dress, and a few more being observable in the gallery to the left of the Throne, near which sat a young African personage with an interpreter. There were scarcely more than a dozen Peers present to take part in the tame ceremony of opening Parliament by Royal Commission. The first entrance of these illustrious Peers in robes of scarlet cloth and ermine, and in cocked hats, was somewhat of a misfire. Either they had entered too early, or some rule of precedence had not been observed. But this was soon remedied, by their retiring from the House, and re-entering in Indian file, the Lord Chancellor leading. Her Majesty's Commissioners were Earl Cairns, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Beauchamp, and Lord Skelmersdale. The customary rush heralded the approach of the members of the Lower House, who accompanied the Speaker to the Bar of the House of Lords. The "letters patent" having been sonorously read at the table, the Lord Chancellor delivered the exceptionally brief and compact Queen's Speech with his wonted clearness and distinctness of elocution, every word being plainly heard throughout the House:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I regret that I have been obliged to call for your attendance at an unusual and, probably to most of you, an inconvenient season.

The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly Mission, left me no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress.

This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together and making to you the communication required by law.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be laid before you.

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The Estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I propose that, after full deliberation upon the matters which have led me to anticipate your usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, you should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be laid before you.

I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my Empire, and I pray that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your counsels.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at five o'clock. At that hour there was a very full attendance of Peers, the galleries and steps of the Throne were also crowded with members of the Lower House and diplomatists. On the cross benches were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and both the Ministerial and Opposition benches were filled by their usual occupants. In the side gallery was Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prime Minister, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Cranbrook, Earl Granville, and Lord Northbrook were among the first arrivals. The Earl of Derby shortly afterwards entered, and took his seat on the cross benches. Viscount Cranbrook gave notice that on Monday next he would move "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of the forces chargeable upon the Indian revenues to be dispatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying on military operations beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions." Lord Ravensworth, in moving the Address, gave a lengthened statement of the reasons which in his view had led to the estrangement of the Ameer, remarking upon an observation which had been made ten years ago by an eminent Indian statesman, that no one could doubt that the approach of Russia towards our north-western frontier in India must involve us in great difficulties. The Viceroy who said that was Sir J. Lawrence, and the Secretary of State for India was the Duke of Argyll. He had referred to the words because they were the keystone of the discussion they were about to commence. For a long time there had been what he would term a forward and backward school of Indian politicians, and as an illustration of his meaning he would remind the House that an eminent Indian statesman in 1857 proposed the abandonment of Peshawur and the cession of a portion of the neighbouring territory to Dost Mohammed, which proposition was stoutly combatted by the then Viceroy, Lord Canning, and that was a sample of the tone of mind which influenced the backward section of Indian politicians. He expressed his regret at the quarrel with the people of Afghanistan, but said it was not a quarrel with them but with the Ameer alone. In 1855 a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and the father of the present Ameer, which had been characterised by Lord Canning as a very one-sided one, and when Dost Mohammed died, in 1863, a civil war broke out in Afghanistan, in which Shere Ali was not at first successful, but he gained a very great victory, in 1865, over the elder brother, Hussein, but lost his favourite son, and doubtless he considered this country had not treated him well, because we were willing, while his brother was Ameer *de facto*, to recognise him. When Lord Mayo was Viceroy he did everything he could to conciliate the Ameer, and that course was also followed by Lord Northbrook, and a conference took place at Simla, in 1873, in which the protection of the Ameer was promised if he was attacked by Russia, of which he had some fear after the annexation of Khiva, and when the Russians were on the Oxus. But the Home Government did not share in the alarm of the Ameer, and scouted the danger of the Russian advance. No doubt the Ameer was puzzled at our proceedings, and began to consider that we were no friends of his, but that he must look to Russia as his friend. Then came the history of the missions to Cabul with which their Lordships were familiar, and with the fact that, while the Russian Mission was welcomed with open arms, ours was insolently repulsed. We were now at war with Afghanistan; and after the insult which this country had received no noble Lord would advise the Cabinet to take any other course than it had pursued. So far as the war had gone at present our officers and men had done their duty, and the result could be waited for with confidence. The noble Lord concluded by expressing his great sympathy with the millions who were suffering from the depression of trade, and hoped that there would be a speedy revival. Lord Inchiquin, in rising to second the Address, referred to the complications which Russian interference and bad faith had brought about in Europe, and traced the outbreak of the war in Afghanistan to Russian diplomacy. He believed that if preceding Ministries had been fair to the Ameer that he would be now our friend; but that under present circumstances we were justified in going to war. Earl Granville deeply regretted that no reference had been made in the Speech from the Throne to the great distress which existed at the present time in all parts of the country. With regard to the Berlin Treaty, he admitted that it would prove a very satisfactory arrangement indeed, provided the Ministry could guarantee that Russia and Turkey would carry out all their engagements under it. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was no doubt very successful for the moment, but it was even beginning to be recognised by noble Lords opposite that Cyprus was no very great acquisition, after all. There was another very singular thing, and that was that no allusion was made to the proposed reforms in Asia Minor. He then proceeded to criticise the policy of the Government with respect to India, urging that its action against the Ameer was unjust, and that it had effectually played into the hands of their great rival in the East; yet, the emergency being created, his party would co-operate in every way with the other House for the purpose of making ample provision for our brave troops engaged in the war. Earl Grey moved an amendment to the effect that when war was probable Parliament ought to have been summoned to provide for the expenses and to consider the grounds upon which war might be declared. The Duke of Somerset supported the Government. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a long and able oration, gave a succinct history of the causes which led to the declaration of war against the Ameer. In conclusion his Lordship regretted that Lord Lytton had been attacked so personally, and he paid a high tribute to the abilities and devotion of the Viceroy of India, "who combined the imagination of a poet with the shrewdness of a Scotchman." The noble Marquis resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The Address was ultimately agreed to.

The House of Commons resumed at four o'clock. The following new members took the oath and their seats:—Lord Colin Campbell, for Argyleshire; the Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam, for Peterborough; Mr. Freemantle, for Truro; and Mr. Edge, for Newcastle-under-Lyme. Mr. E. Stanhope gave notice that on Monday next he would move the following resolution: "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the Indian revenues against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India should be applied for any expenses of the military operations which may be conducted beyond the frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he would oppose the resolution. Mr. Cartwright gave notice that on Tuesday week he would call attention to the appointment of delegates in Egypt by the French and English Governments, and move a resolution. Lord R. Montagu gave notice of a question for to-morrow as to the discrepancies in Lord Lytton's despatches and telegrams, and as to a statement of Lord Lytton that the only interest England had in Afghanistan was for the security of the Indian frontier, and that if the Ameer refused to come to terms with the English Government there was no reason why the latter should not come to terms directly with Russia, and wipe Afghanistan off the map. He wished to know if any such direct understanding had been arrived at with Russia. A great many notices were given by private members of the introduction of bills. In reply to Mr. Ritchie, Mr. E. Stanhope said that the Government had received a telegram informing them of the success of General Roberts in the Khyber Pass. The Speech from the Throne having been read from the Chair, Lord Castlereagh moved the Address in reply thereto. Referring to the position of affairs consequent on the Berlin Treaty, he asserted that nothing had as yet transpired which, in his opinion, gave any colour to the suggestion that either of the parties to that treaty was desirous of withdrawing from its engagements. With regard to the Afghanistan question, he pointed out that the advances of Russia and the unfriendly attitude assumed by the Ameer had rendered necessary the step taken by the Indian Government in proposing to send an English Mission to the Ameer's Court. He regretted that the reception given by the Ameer to our approaches had been of such a character as to lead to the war which had just begun; but he trusted that that war would be prosecuted on our part in a manner that would be short, sharp, and decisive. In conclusion he moved an address, which, as usual, re-echoed the points contained in the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Hall seconded the Address. The Marquis of Hartington complimented the mover and seconder of the Address on the manner in which they had performed the task allotted to them, and then called attention to the brevity of the Speech to which the Address was the reply. He had noticed with surprise that the Speech contained no allusion to the colonies, although events of the gravest character were in progress in South Africa, involving the sending for reinforcements. With regard to the Treaty of Berlin, he hoped that the House would receive from the Government some further information than was vouchsafed in the Speech, and called attention to the difficulties that were said to exist with regard to the organisation of Eastern Roumelia. He also pointed out that the Speech made no reference to the existing depression of trade, and asserted that it was altogether without precedent that her Majesty's Government should have reframed from making any exposition on the subject of future domestic legislation. He asked whether this arose from the fact that the Government had not decided on what they intended to do, or whether what they did intend was of such trivial importance that it was not worth mentioning. He now came to the Afghan war. He complained of the delay that had occurred in the presentation of papers on this subject. It might, he said, be the duty of some hon. member to call attention to the policy of the Government in regard to the war with the Ameer; but for himself and his friends he repudiated any intention of impeding the action of the Government by any attempt to resist the voting of supplies. The war having been entered upon, rightly or otherwise, it was essential to the safety of our Indian Empire that it should be conducted with vigour. He congratulated the House and the Government on the news received that day, remarking that, so far as it had proceeded, the war had been admirably conducted. In saying this, however, he did not forego his right to criticise the policy which had led to that war. The noble Lord then referred to Lord Cranbrook's despatch in reference to the policy pursued by Lord Northbrook, and argued that while the course pursued by the latter was consistent with the part which has previously characterised our dealings with the rulers of Afghanistan, the policy of Lord Lytton had been as unwise as it was undignified. He asked for early explanations from her Majesty's Government as to why none of the despatches between the Home Government and Lord Lytton had been published. With reference to the question of the Russian advance, he assured the House that he was by no means indifferent to that matter, and he called attention to the despatches of Lord Lawrence, wherein the position and progress of Russia in Central Asia were referred to. There was no ground, he asserted, for saying that the late Government, or, indeed, any Government, had ever been indifferent to this subject; but, he urged, it was another thing to argue that, because Russia showed a tendency to advance, we should necessarily advance in the opposite direction to meet her. In conclusion, he complained of the withholding of information from Parliament as to what was being done upon this question. Only last Session the Duke of Argyll was assured in the other House that there was no reason to apprehend any change of policy or disturbance in our Indian Empire, an assurance that conveyed anything but the impression that ought to have been conveyed after what was now known to have occurred at that period. The same impression was, he added, conveyed to the House of Commons. The House had, however, been relieved of a great responsibility in consequence of the course that had been pursued, the entire responsibility for what had been done resting with the Government. Mr. Gladstone, in view of the announcement that the question of the policy of the Government would be opened up hereafter, would not follow the noble Lord over the ground he had traversed, but he was anxious that no misapprehension should be created as to the meaning of one part of the Address. He referred to the passage which regretted that the hostility manifested by Shere Ali and the manner in which he had repulsed her Majesty's friendly Mission had left no alternative but that which had been adopted. He hoped the Government would insert words in the Address setting forth that, while the Speech of her Majesty was accepted by the House, it expressed no opinion on the question raised by the paragraph referred to. He also regretted the omission of any reference to the question of the settlement of the Greek frontier. He trusted that when the resolution as to defraying the charges of the Afghan war came on the fullest information would be given as to what those charges were. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to leave it to the Speaker to decide whether any of the expressions used in the Address, which certainly had been printed with the view of obviating controversy, could be improved by some slight verbal amendment. With regard to South Africa, there was nothing in the reports that had been received from Sir Bartle Frere which rendered it necessary to make special reference to that subject in the Queen's Speech. As to Roumelia, a rectification of frontier, as recommended by the Berlin Treaty, had been made; but he was not in a position to go further into that matter at present. The reforms proposed for the Island of Crete were expected to give satisfaction, and the suggested reforms in Asia Minor were making progress, but he was not yet in a position to present papers on the subject. He hoped before long to lay papers relative to Cyprus on the table, and he added that there was no reason to suppose that that island would prove to be the burden which some were disposed to anticipate. With regard to the Afghan Question, he thought that undue importance had been given to one portion of Lord Cranbrook's despatch. It certainly had appeared to her Majesty's Government that the late Government had overruled Lord Northbrook in his proposed policy; but Lord Northbrook had denied that this was so, and probably he and the members of the then Government knew best what was the meaning of their communications with each other. He denied the imputation that the Government had been actuated by a desire to pick a quarrel with the Ameer. On the contrary, it had always been their desire to live on amicable terms with the Ameer. They had had no desire to increase their territory, but what they had felt it necessary to do was to provide for the security of India; and when they saw that a Russian mission had been received at Cabul while one from England was refused, it was impossible for them to regard that as consistent with their idea of security or to sit inactive under such a state of things. He trusted that the present struggle would be of short duration, and from what they now knew there were hopes that such would be the case; but he wished it to be distinctly understood that while the Government joined in deprecating the necessity of the struggle which had been forced on them they held it to be their duty not only to themselves, but to the people of India generally, not to permit the existence of so dangerous a state of things as that which had led to this war. Sir C. Dilke pointed out that last Session, while the Prime Minister was assuring the House that there was nothing to fear from the advance of Russia in Asia, he had in his pocket the letter of General Kauffmann which had led to all the subsequent complications. Some further discussion ensued, when Mr. E. Stanhope proposed, in order to meet the objection raised by Mr. Gladstone to the wording of a portion of the Address, to move to omit the words "to express our regret," in order to insert the words, "Humbly to thank her Majesty for informing us." The amendment was at once put and agreed to, and the Address was assented to.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Maze-hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday.

It is stated in Wednesday's *City Press* that, according to the municipal voting-lists for the ensuing year, which were made up on the previous day, there are upwards of 21,350 voters on the lists of the twenty-six wards of the City, being an increase of about 300 on the lists of last year.

The Loch Fyne, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left the Clyde on 29th ult. for Port Adelaide, with 436 Scotch emigrants, among whom were 173 single female domestic servants.—The following telegram was received at Lloyd's on Tuesday morning from Wellington, New Zealand:—"The Southminster has been wrecked at Cape Campbell. Passengers, crew, and mails saved. The vessel it is expected will become a total wreck and her cargo be lost. She had part of her inward cargo on board. Cape Campbell is the north-east extreme of the Middle Island." The Southminster is a British ship, and sailed from New York on May 14 for Otago, N.Z., arrived at Otago on Sept. 2, and sailed for Lyttelton on Oct. 7.

The Extra Supplement.

SHIPPING GUNS AT WOOLWICH.

The operation of putting guns on board one of the barges lying at the Royal Arsenal pier for conveyance to the ship, probably at Chatham or Sheerness, which is to carry them to India for the Artillery service in Afghanistan or elsewhere, forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. This is a familiar scene to those who are in the habit of visiting the great national factory of military armament and ammunition at Woolwich; but it may possess a greater degree of interest at the present time, when Parliament is again called upon to vote public money for purposes of war. Our readers have frequently been presented with Illustrations of various branches of manufacture carried on in Woolwich Arsenal, and of successive improvements in the construction of artillery, both for land and sea service.

AN ALGERINE STORY-TELLER.

The native Moslem population of Algiers is considerably mixed, but we believe it still contains a good proportion of the Arab or Saracen race element; and it need scarcely be remarked that the love of entertaining fiction and the talent of inventing marvellous or humorous narratives have in all ages been characteristic of their lively Oriental temperament. Learned students of philological and literary antiquities have borne testimony to the abundant share which Arab genius has long since contributed to the "folk-lore" and the romantic poetry of Southern and Western Europe. The Italian, Spanish, and Provençal story-tellers of the Middle Ages, the composers of innumerable tales in heroic verse, and the ballad-makers and dramatists who came after them in France and England, were much more indebted to the Arabs than they could ever be aware. We should not be at all surprised, if we were enabled to listen to this energetic declaimer of a popular legend, and to understand the richly expressive language in which he speaks, that the subject of his animated discourse should turn out identical with some of the nursery tales which amused our English infancy, or perhaps with some droll piece of social comedy, treated by our Chaucer or Shakspeare in a different style. The stock of really original plots for narratives of fiction is smaller than any one would think: and the ground idea of a striking dramatic incident or situation has often been transferred, perhaps unconsciously, to stories which have little or no superficial resemblance. But the Algerine story-teller and his delighted audience must be left to their own harmless pleasure, which is quite equal to that of reading most of our three-volume novels, and has the advantage of being enjoyed in company, and in the open air.

RUINED CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR.

The reader who feels an interest in the proceedings of the "Society of Biblical Archæology," or in any studies of ecclesiastical and Scriptural antiquities in the East, will regard with favour Mr. W. Simpson's Sketches of the remains of ancient Christian buildings at Ephesus and Philadelphia, two of the memorable Seven Churches mentioned in the Book of Revelations. Ephesus, which occupies such an important place in the life and Epistles of St. Paul, and which was one of the greatest and wealthiest of the renowned Greek commercial cities on the western coast of Asia Minor under the Roman Empire, has frequently been made the subject of our Illustrations. There is no historical reason for doubting the Catholic tradition of its having been the residence of St. John during many years of his old age; but the hill, somewhat detached from the actual site of the ancient city, which still bears the name of Ayasolouk from a corruption of the two words "hagios," and "theologos," cannot be declared with certainty to have been the exact locality of his abode, or of his pastoral instructions to the "fathers," the "young men," and the "little children," whom he addresses with such tender earnestness in the first of his letters now extant. It has been conjectured, indeed, that there was another presbyter, of the same name with the Apostle, dwelling and teaching at Ephesus in the earliest age of the Church; and this revered Father may possibly have been the "hagios theologos," or "Holy Divine," commemorated in the name of the place where he perhaps had conducted the evangelical service of his day. The building of which some remains are shown in our Illustration belongs to a late period of the Byzantine Empire, but it is not improbable that it may have been erected upon the site of a school or synagogue where the Presbyter John, or even the beloved Apostle, had preached the Gospel in the first century. We turn next to the site of Philadelphia, which was a city in the province of Lydia, twenty-eight miles south-east from Sardis, and is now a Turkish town called Allah-Shehr. Its beautiful Greek name of "Philadelphia" was not, like that of the American city on the Delaware, which rose from the benevolent enterprise of William Penn, intended to celebrate the principle of "Brotherly Love." Peace has her victories, and so has War. Attalus Philadelphus, the Macedonian King of Pergamos, was the founder of this Greco-Asiatic city, and its name was a memorial of his political ambition, as those of Antioch, Seleucia, and Alexandria were designed to reflect perpetual honour upon the leaders of military conquest in the Eastern world.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Rain continued to fall in the most persistent manner up to the close of the Croydon Meeting last week, and the attendance on the chief day was by far the smallest ever seen at Woodside upon a similar occasion. Boniface won a weight-for-age hurdle-race from two poor opponents; and Gwendoline, who showed such capital form on the flat last season, also took very kindly to jumping. The withdrawal of Shifnal within a couple of hours of the time fixed for the race reduced the field for the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase to seven, every one of whom were backed with more or less freedom. At last Wild Monarch (11 st. 12 lb.), the top weight, had a slight call of the clever Irish four-year-old Bacchus (10 st. 8 lb.), and Citizen (11 st. 3 lb.) retired to 6 to 1. About a mile from home Bacchus, who fenced throughout in magnificent style, appeared to have the race in hand; but Fleming, who rode him, was utterly ignorant of the course, and, after going out of his way to jump an entirely superfluous flight of hurdles, he pulled up under the erroneous impression that he would be disqualified if he came in first. After this, Sleight of Hand (10 st. 4 lb.) looked as well as anything, until he fell at the last fence, owing to the fearfully heavy state of the ground. This mishap left Royal Oak II. (10 st. 5 lb.) with the command, which he retained till within the distance, where Citizen went by, and beat him cleverly by a length; Wild Monarch was a very poor third.

More fortunate than Croydon, the Sandown Meeting was favoured with two fine, though very cold, days, and, consequently, there was a fair attendance of spectators on both Tuesday and Wednesday last. The sandy nature of the soil is very little affected by wet weather, so the "going" was far better than might have been anticipated. On the first day Quits, the champion hunter, scored his eleventh victory this year. There was no Hampton in the Great Maiden Hurdle-Race, though Lady Mostyn will be remembered as a crack two-year-old. At present, however, she is apparently a complete novice at jumping, and the favourite, Blue Ruin, had an easy task. Chimney Sweep (10 st. 10 lb.) essayed a second victory in the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase; but the veteran at last seems to be feeling the effects of age, and Quibble (10 st. 8 lb.) defeated him by six lengths. The first race on Wednesday led to unpleasant results, as Extinguisher and King Sweep ran so entirely differently from what they had done on the previous day that Mr. Barnes, who rode the former on Tuesday, was suspended by the stewards for the remainder of the meeting, and has to appear before the Grand National Hunt Committee on Monday. On the strength of the form that he exhibited at Croydon, Sleight of Hand (10 st. 2 lb.) started a hot favourite for the Great Sandown Steeplechase. Five of the other seven runners were also backed at varying prices. The Bear (10 st. 6 lb.) fell at the first fence, as he invariably does when he tries to jump in public; and Sleight of Hand seemed completely outpaced from the start. Citizen (12 st. 2 lb.) ran exceedingly well under his 14 lb. penalty, and when he was done with, his stable companion, Marshal Niel (10 st. 1 lb.), proved fully equal to disposing of Chilblain (10 st. 8 lb.), and winning cleverly by a couple of lengths.

Turf statistics continue to pour in apace, and one of the most interesting of the series is that which treats of the amounts won by different owners during the season. For the fourth time in the last five years Lord Falmouth is at the head of the poll, and this year his select stable has been more profitable than ever, thirteen animals having carried off thirty-six races of the value of £37,681, which is the largest sum ever won by one owner during a season. Of course, Jannette is the chief contributor to this splendid total, and the unbeaten Wheel of Fortune has seconded her gallantly. Thanks mainly to Sefton, Mr. Craufurd throws in for £17,450; and Pilgrimage has enabled Lord Lonsdale to run a very good third with £14,520. The Duke of Hamilton (£10,880) is the only other owner whose winnings have reached five figures, though Mr. Gretton (£9969) and Count Lagrange (£9872) only just missed being included in the list. Messrs. Peck (£6259) and T. Jennings (£5470) are far in advance of any other trainers who run horses on their own account.

Coursing men assembled in strong force at the Brigg Open Meeting last week, where, thanks to the care with which Sir John Astley preserves the hares, three capital days' sport were enjoyed. Sir John and Lady Astley were present on each day, and entertained all comers in most hospitable style. For the second year in succession the Astley Cup went to Mr. Swinburne's Queen Sybil, by Atlas—Syllabub, who beat the luckless Myosotis, by Blackburn—Miriam, in the final spin. The latter was leading by three lengths for the first turn when she fell heavily at a drain, and never had another chance. We understand that Mr. Swinburne will be represented by Skipworth in the Waterloo Cup, and, if he is really superior to Queen Sybil, of which we have grave doubts, he will be dangerous indeed. The Elsham Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between Darsteller, by Darcarolle—High Tower, and Harold, by Love Apple—Lady Mordaunt; and the Worlaby Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, was also divided between Certificate, by Creditor—Camp Follower, and Silver Hill, by Farrier—Cerito. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Hedley's judging gave universal satisfaction. Except in two or three of the trials on the first day, hares ran well and strongly.

On Friday week the annual assault-of-arms given by the London Athletic Club came off at St. James's Hall. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to introduce any novelty at these exhibitions; nevertheless, the sparring, fencing, gymnastics, &c., seemed to give the greatest satisfaction to a large and enthusiastic audience. The Winter Meeting of the same club took place at Stamford-bridge on the following day. The antagonism of H. Crossley and H. H. Sturt for the Quartet Mile Challenge Cup held by the former, excited great interest, and Sturt achieved a very popular victory in 52 4-5ths sec., the terribly heavy state of the path rendering really fast time quite out of the question. The remainder of the programme did not prove particularly interesting.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Among the numerous Christmas Annuals issued this year The Mistletoe Bough claims priority as having been the first in the field, as well as being edited by a lady. There are eighteen sprigs to the bough, some of them blossoming into poetry, and all, judging from the ones inspected, richly laden with fruit. To drop metaphor, the tales and sketches contained in this annual are of a varied nature, to please all tastes. The names of the writers are not given, but it is a sufficient guarantee of the stories' merit that they bear the sign-manual of Miss Braddon's approval. This volume is a good shilling's-worth, both as regards quality and quantity. Routledge's Annual, which also bears a lady's signature, consists of one story, "The Disappearance of Mr. Jeremiah Redworth," in which the author, Mrs. Riddell, enchains the reader in breathless attention. To say that the tale is by the author of "George Geith" is sufficient recommendation. The Belgravia Annual opens well with "A Shocking Story," by Wilkie Collins; and the succeeding stories, by other writers, sustain the interest to the close. A charming variety of prose and poetry awaits the reader of the Christmas Number of London Society; while the Round Table, published by Chapman and Hall, boasts a goodly list of contributors. All the above annuals are illustrated, the engravings of the last named being especially good. Then we have Francillon's Christmas Number, entitled "Mixed with Magic," in seven spells; Our Christmas Annual, published by Burns and Oates, with a vigorously-written tale, "Little Dorinda," by Percy Fitzgerald; the Gentleman's Annual, containing a tale by Albany Fonblanque, named "Filthy Lucre: a Story without a Crime;" Mr. Moxon's Annual, "The Mystery of Mostyn Manor," by Arthur A Beckett; the extra Christmas Number of All the Year Round, with a tale, "'Twas in Trafalgar Bay," by Messrs. Besant and Rice; Good Cheer, the Christmas Number of Good Words, adorned with contributions from Anthony Trollope, Sarah Tytler, and another; and the Quiver Extra Number, bearing the quaint title The Arrows of the Bow, with tales by Edward Garrett and others. Among the Comic Annuals are Judy's, edited by Charles H. Ross; Hood's, edited by the brothers Dalziel; and Funny Folks'—all brimful of comic sketches and comicalities in prose and verse.

Prince Leopold has contributed £20 towards the maintenance of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene.

Sir John Barrington has been chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. Patrick Kenneday Mayor of Cork.

A *Daily News*' telegram from Alexandria announces that Mr. Rivers Wilson entered upon his duties last Saturday, and that the new Egyptian Cabinet is now complete.

Six engineers from Alexandria have arrived at Larnaca to survey the harbour of Famagusta and draw up plans for a railway to Nicosia.

Rogues will be sorry to learn that a treaty has been signed between Queen Victoria and the King of Spain for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals.

Fourteen men belonging to the troop-ship Orontes, bound from Halifax to Bermuda, have been drowned through the capsizing of a boat which was going to rescue a man who had fallen overboard.

Major Armand Fouche, Duke of Otranto, and formerly Aide-de-Camp to King Bernadotte, died recently at Stockholm, aged seventy-eight. He was Fouche's second son; and the third son, who resides in France, succeeds to the title.

The first wine made from oranges has appeared in the market of Valencia, Spain. Four sorts have been produced, one of which is a sparkling wine. They are all of agreeable flavour, an attractive colour, and of fair strength.

The newly-appointed Chinese Minister to England and France, at a banquet given by the Governor of Hong-Kong, stated that Mr. Pope Hennessy's impartial and excellent government had cemented the friendly feeling between England and China.

The Maharajah of Johore, who visited this country lately, arrived at Singapore on the 21st ult. He was received with regal honours. Addresses from the Chamber of Commerce, the Mohammedan and Chinese communities were presented to him.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that further accounts regarding the Wynaad quartz reefs bear out the favourable anticipations entertained. There seems little doubt that they contain gold in paying quantities, if the working of them were seriously taken in hand.

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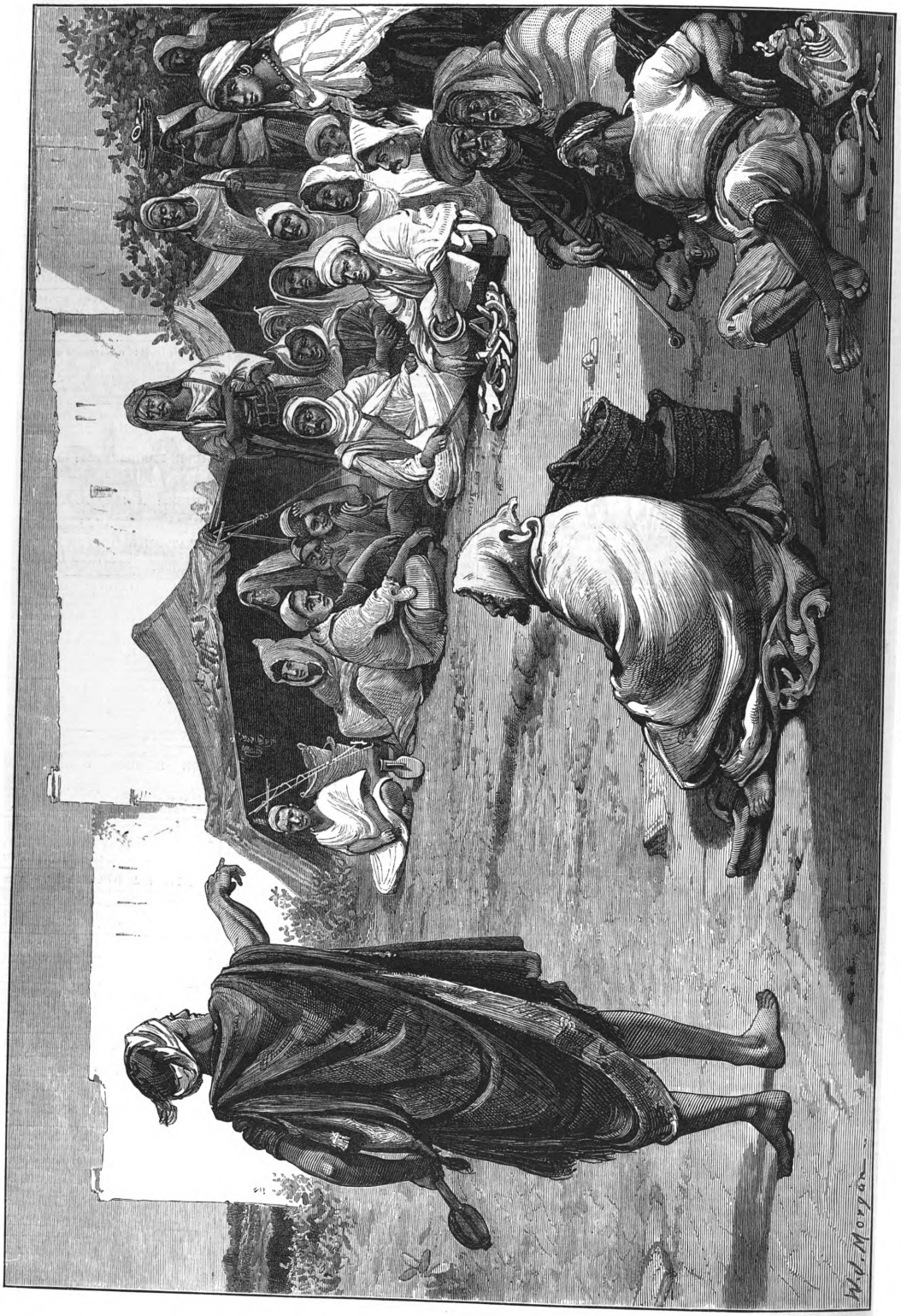
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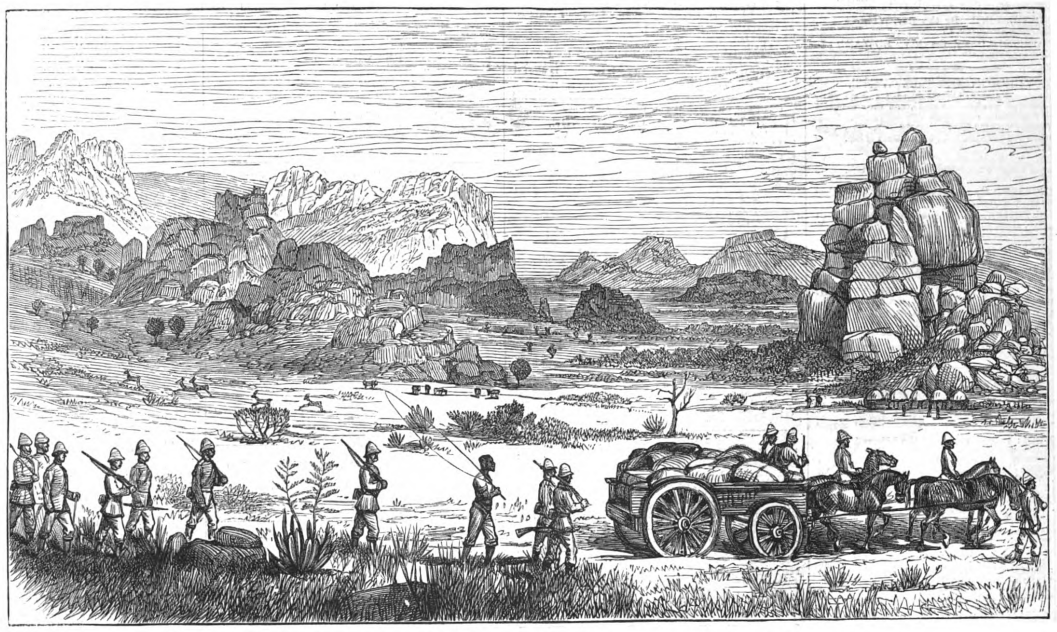
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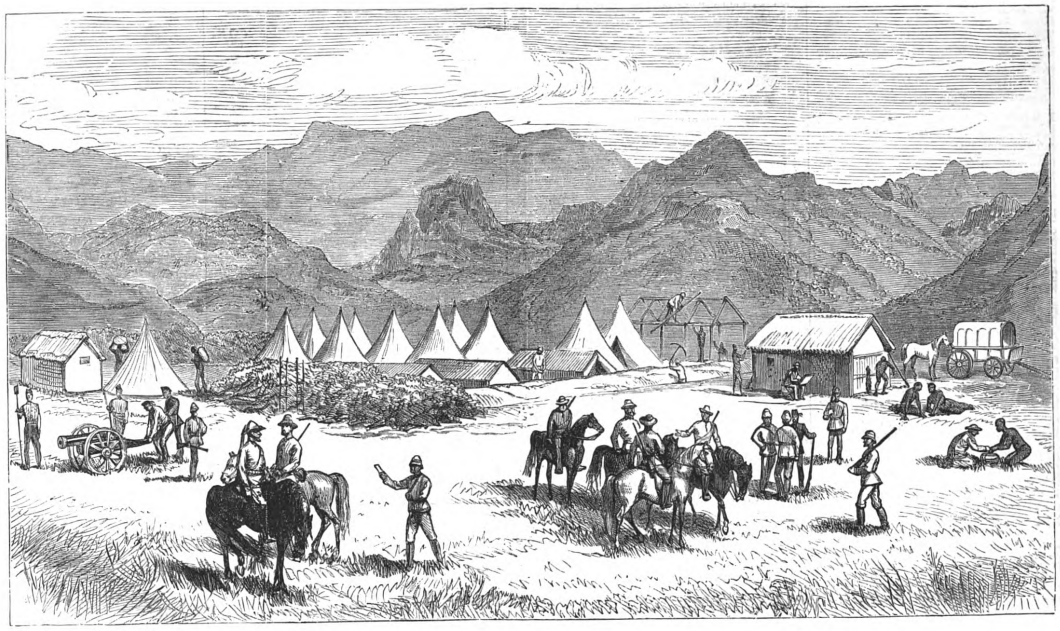


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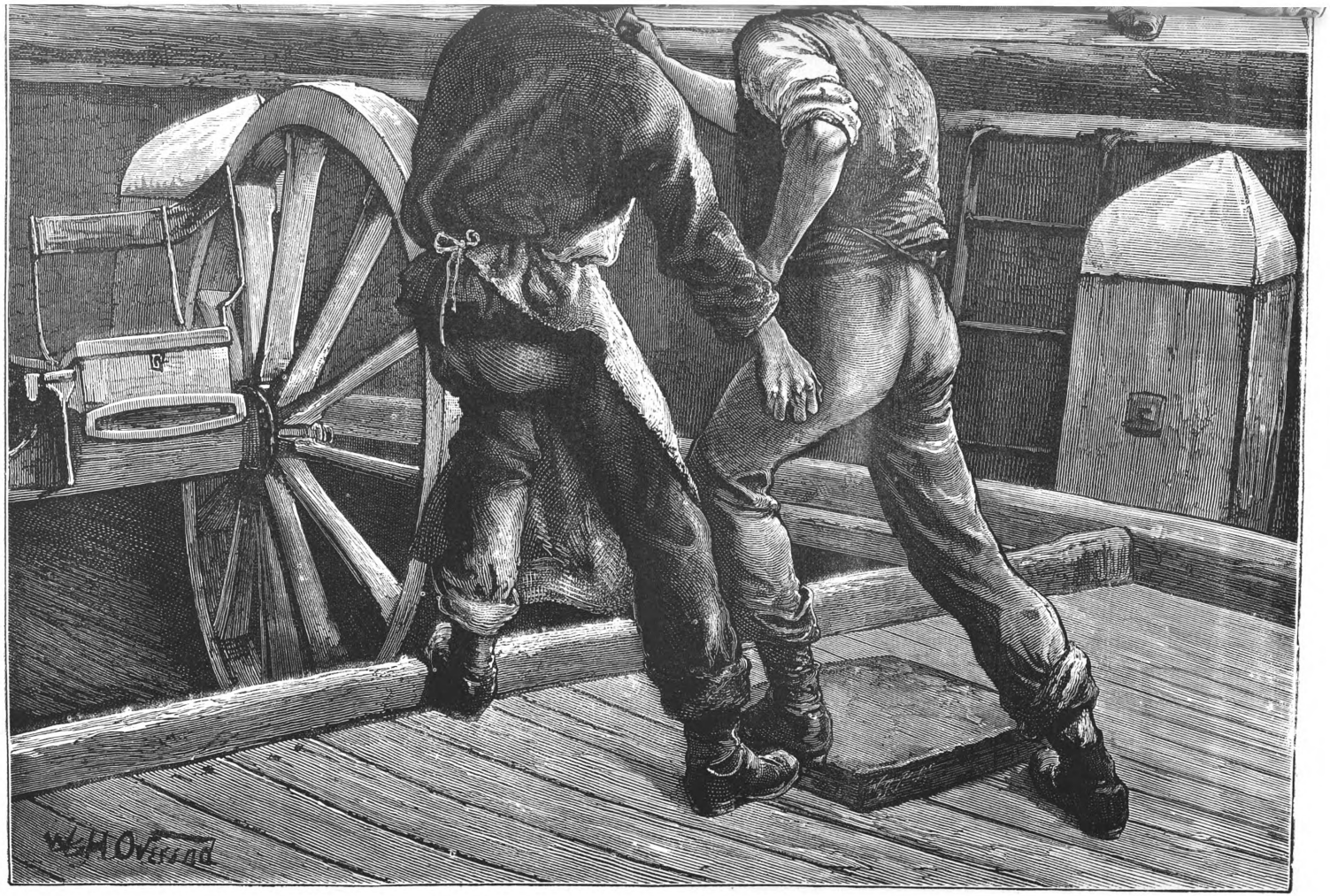
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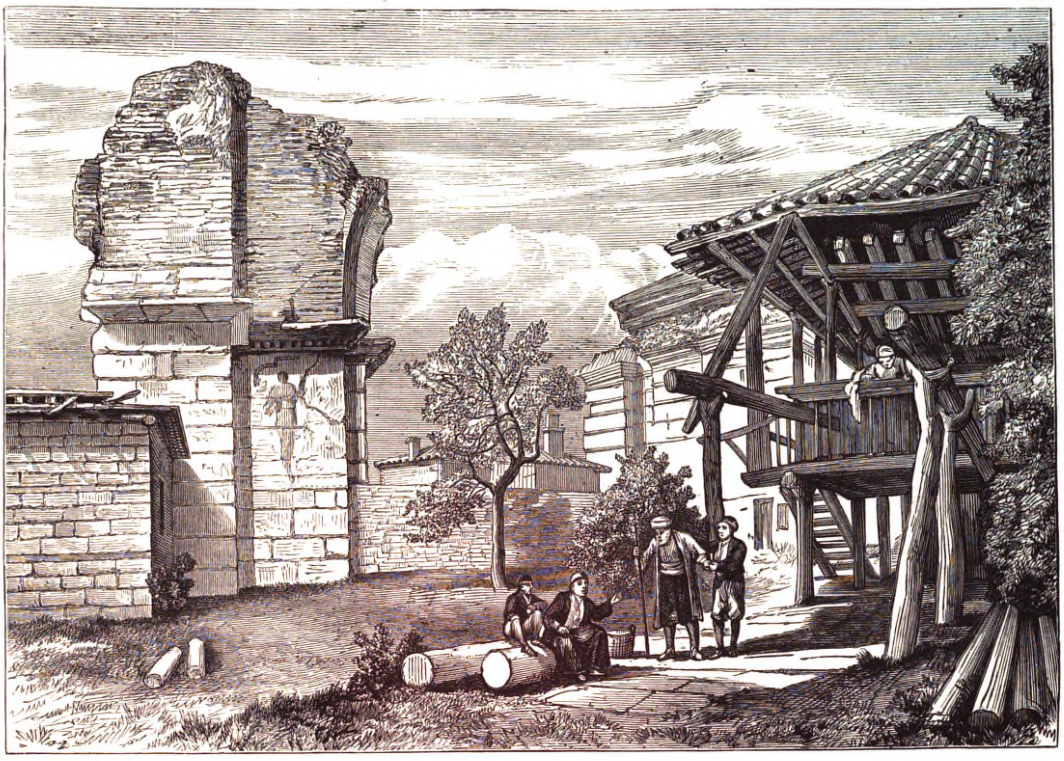
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ART.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The winter exhibitions of so-called "sketches and studies" at Pall-mall East now differ little from the summer displays, except that the works in the latter are generally of rather more importance. Many of the contributors do, however, take us into their confidence regarding the direction of their studies and the situation of their sketching grounds. And these secondary exhibitions acquire peculiar interest when, as now, we see several of the members breaking new ground or striking into fresh paths. We only, however, by reverting a year or two in memory fully realise that the transitional condition in which such a society must ever be has passed and is passing from a chronic into an acute state of change. During that period a large number of new Associates have been elected, and several old favourites are now no more, alas! or very little, seen. Of the new-comers, nearly all affect high finish in figures, or a neutral scale of colour in landscape. Few seem to gladly enjoy the brightness, beauty, and infinite variety of Nature like Turner; few seem to seek for the floral and gem-like preciousness of her colour as did William Hunt. We cannot help regarding this as an unfavourable sign. Since water colour cannot compete with oil in rendering depth of shadow, it should make the most of the distinctive and unrivalled facilities it affords for expressing colour and light. A water colour should be conceived primarily in colour. Still more should a sketch be so; for to support subsequent operations the hues and tints must be laid with purity and decision. We should be the last to recommend the taste of much that was done by Fortuny, yet it was through aiming at pure colour for its own sake in his drawings even more than his pictures that he has had such an extraordinary influence on the schools of Italy, France, and Spain. Fortuny, notwithstanding his exaggerations, was a discoverer as a colourist and an inventor as an executant. His works have given a new and delightful æsthetic sensation. By preserving the purity and "distinction" of even the cold colours, such as cobalt and emerald green, without the old masters' alloy of yellow, and harmonising them by contrasts (as Nature herself does), he achieved what even the Venetians failed to accomplish. Some secrets of Japanese colouring lie in the same direction. Such purity and truth are the first requisites of a water-colour, but pre-eminently of a sketch; and we commend the subject to the members of the leading Water-Colour Society of this country, if they would not see themselves overtaken by foreign artists, since these are everywhere turning their attention to *aquarelle*.

The recent Associates mostly follow in the track of Frederick Walker, like Messrs. Tom Lloyd and T. Parker, and Mrs. Allingham; or, at least, elaborate with the point of the pencil rather than work in frank transparent tints—like Messrs. Hopkins, Norman Tayler, and E. K. Johnson. Mr. Lloyd's group of a girl reading to an elderly lady in a rustic seat is rather lost amidst the mass of autumnal foliage, but it has much refinement and promise. So, too, has Mrs. Allingham's studies of farms and cottages nestling among trees; and her "Mowing" (355) and study of "A Grey Sea" (360), two gems on a screen. Similar praise is due to Mr. Parker's contributions, particularly to (388) the dainty rustic maiden wringing out clothes, with a fawn lying beneath the washtub—though Cinderella could scarcely wear such diminutive high-heeled shoes. "A Breeze on Shore" (192) by Mr. A. Hopkins, has similar and high merit. The title must not be supposed to refer exclusively to the meteorological condition, though the scene is the seashore; it relates chiefly to a little tiff, delicately suggested, between a young fisherman and his wife—the former holding the baby. We can only object that the good-looking husband and pretty wife have an air a little above their station. We encounter almost a gentleman and lady again in Mr. Norman Tayler's couple of drawings (228 and 9), where the shepherd swain first greets the pretty water-carrier, and then passes as "A Willing Slave" at once under her yoke and that of her water-pails. We fear Mr. E. K. Johnson paints too much, his eight contributions being unequal in quality. We like least the large drawing (13) representing a young lady finding employment in a garden gathering flowers, in anticipation—or, should we say, unconscious?—of the approach of one whose arrival is heralded by some sporting dogs. This is somewhat hard and "edgy." But the same fault is much less apparent in smaller drawings of a girl plucking a rose (148), and "Skipping" (77), where the action and the painting of the white dress are excellent. Mr. Birket Foster might seem to have been thinking of Frederick Walker, when painting "The Fruit-Stall" (379) in the market at the foot of the Rialto, Venice; if not also when so carefully delineating the architecture of "Rouen Cathedral" (350), in which, however, the ancient pile has a "restored" aspect, to the sacrifice of its venerableness. Mr. Foster's work has most undeniable prettiness, but just misses the true artistic exquisiteness which should come with and justify such *apparently* laborious stippling.

In the category of works that appear to indicate the preference for a neutral scale of colour, if not a tendency to blackness and heaviness, may be placed Mr. W. E. Lockhart's forcible but rather blackish view in Lasgo, Fifeshire, "The Birthplace of Robinson Crusoe" (36); the "Lever's Water" (58) and other landscapes, by Mr. Cuthbert Rigby, the modest truthfulness of which is accompanied by an inclination to purplish opacity; Mr. H. Moore's vigorous "Storm Clouds" (346); Mr. F. Powell's view on a Scotch loch (317), with a steamer leaving its trail of black smoke in the thick haze—very true within its intention; Mr. Buckman's nicely-felt moonrise at "Kingsdown, near Deal" (11); Mr. Hale's "Pallanza, Lago Maggiore—Sunset" (122), in which, however, the colouring is as beautiful as it is pearly and melting, though the texture is rather "woolly;" Mr. Marsh's gruesome "Sea Cave at Dunluce, Ireland" (67), with the reflected spectral light of the cavern that illumines a party of ghostly tourists enveloped in ulsters contrasted against the golden sunlight at the entrance—but whence comes this electric lighting, and why paint so ugly a subject? and Mr. J. D. Watson's quaint "Rivals" (247)—i.e., a jester (by-the-way, a young gentleman disguised) in motley Mediæval suit, with cap, bells, and bauble, and a monkey, the latter occupying the chair of the master of both, to whom, that is, the monkey, the jester is making a mock obeisance. This is a drawing of some importance, but not free from heaviness; and, on the whole, we think "The Bathers' Pool" (164) preferable. Surely Mr. Marks has painted a rather sorry farce in "Wine and Water" (302), with a youth in costume, of no date, if not Mediæval, holding a champagne bottle, and a damsel crowned with water-lilies, bearing a bull-rush in one hand, and in the other—equally emblematical, certainly—a tap, such as the watermen put into the plug-holes in hard frosty weather. And what a curious absence of colour of the artistic kind is there in this "decorative design!"

Mr. Henry Wallis has often proved himself a colourist approaching the Venetian standard, and there is evidence of the fact here in his view of a favourite haunt of several of our poets, "Between Hampstead and Highgate" (68), bathed in golden summer after-glow. But his principal drawing, "A Sextett during the Terror" (90), which occupies a post of honour, is a study of effect, merely in coloured, but mainly black, chalks. To paint a picture of the subject an additional study for the colour would be desirable. Otherwise there is great merit in this composition of amateur instrumentalists (as were some of the most blood-thirsty terrorists), playing so heedlessly, while the frequent clank and thud of the guillotine might be heard not far off—fiddling away, like Nero while Rome was burning. The important gestures of the first and second violin as they sway to the time are cleverly suggested; very good, also, is the management of the lighting from the large casement, through which we see the towers of Notre-Dame and the picturesque spires and house-tops of Old Paris in the *Cité*. Mr. Walter Duncan evinces a healthy relish for colour in his buff-jerkined Cromwellian troopers (130 and 141); but they rather recall lusty braggarts of the Sir Hudibras type than Cromwell's self-mortifying iron-sides. Several small Venetian views of Miss Clara Montalba show that the young artist possesses a rare colourist instinct, which imparts to all she does the dignity of style; she has, however, yet to learn to subordinate that instinct to the facts of nature—not by any means to suppress it. Mr. Albert Goodwin has exchanged his usually rather vague treatment for more positive realisation in "Dartmoor" (19), all ablaze with golden gorse alternated with heather in its full bloom of crimson. Mr. E. A. Goodall and Mr. P. W. Brierly send fruits of a recent sojourn, in company, at Venice, and both appear to have gained as colourists by the trip. Mr. Goodall was at home at Venice, yet his "On the Laguna" (242) strikes us as stronger and fresher than former studies from the same locality; whilst among his Egyptian subjects we do not remember one possessing the full, deep tone of the "Evening Effect" (213) in the Nile Valley, with the sunset sky reflected in the still pools of the subsiding inundation and a sunbeam lingering on the apex of a distant pyramid. The advantage of sketching at Venice to Mr. Brierly is most marked. Always the artist has been esteemed as a trustworthy and skilful, if somewhat matter-of-fact, painter of shipping; but the butterfly hues of the Venetian bragozzi and the dreamlike loveliness of the city as she lies moored in the Adriatic, like her own gilded Bucentoro, reflecting the ever-varying effects of her changeful climate, seem to have awakened in him a new sense of colour; and we were not at all prepared for the sweetness and beauty of his studies, "Abreast of the Riva dei Schiavoni" (255), "San Pietro di Castello" (95), and "Murano" (287). In no artist's works, however do we observe so complete a change of style as in those of Mr. Thorne Waite, if we should accept his "Out-Door" studies (106 and 118) here as indicating what may be looked for in his finished drawings. The works he exhibited two years back, however poetical, were decidedly conventional and vapid: they had nothing in common with such a powerful direct transcript from nature as the "Valley of the Arun" (159); or "Amberley Church, Sussex" (303), with its poetic twilight effect—a small drawing on the first screen—than which, as combining vigour with delicacy, there is nothing finer in the gallery.

Having given what we deem to be most of the "news," so to speak, of the exhibition, we would gladly dwell, had we space, on the evidences of improved or continued good form in the contributions of Mr. A. P. Newton—Scotch lake and river subjects; Mr. S. Read—now, in this gallery, almost the sole, and certainly a very worthy representative of architectural work—see his "Chapel in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels" (72); Mr. C. Davidson—landscapes; Mr. D. Cox, jun.—Welsh scenes about his father's haunts; S. P. Jackson—landscapes, river, and coast scenes; Mr. A. Glennie—views of Florence and nearer home; Mr. Alfred Fripp—"Star Hole, Lulworth, Dorsetshire" (177); Mr. E. F. Brewtnall—"The Spring" (259); Mr. E. Radford—"A Penny for Your Thoughts" (132); and the scenes at home and abroad by Messrs. Naftel, T. Danby, G. H. Andrews, Collingwood Smith, T. M. Richardson, Walter Goodall, J. J. Jenkins, H. P. Rivière, and T. O. Richardson. Nor is the animal department less adequately represented by the admirable draughtsmanship, the full yet fresh colouring, and the masterly execution of Mr. Otto Weber's pastorals; by the sweet soft tone and gentle sentiment of Mr. Brittan Willis's cattle-pieces; by the long-practised skill of hand of Mr. Frederick Tayler, as in "Staghounds" (23), and still more pleasantly in the small drawings on the screens, and in Mr. Basil Bradley's St. Bernard mastiffs (112). But how could we speak in detail of all these works when we have not yet mentioned such *maestri*—happily their merits are too well known to require comment—as Mr. E. Duncan, whose sober power is not less discernible inland than on the angry seashore; Mr. George Fripp, whose harvest and hay-fields are as perfect in drawing and keeping within their modest limits as ever; Mr. A. W. Hunt, whose "Whitby" (144) and other studies continue to remind us of Turner, though, as must be observed, with increased insubstantiality; Mr. Carl Haag, who even in the comparatively unimportant drawing of a caravan approaching "The Ancient Bridge of Smyrna" (136) gives us a taste of his quality; and—last, not least, but rather like a king closing a procession—the President, Sir John Gilbert, who is not only at his best, but is seen to especial advantage in the guise of semi-sketches. It is most exhilarating to come from much in this collection that is finical and timid to the Old-Master-like *grande manière*, the robust exuberance, and wealth of tone in this "Night March" (164) of fifteenth-century chivalry, casque and corslet flashing back the flare of the flambeaux, or glimmering in the moon-glint; or these most effective compositions of picturesque figures and landscape "The Return Home—Wind and Rain" (198), "Prisoners—October Evening" (31), and Don Quixote declaiming to Sancho Panza in the wood (338). Here we have colour giving up not a whit of its value as it grows in depth. Beyond all to be noted is the fine balance between the generally warm, broken hues of the figures, the tertiary citrates and russets of the landscapes, and the cool greys of the skies.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This society has been of essential service to many a young artist, and its exhibitions gain rather than lose by the forced reduction of the number of works hung, since its removal to more limited quarters in Conduit-street. But, though it has our best wishes, we cannot ignore the fact that in this present winter gathering are still to be seen various forms of tasteless, untaught incompetency, and painty vulgarity in much larger proportion than can be found elsewhere. There are, nevertheless, several pictures which deserve mention for assured merit, and many more which seem to present promise, though scarcely any are sufficiently representative to demand criticism within our very restricted space. We have marked for approval more or less qualified the following:—"A Stirring Event in the Village," by A. Ludovici; "Going to Market—West Coast of Ireland," looking on the sea, by W. H. Bartlett—luminous, full of emphatic colour: a work of conspicuous promise by a very young painter. "Sunset on the Thames," one of several agreeable landscapes by G. S. Walters. "A Labour of Love," a monk carving a crucifix, by L. C. Henley. "A Legend," by Miss B. Meyer—one of the most curious pictures we have ever beheld: scene, an open place in a Flemish town; date, fourteenth century; a group of figures before a reciting monk, other groups about a fountain, and a mender or maker of pottery; the peculiarities of Leys greatly intensified in the characterisation of the figures and the unnaturally sombre tone; withal presenting unmistakable evidences of invention and capacity. "Hay Time," by J. E. Grace; "A Scheveningen Fisherwoman," by E. Hume; "The Splügen Pass," by H. Goodwin; "The Bazaar, Cairo," by P. Pavy; "The Wine-Bearer," by H. T. Schafer; "Flowers," by W. J. Muckley; "Mid-Afternoon," by D. Farquharson; "Words of Comfort," by J. Lobley; "The Haunt of the Sea Nymphs," by A. J. Woolmer—in which, as usual, we see the evidence of the wherewithal to have made a fine painter wasted on studio fabrications of phantasmagoric unrealities; "Pets," by J. Morgan; "Langstrath, Borrowdale," by J. Peel—the greens too blackish, otherwise very good; "A Highland Home," by Haynes King; "Indecision," by H. Caffieri; a female figure watching "Gold Fish," by R. J. Gordon; "Rural Belles, Black Forest," by C. Baucrle; "Oat Harvest," by J. Clayton Adams; "Vale of the Conway, North Wales," by A. B. Collier; "Croquet," by E. Hughes—noticeable for its painstaking, but painfully hard; "Fire in a Dutch Village, Moonlight," by F. W. Meyer; "A Storm Cloud," by B. Evans; "The Doone Valley, Exmoor," by Sidney Hodges. Also contributions by H. B. Jones, G. E. Hicks, G. Grey, Y. King, J. Finnie, J. W. B. Knight, J. Hayllar, T. O. Hume, G. de Breanski, E. J. Cobbett, C. Smith, and W. D. Sadler. There are likewise a few water-colour drawings of merit.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery opens to the public on Monday next.

English artists are invited to contribute to the International Exhibition of Fine Arts that is to be held at Munich next year from July 1 till Oct. 31. Medals are to be awarded.

The remains of the late George Cruikshank were removed yesterday week from Kensal-green Cemetery to their final resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral—the repairs which the crypt was undergoing at the time of the lamented artist's death having been completed.

The prizes gained by the City and Spitalfields School of Art were distributed on Friday of last week by Viscount Enfield.

An Art-Loan Exhibition will be held in Kilmarnock next year in aid of the fund being raised for the Burns monument.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Glasgow Art Club, consisting of 167 paintings, of which report speaks favourably, is now open.

M. Clésinger, the sculptor, has executed and presented to M. Gambetta a terra-cotta reduction of the statue of the Republic which adorned the terrace of the Champ de Mars.

Monteverde's sculpture, "Jenner vaccinating his Son," which attracted so much notice at the Exhibition, has been brought by the Duchess of Galliera for a hospital which she has founded at Genoa.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Ambre made her third appearance here on Thursday week, when the opera of "Faust" introduced her in a new character. As Margherita, she acted with much earnestness and dramatic feeling, in some points with marked originality of conception. This was particularly evident in the cathedral scene, at the close of which the artist gave a powerful representation of the horror of the repentant girl, when her prayers and penitence are mocked by the taunts of the fiend following her even to the cathedral. The effect produced by Mdlle. Ambre's simulation of temporary madness in lieu of the conventional sudden shriek and fall, was very impressive. A severe cold, for which a printed apology was issued, somewhat interfered with the lady's vocal performance, in spite of which, however, the intelligent artist was apparent throughout.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Ambre appeared for the fourth time, it having been the first occasion here of her sustaining the character of Gilda in "Rigoletto," in which she both acted and sung with good effect, particularly in the great scene with her father, the unhappy Jester, in the palace of the Duke. Some traces of her recent indisposition were still occasionally observable, but the performance of Mdlle. Ambre was nevertheless artistic throughout. Signor Mendioroz was a very efficient representative of Rigoletto, the Court Jester; and the cast was otherwise good, having included Miss Purdy (Maddalena), Signor Runcio (the Duke), and Herr Behrens (Sparafucile).

The specialty of the week, indeed of the season, will be the performance of Weber's "Oberon," for the first time for fourteen years, announced for this (Saturday) evening. Next week will be the last but one of the present series of performances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The concert of last Saturday derived a special interest from the performance of one of the late Hector Berlioz's most important works, his orchestral symphony entitled "Harold en Italie," in which the composer is understood to have embodied his own impressions received on his visit there in 1830. It was performed, under the composer's direction, at the last New Philharmonic concert of the season of 1855; since when, we believe, it had not been heard entire in this country until revived by Mr. Charles Hallé at Liverpool and Manchester early in the present year.

The death of the composer took place in 1869, and from that time his music has been largely ignored here, the chief exception being in the case of the Crystal Palace, where several of his overtures and the March Hongroise from the "Faust" cantata, and that from the "Harold" symphony, have been given on different occasions. Of one of his most important works, "La Damnation de Faust," we spoke a few months ago, in reference to its performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, at a concert given there by M. Pasdeloup, of Paris.

Whether Berlioz will retain the high position accorded him by some of his contemporaries, who styled him the "French Beethoven," is open to doubt, but that he was a remarkable man, both as a didactic and critical writer and as a composer, admits of no question; and some of his music deserves occasional revival, both for its own sake and as illustrative of its school and period.

The "Harold" symphony belongs to the class of compositions known as "programme music," in which a series of movements is intended to express certain incidents or sentiments indicated at the head of each division. A prominent feature in the symphony is the obbligato part for viola, which is intended to represent—in the words of the composer—"a kind of pensive dreamer, after the model of Byron's 'Childe Harold,' amid the poetic scenes with which my wanderings in the Abruzzi has furnished my memory."

Amidst much that is wild and eccentric—as in all Berlioz's music—there are many portions of the "Harold" symphony that are impressive and beautiful. The opening movement, entitled "Harold in the Mountains—Scenes of Melancholy, Happiness, and Joy," is very expressive of contemplative

sadness, and the transition to genial gladness. The following "March and Evening Prayer of Pilgrims" has always been the favourite portion of the symphony, and narrowly escaped being encored on Saturday. It is highly picturesque in subject and treatment, a special effect being obtained by the reiteration of a dissonant note representing the convent bell, and gradually dying away in the distance. The realisation of the prolonged diminuendo by the orchestra on Saturday was truly admirable. Part 3, "Serenade—the Mountaineer of the Abruzzi to his Beloved," is full of melodic beauty of a pastoral kind; the finale, "Orgie of Brigands—Reminiscences of the preceding scenes" being in Berlioz's wildest manner, chiefly a series of uncouth and incoherent noises, thus leaving a disagreeable impression at the close of a work containing much that is highly interesting. As already indicated, the orchestral playing, under Mr. Manns's direction, was excellent, special praise being due to Herr Straus for his fine interpretation of the difficult solo part for the viola, which is frequently prominent throughout the symphony. The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Agatha's cavatina from "Der Freischütz," well sung by Mrs. Osgood; "Brahms's "Song of Destiny," for orchestra and chorus; and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm.

Mdlle. Janotha was the pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, at which she played, with great effect, Beethoven's thirty-two variations on a theme in C minor; and, for the encore, a mazurka of Chopin—besides which the lady sustained the pianoforte part of Brahms's quartet in A. A string quartet of Spohr's, in the same key (op. 93), was introduced for the first time. It is a composition in the brilliant style, intended specially to display the principal violinist of the party, in this instance Madame Norman-Néruda, whose playing was admirable in execution and finish. Mdlle. Redeker sang arias by Giordani and Stradella, and songs by Henschel and Jensen, with much expression and refinement. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The fifth of the present series of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday, with a programme of the usual attractive and varied character—the fourth of the Saturday evening concerts, similar in character, being announced for to-night (Saturday).

The third and last of Mr. J. S. Shedlock's third series of "Musical Evenings" took place, in the concert room of the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday, when the first part of the programme consisted of pieces by Chopin; the sonata for piano and violoncello, a "Nocturne" transcribed for violin solo by Herr Wilhelmj, and three pianoforte solos.

The first concert of the South London Choral Association at St. James's Hall took place yesterday (Friday) evening, with a miscellaneous selection of solo and choral pieces.

The week's performance of English opera at Covent Garden Theatre, announced by Mr. S. Hayes, are to begin this (Saturday) evening with "Maritana," followed by "The Waterman," with Mr. Sims Reeves as Tom Tug.

The Royal Society of Musicians voted, at their last monthly meeting, £20 for the Edwin Ellis fund, and £15 15s. for the Wadmore memorial. It will be remembered that Mr. Ellis (violinist and conductor) and Mr. Wadmore (vocalist) died recently, each leaving a family unprovided for.

THEATRES.

Mr. James Albery has distinguished himself in the records of the week as the author of two new pieces produced at two theatres: one on Saturday at the Princess's, and the other on Monday at the Haymarket. We prefer to treat of the latter first, as the more deservedly successful. It is entitled "The Crisis," and is a free adaptation of M. Emile Augier's "Les Fourchambault," which received in Paris a more equivocal reception than the English version of it has in London. Here its acceptance on Monday was instant and complete. This was owing solely to the excellent dialogue which Mr. Albery has supplied, and the general merit of the acting, some of which, indeed, was first-rate. Ahead of all must be cited Miss Louise Moodie as Mrs. Goring, the sufferer from an informal marriage, and yet the benevolent genius of the piece, whose good conduct and judgment so largely conduce to the happy results with which the sympathising audience are finally so thoroughly satisfied. A more finished piece of acting was never presented, and Miss Moodie must be pronounced as having made the part the leading rôle. The next great part, but in an opposite style, is that of Mrs. Denham, to which Mrs. John Wood gave a breadth and a prominence that achieved for it a positive triumph. The dialogue of the character has been most skilfully manipulated for effect, and contains some of the most salient touches of Mr. Albery's wit. Another characteristic part is that of the radical Lord William Whitehead, who seeks in Haidee Burnside a rich match, but pretends the most disinterested affection. Mr. D. Fisher, jun., acted this invidious rôle with his usual skill, and thoroughly indicated the real scoundrelism but specious respectability of the political pretender. Another difficult but effective rendering was that of Mr. W. Terriss in the part of the merchant's son, Fawley Denham, a hypocrite of the first water, in the guise of a polished gentleman; while that of his father was supported with great force by Mr. Howe. But we must not omit to ascribe due credit to Mr. Charles Kelly's John Goring, whose noble conduct saves all parties when "the Crisis" arrives which forms the turning-point of the action. The two interesting ladies whose married happiness is dependent on the necessities of the plot—we mean Blanche Denham and Haidee Burnside—were pleasingly personated by Miss L. Buckstone and Miss Eastlake. The drama commanded the profound attention of the house; the applause throughout being frequent, and in all cases deserved by the brilliancy of the dialogue by which it was evoked.

The piece at the Princess's is the joint production of Mr. Albery and Mr. Joseph Hatton—the latter gentleman, we believe, having furnished the plot, which is of the most rambling kind; and the former the dialogue, which is below the author's usual mark. It is entitled "Number Twenty; or, The Bastille of Calvados," and is got up at considerable cost. The main incident is of a mechanical sort, that of the prisoner's escape over the ramparts and towers of the Bastille. The piece, of course, is not without some merit; but we are not in a position to award it the praise which a drama associated with the name of Mr. Albery ought to deserve, and therefore prefer to abstain from further criticism.

Miss Wallis appeared on Wednesday at Drury Lane for her benefit as Imogen in Shakspeare's romantic drama of "Cymbeline;" Mr. John Ryder appearing as Iachimo, and Mr. Edgar Compton as Posthumus.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, was entertained last Saturday at a national banquet in the Exhibition Palace Dublin—The Lord Mayor of Dublin occupying the chair.

LUTON AND THE STRAW PLAIT INDUSTRY.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Luton this week is a fitting occasion for us to give some Illustrations of the straw plait manufacture for hats and bonnets, which is carried on chiefly at Luton and Dunstable and in the neighbouring villages. Luton is a pleasant Bedfordshire town, prettily situated amongst the hills, five miles east of Dunstable, about thirty miles north-west of London, and twenty south of Bedford. Its population is less than 20,000. Luton Hoo Park, the residence of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, who has this week entertained his Royal Highness as her guest, is a fine demesne of 1670 acres, well wooded, and of varied surface, laid out by the famous landscape gardener, "Capability Brown," with the river Lea flowing through it, and with a stately house, rebuilt since the fire of 1843, containing a beautiful chapel, ball-room, and other handsome apartments. The town possesses a fine old Gothic church, with transepts, nave, aisles, choir, and chancel, and with a square tower, and containing monuments of historic interest. We give an Illustration of the scene in the Plait Hall. The local manufacture and trade are the subject of a concise statistical memoir, compiled by Mr. T. G. Austin, Superintendent Registrar of the District, and published by Mr. P. O'Doherty, Market-hill, Luton. We also find among the useful and instructive series of little books, called "British Manufacturing Industries," published by Mr. E. Stanford at Charing-cross, and edited by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, a volume of "Textiles, Clothing, and Sundry Industries," which gives us a good account of straw plait. This peculiar industry, as we learn from Miss Strickland, was imported under the patronage of Mary Queen of Scots from Lorraine into Scotland, and was afterwards transplanted hither by her son James I., or more probably by the Napiers, then owners of Luton Hoo. The straw plait at first made was thick and heavy, being composed of whole straws of common English wheat; and it was in the eighteenth century, by the ingenuity of some French prisoners of war, that the use of split straw was substituted, and a machine was invented for splitting them. Leghorn hats then came into competition with the English straw, till Mr. Thomas Waller, some fifty years ago, found the way to produce the Tuscan grass plait at Luton. He also introduced the Brazilian or palm-leaf hat, which is now made chiefly at St. Albans, and is largely exported to Australia; it is plaited all in one piece from the centre of the crown. English straw plait, though esteemed the best in the world, has of late years suffered greatly from the competition of the Canton or Chinese plait; and, we presume, from the fashion of silk bonnets for ladies' wear. The straw is grown in the adjacent districts, along the northern slopes of the Chiltern Hills, and in some parts of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire. There are some light wheat soils thereabouts found worth cultivating for the sake of the straw alone, without reckoning the value of the corn. The ears of corn are cut off and laid apart, instead of threshing; the straws, tied in bundles, are then subjected to a course of treatment which was described by Mr. A. J. Tansley, in his lecture to the Society of Arts in 1860. The sheath of each straw is stripped off, and the upper portion is reserved for plaiting, while the root portion is cast away. The operations include those of sorting, cutting into lengths of nine inches, splitting each length into half a dozen strips by drawing it through a tube armed with steel splitters, "milling" the straws under weighty rollers to take out their stiffness, plaiting, clipping off loose ends, "bunching" or dividing the plait into links, steaming it, and bleaching it with sulphur. The plaiting work some years ago was mostly done by little children in the "plait schools," kept by a class of old women in the villages round Luton, whose occupation has been stopped by the Education Act of 1870. An expert workwoman can make forty yards of straw plait in a day of twelve hours, but will only earn 7s. 6d. a week; yet, in the busy season, there are some who come from London to Luton or Dunstable for temporary employment. Others find occupation in sewing hats and bonnets, in bleaching, brushing, dyeing, and other subsidiary work. The straw-cutting forms a distinct branch of the trade, and is carried on in the different villages of the district. The operator first cuts the straw into convenient lengths, removing the knots and the loose sheaths, sorts it by passing it through wire sieves, and does it up into bundles, which are bleached by being exposed to the fumes of sulphur.

The work of making straw plait is carried on in the villages of the whole district from St. Albans to Dunstable. Country folks plait as they sit at their cottage doors in summer or at their firesides in winter, as they walk the village street, tend sheep on the hillsides, or pay a visit to the market town. The next operations are joining the plait, and sewing the plait into hats and bonnets by machine or by hand. (These and the following sketches were made at Messrs. Vyse, Sons, and Co.'s factory at Luton.) The plait, being made in short lengths, is joined together into one long piece for machine sewing, and wound upon a large reel, from which it is supplied to the sewing-machine. The machine shown in the sketch is Vyse, Sons, and Co.'s patent concealed stitch machine, and is driven by steam, the attention of the worker being confined to the guiding of the work. It is only of late that this sewing has been done by machine, and much of the work is still done by hand. Pressing straw hats into shape by hand labour and by machine is also shown. After the plait has been sewn into hats or bonnets, these are stiffened by being passed through a solution of gelatine and dried. As they are somewhat shapeless they are now pressed into shape, either by being pressed by hand with a heavy iron on blocks of the required shape, or by means of machine power. In the latter case heated zinc moulds, of various shapes and sizes, as the demands of fashion require, are used, and, the hat being placed in the mould, heavy pressure is applied from above. In the process of crimping, in addition to pressing the hat into shape, the mould impresses a pattern on to the straw. In the sketch of "crimping," the protuberance shown on the under surface of the upper part of the machine is a part of a bag made of stout indiarubber, and this, when the mould is closed by the upper part of the machine being lowered and securely fastened, fits into the interior of the hat. This bag is then distended by water forced into it by the action of condensed air, and a pressure of many tons thus brought to bear on the hat, which is forced to take the impress of the zinc mould.

It is the intention of the Admiralty (the *Standard* says) to recall the Black Prince, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to England, to be paid off and put out of commission. His Royal Highness has now been serving afloat since February, 1876.

The following legal appointments in Ireland, consequent on the resignation of Lord Justice Christian and the death of Judge Keogh, have been approved by the Queen:—Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Q.C., to be Lord Justice of Appeal; the Hon. Michael Harrison, Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, to be a Judge of the Common Pleas Division; Mr. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., to be Solicitor-General for Ireland; and Mr. Serjeant Robinson, Q.C., to be Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

THE WAR IN THE TRANS-VAAL.

The British military force in South Africa, under the command of General Lord Chelmsford, is engaged in a serious conflict with Sekokuni, the powerful chief of a nation called the Makatees, inhabiting the north-east region of the newly-annexed Trans-Vaal province. This extensive inland territory, situated beyond the Orange River Free State and Natal, is several hundred miles distant from British Kaffraria, which was lately the seat of a Kaffir war, maintained by the Galekas and Gaikas, apparently not at all connected with the present hostilities. There is, however, in the country along the east coast, to the north of our province of Natal, a very important branch of the Zulu nation, ruled by their King Cetewayo (this name is pronounced "Ketchwayo"), whose disposition has recently given alarm to the British colonists. The dangers of a protracted or doubtful war against Sekokuni would be greatly increased by the contingency of his being enabled to form an alliance with Ketchwayo, or by a temporary check to the British arms encouraging the latter to disturb the Natal frontier. These circumstances have induced Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of the Cape Colony and of the other British provinces in South Africa, to make urgent applications for military reinforcements. Her Majesty's Government are complying with their request by dispatching above two thousand additional troops, with large quantities of arms and warlike stores, from different ports and arsenals of the United Kingdom. The 99th Regiment sailed this week, part from Gravesend and part from Southampton, and some of the Royal Engineers. The expenses on this account will probably be laid before Parliament within a few days, together with those on account of the Afghan War, in order to justify the required vote of credit. We cannot here narrate the long history of the disputes with Sekokuni, who has always claimed entire independence for himself and his people, and who actually defeated the former Dutch Republican Government of the Trans-Vaal, previously to its annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1876. The agricultural and mineral resources of this province would have obtained a prosperous development, and it would have been rendered a desirable field of European settlement, but for the unhappy quarrel with its native neighbour, whom it is now deemed expedient to subdue by a regular war. This is a question of policy and national justice, which Parliament should be invited to discuss, and upon which we do not pretend to offer a definite opinion. The reader who desires to learn something of the facts may be referred to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co.'s "Handbook of the Trans-Vaal;" also, to a pamphlet by Mr. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, "South Africa, its Difficulties and Present State," published by Effingham Wilson.

A correspondent from Cape Town says:—"The acts of Ketchwayo and the increasing restlessness of the Zulu tribes are the occasion of this state of warlike expectancy. Several of the Zulu regiments have lately been mobilised and marched to the King's head-quarters. Their movements have had the effect of producing a mischievous alarm among the European and native communities in the neighbourhood of his territory. On Oct. 20 large bodies of men were reported to be on the march from the King's Kraal to the Trans-Vaal border; and the German settlement of Lunenberg, the inhabitants of which are in a state of defensive preparation, on the Pongolo river, was threatened to such an extent that the officer commanding at Utrecht thought it advisable to move two companies of the 90th Regiment to that place from Utrecht. The General, Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by Major North Crealock, his military secretary, had just returned to Maritzburg from a fourteen days' ride (370 miles) round the Natal Zulu border when this information was received, and no time was lost in hurrying up five companies of the 90th and two guns to replace those detached from Utrecht, so as to strengthen that part of the border. To meet the collision which may at any moment arise, the General is daily expecting three companies of the Buffs from Mauritius; he will then have only the 13th Light Infantry, the 90th Light Infantry, the second battalion of the 24th, two companies of the first battalion of the 24th, the 80th, and 400 or 500 Mounted Volunteers of Natal, and 200 or less police to meet the 40,000 to 60,000 Zulus, who are the most military of the native tribes of South Africa. There is perfect confidence in the General, but it is felt that the position of our forces will be very much strengthened by the arrival of the two infantry regiments, for which, as already mentioned, application has been made to the War Office."

Meantime, we present two Illustrations of the Trans-Vaal war now going on, from Sketches by Captain Wadely, of the 13th Light Infantry Regiment, taken at Fort Oliphant and on the road to Fort Weber, the latter place being thirty miles from the first-named. The river Oliphant flows northward from Middleburg into the highlands, where it turns eastward to join the Limpopo beyond the British boundary. The fortified camp, lately established on its banks, has a parapet constructed of earth and stone, mixed with brushwood; it stands upon a rising ground, 100 ft. above the river, and contains a hut for the officers, built of reeds fastened on a framework of poles, and daubed with mud; also, the frame of a store-house, to be completed against the rainy season; and quarters for the garrison, consisting of a hundred men of the 13th Regiment and some colonial volunteers. The gun shown to the left hand in this Sketch is a small Krupp four-pounder, which is very handy and useful. Fort Oliphant is surrounded by trees and bush; the river is about 100 yards wide. The country between this and Fort Weber is a plain of red sand, dotted with scrubby bush, and with a few large trees, but with huge hummocks of granite, some of them 20 ft. high and 200 ft. in circumference, rising abruptly out of the ground. The Kaffirs are accustomed to build their kraals among these rocks, and to fortify them with stone walls, loop-holed for musketry, "which are very nasty to get into." There is plenty of sport for quiet days on the Oliphant river, which abounds in fish, while bucks of different kinds, pheasants, partridges, and guinea-fowl afford good shooting.

News has been received from the Cape to the 12th ult. There is no news from Zululand, but military preparations continue on the part of the British. A wing of the 24th Regiment has been transferred from King William's Town to Natal, and the Natal force has been sent to Greytown. The 88th Regiment is at Cape Town. A stronghold of the Kaffirs on the eastern frontier of the Trans-Vaal has been successfully attacked by our troops. Commodore Sullivan has gone on a special mission to Delagoa Bay in her Majesty's ship Active. The pacification of Griqualand is stated to be complete, and a Commissioner has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the northern border.

The arrivals at Liverpool last week of both live stock and fresh meat, from the United States and Canada, were again very large, the latter being about the largest quantity that has arrived in a single week this season, consisting of 5914 quarters of beef, 1039 carcases of mutton, 415 dead pigs, and 1000 tubs of fresh butter. The totals of live stock were 771 head of cattle and 1227 sheep.



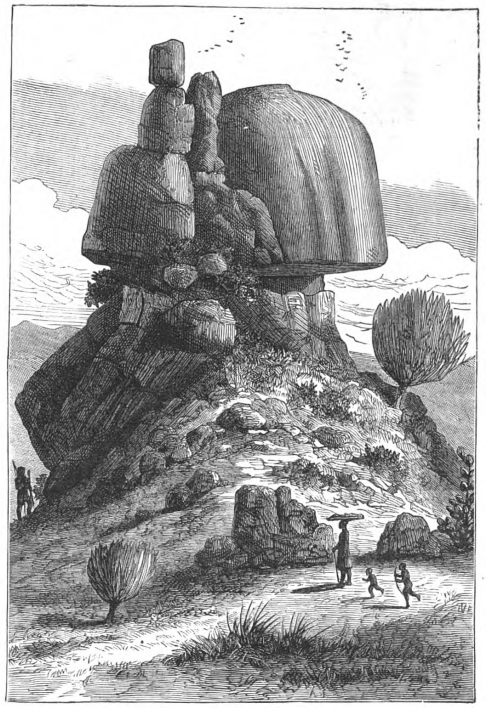
STRAW-PLAIT AND BONNET-MAKING AT LUTON.



THE PLAIT-HALL AT LUTON.



THE KHOORUM VALLEY, FROM THE PUNJAUB SALT RANGE.



ROCK NEAR FORT OLIPHANT, TRANS-VAAL.

OBITUARY.

MRS. TAIT.

Mrs. Tait (Catharine), wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, died in Edinburgh on the 1st inst. This lady was the youngest daughter of the Venerable W. Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry, by Anne Maria, his wife, fifth daughter of Sir Lucius O'Brien, third Baronet, of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, great grandfather of the present Lord Inchiquin. She was married, in 1843, to the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then Head Master of Rugby. He subsequently became Dean of Carlisle and Bishop of London, and was translated to Canterbury in 1868. Mrs. Tait leaves two surviving daughters; her only son, the Rev. Craufurd Tait, Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill, and one of her daughters, died this year. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been indeed sorely afflicted within the last twelve months; two of his children and now his wife have been taken from him.

MR. G. H. LEWES.

The death of Mr. George Henry Lewes, essayist, historian, and philosopher, occurred on the 30th ult., at his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park. He was born in London in April, 1817, and was educated under Dr. Burney, at Greenwich. His earliest employment was that of a clerk in a mercantile house, but philosophy weaned him away from the City desk, and also from the study of medicine, to which he applied himself for a time. In 1838 and the following year he lived in Germany, studying its language and metaphysics. In 1845, having previously written largely in the leading magazines and periodicals, he gave to world his "Biographical History of Philosophy," which was published by Charles Knight in four volumes. In the following year there appeared from his pen "The Spanish Drama," which was followed in 1849 by the "Life of M. Robespierre," and in 1853 by "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences." More recent among his writings are "The Life and Works of Goethe," in two large octavo volumes, "The Physiology of Common Life," and a work on Aristotle entitled "A Chapter from the History of Science." Mr. Lewes was also the author of several dramas and novels, and was the first editor of the *Leader* and the *Fortnightly Review*.

MR. ALFRED SYDNEY WIGAN.

We have to record the death of Mr. Alfred Sydney Wigan on the 29th ult. at Folkestone, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Wigan was born at Blackheath, Kent, on March 24, 1814, and started in life as a professor of music. Subsequently he aspired to become an actor, and made his first appearance at the St. James's in 1838, under the name of Sydney. Under that of Wigan, however, he appeared at Covent Garden in November, 1839, then under the management of Madame Vestris, on which occasion he played the part of Sir Otto of Steinberg in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love." In 1843 he migrated to the Strand, having two years previously married Miss Leonora Pincott, who joined the Keeleys' company at the Lyceum in April, 1844, whither in due time she was followed by her husband, who adapted for that house several clever French pieces, in which successively he acted the principal characters. Ultimately he became the lessee of the Olympic, which opened under his management Oct. 17, 1853, and was made successful by his skilful performance of French parts. His artistic merits were at once acknowledged in such pieces as "The Bengal Tiger," "The Lucky Friday," "The First Night," "Still Waters Run Deep," and "Retribution." He was also known at the Adelphi in the drama of "House or Home." In October, 1860, Mr. Wigan became manager of the St. James's. Here for three seasons he and his wife distinguished themselves. His next engagement was at the new theatre in Long-acre, the Queen's; and in 1868 and 1869, at another new theatre, the Gaiety, he added to his reputation. Illness then interrupted his successful career. On July 6, 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan took a benefit at Drury-Lane, at a morning performance, under distinguished patronage. Mr. Wigan was undoubtedly a man of varied talent, and within a certain range an actor of consummate ability. His delineations of character were sometimes minute and acute to a degree; this quality it was that won for him credit as a consummate artist, in which character it may be said, "his soul was as a star, and dwelt apart," so distinct was his style from that of all his contemporaries.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel H. C. Wade, Royal Artillery, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-four.

General Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore, late Royal Engineers, on the 26th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, aged eighty-three.

The Very Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of St. David's, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and Vicar of that parish.

The Rev. Thomas George Postlethwaite, M.A., late Vicar of Hatfield-heath, Essex, on the 21st ult., at Leamington, aged fifty-eight.

Mary, Lady Clerk, wife of Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., and widow of Colonel Stewart, on the 26th ult., at Winton House, Basingstoke.

Alexander Carter, Esq., J.P., of The Spring, Kenilworth, and Petersham-terrace, London, on the 24th ult., at Kenilworth, aged forty-three.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Grant-Peterkin, late H.E.I.C.S., on the 24th ult., at Greeshop, Forres, N.B., in his ninety-second year.

George Edward Montagu, Esq., late Captain 84th Regiment, J.P. for the county of Wilts, only surviving son of Admiral John William Montagu, of Wilcot and Stowell, Wilts, on the 23rd ult., at Vermont, St. Saviour's, Jersey, in his thirty-seventh year.

John Hurly, Esq., J.P., on the 17th ult., at his residence, Fenit, in the county of Kerry, aged forty-five. He was the second son of John Hurly, Esq., J.P. and Clerk of the Crown, in the county of Kerry, by Anna Maria Theresa, his wife, only daughter of Colonel Hugh Hill, of Mount-hill, Armagh.

Abraham Darby, Esq, J.P. and D.L. for Bucks, J.P. for the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, on the 28th ult., at Trehirfydd, near Brecon, in his seventy-fifth year. He was the eldest son of Edmund Darby, Esq., of Dale House, Colebrookdale, Salop, by Lucy, his wife, eldest daughter of John Burlingham, Esq., of Catharine Hill House, Worcester, and married, in 1839, Matilda Frances, eldest daughter and coheir of the late F. Darby, Esq., of Sunniside House, Colebrookdale.

George William Rowley, Esq., of Priory-hill, St. Neots, Hunts, on the 21st ult., in his eighty-third year. He was son of Oswald Rowley, of St. Neots, was a J.P. and D.L. for Hunts, and served as High Sheriff of that county and Cambridgeshire in 1854. He married, in 1820, Jane Catherine, only daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq., and leaves, with other issue, a son, George Dawson Rowley, Esq., of Morcott Hall, and

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

DELTA (Kirkconnel).—We are always glad to hear from you. The game is very acceptable, and shall have due honours.

J W (Camberwell).—Thanks for the information.

BOAZ (Batswater).—The explanation of your method makes your solution of the eight queens puzzle clear enough. Thanks for the trouble you have taken.

C S C (Manchester).—The books are said to be in good condition. Your best course is to address the late Professor Allen's executor, Mr. Keen, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia

C B E (Paris).—On the whole, the time limit clauses in matches and tournaments have had the effect of accelerating play. Do you know that in 1851 a challenge was issued proposing to limit the time for the consideration of any one move to *half an hour*? The time limit clause and the use of sand-glasses were first suggested by Mr. Medley, then the honorary secretary of the London Club.

C M (Paris).—We have complied with your request, but have not yet seen *La Revue*.

W F N (Washington Club, Paris).—The verses are excellent, but are unsuitable.

MINISTER (Beccon).—1. Yes. 2. You are required to play Black for his advantage.

T P (Ringmer).—Mr. Gossip's "Chess Companion" gives the information. In castling on the King's side, that piece should be played to the Kt sq, and the R to B sq.

PROBLEMS received from A L S (Cheltenham) and Triton (Guernsey).

PROBLEM No. 1815.—The author of this problem requests our solvers to place a Black pawn on K 6th.

J V N (Doncaster).—You can obtain a copy of rules and regulations for a club tournament by writing to the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club, Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street. We know nothing of the literature of Draughts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1812 received from Bashibazouk, P S Shenele, and E Burkhard.

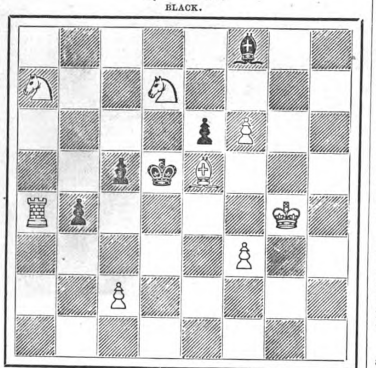
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1813 received from Jane Nepveu, Onno, J W W, H Benthall, F S Shenele, Emile Frau, and T Nolon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1814 received from C B Carlon, Bashibazouk, T (Exeter), Polichinelle, E and W S (Dawlish), L S D, Pretextat, E Worsley, Jane Negvou, Albert, H F (Addiscombe), Onno, G Foxbrooke, W Leeson, A Scott, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, M Whiteley, P le Page, E Ingersoll, G H V, E H H V, N Brock, Dr F St. Owen, J H B, S J F S, An Old Hand, Eyecroft, C Darrach, East Marden, Bohemian Girl, E P Vuilliamy, Queen of Connaught, William Scott, P Hampton, Carioca, A R G, Heywood, Beaufort, C S Cole, R H N B, T Edgar, Hero, C D L Cant, H Burgher, Lulu, Owlet, T W Hope, T R Walravens, R H Brooks, St J E, W S B, J L Thornhill, J Sargent, T Greenbank, Bryanstone Chess Club, Thorpe, W Lee, Florence F Shubrook, H Benthall, E Warren, W Alston, A R, P S Shenele, David Miller, N Tebbutt, Semaj, Coplapino, N Rumbelow, A Sussman, F West, Melrose, Beatrice, B T, H G Robinson, Julia Short, and J de Hontelyn.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1813.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 2nd	P takes R	3. Kt to K 5th	Any move
2. Q to R 3rd	B to K 6th	4. Q or either Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1816.
By A. E STUDD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

In the following Game, played at the City Chess Club, Mr. W. N. POTTER yields the odds of the Pawn and two moves to Mr. GORDON SMITH.
(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 4th 3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	and the attack must soon be foiled. If on the other hand he had played 14. P takes P to prevent Kt to K 5th, White has a good answer in 15. Kt to K sq, &c.	
This mode of shaping the Pawn and two-move attack is decidedly inferior to posting the Bishop at Q 3rd.		15. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes B
3.	P to K 3rd	16. Kt takes Kt	R to B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	A very forcible stroke, and one exceedingly difficult to parry.	
5. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	17. Kt to K 2nd	Q to R 5th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to R 6th
7. Kt to K 5th		19. Kt to K 3rd	R to Q 4th
7. P to K 5th seems preferable, for if the Kt retreats White has gained time; but, if 7. Kt to R 4th, then—		20. Q to B 3rd	R to K B sq
8. P to K Kt 4th	Castles	21. Q to B 4th	
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to B 5th, &c.	White must be credited with great care and patience in conducting the defence against such a fierce attack. Here his conception is plausible enough, to move the R-ok from B square and play the Queen there, but he has not time to carry it out, and should have taken the Q B P at once. Even in that case, however, Black can still pursue his attack by 21. R to B 3rd.	
7.	Castles	21.	R to B 3rd
8. Castles	B to Q 3rd	22. Q takes P	R to B 3rd
9. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
Mr. Potter justly remarked that the sacrifice of two pieces to which this move leads can hardly be sound; the conception is a happy one, nevertheless, for it gives Black an excellent attack, and produces a highly interesting game.		24. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
10. P to K 5th	Kt takes Q P	If 24. R to B 3rd, White can play 25. Q takes B and 26. Kt takes R. The elegant finish that follows must have been foreseen by Mr. Potter when the last move was made.	
11. Q to Q sq	Kt to K sq	25. Kt to K 4th	R to R 5th
12. P takes B	Kt to B 6th (ch)	26. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	R to Kt 5th
13. P takes Kt	B takes P	27. Kt takes R (at Kt 5th)	Q takes R (ch)
14. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes P	28. K takes R	R to Q 8th Mate.
This is the very crisis of the game, and the move in the text is the best course for Black. He saw, of course, that he could recover one of the pieces by 14. Q to R 5th, but then follow			
15. Q to Kt 5th	Q takes B		
16. Kt to K 2th			

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The attempt to form a general association of the metropolitan chess clubs has been abandoned, notwithstanding the liberal offer of Mr. G. W. Medley to provide a handsome trophy from the funds of the Lowenthal trust for competition among the members. Mr. Medley has been requested to distribute the amount among the several clubs referred to, and any club desirous of participating in the proposed distribution should send particulars of the place of meeting and the number of regularly attending members to Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Excelsior Chess Club, 45, Grovelane, Camberwell. We venture to think that such a plan as this, if carried out, can have no permanent influence upon the cultivation of the game, and that the encouragement of amateurs to play chess for money prizes must necessarily prove prejudicial to its advancement. If the members of the suburban chess clubs will not play for a Challenge Cup, why should there not be a problem competition for it, under the auspices of the British Problem Association? The committee of that body should have no difficulty in guaranteeing the safe custody of the trophy, and problem composers will be found willing enough to strive for the possession of such a symbol of honour.

A new chess club has been organised in Londonderry: president, Mr. W. Kennedy; committee, Dr. Doake, Messrs. W. Young, and W. Comachie; honorary treasurer, Mr. J. Morrison; honorary secretary, Mr. J. Boarland. There are now three chess clubs established in the "Maiden City," besides the chess club attached to the news-room.

There was a large assemblage of members at the rooms of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association on Saturday last, when Mr E Thorold, of Bath, played six games simultaneously, winning all of them. At a meeting of the committee of the association the following resolution was proposed by Mr. W. Berry, seconded by the Rev. J. Greene, and carried unanimously:—"That this committee desires to record with deep regret the removal by death of one of its most distinguished honorary members, Captain H. A. Kennedy, who was the first president of the club, and who, by his liberality and great reputation as a first-class chessplayer, was greatly instrumental in raising the name of the Bristol Club to its present high position. That the secretary be requested to enter this resolution in the minute-book of the association."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1873) with a codicil (dated Jan. 10, 1876) of Mr. William Rabbits, late of St. Thomas's Works, Bermondsey, and of Elephant-buildings, Newington-butts, currier and boot and shoe manufacturer, who died on Oct. 15 last at The Hall, North Dulwich, was proved on the 20th ult. by William Thomas Rabbits, the son, and Herbert Williams Reeves, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Rabbits, for life his principal residence, with the furniture and effects, and £400 per annum, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again; to his executor, Mr. Reeves, £500; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his children.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 6 following) of Mr. Anthony Blackborne, late of No. 35, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, laceman, who died on Oct. 23 last at Ramsgate, was proved on the 12th ult. by Charles Anthony Blackborne and Arthur Blackborne, the sons, and Alfred Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives his business premises, goodwill of business, stock-in-trade, &c., to his sons Charles Anthony and Arthur, and there are other specific bequests to them, and also to his two younger sons, Walter and Horace. After giving some other legacies, he leaves the residue of his property to his said four sons.

The will (dated April 24, 1869) of Mrs. Eliza Devaux, late of Providence House, No. 77, Mare-street, Hackney, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Louis Stuckenschmidt, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £100 to the Victoria Park Hospital; the rest of her property, real and personal, she gives to her relative, the said Louis Stuckenschmidt.

The will (dated Oct. 4, 1875) with two codicils (dated April 4 and June 4, 1878) of the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., late of Askham Hall, Westmoreland, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Lowther, Westmoreland, who died on Sept. 13 last, has been proved at the Carlisle district registry by the Rev. John Richard Magrath, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of a legacy of £100 to his executor, free of duty, the testator gives all his property to his two daughters, Georgiana Isabella Jackson and Agnes Beatrice Jackson.

The will (dated June 11, 1877) of Mr. Thomas Beachcroft, late of Grove House, Clapham Park, who died on Oct. 22 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Edward Crow and Richard Melville Beachcroft, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Subject to several bequests, the testator leaves his property to his nephews Francis Porten Beachcroft, Thomas Seward Beachcroft, Richard Melville Beachcroft, Henry Awdry Beachcroft, Charles Seward Beachcroft, and Philip Edward Beachcroft.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1875) of the Right Rev. Henry Mackenzie, formerly Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham and late Archdeacon of Nottingham, who died on Oct. 15 last at the Sub-Deanery, Lincoln, was proved on the 15th ult. by John Wigram, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator, gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Antoinette Margaret Campbell Mackenzie.

The will of Mr. Walter Cave, formerly of 4, Mincing-place, and late of Eaton-place, Exeter, has been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000.

Mr. Henry Thomas Richardson, of Brynhyfryd, Pwllheli, who died recently, and was, in conjunction with his father, the inventor of the tubular life-boat, has by his will bequeathed £10,000 at the death of his widow for the purchase and maintenance of life-boats at Pwllheli and Deal. He also gives £3000 towards Rhosygwalian church, Bala.

The total number of private bills for next Session, of which the plans were deposited at the Railway Department of the Board of Trade last Saturday, is 105.

Commander Cheyne gave a lecture on Monday evening, in the City Hall, Glasgow, upon his proposed expedition to the North Pole. He said that when the ship had gone as far as possible, he proposed with six sledges to go over the ice a long distance, and then, by means of three balloons lashed to one another, he would try to get to the Pole. After making observations, he would send back two of the balloons, and endeavour with the third to proceed to an inhabited part of Russia. A committee was appointed to assist him with funds.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains an announcement of several promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath, and of military promotions among the officers who have rendered distinguished service during the recent operations in South Africa. Lord Chelmsford is appointed a K.C.B., and the following officers are appointed Companions of the Bath:—Colonel R. T. Glyn, 24th Regiment; Colonel W. Beliairs, unattached; Colonel C. W. Elgee, Royal Artillery; Colonel H. W. Palmer, 90th Regiment; Colonel W. O. Lanyon, C.M.G., 2nd West India Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. E. F. Walker, Scots Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lambert, 88th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Degacher, 24th Regiment; Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Woolfryes, M.D.

The annual exhibition of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, was opened last Saturday in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The entries in each department are more numerous than last year, and the general quality of the exhibits is superior to those of many preceding years. In Hereford steers exceeding three and not exceeding four years old Mr. Fred Platt, of Hereford, won first honours, and also the £100 prize awarded for the best Hereford in classes one to five. A special prize of £100 was won by Mr. Edwin Hubbard, of Lowestoft, for the best shorthorn heifer not exceeding four years old, together with the first prize in the class. In Devons a special prize of fifty guineas, together with the first prize in the class, was carried off by Mr. Samuel Kidner, of Milverton. There were sixteen exhibits of Scotch breed, and in this department a special prize of £50, as well as the first prize in the class, was won by Mr. M'Combie, of Aberdeen, for the best polled oxen or steer of any age. To Lord Lovat was awarded the Elkington Challenge Cup of the value of one hundred guineas; the one-hundred guinea prize offered by Messrs. James Gibbs and Co., of Mark-lane, London, for the best animal in any class, and also the prize of £50 for the best animal in classes 19 and 24, including the crossbreds and animals not eligible for any of the other preceding classes. The Elkington Challenge Cup, however, must be won two years in succession or any three years by the same exhibitor before he becomes the possessor. The prize was last year secured by Mr. Stratton, to whom it was also awarded in 1875. In fat steers exceeding three and not exceeding four years old, Lord Lovat was again the successful competitor.

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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box. E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

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COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

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CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
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A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
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BAY-LEAF WATER,
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).
For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the Pale Oil, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 4s. 9d.; Pints, 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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INVALUABLE TO ALL WHO SUFFER from BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Dizziness of the Eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c. Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS (without mercury) are unequalled. Mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system. Sold by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere-street, London, W., and all Druggists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. The Genuine are in a Square Green Packet.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's in the street that is called Grace-church-street, is retired a house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed.' With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The laziness of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—a result due, in a great measure, to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The duty which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1850 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homœopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw then, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

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ON CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE MORNING. DRAWN BY MISS M. ELLEN EDWARDS.

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On Christmas Day in the Morning.

(See Illustration.)

Two little maidens, Nelly and Sue,
With the aid of their dear sister Prue,
Sang a carol one Christmas morning;
And this is the song those girls did sing
While "all the bells on earth did ring
On Christmas Day in the morning."

This is the ever-sacred morn
When Christ in Bethlehem was born,
Then let us in glad homage raise
Our hearts and voices in His praise.
Poor is our best attempt, we know,
But He doth judge the heart, and so—
If we but strive to do aright,
And be well-pleasing in His sight—
Our song may be as sweet to Him
As that of quiring Cherubim.

With Christ for pattern, let us pray
For all mankind on this blest day—
For Christian people, and as well
For all who on this earth do dwell:
For His sweet grace is unconfined,
And wooing as the soft south wind;
More bounteous than the summer rain,
Fast ripening flower and fruit and grain;
More largely liberal than the sun,
That sheds its beams on every one.
Nor, while we pray for others, let
Us our poor feeble selves forget,
But beg of God's all-loving care
A larger, deeper, tenderer share.

No costly gifts or odours sweet,
Have we to lay at Jesus' feet;
Only the simple offering
Of children's humble praise we bring.
What, though we are not great or wise,
A loving heart He most doth prize:
So as we grow in years may we
More tender and more gracious be,
And thus make daily life divine
As worship at a sacred shrine;
Each household duty's least event
Made holy as a sacrament.
O let us ever children be
In innocent simplicity;
Though steadfast in our purpose, still
In all things bending to His will;
With prompt obedience acquiescing
In chastisement as well as blessing.

Thus ever striving for the good,
And taking it as daily food,
Ourselves with Christian grace adorning,
We may His praise the better sing,
While "all the bells on earth do ring
On Christmas Day in the morning."

JOHN LATEY.

ENIGMA.

In Eden's Garden I was known;
And even now, fond lovers own
That, when by aid of me they meet,
They find a Paradise as sweet.
Viewed this way, that way, I 'm the same:
Now give me, if you please, a name.

REBUS.

Many a lady you may know
Feebly faltering through me go,
While another seizes me
With a sweet audacity;
Like Diana in the chase,
Nothing checks her splendid pace,
As she throws her very soul,
Quite ecstatic, in my whole.

Take my head away and you
One of Nature's darlings view.
Bird or beast I do not tell,
That is left for you to spell.
Running quietly along,
Humming to myself a song,
All unwearied, day and night,
I maintain my wayward flight.
Many a dainty spot I know,
Where the sweetest violets grow,
Coaxing me in vain to stay
For a short-lived holiday;
Still my heedless course pursuing,
Though it be to my undoing.
Soon or late, 'tis Nature's law,
I shall feed the greedy maw
Of some monster, my own kin,
Thirsting much to suck me in;
Some big brother lies in wait
Me to swallow, sure as fate—
Who himself will swallowed be
By a greater one than he.

One more member severed, I
Surely am about to die;
Certain 'tis that I am ill.
Ha! there 's spirit in me still!

Lop another limb away
And I 'm debonair straightway;
Cause of rollicking delight,
Topsy-turvying day and night;
Running, lightning-like, through veins,
Cheering hearts and firing brains.
But I must confess, in brief,
Candidly, that I 'm a thief;
From the victims I ensnare
Stealing what they ill can spare.
Double in my present trouble,
I make other folk see double;
Doubling up the strongest wight
Who well measures not my might.
Dublin town owns me with pride
Lords-Lieutenant take my side;
Nor alone in Dublin known,
Through the world my fame is blown.
With a brand, so men aver,
Potent as Excalibur,
I am still a jolly fellow,
Making all men blithely mellow.
Medley thus of contradiction,
What am I—a fact or fiction?—J. L.

MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

AUTHOR OF "CITY AND SUBURB," "GEORGE GEITH," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

THE CORN IN THE GROUND.



To the north of Eldon and to the east of Wilson streets, in the Finsbury district, there is a small square, only to be approached by way of Long-alley. It is an unpretentious little square, hemmed in on all sides by high walls and great warehouses, with a look of age about it, nevertheless, calculated to mislead the curious passer-by—with wonderfully elaborate doorways; with halls wainscotted, if narrow; with red-tiled roofs, and a general aspect of decayed respectability that might well induce anyone unacquainted with the antecedents of the neighbourhood in which it is situated to commence moralising concerning the mutability of fortune in the matter of houses as well as men.

In the whole of the city of London there is probably not a less interesting locality than this. First a lake, then a swamp, then a plague-pit, then a stretch of open fields, the resort of gamblers, gymnasts, quacks, mountebanks, and itinerant preachers, then the site of a dreadful mad-house; lastly, a great railway terminus, surrounded by appropriate goods-yards and goods-stores; all that now thickly built-over tract lying between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, and Worship-street and Liverpool-street, is in any historical or antiquarian sense as far from interesting as a neighbourhood can well be.

And yet just as an accident can happen in any locality, as history can be made in any spot, so men and women can face their troubles anywhere, as badly or as bravely as the case may be, in a City lane as in a fashionable terrace overlooking Hyde Park.

The man whose story I have to tell was, on a certain winter's evening towards the close of eighteen hundred and sixty two, all alone in his office in Queen-square fighting out a battle with himself.

He did not reside in the City, using one of the old houses in the square off Long-alley for stores and offices, and living where his works were situated, near Hackney Marshes, on the river Lea.

Too obscure at every stage of its existence to be deemed deserving of being designated by name on any map, Queen-square was even in those days considered so little desirable from a business, as well as a social, point of view that rents ruled very low, and its houses could be had for an "old song."

Now-a-days, premises there might, judging from appearances, be hired upon even easier terms, for the whole square is in a transition state. It is waiting, evidently waiting for what may happen. It does not mend its windows, or clean its paint, or repair its pavements, or scrub its stairs, or wash its window ledges, or whiten its doorsteps.

With a very dirty face, it stands staring at the goods-station of the North-Western Railway—daily expecting the bill-stickers to come round and paste posters all over its house-fronts as a preliminary to the bricklayers and labourers who will follow in due time, making no long tarrying when their turn arrives, and cart the whole square off as old building materials that will all be worked up again in the erection of shoddy houses in remote suburbs.

The auctioneer is advancing rapidly down Long-alley—he has reached some contemporaries of Queen-square, gutted them of their contents, stripped an end off one and part a front off another, and put up a big board, stating that this eligible plot of building land is for sale.

Higher up—nearer Sun-street, or what was Sun-street, but is now partly a railway and partly a dismantled thoroughfare—he has sold many plots of land, many lots of building material, and erected a bran new church, to say nothing of minor edifices.

The tide of destruction must shortly engulf Queen-square, and before this time next year its site will be covered by a block of warehouses, or a Board School, or perhaps by another railway station. The place which has known it will know it no more—dingy bricks, red-tiled roofs, twisted chimneys, small-paned windows, ornamented doorways; all these things will disappear, and in their stead will rise colossal buildings that have business stamped upon them from basement to roof.

When Mr. Gargrave had his offices at number three, however, Queen-square wore a different aspect. It was then a cosy, sleepy, out-of-the-way nook, not very far from the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, and other places of the same sort which serve as useful landmarks to those who go down into the deep waters of London business, but quiet and secluded as a remote corner of Epping Forest. Not a vehicle could disturb its repose; there was no carriage-way to it either for lumbering waggon or Lord Mayor's coach. In Long-alley, as in most other retired spots in the busy City, children held high carnival when the evenings drew out, and the summer days were long and favourable to the sports affected by juveniles of that period; but in most seasons of the year, and at most hours of the day, Queen-square was deadly quiet—silent and lonely as a forgotten graveyard.

No Broad-street station then close at hand, no North-Western yard bounding the eastern side of Long-alley. Passengers from the Shoreditch terminus then took their dreary way westward through Worship-street, one end of which was formerly known by the appropriate name of Hog-lane.

Even in those days the houses in Queen-square were growing dingy. For many years time had been artistically tinting them with layers of dirt, and no restorer in the person of an energetic landlord had thought it worth while to smarten them up with paint and varnish, whitewash and fresh papers. There was a respectable grime about the appearance of the square which conferred upon it a look of old-fashioned stability, and argued either that the tenants were of old standing, and not particular concerning light and cleanliness, or that they were new, and for reasons of their own not disposed to be exigent.

The business pace was not so fast then as it has since become, and a trader at that time did not need periodically to turn himself and his goods out of doors, rebuild his premises, and sacrifice his stock every few years.

Other times, other manners. The manners of these times are no doubt very desirable, but they were not such as would have found much favour in the sight of staid commercial men at the time when Michael Gargrave was striving to win his way upwards to pecuniary success.

Never a quieter or less risky business than that he was engaged in. Never a more careful plodder along legitimate and beaten highways than he.

For years he had pursued one steady and monotonous course, working hard himself and insisting that those he employed should do the same, paying his way honestly, keeping his books fairly, opening accounts cautiously, making few bad debts, and selling his goods at such prices as left a sufficient margin of profit to cover all reasonable and likely contingencies. Upon the whole, not an unsafe basis upon which to build a secure and profitable trade; and, had Mr. Gargrave only remained steadily true to his own convictions, he need not, on the evening when I venture to take my readers to Queen-square, have remained so late at office, perplexed with doubts and assailed by a subtle temptation.

Some months previously he had been tempted by a firm in Liverpool to adventure upon the consignment of a large amount of goods to the foreign correspondents of the firm in question. A certain portion of the risk was taken by the house in Liverpool, who agreed to pay the sum agreed on "six months after date;" while the profits of the speculation—to call the transaction by its proper name—were to be equally divided between Mr. Gargrave and Messrs. Brent and Stanhope.

On the face of it, an arrangement which seemed prudent and feasible enough; but there were two, if not three, weak points in the affair—one, that the sum involved was larger than a man in Michael Gargrave's position should have considered himself justified in running the slightest risk of losing; the second, that the goods jeopardised had nothing to do with his regular business, were quite outside his ordinary trade, and were consequently invoiced to him not in the regular way of commerce—that is to say, not sold by constant supplier to constant customer, but procured upon the strength of an established credit, and the fact that the house from which he bought believed him to be possessed not merely of a good business, but of sufficient means to meet all his liabilities.

If there were any other objection to be put into the scales when carefully weighing the prudence of the transaction it was this—that, under the most favourable circumstances, six months was too long a time for a person in his position to lie out of money which he himself was bound to provide. It made the certainty of his own payment fall too close upon the uncertainty of another payment.

In plainer words, it was, to use a business expression, "too close a shave;" for, though it sometimes happens that out of such encounters a man may escape by the "skin of his teeth," still, it is difficult to pass through such an ordeal without endangering many things which should be held very sacred, being jewels beyond price.

But the inducements held out had been very great, and Michael Gargrave was only human. He believed he could meet his engagements without difficulty, and he also believed he saw his way to a very large profit. He knew others had made considerable amounts by engaging in similar transactions. His venture had been approved by the London representative of the country manufacturerers from whom he purchased the goods. The Liverpool house was of old standing, and all the persons of whom he had made inquiry spoke highly of the personal probity and commercial standing of Messrs. Brent and Stanhope.

Given that a risk was to be run at all, he seemed to have neglected no reasonable precaution to secure that it should be as small as possible, and yet here was the result—the natural result, as any dispassionate outsider, or Job-comforting friend, would have been sure to remark—the money was lost, and the goods were lost too.

Whosoever else might have made anything out of the transaction, he had not, and he knew that now he never should.

There was not the smallest uncertainty about the matter. He could take out his books, if he felt so inclined, and write "bad" against Messrs. Brent and Stanhope's account with a feeling of the most perfect conviction.

Confirmation of the disaster had reached him a couple of hours previously, and he understood thoroughly that since he left home in the morning his position was quite changed, and that altogether for the worse.

Quite enough to perplex a man and cause him to regard the future with dread and doubt; quite enough to account for books pushed on one side, and letters lying unanswered, though regular post time was long past and gone; for the frown on his forehead, and the depths of thought into which he seemed to have plunged. And yet the mental battle he was fighting had nothing at first sight to do with his loss, or Messrs. Brent and Stanhope, or his future; and as he kept stabbing his blotting paper all over with the point of his steel pen, he was no more arguing out the pros and cons of the way he had been swindled than he was conscious of his visible employment.

He had sat exactly in the same position for an hour, doing exactly the same thing, haunted by precisely the same words.

"Remember the corn in the ground." "Think of the corn in the earth."

With a dull persistency these two sentences, having taken possession of his memory, wandered through his brain; he could not get rid of them; no matter of what else he tried to think, his thoughts kept chiming to that refrain.

It was quite by chance, or what seemed chance, that he had heard the words at all. At the time they produced no apparent impression upon his mind. He had gone and come, he had slept and waked, he had eaten and drunk, he had worked and rested; the days and the nights had passed, and the sentences had seemingly lain dormant, like the seed of which they spoke, and yet in a moment they had sprung into active life, and were clamouring to be heard with an urgency that brooked no refusal.

For an hour he had been listening to their voice, trying at times to get rid of the sound, striving at others to elude the self-evident meaning of the principle involved; but it would not do.

All in vain he endeavoured to shut his ears to the ever-recurring warning.

It was a faithful finger-post, cautioning him against following an evil path, though that way looked fair and easy, and the other seemed dark and beset with difficulties.

It was the choice given to Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress over again; and Michael Gargrave knew this.

He was not a man of brilliant parts or of wide education; he had never been to college and not very long at school; but the things it is most essential to know may be patent to the meanest understanding without an accurate acquaintance with Greek and Hebrew, and the capacity of a child can grasp the truth that he who sows tares must not expect to garner grain.

"Remember the corn in the ground." Not precisely in the sense Michael Gargrave applied it had these words been used by the preacher who spoke them, but they were so relevant to the position in which he found himself that he felt constrained to take the sentence for a text and construct a sermon out of them.

"That which a man sows he shall surely reap."

Yes, and he knew the statement applied to each man as well as to all men. No exception in this case was needed to prove the rule, though everyone undoubtedly seemed to think so.

If he scattered evil he should ensure for himself and others a plentiful harvest of ill. Yes, that was the short and the long of the matter, if he believed the testimony of those who had so sown and so reaped. And he was forced to believe it. In the silence by which he sat surrounded as by some palpable presence, the "whisper in his ear" sounded distinct as if enunciated by the clearest voice.

Yet it was hard to pay heed, if paying heed meant relinquishing his own desires. Many a man, he thought, would regard such hesitancy folly—such a renunciation as he vaguely contemplated, an act of insanity.

"Came in the very nick of time." "It seemed perfectly providential." "I could not have weathered the storm without it." "It was a most lucky chance that the letter happened to arrive on the very day." These, he felt, ought to have been some of the sentences he looked forward to uttering when he had got safely to the end of what threatened to be a perilous journey; but he could not imagine his saying them. No! Such words other men had spoken and would speak again, but he might not do it.

Not for him such sowing, even though Fortune herself seemed to have been at the trouble of bringing him the seed.

He did not see that it would be totally wrong, but he could not convince himself that it would be perfectly right.

If he put the gift from him, it almost amounted to signing the death-warrant of his own commercial existence. Such a chance might never occur again. Just when one door—as represented by Messrs. Brent and Stanhope—was banged in his face, another insidiously opened.

Was he justified in thrusting such an opportunity aside? Was it not his duty even, in the interests of another person, to accept without question, and use without hesitation, the goods the gods had sent him?

Faster and faster went the pen, stabbing deeper and deeper into the paper; then, suddenly pushing his chair back from the table, he rose, and, with hands thrust deep in his pockets, began to pace the room with slow and measured steps.

"Take the money while you have the chance; you did a profitable and safe trade so long as you stuck to your own business; and there cannot be the slightest shadow of risk in the matter."

So the devil, tempting him, urged, and plausibly.

"If you are foolish enough to let this opportunity slip you will be ruined, nothing can save you," continued this voice, egging him on.

"Do not come to any decision to-night, at any rate," it added, in order, by protracting the struggle, to weaken his judgment and allow fresh reasons for accepting the boon to develop. "To-morrow will be quite time enough for you to make up your mind."

"You cannot run the risk of losing the results of years of labour, of leaving your home, and of beggaring Mr. Holding's daughter. He trusted her future to you—remember that."

"If it had not been intended that you should take advantage of such an opportunity it would never have been thrust in your way."

"Recollect, 'there is a tide in the affairs of men;' and if you do not float off the rocks while this tide is flowing you will certainly go to pieces."

And the other voice said nothing all the while, save

"Remember the corn in the ground."

And he did remember.

Through frost and snow, through the dark days of December and the long nights of winter, the seed he sowed would live and bear fruit after its kind in all the summers and autumns to come.

No; he would not do evil that good might ensue; he would not purchase safety at such a price.

The corn he planted he should not dread to see sprout.

Other sirens besides those who dwell on the silver sands and sing their songs by the margins of rivers there are who lure men to destruction. Temptation can assume a thousand forms, and appear in as many disguises; but as regarded this seduction Michael Gargrave, now clearly understanding its nature, was not to be drawn into yielding to it.

"No," he said, finally drawing a long breath, like one who after encountering some great danger realises at last that he has escaped it. "However it may go with me, I will not save myself by putting her little all in jeopardy," and, without any further hesitation, he resumed his seat at the table, opened a drawer, took out one sheet of note-paper and one envelope, and was about to lay both on his blotting-pad when he noticed the stabs in it, which bore evidence to the length and intensity of the late fray.

With an impatient gesture—the gesture of one who, in the habit of keeping himself well in hand, is disgusted to find he has unconsciously broken bounds—he cut off the sheets so maltreated, and, tearing them into small pieces, threw them into the waste-paper basket.

Then, taking a pen, he directed the envelope to

Mrs. Brockley,
The Myrtles,
Eastlea,
Southshire;

but paused for a minute ere beginning to write.

As a rule, hesitancy concerning what he should say was not a failing of Mr. Gargrave; but he had been hesitating all the evening over the very question involved in his letter, and it seemed natural that the words conveying a refusal, which to him meant so much, should scarcely flow glibly from his pen.

To his right lay a yellow envelope, to his left a pink, and, perhaps to stimulate his faculties, he opened the former and read once again the few lines traced on the paper it contained.

If brevity be the soul of wit, that telegram could only be regarded as a highly humorous composition. This was how it ran:—

From Penkey, Liverpool, to Mr. Gargrave, 3, Queen-square, London.

Brent bolted—Stanhope in gaol.

The note which next he drew out of the pink envelope was longer, but quite as much to the point.

It was written in a crabbed hand, that of a person evidently unaccustomed to much correspondence; but the meaning intended to be conveyed appeared clearly enough.

The lady addressed her correspondent as Honoured Sir, and took the liberty "of informing him that a mortgage on certain lands (which she mentioned) having been that day paid off in a cheque drawn upon a London bank, she trusted he would excuse her freedom in asking him to get it cashed for her.

"Knowing, also, how very clever he was in all business matters, she would feel more obliged than she could express if he would 'put the money out' for her at good interest. It is a small sum certainly," added the good lady, "but perhaps even in your own business you could turn it over, so as to make more of it for me. Whatever you do with it will satisfy me, for in your hands I know it must be safer than in any bank.

"Begging pardon for taking up your time reading about my affairs,

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"ANN JANE BROCKLEY."

Mr. Gargrave, with a smile flitting over his face, read this epistle to the end, and then answered it thus:—

"Dear Mrs. Brockley,—

"Your note inclosing Mr. Merrilow's cheque has arrived safely. I will pass it through my account to-morrow; and, as Consols are now low, invest the amount for you in Government stock.

"I cannot advise you to run any risk with your money. High interest means, as a rule, bad security; and it is better for you to rest content with a smaller percentage than to peril your means of subsistence. Should I hear of any good mortgage or desirable investment, I will not fail to let you know, and, assuring you that my services are always at your command, I remain, yours faithfully,

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE."

He did not re-read or copy this letter, but placed it in the envelope he had previously directed, sealed, and stamped, and put it in the pocket of his top-coat.

Then, only waiting to lock up his drawers, he took his hat, turned out the gas, and, making his way down stairs, opened the hall-door and passed into the night.

CHAPTER II.

LUCY.

Following the crow's flight as nearly as he could, Mr. Gargrave, after over an hour's walk, found himself crossing the wide stretch of marsh land which was the nearest way to his home.

It had been a tolerably dry season, and the waters of that well-watered region were consequently content to keep to their natural channels, and leave the marshes, or mashes, as the adjacent population preferred to call them, available for foot passengers.

Those marshes are lonely enough now after dark, but they were far lonelier then; Wick Hall was still standing, and not one of the streets that have since been built over its site were thought of.

After leaving Bethnal-green he scarcely met a dozen persons, and all of those he encountered before reaching Hackney-wick.

Once Wick Hall was behind him he seemed to plunge into a region of utter solitude. It was a clear, cold night, with stars shining above, and a sharp breeze blowing over the marshes, and as Mr. Gargrave stood still for a minute, about half-way along Temple Mill-lane, the silence and the loneliness of the place struck him with a sense of desolation he had never before experienced. Whence he had come were the lights of London, the teeming streets, the crowded houses, the ceaseless noise, the never-ending stream of restless human life; and now where he stood there was not a trace of any living being but himself.

Away in the distance, the trees in Epping Forest loomed black against the sky, through the Lea Valley a train hasted off northward; down towards Stratford the signals on the railway showed lurid and ever-changing lights; while in the other direction—out towards Lea Bridge, and Homerton, and Lower Clapton, and Leyton, there was perfect stillness, and almost total darkness.

Here and there, far off, a lamp glimmered fitfully, but other evidence of habitation there was none.

The wind whistled about the marshes, bringing with it a fresh keen air from the flat wide Essex lands, and as it blew around him, something in its eerie sound, or in the wide expanse of desolate country in the midst of which he stood, or in the sad look of sky and earth, or in the mournful murmur of the water, flowing sullenly in divided channels on its course, struck Mr. Gargrave with a sudden sense of personal loneliness, of being uncared for, unloved, which was bitter exceedingly.

It was strange he had never, through all the struggling years of his London career, known the same feeling before; but it came upon him now with rushing force—with overpowering conviction.

What he could do, what he could give, what he could bring, what he could withhold, might and did signify much to many persons; but for dear love's sake no one cared about him—not a single creature in all the world.

Unless, indeed, it might be Mrs. Dodson. But no; he could not except even Mrs. Dodson.

"In her heart she is really and truly fond of nothing except that greedy little beast Tommy," he decided, irritably; and, as anger is always a certain corrective of sentiment, Mr. Gargrave, waxing hot as the memory of all Tommy's sins of commission and omission recurred to him, walked forward, considering that, after all, it signified very little whether anyone cared for him or not.

"As matters look now," he mused, "it is far better no one should be waiting for me at home whose heart would ache for this trouble that has come upon me. If I had a wife now, and children, my case would be very hard indeed; but, situated as I am"——

Then he paused in his mental sentence, for, situated even as he was, with neither chick nor child, nor wife nor brother, the position was very serious—so serious that he could not, with all his courage, and he had plenty, put the thought of it lightly aside.

The place where he lived has long been pulled down; but once upon a time it was a pretty spot and picturesque, situated on the Essex side of the Lea, there (by reason of the water taken from it by Hackney Cut) quite a modest stream, at the bottom of a country lane, wild and rural, with great thorn-trees, that in the pleasant May-time were white with blossoms and scented the air far and near; with deep ditches, the banks of which were covered by grasses and mosses, and sweet wild-flowers.

A pretty place, in very truth. As I write of it London and its houses, and its streets and its noise, and its endless, endless tramp of human feet, and roll of carriages and rumble of carts, fades away and the country stretches all around. I see the elder-trees a mass of leaf and flower, and the turkeys roosting in them. I look at the laburnums drooping over the water; there is a perfume of lilac in the air, and where the long grass grows beside the bank a fish rises at intervals. There is a modest cottage, with its gable-end towards the Lea, and a fair garden in the front, small and well kept, filled with flowers, among which bees, who have their straw-thatched houses in a well sheltered corner, go humming all the long summer day.

No lack of life about the tiny house; see how the pigeons strut to and fro along the red-tiled barns and take long flights over the wide marshes beyond; the hens are prating in the yard, which has one gate opening into the lane and another giving on a field running up the slight ascent and sloping to the west, so that the last rays of the evening sun fall upon it.

Behind the house, and not far from it, is a great barn, converted into a factory by the late owner, a Mr. Holding. Upon the trade carried on there two men in succession built their hopes of competence. Mr. Holding, one of those men, had built more than this, for he expected to make his fortune under the high pitched roof.

So far as he was concerned, however, death had stepped in and frustrated that design; and now the collapse of Messrs. Brent and Stanhope seemed likely to disappoint the anticipations of his successor.

It was of these things Mr. Gargrave thought drearily as he crossed the wooden foot-bridge spanning the Lea, and passed the White Hart, and so made his way to the little by-road which led to his house.

No had grown very fond of the house. Since it became his own he had devoted every minute of his leisure time to beautifying it. Originally but an humble cottage, he had so changed its aspect that not a person who passed failed to remark its beauty. The rustic palings were his own handiwork. He had put up the trellises against the walls, on which roses, and jessamine, and clematis, and honeysuckle clustered. His hands scattered the grass-seeds over the tiny lawn close beside the river. There was scarcely a tree, or bush, or shrub about the place with which he had not some association of labour and pleasure. All seasons had been cheerful to him there. Not an inch of the country round about but was familiar to him; the field paths, so cool and free from dust; the foot-tracks beneath the forest trees; the glades where the holly and the bracken, and the blackberries and the gorse grew together in wild entanglement; the green banks of the Lea; the old mansions standing secluded, and not to be found by ordinary pedestrians,—these things, simple and poor though each might be if taken singly, made up a whole of familiarity, association, and memory which twined round the man's heart and bound it to his home with cords of love.

And it was quite upon the cards that he should lose the place he had laboured to secure. All his humble prosperity seemed to him, as he walked home that night, a thing of the past.

He was weary; and when a man is tired he is generally prone to be desponding. He was faint for want of food, for he had eaten nothing since breakfast. He was exhausted, for the excitement which had hitherto sustained him was all but passed way. He was lonely, for he had no one with whom to share his trouble. He had owned nothing but that pretty cottage and that snug business, and now both were in jeopardy.

He could have saved them, but he would not—not at that price.

Stratford church clock was striking eleven as he lifted the latch of the outer gate and walked up the short path leading to the hall-door.

He was about to put his key in the lock, when the door opened, and a girl holding a light in her hand exclaimed,

"Oh! I am so glad you have come! I heard the clink of the gate. Are not you very cold? I have kept up a good fire."

"Thank you, Lucy!" he answered, as he spoke taking off his hat and coat, and then passing straight into the parlour. "What a glorious fire!" he added; and he went up to the hearth and stood rubbing and warming his hands before the blazing logs, while the girl changed the position of the covers laid for his supper and drew a chair nearer to the heat.

"Do not trouble yourself," he said, at last, turning round and noticing what she was doing. "I am not really cold—not cold through. It would be strange if I were, for I have walked from the City."

"Walked!" she repeated. "How tired you must be!" And she touched an easy-chair, as if inviting him to rest in it.

"No; I do not think I am;" he answered. "Where is my sister?"

"She had a bad headache, and went to bed quite early."

"Poor Matilda!" he ejaculated, with a sigh, which had probably more reference to future possibilities than to present ailments.

"She so often has bad headaches," remarked the girl, with some trace of wonder in her tone, for expressions of sympathy were not much in Mr. Gargrave's line.

"Yes," he answered, mechanically; and, dropping into the arm-chair, relapsed into reverie.

"Are you ready for supper now?" asked the girl. "Shall I draw you some ale?"

He roused himself at her question, and recalled his wandering thoughts.

"I do not require any supper, thank you," he said. "But why are you attending to these things? Where is Mrs. Dodson? Has she gone to bed with a headache also?"

The girl laughed, low and pleasantly.

"Oh, no!" she said; "but she thought Tommy was a little feverish, and that he would not rest till she went up stairs."

"—— Tommy!" Mr. Gargrave exclaimed, viciously. It was not his habit to use naughty words, and his behaviour so surprised Miss Holding that she said, shocked,

"Oh! Guardian!" with a sort of gasp on the oh! as if she had been plunged suddenly into cold water.

"I beg your pardon, Lucy," apologised Mr. Gargrave; "but I have no Christian feeling towards that boy."

"I do not think anybody has," answered the girl, her eyes dancing with fun. "Mrs. Dodson left everything ready for you, though," she went on, eager to do justice to the over-fond mother. "I wish you would eat a little of this fowl, and let me get you some ale. You do look *so* tired."

"Thank you, Lucy," he said again; "but I cannot eat or drink. I do not want anything you could get for me—really I do not; so you had better follow the good example set by my sister and Mrs. Dodson, and go to bed."

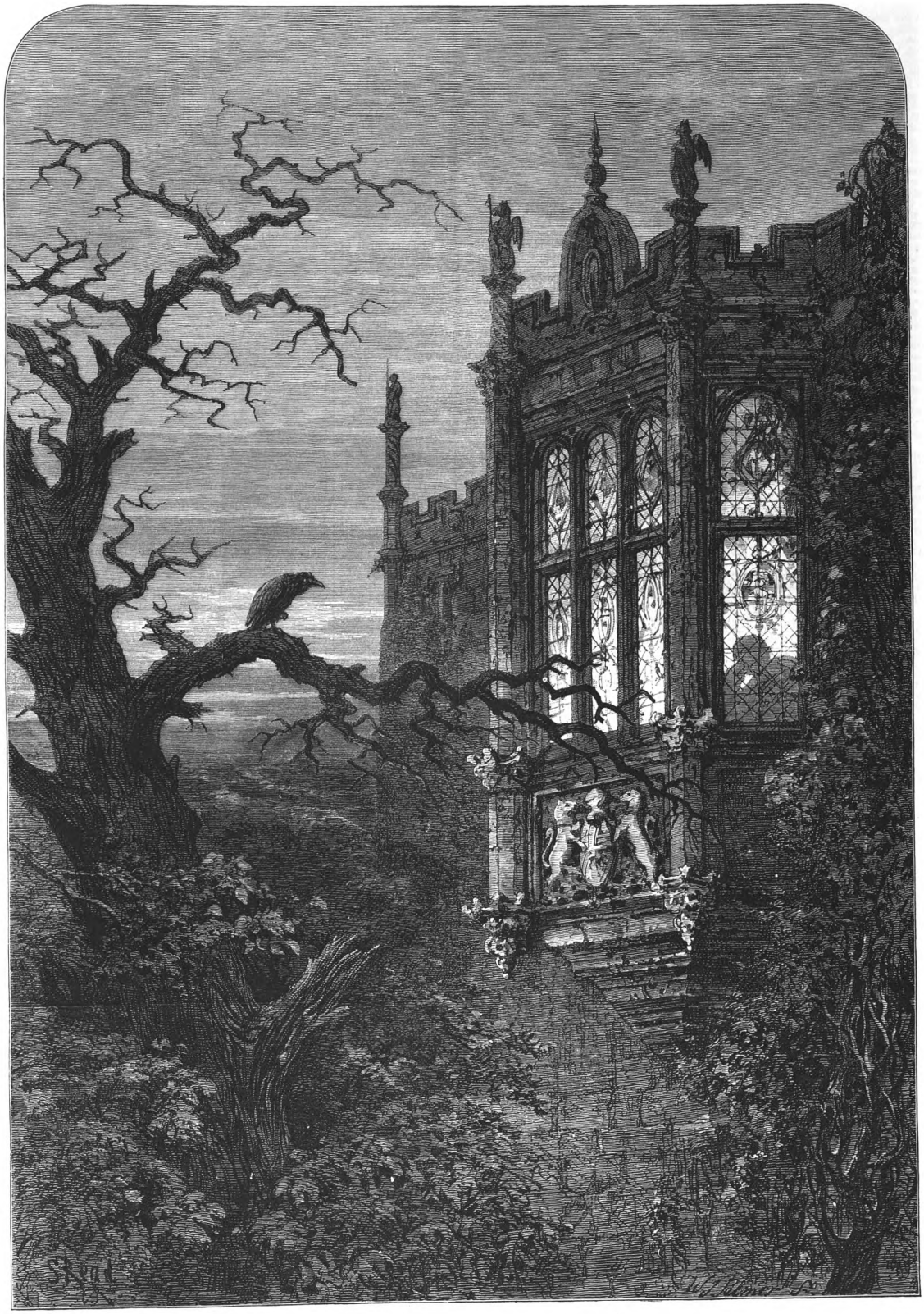
Evidently Miss Holding was accustomed to yield unquestioning obedience to her elders, for she lighted her candle and said good-night to Mr. Gargrave, and left the room without uttering another word.

When she had got so far as the bottom of the narrow staircase, however, she paused and hesitated; she looked back towards the door she had just closed, then she proceeded upstairs, very slowly, stopping for a moment on each step when she reached the top of the flight she paused again, and, this time without any hesitation whatever, tripped down into the hall and re-entered the parlour.

She found Mr. Gargrave pacing up and down the room as he had paced up and down his office.



OUR NOBLE ANCESTOR. DRAWN BY F. DADD.



AN EVIL OMEN. DRAWN BY S. READ.

"What is it?" he asked, thinking she must have forgotten something.

"I came back to ask if you were ill. I felt afraid you must be," she answered, with a shy timidity of manner which proved that her intercourse with Mr. Gargrave was neither close nor familiar.

"Ill, child? What in the world made you think I was ill?"

"I do not know. You do not look well. You seem different"——

"There is nothing the matter with me, Lucy," he said, as she stopped and seemed confused. "That is, nothing the matter with my health. I got an annoying letter this morning; and to-night I have been having a fight"——

"A fight!" echoed the girl, looking him over as though she expected to see some visible tokens of the encounter referred to.

"Not that sort of a fight," he explained, "only a quarrel with myself. It is all over now, and I am quite right again."

He had ceased his walk and was standing on the hearthrug as he told her this, his back to the fire, his face towards her.

The light from the candle she held, as well as from two placed upon the table, fell full upon him, and with a certain wonder and curiosity Lucy Holding looked at her guardian as she had certainly never looked at him before.

On his side, he looked at her in return; and, as he did so, it struck him that she was very pretty.

Something in her attitude, something in her expression, something in the way the shadows came and went across her face, some feeling unconsciously awakened and shining through her eyes, attracted and arrested his attention.

Yes; she had the effect of beauty, if she were not really beautiful; and it passed through his mind that she might grow beautiful.

Hitherto, if he thought about her appearance at all, it was but to consider that her eyes were too big and her mouth too wide; but now there was a wistful sweetness in the one, and a sympathic tenderness about the other, which transfigured her whole countenance.

She stood for a moment looking at him steadfastly and innocently, as a child might have done; then she said, "I am sure you are ill, only you will not say so. Do let me get you something. I can go into Miss Gargrave's room without disturbing her, and fetch you sal volatile, or red lavender, or eau de cologne. She keeps them all on her dressing-table."

Mr. Gargrave laughed outright. "Why, Lucy," he exclaimed, "you might as well offer to bring me some rouge and a plait of false hair, as the things you have mentioned. There, run away to bed, child."

"I do not like to go when you are ill"——

"I am not ill," he persisted; "that is, not ill in body."

"Then you are ill in mind, and that is far worse," she said, with a pretty wisdom.

"Why, how should you know, Lucy," and then he stopped suddenly, recollecting the one great grief which had left the girl an orphan.

"I wish you would let me do something for you," she continued, with quiet insistance. "It seems so strange to see you eating no supper."

He did not answer her immediately. All at once it recurred to him that the trouble which had come was as likely to affect her as him; that girl, child almost, as he had hitherto considered her, their interests were so interwoven, whatever of evil or good touched him must touch her. There were special reasons also to which hitherto he gave little heed why at that time if difficulty should come, difficulty even without ruin, she must be told all the ins and outs of the affair.

It had never been his habit to speak of any of the details of his business before his woman-kind. The circumstances of his early career in London were such as to render him reserved and self-contained, and in the surroundings of his later experiences there was nothing to induce communicativeness.

A foolish woman and a thoughtless child! If Mr. Gargrave ever summed up the persons composing his domestic circle he must have done it in those words. A woman who so thoroughly despised all business that she ignored, as far as she could possibly do so, the fact that but for business she would lack even daily bread; and a child who had been brought up so completely in the midst of commerce that it seemed to her as natural and as uninteresting as the mill-round of every-day existence.

Miss Gargrave considered that if right had been right—if everyone had his own—she ought to be the sister of a wealthy country gentleman instead of a "mere struggling trader;" whilst all Miss Holding knew about her own position was that her father had founded the factory which Mr. Gargrave, who she understood was come of grand people, carried on.

She had begun to call him guardian soon after he took up his abode at the cottage. First, Mrs. Dodson, the housekeeper, so styled him, and subsequently Miss Gargrave, when she brought her fan, and poodle, and laces, and essences, and ailments, and fine ladyism to the cottage, never dreamt of speaking of him to the girl as anything else.

By Mr. Holding's will he was left guardian to that gentleman's daughter, and of the complications connected with the making of that will Miss Gargrave and Lucy and Mrs. Dodson were utterly ignorant.

Mr. Gargrave, however, was not ignorant; and as he stood before the fire silent thoughts, bitter and self-reproachful, coursed through his mind.

Amongst the tangle of ideas one only was perfectly plain—Lucy must know, and know soon. He had considered the matter as affecting her when he refused the control of Miss Brockley's money; but he had not thought of telling the girl the position of affairs.

How and in what way he should now best enter into explanations with her was a problem—one he never, probably, could have solved for himself, but which she unconsciously was making plainer.

"Lucy!" at last he said.

"Yes, Guardian," she answered. All the time he was silent she had remained silent also, looking sometimes at him and sometimes at the fire, but waiting patiently for him to speak.

"Put down that candle and come here; I have something to say to you."

There was only one topic concerning which she felt sensitive; and, thinking what he desired to say must have reference to it, she blushed deeply as she obeyed.

He was considering the same topic, but only as it bore upon money matters. The girl had a lover who was personally distasteful to him, whose father he disliked, whose mother he disliked, whose brothers and sisters he disliked, and whose self he both disliked and despised. Nevertheless, there being nothing actually against the young man and his family—quite the contrary, indeed—he felt constrained, when asked for his consent, to agree that they should be engaged.

He did not throw any difficulties in the way of an early marriage, either; though the idea of the girl he remembered a little child being old enough to marry and be given in marriage at first struck him with a strange sense of unreality.

"Why, I must be getting an old man myself," he considered, when Mr. Suttaby first broached the idea of "my Russell and your Miss Lucy making a match of it;" and he was right. Age does not always count by years; and at thirty-three Mr. Gargrave looked over forty, and old enough to be guardian to all the parish.

Miss Holding had always regarded him as quite an aged person; but then youth is ever apt to take that view of those who are set in authority over them.

Mr. Gargrave, she imagined, was set in very high authority over her, and she consequently felt afraid that what he had to say concerned the young man she called Russell, and that he was going to find fault with her or him.

But Mr. Gargrave's first words dispelled this idea.

"I have had a great blow—a great trouble I should say—to-day," he began, correcting his first statement, as he remembered how literally she had interpreted the word "fight."

"I am very sorry," she said; and she looked sorry, though unintelligent.

"I have lost a large sum of money," he proceeded.

"Where?" she asked. "Oh! how did you manage to do that?"

It was hard work; it always is hard work to explain business matters to those who know nothing whatever about business.

The simplest terms in the language of commerce bear to outsiders a totally different meaning from that it is intended to convey, and the disaster and ruin which can be told to the initiated in half a dozen words has to be painfully interpreted and painfully repeated in the ears of those to whom City terms and City phrases are scarcely more intelligible than so much Greek.

Mr. Gargrave was patient, however. He was accustomed to this non-comprehension; for, let a business man be careful and silent as he will, sometimes a trade phrase must pass his lips, and such phrase never did pass his lips without eliciting a disclaimer from Miss Gargrave.

"I do not mean literally out of my pocket," he said, in answer to the girl's speech. "I did not lose my purse, as you did last summer, or have my pocket picked, like Mrs. Dodson. No, Lucy; it is a worse business than anything of that kind. I have made a bad debt; or, in plainer English, been swindled out of an amount of money which must produce serious embarrassment if not ruin."

"Ruin!" she repeated, aghast. That expression, at all events, was comprehensible.

"I did not mean that altogether," he said, hastily. "I may be able to pull through. I hope I shall; but it will be difficult work—cruel work," he added, as if speaking to himself.

"I wish I could help you," she cried. And she clasped her hands as she spoke, and all her innocent heart looked out tenderly through her eyes. "Oh! I wish I could."

Her simple words pierced his very soul. If, through him, she were brought to sorrow—if, through him, the small fortune her father hoped would be secured to her should be utterly lost—how could he bear the burden of his remorse? He had thought of this before, but he had not thought of it in the same way. If he had—but no, he could not, after due deliberation, have acted differently. He could not believe that the way to right one wrong was to perpetrate another. With eyes shut—blinded by hope, and egotism, and lack of the especial sort of experience now bought so dearly, he perilled the inheritance of this girl, the whole of which had been—morally, if not legally—intrusted to him, but, with his eyes open, he could not strive to retrieve an act of mad folly by committing a crime.

For it would have been a crime—as he told himself over and over, while fighting out his battle—to use Mrs. Brockley's money in sustaining his own credit. But yet, the contingency of losing the widow's modest competence was remote, and the difficulty of preserving his position and Lucy's not pressing. Had he been right? Had he not been too hasty? Might he not, even yet, use the means which lay in his very hands? Pish! was the argument all to be gone over again; was the demon of temptation rampant as ever; having made his choice, could he not abide by it whatever might betide; yes—whatever—

"Lucy," he said, hoarsely—he felt he must speak to someone, though the understanding of that someone might be no more able to grasp his meaning than that of a child in arms—"I could to-night have freed myself from anxiety about this affair. I had money enough to pay the liabilities I have incurred and plenty to spare beside, offered to me—sent to me—but I refused to use it."

"Did you? Was not that a pity?" she commented, wondering at his agitation, but having only the vaguest comprehension what he was talking about.

"I will tell you exactly how it happened. An old lady in the country sent me up a large sum—that is, a large sum to me and to her—to invest for her. She bade me use it in my own business if I pleased. I know she wanted me so to use it, because she believed it would be safe in my keeping."

"Yes, and it would surely," murmured the girl.

"No, I say it would not have been safe. I could not have made it absolutely secure. I might have lost it—business is never a certainty; what is good to-day may be bad to-morrow. I might have saved myself for the time being—for always, perhaps—and I might also have done no harm to her; but then, upon the other hand, there was a chance, and I dared not encounter it. No matter what became of this business—your father's business—I could not run the risk of beggaring her. Was I right?"

"Of course you were right," answered Lucy; but she would have answered the same had he reversed the position.

She had been brought up in the creed that Michael Gargrave could do no wrong; and though she puzzled over the story he told, and wondered most of all at his telling it to her, she was content to accept his reading of it as correct beyond doubt.

He saw the picture he presented seemed blurred and misty to her unaccustomed eyes—that although she was struggling to comprehend him she really did not understand the position.

"All this may affect you, Lucy," he said, after a pause, resting one arm on the mantelshelf and looking earnestly at her as he spoke.

"How do you mean?" she asked, in her childish simplicity.

"I will try to keep all harm from you," he went on; "but it is necessary for you to know that harm may come—harm I may be powerless to avert. I should like to-morrow to have a long talk with you about our relative positions. I think it is better for me to tell you how we came to be situated towards each other as we are. It is too late to go on talking now. You must be tired. If you do not get to sleep soon," he added, with an effort to speak lightly, "you will have pale cheeks in the morning."

"They are always pale," she said with a little pout, touching them with her fingers as she spoke. "I wish they were redder."

"They would not be half so pretty if they were," he answered without thought.

No need, then, for her to desire damask roses instead of white. Swift and hot the telltale blood rushed to her face, suffusing the cheeks she had despised with a colour which for the moment changed the character of her countenance.

Not knowing why she blushed, yet ashamed of blushing, she cast down her eyes and averted her head while she bade her guardian good-night.

"Good-night," he said, smiling kindly yet sadly, as he looked upon her fair young face. "Good-night. God bless you!" and he released the hand he held.

When for the second time she walked up stairs it was with a dazed and confused sensation that she had formed the acquaintance of another guardian and a second Michael Gargrave. For the first time in all the long years she had known the friend her father trusted she felt as if he were a living man and not an abstract impersonation—as if he were intelligible to her, interesting to her—something of kin as well as of kind, as if she could talk to him without fear, and listen to him speaking with sympathy. After she was in her own room she thought of him for a long time—thought about all Mrs. Dodson had told her anent the former glories of the Gargraves—thought without one spark of impatience of Miss Gargrave's endless narratives and pettish lamentations.

Upon his side, Mr. Gargrave also thought deeply concerning his ward; but when he had finished his cogitations he could not have told anyone what he had been thinking about her.

CHAPTER III.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GARGRAVES.

It was true, as Miss Gargrave said, that her brother had not been brought up a "mere trader."

Michael Gargrave himself would have been the first to add, that "more was the pity," and to admit there might be a considerable amount of truth in the remark of Mr. Russell Suttaby—called not after the statesman, but after his godfather, a well-to-do clothier and one of the "Worshipful Company of Fan-makers"—that he "had not been brought up to anything half so honest."

Mr. Russell Suttaby, an exceedingly callow-looking youth, who thought himself an authority in neckties and poetry, who despised his own "governor," who felt ashamed of his mother—really in her way an admirable parent and capital manager—felt an unreasonable annoyance whenever Miss Lucy Holding mentioned any fact connected with Mr. Gargrave's ancestors.

It was not Mr. Gargrave's fault that he came of an old stock; but young Mr. Suttaby spoke as though it were not only his fault but his sin.

"If I had to earn my living in a stuffy old glass-works I would at least have sense enough to drop a lot of disreputable old grandfathers, who, I'll be bound, were no better than they should be," remarked Mr. Russell one summer's evening, when he and Miss Holding and his sisters were taking their walks abroad over the wide if not lovely expanse of Wanstead Flats. Mr. Russell Suttaby, clerk in a stockbroker's office, considered himself in all respects much superior to his lady-love's guardian, and was never weary of implying that he thought so, that little matter of old family notwithstanding.

"It is of no use talking to me about what a man was. All I concern myself with is what he is," was one of the many remarks on the subject of the Gargrave ancestry in which he indulged.

"My father founded the glassworks, and Mr. Gargrave never says a word about his grandfather or his father either," said Lucy, in defence both of her guardian and his business, upon the occasion of that walk across the flats.

"Well, if he does not, that old woman does, at any rate," persisted Mr. Suttaby. "I hate to go near the place. She looks as if she despised everybody—as if she was always smelling something unpleasant. I am sure her scents and perfumes, and airs and graces, are enough to make anyone sick."

"Her mother was a great heiress," remarked Lucy, deprecatingly.

"Then why has she no money?"

"And her father ought to have had Brayley."

"Then why had he not? If he ought to have had it, he would have had it. People can't be done out of their rights nowadays; it is all nonsense. Besides, what was Brayley—what is it? I dare say it is not worth a penny more than my uncle's house at High Beech. That is a place you must see, Lucy. My uncle has lovely gardens, the finest apricots I ever tasted. Are not they splendid, Jane?"

Thus appealed to, Miss Suttaby said they were, and in her turn proceeded to enlarge upon the beauties of the High Beech Paradise. Lucy meantime remaining silent, but unconvinced—snubbed, but not defeated.

To have despised the Suttabys would have been to despise the rank to which she herself belonged—to object to a man because he did not come of great people would have been to object to her dear, dead father, whom she had loved with all her loyal heart; but it was one thing to look down upon personal surroundings and another to speak slightingly of the Gargraves because they chanced to belong to a good family.

Though a disadvantage, it certainly was a fact that Michael Gargrave had been brought up to regard himself not as the possible but as the certain future possessor of "Brayley," in Southshire.

He was the eldest son of his father, Rokeby Gargrave, and when that gentleman had attained to the age of forty there only intervened between himself and Brayley the life of one sickly boy.

Brayley was a fine property, still a fine property, and one well worth coveting, spite of the fact that it was not the fault of any previous Gargrave a single rood of land belonged to the family.

Let them otherwise differ as they would, and as they did, in tastes, habits, modes of thought, the possessors of Brayley had almost from time immemorial been agreed that the only way to enjoy their ancestral estate was to make ducks and drakes of it.

With wonderful industry they each in succession devoted themselves to this experiment in ornithology, and it was only the law of entail, and those feuds which seem for providential reasons to rage in some races between owners and heirs, that had years previously prevented Brayley passing into the hands of some "Manchester man" or City millionaire.

Pride in the old place they took none, or, for that matter, pleasure either. For more than a century, at any rate, never a master of Brayley but had managed before his death to reduce his income to a merely nominal allowance; never a heir stepped into his predecessor's shoes who had failed to contract such engagements as fettered him pecuniarily for the remainder of his natural life.

Amongst the Gargraves, since the family decadence commenced until the advent of this sickly lad, Owen, not a single minor had been owner of the property—not a chance had occurred for money to accumulate during the childhood or boyhood of one of the line.

Middle-aged, or even old men, they succeeded to the estate (already heavily encumbered by a mortgage contracted so long previously that the nature of its origin had become a

matter of tradition), burdened by debts incurred during a weary period of expectancy; by post obits; by bills; by life insurances; by all the shifts and devices to which needy men are compelled to resort while running barefoot because another man wears his own slippers too long for their convenience.

In the beginning of his career Mr. Rokeby Gargrave had been deprived of some of the advantages for pursuing the family branch of study, inasmuch as not being the eldest son of the eldest son, it was on the cards that some small Gargrave might be born, who should "cut him out," as Mr. Rokeby tersely phrased the results of the possible contingency.

His brother, however, being of a non-marrying disposition, and Mr. Rokeby Gargrave of a sanguine temperament, that gentleman, of nowhere in particular and of no profession at all, began, ere long, to consider himself, except as regarded that trifling matter of actual possession, the actual owner of Brayley, but the Jews, being of quite another way of thinking, utterly declined to embarrass his future prospects for him. Thrown thus back upon first principles, Mr. Gargrave, after he had spent his own fortune, derived from his mother, spent the fortune his wife brought him.

There was nothing in particular to show or to refer to when the two fortunes were gone; but it was the Gargrave way to get as little for money as gentlemen well could; and society therefore neither marvelled nor complained when the typical duck and drake alone remained to show Mr. Rokeby had ever possessed a halfpenny.

After that period of living upon capital, Mr. Gargrave lived partly upon his wits, which alone might not have supplied a nutritious diet, and greatly upon the faith of tradespeople.

Even now, despite co-operative stores and other incentives to radicalism and unbelief, there are left some shopkeepers who do possess an amount of faith at once pleasing and touching; and while Mr. Rokeby Gargrave was "waiting for his own," credit, as a rule, was the rule, and cash with order or money on delivery quite the exception.

Anyhow, Mr. Rokeby Gargrave did not send cash with his orders or pay for his goods on delivery—very much the contrary indeed; and such was the faith or folly of butcher and baker, and fishmonger, and all the rest of the purveying fraternity, that Mrs. Gargrave number one died without having experienced any of those privations she would indeed have found it very difficult to bear.

Having given her, on credit, a handsome funeral, provided and conducted by Messrs Velvet and Plumes, the eminent upholsterers, Mr. Gargrave looked about him. It had never been a failing of his to take very long views; indeed, voluntarily he would never have viewed his affairs at all.

Time, however, had passed on, and the credit and "promise-to-pay" system was wellnigh exhausted.

Accounts came in at less and less distant intervals; creditors called oftener than Mr. Gargrave liked; lawyers wrote to know what he proposed doing;" and even the schoolmaster who was training up the future owner of Brayley sent a letter stating that unless Mr. Gargrave could manage to post a cheque by an early date he must with much regret decline receiving Master Michael Gargrave after the Christmas holidays.

Things were therefore very bad indeed with Mr. Gargrave; and yet, in very truth, he had never been so near Brayley as at that period. Contrary to all expectation, his brother had married; but he was now dead, and there stood between Mr. Gargrave and fruition but one frail life—a life which no company would have insured, and which the doctors said could not possibly last long.

Nevertheless, as the boy had lived, the boy might live, or at all events drag on, for a considerable period; and in the mean time Mr. Gargrave's creditors wanted a settlement, and, failing a settlement, ceased to solicit the honour of his patronage—indeed, they refused his patronage altogether.

Thus, as has been said, Mr. Gargrave found existence difficult. Though he had removed to a new locality, the legend of his impecuniosity could not readily be left behind, and the tradespeople in his fresh neighbourhood were distressingly unanimous in refusing to let their goods leave their shops until paid for.

"If this goes on," said Mr. Gargrave to himself, with a simple yet tragic earnestness which proved how startling and unexpected was the situation, "*I shall starve*. I must write to my uncle."

Now, the uncle referred to was a shrewd old bachelor, who had never evinced any great liberality towards his sister's son, and it was not in the least degree likely he would assist him at this crisis. Nevertheless, Mr. Rokeby Gargrave wrote.

When the reply came, which it did promptly, it contained the simple statement that, however unpleasant the prospect of starving might seem to his nephew, it was a matter which could not be supposed to interest him.

"You speak of America or Australia," he proceeded—Mr. Gargrave having, indeed, mentioned those far-off continents as his possible destination. "If I am to starve," he said, "I had better do so where I am unknown."—"You speak of America or Australia. There is plenty of land to be had in either of those countries for a mere song, and emigration will cut the knot of all your present difficulties. If a five-pound note would be of any assistance to have in your pocket when you land (I conclude you mean to work your passage out), say so, and you shall have it by return of post. After all, it is a comfort to reflect there are places where a man willing to work need not starve."

This, being more than Mr. Gargrave could bear, he in his turn, dispatched an epistle covering four sides of a sheet of letter-paper, which commenced:—

"Sir,—A five-pound note would be of *no* use to me whatever;" and ended by saying that the writer considered Mr. Edward Rokeby "a disgrace to his order"—the last observation being emphasised by no less than three dashes.

This closed the correspondence; and once again Mr. Gargrave had to face his difficulties.

As for work, he never contemplated such a possibility. Begging he would not have minded—but then begging seemed of no use.

There was only one thing to which he could turn his attention, and on that he immediately concentrated his energies.

He would marry.

"Poor dear Matilda!" he thought, as this mode of extrication occurred to him. "She was always thoughtful; she died most opportunely."

So it got abroad that Mr. Rokeby Gargrave was going to marry "money;" and his creditors (creditors, as a race, are much given to catching at straws), believing, possessed their souls in patience till such time as that money should be applied to liquidating their little accounts.

For his first wife Mr. Gargrave, guided by prudential motives, had married a lady older than himself. In his second he selected—once again guided by pecuniary considerations—a girl just emancipated from a boarding school.

She ran away with him—he was a man who had always charmed women—and left behind the greatest part of her fortune.

Eighty thousand should have been her "dot:" but she (quite unconsciously) forfeited seventy-five thousand by marrying without the consent of her guardians.

"Was ever so unlucky a dog born!" exclaimed Mr. Gargrave, after a very bad quarter of an hour with those gentlemen. Then his troubles began in earnest; then came writs and lawyers' letters, and threats and performances.

The unanimity which prevailed amongst his creditors was wonderful. They all wanted one thing, and they all tried to get it in one way.

"There is a monotony about this," remarked Mr. Gargrave airily, trying to put a brave face on the matter; but no one could look at him and fail to see the struggle was too much for his selfish, indolent temperament. He grew thin and peevish; he worried his lawyers and bullied his family; he cried out that it was unjust; he swore a great many times—for about this time there was much variety in his language if not in his theme—that it was too bad he should be kept out of his own by a weazened, sallow, deformed, crofling cripple. He said his dead brother ought to have been ashamed of himself; he said the mother must be a very wicked woman; he called heaven and earth to witness that there had never been a man so wronged and persecuted as he; he demanded justice from the sun, and the air, and all those gods and goddesses, the names of which were about the only things remaining in his memory of an expensive classical education.

He declared he must go abroad, must leave his native country, and lay his bones upon a foreign shore, when once again fortune relented and dealt him another trump.

A very distant relation died, and left him twenty thousand pounds; and within a week after came a very sad letter from Mrs. Gargrave, saying she was about to take her son abroad.

It was a forlorn hope, but she meant to try it; and if Mr. Rokeby Gargrave, of whose misfortunes she had been sorry to hear, and on whose recent inheritance she begged to congratulate him, liked, during her absence, to take up his abode at Brayley, she would be very glad to think that the old place was so suitably occupied.

"Heaven be praised!" cried Mr. Gargrave, too excited at first to explain the cause of his delight to his wondering family. "Brayley is as good as our own. I wonder what those fiends of tradespeople will think now? They shall not have another order from me, if they asked for it on bended knees"—which lost a little of its point owing to the fact that no tradesman with whom Mr. Gargrave had ever had transactions was likely to desire their renewal upon any terms whatever.

Then, indeed, came a time of prosperity, during the continuance of which Mr. Gargrave basked in the sunshine, and caused his money to melt away like snow in thaw.

What matter about that paltry sum, however. Pooh! the whole amount was not equal to one year's income of Brayley.

When remonstrated with, as sometimes lawyers and others will remonstrate, even though they feel remonstrance useless, Mr. Gargrave was wont to reply,

"When poor Owen goes, of course I step into everything at once; and then, think of the accumulations. I am sure I don't wish the lad dead; but still, life must be a burden to him. Each post may bring the news that he is gone."

But the posts came in without bringing any news of the kind. According to his mother's account, the young fellow grew no stronger, but still he clung tenaciously to life. If it were indeed a burden, he seemed in no haste to lay it down.

"The doctors keep him alive," his uncle remarked, "but the vital spark is a mere glimmer. Any day or hour we may expect to hear it is extinguished altogether."

And strong in this faith, and perhaps to keep his hand in practice, Mr. Rokeby Gargrave went on spending as though he had come into a million instead of twenty thousand pounds.

In this time of prosperity young Michael shared. He had his horses, his dogs, his guns; anything the young heir might have possessed, and more freedom than any young heir would have been permitted.

He was not well educated; that, his father observed, might be regarded as a matter of quite secondary importance.

"It does not require much learning to spend thirty thousand a year," the older man was wont sapiently to remark. "And he will have that, at any rate, when I am in the family vault. Better have good health than a knowledge of all the tongues living or dead. What did study do for my poor brother? He might have been alive now if he had not addled his brains with that Hebrew trash he was so fond of."

When Michael Gargrave was about sixteen years old some friend of the family suggested the propriety of his being placed in the way of learning a profession.

"You must remember," reasoned this individual, "that your nephew is not dead yet."

"And none of us wish him to be," retorted Mr. Gargrave, in an access of virtue. "To grudge a poor creature like that a few months of life—if living it can be called—we should, indeed, be mercenary."

"But supposing he should live for, say, twenty years?"

"My dear fellow, I can't suppose an impossibility. It is a mere question of time, and not a question of a very long time first, either, I am afraid."

But, still, no harm could be done by educating your son for a profession."

"Well, I am not so sure of that. A landed proprietor should, in my opinion, be a landed proprietor pure and simple, not a parson, or a lawyer, or a doctor, or a soldier, but just the owner of the soil, with his interests concentrated in the soil and those who reside upon it."

"Humph!" commented the friend, who knew very well indeed that the Gargraves had far too often found their interests widely at variance from the interests of the men who rented their farms and tilled their fields.

By the time Michael Gargrave was eighteen it may be a question whether his father did not again consider the owner of Brayley an unreasonable time about that simple little matter of dying.

Creaking gates should not stay on their hinges for ever, and the young fellow had been creaking for over twenty-one years.

Further, Mr. Gargrave had not only run through his fresh patrimony, but exhausted his fresh credit. From the time when his nephew came of age things had been a little "difficult" for the elder man, and when things began to be "difficult" they generally end by becoming unpleasant.

"If that fellow lives much longer," he said to his wife, "I shall have to go into the *Gazette*."

"The sooner the better, dear, I should think," she answered, with exasperating amiability, "and then we shall be rid of those dreadful people who are always now asking us for money."

While affairs were thus once again hovering on the verge of ruin: when, in fact, nothing but the Brayley property could have saved Mr. Gargrave, news came to England that a new physician had been so successfully treating the young heir that there was every hope of his yet been restored to health.

"Poor thing!" said Mr. Gargrave, pityingly referring to his sister-in-law. "Some quack has got hold of her, I doubt, now. Very likely the improvement she speaks of is but the final flicker."

It was a very hopeful flicker, at all events. Letter succeeded to letter; and finally Mrs. Gargrave announced that she and her son, who was very much better, trusted to return to England in the course of the following summer.

Here was a contingency no one had ever taken into calculation. That Owen Gargrave should recover would have seemed the wildest of all wild imaginings, and yet here he was recovering. He whose life had been thought scarcely worth a day's purchase was as likely to live as the best of them.

It was horrible, but it was true. Mr. Gargrave might rave and blaspheme; I regret to say he did both; but his utterances could not alter facts.

He said dreadful, unpardonable things—things which coming later to the mother's ears she never forgot and never forgave.

As for the creditors, they were "neither to hold nor to bind," they were simply furious. They called their debtor harder names than he called his nephew; and, in fine, from a storm of writs and clamour of furious tongues, Mr. Gargrave retired to the Continent, where he was in due time followed by Mrs. Gargrave and the junior members of the family—none of them, be it understood, quite destitute of the hope that they might yet return to England in triumph.

After all, there was but a life between them and Brayley, and who could tell?

CHAPTER IV.

MICHAEL GARGRAVE.

When the dark days come, friends are sometimes conspicuous by their absence; but at first around the Gargraves friends, such as they were, gathered in numbers.

To say truth, people could not believe in the extent and thoroughness of the collapse. Many persons found it impossible to believe that Brayley was virtually gone from Mr. Rokeby Gargrave; others could not credit the extent of his folly. A time, of course, arrived when everyone realised that Mr. Gargrave's sun had gone down in darkness—that for him there would be no more cakes and ale, though his son was gone into the City to "make his fortune."

"What is to become of Michael?" asked that young man's godfather when the collapse occurred.

"He, poor fellow? Oh! he'll have to go on 'Change, or something of that kind. It is a new thing for Gargraves to become tradesmen; but if I were a younger man I should devote myself to business. I should, indeed."

Business in the estimation of Mr. Rokeby Gargrave being a sort of gold-mine very easy indeed to work, though it could not be regarded as otherwise than *infra dig.* to labour in it.

"He will want some capital, though, won't he?" suggested the other, whose ideas on the subject were almost as hazy as those of the man he addressed.

"Capital? No, no; that is not needed in trade. Things are bought and sold without a shilling of actual money changing hands. All that is required is to know *where* to buy and *where* to sell."

When the family solicitor was consulted on this point, he expressed some doubts as to whether Mr. Gargrave's view of commercial matters could be regarded as quite correct; but, as he also had heard of fortunes being made by beggars—of millionaires who had originally been possessed of precisely five farthings when they crossed London Bridge, he felt chary of expressing any very decided opinion, and contented himself by offering to write to his agents and make inquiries.

In reply, his agents said he was quite correct in imagining that the amassing of large fortunes in trade was the exception, and the compassing of merely a moderate income, or sometimes no income at all, the rule. "Success depended," they went on to state, "not merely upon individual talent, but the circumstances in which the individual possessed of talent chanced to be placed."

"Very much depended upon a good beginning. A fair start was most important to a young man. The office he entered, the commercial education he received, were matters which sometimes proved of vital importance."

"That all sounds very sensible," said Michael Gargrave's godfather. "Write and ask them, Mr. Tunstall, if you please, whether by chance they happen to know of an office where a young fellow who has never given his attention to such matters could be trained into becoming a successful merchant."

Duly the letter was written, duly the reply came back. Quite by chance Mr. Tunstall's London agents did happen to know of a firm willing to receive the *son of a gentleman* (this was underlined), and instruct him in all the details of a most profitable business, for the moderate premium of two hundred and fifty pounds. The usual pecuniary consideration they received was five hundred; but as they (Mr. Tunstall's correspondents) were interested about the matter, the firm would take half that amount. Twelve months, they considered, might teach any person of ordinary ability all it was necessary for him to learn; but the arrangement could be extended beyond that period, if agreeable to both parties, in which case the young gentleman's services would be acknowledged with a suitable honorarium.

Very triumphantly Mr. Tunstall read this letter to those interested in its contents.

"Fine opening—fine opportunity"—remarked Mr. Gargrave; "but they might as well ask me for two hundred and fifty thousand, or, indeed, two hundred and fifty millions."

"It is very good of your friends, Mr. Tunstall," said Michael; "but you must see yourself it is, as my father suggests, impossible for me to accept the offer."

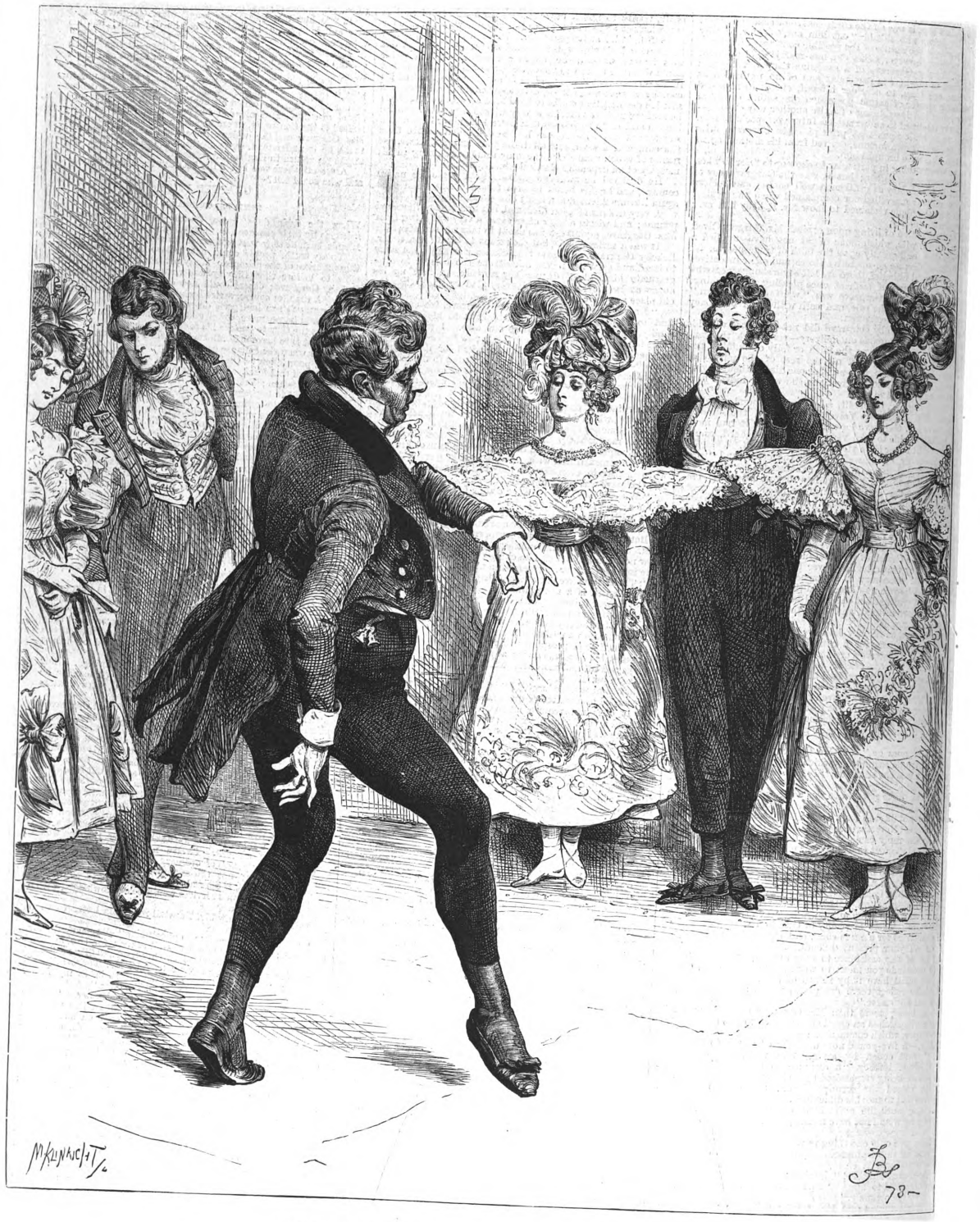
"Look here, Michael," broke in his godfather. "If you mean to work, and try to break through all this wretched tangle, I will help you. My income is only an annuity, as you know; but I have saved some few hundreds, and they may as well be yours now as when I am dead and gone. Now do not say a word, please. If you wish to get to work, Mr. Tunstall and I will settle all the preliminaries."

And so, without much more talk, it was settled. The generous old gentleman, risking his hardly-saved hundreds; and Michael, full of hope, and zeal, and faith in himself and London, accepted his godfather's offer as frankly as it was frankly made.

So to London he went. After a short time he found lodgings in Walworth, and walked thence, each working morning, to the offices of Messrs. Casserow, Glinton, and Co., Martin's-lane.

After his first introduction to that establishment he wrote a glowing account of its glories to his father and godfather. "There is so much plate-glass and polished mahogany and brass and lacquer work that one's senses are fairly dazzled," he said. "Each of the partners has a private office, the floor of which is covered with a Turkey carpet. Even in the waiting-room there is a library table as large and far handsomer than that at Brayley. The 'messenger' wears a livery, and is resplendent with silver buttons. There are five young fellows in the office, each of whom has paid a premium to come in, varying in amount from three hundred to six hundred pounds. I cannot yet quite make out what the business is. So far, not one of us has done anything except direct circulars and copy letters."

Time passed on, and Mr. Michael Gargrave still failed to



DANCING *WAS* DANCING IN THOSE DAYS. DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.



LUCKY DOG! DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID.

make out what the business was. He had become almost perfect in the matters of addressing circulars and copying letters, and was longing for a change of occupation, when one afternoon two persons came into the office and asked to see Mr. Casserow, failing Mr. Casserow Mr. Glinton, failing Mr. Glinton the Company, and failing the Company the Manager.

Failing as regards even the last-named personage, the better-dressed of the two concluded "he would wait a bit."

When told the return of the firm that day was extremely uncertain he said that did not much matter to him, and he still thought he had better "wait a bit."

As he refused all offers of the newspaper, the clerks telegraphed meaning looks to each other signifying their belief that he could not read; and, as he volunteered no attempt at conversation, it was inferred he and his companion must be of unsocial dispositions.

About five o'clock Mr. Casserow, bustling into the office, beheld the pair who had resisted all efforts to get them into the waiting room.

"Oh! it's you, is it?" said Mr. Casserow, carelessly. "Step this way, will you?" and he opened the door of his own sanctum.

After a little while he rang his bell, and, saying that he should be engaged for some time, observed that the clerks need wait no longer.

Next morning, when the clerks arrived at business, they found the shutters up, and one of the yesterday's men in calm possession of the mahogany fittings, the many-drawered tables, the Turkey carpets, and the three safes.

Mr. Casserow, Mr. Glinton, the Co., or their money, they never saw again. The game, which had not been successful, was played out, and all the young fellows who had learned the business of addressing circulars and copying letters were adrift on the world of London.

For, as a rule, they were not merely dupes but poor dupes, and the amount necessary to teach them "business knowledge," under the auspices of Messrs. Casserow and Co., had been raised with difficulty by friends and relatives, in most cases badly off themselves.

All in vain Michael Gargrave searched for employment. He advertised; he answered advertisements; but there was a beautiful unanimity in the way people refused to have anything to do with him.

And when he came dispassionately to consider the extent of his own acquirements, he could not avoid feeling that people had reason.

"I can read and write and cipher," he thought; "and that is about all. Employers would be very foolish, indeed, to have anything to do with me; though my poor father believed I had but to come to London to conquer."

One day, when returning, thoroughly disheartened, from places where "No!" seemed the stereotyped answer on men's lips, he chanced to see stuck up in the dirty window of a pokey little wholesale glass warehouse a paper on which was written in round hand,

"A boy wanted. Enquire within."

After a minute's irresolution he crossed the threshold, and then paused to see what would happen next.

At a desk in the background sate a man who, on catching sight of him, came forward and said,

"What may your business be, Sir?"

"You want a boy," explained the young fellow, pointing to the legend in the window.

"Well, yes, I do," confessed the other, reluctantly, as one who felt he was being driven to make an irrelevant and unnecessary admission.

"Will you take me?"

"If you think you can play any of your jokes here you're mistaken, and will find yourself so, swell or no swell. Come, get out of this," and the irate trader pointed a very dirty hand towards the door.

"Pray do not be angry. I am not joking. I never felt less like joking in my life. I want work, and as I can't get man's work, let me try if I am able to do boy's. I do not care what it is—I 'll sweep out this place now, if you like; it looks as if it would be the better for it—only try me."

With his legs a little apart, with his hands thrust deep in his pockets, with a perplexed frown on his forehead, and a very dubious expression in his eyes, Mr. Holding surveyed the individual who made this proposition; but at last he said,

"Well, suppose I do?"

"You won't repent giving me the chance."

"Very well, then, you shall have a trial; but, remember, you will have to work."

"All right. What should you like me to work at first?" and Mr. Michael Gargrave was looking about him for a convenient nail on which to hang his coat and hat, when his employer arrested that purpose.

"I must have a reference," he said. "If the angel Gabriel came asking for a situation, I would not take him unless he gave me one."

"I am not an angel," answered Gargrave, laughing; "but I dare say I can give a satisfactory reference."

Mr. Holding said nothing in reply; but he watched with shrewd observant eyes the young fellow as he wrote down an address.

CHAPTER V.

MR. HOLDING'S VENTURE.

After all, the whilom heir-presumptive of Brayley had neither to wheel a truck nor sweep out the warehouse. Mr. Holding, having been grieved in spirit by long and weary experience of the general inefficiency and self-sufficiency of young men who came asserting they could do everything, knew how to value this good-looking, well-mannered stranger, who did his best, and who was most earnestly willing and anxious to learn; and, consequently, instead of taking Michael at his word, he put him straight to the desk, made him write letters, copy accounts, and finally initiated him into the mysterics of double entry and day-book and ledger work.

After he had been a month in Mr. Holding's service he wrote to his godfather an account of the collapse of Casserow and Co., only too happy that he could tell the kindly old man his money had not been totally thrown away.

"I am doing very well indeed," he said. "Mr. Holding pays me a salary; he is very kind; and I am in a fair way of learning something more about business than directing envelopes and copying letters."

From all which it will probably be inferred that Michael Gargrave was made of quite another metal than his purposeless, extravagant, foolish father.

Very bitter had been the young fellow's experience when the crash came. Very hard things were said to him by irate creditors. Home truths were told without consideration or delicacy—truths that made him wince, but that proved of incalculable benefit, nevertheless.

Roughly—very roughly—he was shown that there were other interests in the world besides those of the Gargraves. People thought it none the less hard to be "robbed of their money" by "a set of swindlers"—so some of Mr. Gargrave's creditors expressed the transaction—because the chief swindler was a "fellow whose ancestors wore chain armour in the thirteenth century," to quote poor James Hannay's definition of a gentleman.

No. If it were righteous that a man's children should suffer for his sins (and though he could not understand the reason for this hard truth he accepted its necessity), it was quite just that Rokeby Gargrave's eldest-born should have to earn the bread he ate, and be thankful he was able to get bread even on such terms.

Though scarcely more than a lad, he faced his difficulties like a man. When he went to Mr. Holding's he was still, like David, "but a youth, ruddy and of a fair countenance;" and it might have touched anyone acquainted with his antecedents to see how bravely he took up his burden, and without complaint or faltering bowed his shoulders under it.

Never brought up to know the value of money—for, indeed, not a creature in Mr. Gargrave's household seemed able to understand that there are but twenty shillings in a pound—during his first London experiences he wasted almost as much as he spent; not in riotous living or with any consciousness of being prodigal, but merely because he had still to learn how to fit his expenditure to his income.

Further, it was natural that the gorgeousness of Messrs. Casserow's surroundings should mislead him as to the stability of his own prospects. What more certain than that at the end of the twelvemonth his future services would "be suitably acknowledged;" indeed, in the goodness of his heart, Mr. Casserow once personally assured him that such should be the case.

Thus it came to pass that, economical though the young fellow believed himself to be, he computed everything upon too broad and liberal a scale.

His lodgings were too dear, his landlady too profuse in her ideas. If his food were plain, it was expensive; and he had always, perhaps, too much small change in his pocket. At all events, whatever the reason—and he could have given no reason for the fact: he less than any one, most likely—when the collapse of Messrs. Casserow, Glinton, and Co. came there was very little left of the amount his godfather had given him to provide necessaries during his year of probationship, and that little he further diminished by a loan to his landlady—an advance she called it, but as he had to leave his lodgings and she her house before a fortnight passed over their heads, perhaps the word gift more accurately described the nature of the transaction

Accordingly, when he asked permission to do "boy's work" he was almost at his last sovereign, and, as the salary Mr. Holding gave could certainly not be considered extravagant, Michael Gargrave often found the problem of living difficult.

But he never complained; to father, or godfather, or employer he never spoke of the straits to which he was reduced. Often he was cold, often he was hungry, always his food was insufficient, and he could have told of Sundays when he walked miles and miles to kill the weary time he was forced to stay out, so that his landlady might not suspect he had not the wherewithal to buy the dinners she professed herself willing upon the seventh day to cook.

Youth kept him up, however—youth and a certain dogged determination and laudable pride which he inherited from some forgotten ancestor, possibly one of the gentlemen who had figured in chain armour.

"So long as the seams of my coat did not get white," he said long afterwards, when speaking about this period of struggle, "I felt I could bear anything. Happily I had a good stock of clothes, and with care they lasted wonderfully; not quite so well as the garments of the Israelites perhaps, but still almost miraculously. By the time they were so shabby that I felt ashamed to give them away, I was able to buy suits that did well enough for business, though they might have made a West-End tailor weep. I never shall forget my poor father looking at me the first and only time I ran over to France to see him."

"What *have* you got on, Michael?" he asked, speaking more in sorrow than in anger.

In the first enthusiasm of going out to earn his living the young fellow—who understood well enough that his father's creditors considered not merely the personal belongings but the actual skin of the members of the family belonged to them, and could have found it in their hearts to nail the cuticle to the church doors by way of public example, as a gamekeeper hangs up a kite against some exposed barn—had chivalrous ideas of denuding himself of everything save his poorest and oldest garments, and selling off all he possessed for the benefit of those who had been despoiled.

His watch, his studs, his small stock of jewellery, consisting principally of presents from those who regarded him as the future owner of Brayley; these things he had collected together preliminary to offering them for sacrifice when his godfather quenched the flame of his ardour with this remark:

"Why, my poor Michael, all your goods and chattels would not pay the hundredth part of a farthing in the pound of your father's liabilities Keep your small possession, boy; and, if it be any comfort to you, remember, I say, these people are not so much to be pitied, after all. The sum total of the matter is that they played for high stakes and lost, and they are indignant accordingly If Owen had died, you would never have heard anything concerning the iniquty of running in debt, though the iniquity would actually have been just the same."

Concerning his new clerk Mr. Holding knew rather less than employers generally do know of their employés. He heard from his reference that Michael was respectable and of good family. With his own eyes he saw he was a gentleman, or what he called a "swell." The bloom was still on that peach, the rough world had not yet rubbed all the down of pleasant prosperity from young Gargrave's appearance.

That time when tailors might have wept to see the cut of his garments, and one by one the careful habits of younger days began, like the ruddy countenance, to fade away and be forgotten, had not yet arrived; and sometimes Mr. Holding, looking at the youth as he came briskly walking up to the office, would wonder vaguely how long he should keep him, when he would made it up with his friends.

For that Michael had quarrelled with his friends, and had come to London in a huff to seek his fortune was one of the fixed opinions of Mr. Holding's life; indeed, it may be questioned whether to the hour of his death he did not entertain a belief that young Gargrave had come into the city quite as a matter of choice.

"Perhaps there was a girl at the bottom of the business," thought Mr. Holding, whose forte did not lie in imagination; "but he is full young for that sort of thing. Perhaps they wanted him to go into the Church; some lads do object to be controlled by their elders."

Mr. Holding could not make the affair out—indeed, he did not puzzle much about it, except as any change in Mr. Gargrave's plans might affect himself.

Some hint of this sort he let drop when he proposed to teach the new-comer how to keep a set of books.

"Not that there is much good in your learning anything of that kind," he remarked, "as I suppose you will soon be going back to your friends."

Michael looked at him in amazement.

"They 're rich, arn't they?" proceeded Mr. Holding.

"Some of them are," answered the young man.

"Then they won't like your stopping much longer in the City, I take it."

"Oh! they don't mind," said Michael. "I may stop here for ever for all they care."

"I would not talk that way if I was you," remarked Mr. Holding; "it is never well for young folks to set themselves altogether against their elders."

"But I *haven't* set myself against my elders," explained this one "young folk," desperately.

Mr. Holding shook his head sagely.

"You see, their notions may be different," he persisted; and Michael gave up the task of explanation as hopeless.

Some time after this—a long time, indeed, as months count in any place, save in London, where days and weeks fly past at express speed—Mr. Holding recurred to his clerk's supposed position.

"You said your friends were rich, didn't you?"

"Some of them are," answered the young man, not caring to enlarge upon his father's position amongst his well-to-do kindred.

"A few thousands could be raised by 'em without much difficulty, perhaps?"

Michael Gargrave thought it possible, wondering what his employer's drift was in suggesting such a question.

"Do you think, now, any of them would feel disposed to buy you a partnership in a likely business?"

Michael answered that he felt particularly sure none of them would.

"Don't approve of your taking to trade, I suppose?"

"It does not matter much to them what I take to," replied the young man, "and, indeed, there is no reason why it should matter."

"I would not talk like that, I would not, indeed," remonstrated Mr. Holding, in whose ideas, as in his conversation, there was a certain monotony.

"I am only speaking the truth," said Michael.

"Well, I dare say you are; but there may be faults on both sides. Mostly there are faults on both sides."

Michael was about to answer that he did not see in this case why Mr. Holding should imagine there need be any fault at all; but he remembered how far his father's ways had led him out of the family fold, and held his tongue.

"I know of a thing that I thought might suit them if they had any notion of the sort," Mr. Holding remarked, after a long pause.

"Any notion of what sort?" asked the young man, whose thoughts had naturally followed his employer's latest sentence.

"Buying you a share—a partnership," explained Mr. Holding, who knew Michael was still almost as ignorant of trade terms as Michael at a later period found Lucy.

"They would not think of such a thing," said the young man, decidedly; and from his tone Mr. Holding felt more satisfied still that between his clerk and his clerk's "folks" there had been what he mentally called "a few words."

The years went by. Looking forward, Michael Gargrave never would have believed that they could have so flown; but they had come and they were gone, and the days at Brayley seemed like a dream; and the stony-hearted streets of London, the grind of office work, the privations of his City experiences remained a reality. He was doing better now. His salary was larger; he understood how to manage his resources; he had learned to do without, if he had not forgotten, those small niceties of dress and habits which in the outset of a career prove such a drawback to every man who does not figuratively commence the business fight in his shirt-sleeves.

A gentleman, unless he has ample command of money, is always in a civilised country at a disadvantage when set to earn his living, because the circumstances of birth and education have taught him to need so much. Upon the other hand, he can speedily learn to do without the things he has hitherto considered necessaries, because in that category he has generally placed lowdown in the list, if at all, personal luxuries—sleeping soft, eating often and of rich food, drinking of other than the simplest beverages.

At first it seems strange to have to consider such matters; but it is not difficult to deny himself; so at least Michael Gargrave discovered, and I believe his experiences will be found but the reflex of the experiences of hundreds of other brave lads from country parsonages; of "mothers' darlings," younger sons of country gentry, richer in pedigrees than acres; of all the goodly company that year after year have come up to swell the rank and file of that great and best business army which has for its motto, "Honour and honesty first; and wealth, if it please God to send it, afterwards."

Stinting himself, working hard, a very humble but a very efficient labourer amongst thousands of other labourers, Michael Gargrave had made his way upwards till he was in receipt of a fair income for so young and inexperienced a man.

A very faithful servant—a servant who would no more have dreamed of trying to form a trade for himself by stealing his master's customers and making a connection through his knowledge of his employer's correspondents than he would have thought of taking his money—a servant happily destitute of self-consciousness, of the belief that he did his work admirably, that he was too good for his position, and a "better man," morally, mentally, and socially, than the person who paid him his salary.

It was quite the contrary in some ways. Indeed, Michael felt the highest respect for Mr. Holding. Too new to London to understand the nature of Mr. Casserow and his confederates when he was copying their letters and directing their circulars, he knew now they were little if at all better than swindlers—men who, richly deserving to be prosecuted, managed nevertheless to keep themselves through all their rogueries within the letter of the law; but Mr. Holding was different altogether.

His word might well have been taken for his bond; in all the years spent in his office Michael Gargrave had never known him do a mean or dishonourable action.

His trade—a poor enough one when contrasted with that of many a man who did not work one half so hard—was as straightforward as himself. There could be no deception in it as regarded quality, and with reference to price he adopted the rule of a uniform percentage—so far as such a rule could, considering the fluctuations of cost and quantity of production, be maintained.

He had no secrets in his warehouse. His books, all of them, were open to his clerk, who could see what profits Mr. Holding made, what losses he incurred, what accounts were due to the business, what sums were owing by the business.

As to what Mr. Holding did with his profits young Gargrave knew nothing, however.

Except that he was acquainted with the address of his private house, Mr. Holding, out of business hours, might have been a total stranger to his clerk. Michael had never been asked inside his employer's doors, and it had never occurred to him that he wanted to be asked.

Of Mr. Holding in his domestic capacity, indeed, Michael never thought at all. He might have been a bachelor, a

husband, a widower, the father of many children or of none, for all the young man knew or cared about the matter.

However admirable, Mr. Holding was not a man whose acquaintance many persons who met him in business would have been likely to desire. He was taciturn, and, when he did speak, prone to deliver himself as though his utterance of any sentence were something done against his will and under protest. A man whose manners were against him, and whose appearance was against him also; but who was possessed, nevertheless, of a warm heart and a faithful nature.

One morning in the summer, after he had completed his twenty-fourth year, Michael Gargrave, having then been five summers in Mr. Holding's employment, said to that gentleman—

"Do you remember, Sir, telling me long ago that you knew of a partnership which might suit me if my friends were disposed to buy me one?"

Mr. Holding laid down his pen and confessed that he thought he did remember the circumstance.

To anyone unacquainted with his peculiarities his tone was so unpromising that the conversation might well have ended here; but his clerk had not spent five years with him in vain, and so proceeded—

"Do you happen to know of anything which would suit me now?"

"That is as it may be," answered Mr. Holding, and spoke never another word till he had finished checking off an invoice, then he said—

"So you want to leave me, Gargrave."

"No, Sir, I don't want to leave you," replied the young man, not without emotion, for there was a tone of sadness in his employer's voice. "We have been together a long time, and no one need desire a better master; but I have a little money now, and I suppose I may as well go in for making more. Money seems to be considered the only good in this world, and, at any rate, there is nothing much else left to me to live for."

Mr. Holding looked at his clerk.

"It *must* be a young woman this time," he thought, but he only remarked—

"I would not talk like that if I was you. Money is very good in its way. There is nothing in its way better, but it is not all for anybody—it is not all by a great deal for you."

Michael did not answer—he thought at that juncture as he had thought several times before when his rich friends were on the *tapis*, that there was no use in trying to explain matters to Mr. Holding.

There is nothing that conquers taciturnity like taciturnity. In the very nature of things if one will not speak another must. Mr. Holding had often found this necessity forced upon him by his clerk's silence, and he found it now.

"About what amount were you thinking of investing?" he asked, after a pause, which seemed longer than it actually was.

"I have been left a legacy of over two thousands pounds," answered the young man.

"Ay! I noticed you had on a black band," said Mr. Holding. "A near relation?"

"No relation at all—but the best friend I ever had in my life or ever shall have again."

"I would not say that," suggested Mr. Holding, who intended the observation as soothing.

"Why not?" asked his clerk; "It is a fact. He was only my godfather; but I loved and respected him as I never"——

Michael stopped short. He had been going to add, "as I never loved and respected my father," but he paused in time. No man had ever heard him speak lightly of his parent, and he was resolved no man ever should.

"And he has left you this sum of money?"

"Yes, all he had to leave. I never expected anything."

And the young man turned his head aside and affected to be busily engaged in sorting over some letters. This precise form of trouble was new to him, and he did not bear it so philosophically as he had hard living and scant comfort in the early part of his career.

Further, Mr. Holding, this time, chanced to be right. There was a young woman—though she would have felt scandalised to think any one could dream of so designating her.

"Beware, she is fooling thee!" Michael's godfather warned him kindly and sadly.

The old man was staying in London so as to be near better medical advice than he could obtain in his own part of the country, and at his house Michael met the maiden "fair to see" who cost him, at that time, many a heartache.

A stately maiden, exceeding beautiful, with the lily and the rose sort of loveliness, blue-eyed, fair-haired. Ah! well and a-lack-a-day! and for him it was pitiful, though but play to her.

The time came when, looking in the toy-shop windows, Michael was ungallant enough to trace a strong resemblance between the plump fatuous-looking wax dolls, all tricked out in silks and laces, and his deceitful mistress, but that time was not yet; and, though the "young man" acknowledged the "young woman" to be wise enough in her generation for refusing to accept aught beyond his admiration, still the wound pained none the less for all that.

"I will turn the matter over in my mind," said Mr. Holding, after giving the young fellow time to recover himself. "The affair I mentioned long ago is still open; but I am doubtful whether it would suit you."

"Why?" asked Michael.

"It is not making the way I expected," answered Mr. Holding. "To be quite plain with you, it was a notion of my own, and I am not sure that it will ever come to much."

"I dare say it would come to enough for me."

"I can't tell. I don't know what your notions may be."

"They are not very extravagant," said Michael.

"Well, I will turn the matter over in my mind," repeated Mr. Holding, and took up another invoice as a hint that the conversation had better come to an end.

This talk took place on a Monday; and when the next Saturday came round Mr. Holding remarked,

"I think I have considered that business of yours in all its bearings; and if you would care to look at the thing I have in hand you are welcome to do so."

Michael said he was very much obliged, and he felt obliged.

"I won't have you walk into the concern in the dark," explained Mr. Holding; "so you had better come over to my place this evening and see what the affair is. If after that you think you would care for the business, why you had better take three months and turn it over in your mind. However you decide, there need be no difference between us as far as I am concerned."

Once again Michael thanked him.

"Yes, you had better come over to my place" repeated Mr. Holding, meditatively. "We can have a cup of tea, and then walk across the Marshes. Come just as you are, you know; there is not much in the way of fashion about Old Ford."

Certainly, it had never occurred to young Gargrave that there was much in the way of fashion about Mr. Holding. Nevertheless, he made such alterations in his attire as he considered respectful to that gentleman; and, free from the dust of the City, he repaired at the hour arranged to Old Ford.

Arrived there he soon perceived that upon whatever extravagance Mr. Holding might spend the profits derived from his business, it was not on house rent, or sumptuous raiment, or luxurious living.

His residence was small and dingy; the furniture it contained old, and, though substantial, of a description that laid as little claim to convenience as to elegance. The meal to which Michael brought the healthy appetite of a person unaccustomed to dainties, was of an eminently simple character—bread and butter (the bread brown and white), a madeira cake which no one touched); watercresses, and shrimps, a delicacy, Mr. Holding said, "I myself am very partial to," even though accompanied by strong black tea, very strong and very good, terms not often synonymous, but identical in this instance; because, as Mr. Holding explained, "I can't bear tea that has been left brewing"—could not be considered a repast open to objection on the score of expense.

"I generally pick a bit of something about nine o'clock," remarked Mr. Holding after he had watched with satisfaction his guest working steadily down a piled-up plateful of brown bread-and-butter. "I rarely trouble about eating much in the middle of the day; so, if you are sure you won't take any more tea, we will be off now, and by the time we get back we shall find supper nearly ready. Perhaps, though, you might like to sit a while," added Mr. Holding, who from the moment Michael entered the house had quite sunk the employer in the host. "No? Then I will get my hat. Thank you, Lucy," he added, as his little daughter brought him the article named. "You never let your father speak twice for anything, or look once for it himself, do you?" and he touched her head gently with his hand, by way of caress.

He was not a demonstrative parent, and yet Michael had not been five minutes in the house before he knew there was but one thing in the world John Holding loved—his motherless child.

"She is very like you," the young man remarked, as they walked away from the house; and, indeed, between the unformed and almost plain little girl and the rugged, ragged-whiskered, world-worn man there was one of those whimsical family resemblances which are as subtle as they are impossible to define.

So far as he had thought of her at all, Michael had considered the child ugly. He saw her eyes were too large, and her mouth too wide, and her skin too sallow; but, then, her father was not beautiful, and she resembled him.

"Do you think so?" said Mr. Holding, answering his companion's words. "Now, I always fancy she has a look of her mother;" and, as he spoke, there came an expression over his face Michael Gargrave had never seen on it before.

Almost in silence they pursued their way up Wick-lane, and thence across the Marshes, where, on that fine summer evening, plenty of people were walking.

"It is a pleasant place," remarked Mr. Holding; and Michael politely agreed with him, though, at the time, the calm monotony of that portion of the Lea valley did not strike him as particularly captivating.

"I have been across there in every sort of weather," observed Mr. Holding; and Michael tried to interest himself in the subject and failed.

If his employer had told him what they were going to see, the case might have been different; but Mr. Holding, having decided to hold over his secret for a crushing surprise, walked on, determinedly ignoring the topic of which both were thinking, and resolutely discoursing of others, many of which had not the remotest attraction for either of them.

It was upon that occasion Michael Gargrave received much information concerning the river Lea, and learned for certain Father Prout had nothing further from his mind than Hackney Cut and the Essex Marshes when he wrote

> For the bells of Shandon
> That sound so grand on
> The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

"That is quite another Lea," explained Mr. Holding, in answer to his companion's inquiry. "In the South of Ireland, I believe. My wife used to say those lines. She was wonderful fond of poetry and story-books."

Poor wife! poor husband! Michael would have liked to ask more about the dead woman, who was "wonderful fond" of things so much out of the husband's line of thought as poetry and story-books; but there was a set look round Mr. Holding's mouth that hindered his purpose.

The man had loved to hear those foolish verses, the meaning of which was never quite intelligible to him. He had never thought the words other than beautiful her sweet lips uttered. She had been dear to him, and everything she cared for was dear to him still, though she had been in her grave for ten long lonely years.

"She left me the child," he said more than a twelvemonth afterwards to Michael; and that legacy proved the ruling influence of his life. The child! It was for her he toiled and moiled—for her he kept "casting about" to improve his position—for her he struggled—for her he hoped.

So far as his own personal hopes went, they all perished one fair spring morning, when the larks were singing over the marshes, and the flowers were unfolding their blossoms, and the trees had donned their fair green raiment, and his dead love was lying in the darkened house, white and pure, an angel who could return to him no more, save in waking memories and in the deceitful dreams of night.

"That is the place," said Mr. Holding, pausing at length before a common-looking little cottage, with a piece of waste land stretching in front of it, and a great barn showing an expanse of red roof behind.

"That is the place."

"Oh! Is it?" answered the young man, not comprehending, but politely anxious to seem as if he knew all his companion meant to convey.

"You think there is nothing much to look at, I'll be bound?" surmised Mr. Holding, triumphantly.

"The farm buildings seem very good," said Michael. "Have you much land?"

"It's not a farm."

"Indeed! I thought it must be. What is it, then?"

"You shall see."

They passed round the end of the cottage—Mr. Holding remarking to a man digging in the garden, who touched his hat at sight of them, "Splendid weather, Daniel,"—and reached a large yard, roughly inclosed with a fencing formed of tallow-staves. About this yard was strewed a mass of odds and ends that filled the visitor's mind with the most intense astonishment. Stacks of fire-bricks, piles of planks, tons and tons of coal, mortar, barrels of lime, crucibles, and, more extraordinary than all else even to a person whose business lay amongst such brittle ware—a heap of broken glass of the very finest and thinnest quality.

"What on earth is that!" asked Michael, pausing before this small mountain, and eyeing it all over in critical wonder.

Even on Bankside he had never before seen so much broken glass at one time; and the Bankside barges were filled with quite another sort of material than this.

"Mr. Holding contemplated the heap mournfully; and then, turning to his companion, answered,

"That is my trouble."

"Your trouble!" repeated the younger man, astonished.

"Yes. You will see later on," said Mr. Holding, opening the door of the barn, and motioning Michael to enter.

In the barn there was literally nothing to see, though, several rows of the tiles having been removed, and skylights put in, the visitor was able to view the contents of the building from end to end.

A few rough benches against the walls, a few air furnaces at the end of the shed, some metal tubes, a waste of sand on the floor, and a number of spades and shovels piled together in a corner: there was nothing else. Michael looked to Mr. Holding for information.

Close to the door by which they had entered was a small office, partitioned off from the remainder of the building with rough deals, unplaned and unpainted. Whatever the occupation carried on, it was perfectly clear not an unnecessary sixpence had been laid out for either ornament or comfort.

There was barely space for two persons to move in this office; but, turning the key in the lock, Mr. Holding invited Michael to enter. Unlike the remainder of the building, the office received light from a window introduced into the gable. Upon the flat portion of the makeshift desk stood something covered over with a square of red baize. Mr. Holding removed this baize, and then there was disclosed to view a large glass shade, such as is used for the protection from dust of statuettes, timepieces, wax flowers, and so forth.

"You see that," said Mr. Holding, triumphantly.

"Yes," Michael agreed; "I see it."

"Take it in your hands."

The young man did so.

"Look at it."

The other complied, thinking he had heard something very like all this in a game for children.

"Bring it out into the yard," said Mr. Holding, eagerly. "Or let me carry it for you," he added, resuming his character of host, which did not sit naturally upon him, and which he had for the moment forgotten.

But Michael would not permit this. He insisted upon carrying the article into the open air himself, and then once again examined it carefully, though he could no more imagine why Mr. Holding set such store by it than he could conceive what he had been dragged across the Marshes to see it.

"It is a nice bit of glass, isn't it?" observed Mr. Holding.

"Yes, it is beautifully clear," answered Michael, who had learned to be a fair judge of such matters.

"As good as anything we ever had from abroad," suggested Mr. Holding.

"I do not think we ever had anything better," agreed his clerk.

"You perceive no defect or flaw in it?"

"No; how can I? There is no defect or flaw."

Mr. Holding took the shade lovingly in his hands, looked at its domed top, its shapely sides, its clean, smooth base, and then said,

"That is what I have been doing."

He waited for a reply, and Michael was consequently forced to say,

"I am afraid I do not exactly understand."

His tone was expressive of such bewilderment that Mr. Holding smiled with a smile delightful to see on the face of so grim-looking a man.

"It is English made," he answered, protracting the explanation of the mystery.

"I thought nothing of this sort was made in England."

"Neither it is, as a rule; but I made it." The time had come to make a point, and Mr. Holding deferred his opportunity no longer.

"*You* did!" said Michael, in bewilderment.

"Not personally. I didn't mean that; but it was made here. This is what I have had in hand."

Michael Gargrave once again took the glass and looked it over carefully, examined it inch by inch, held it between him and the light, held it out at arms' length, held it down, held it up, then he said:

"You amaze me."

"I thought it could be done," explained Mr. Holding modestly, "and I have done it."

They put the shade back on the desk, and covered it over once again with the red baize; they then took a leisurely stroll down the works, and Mr. Holding, his mouth opened at last, delivered a lecture upon this special branch of manufacture, which he demonstrated with examples.

"But it is not what it ought to be," he finished, "the breakages are something audacious."

"Do you mean you have made all that 'cullet' here," asked Michael.

"Yes, that is just what I do mean," was the answer.

They left the works after this, and wandered away from the place together.

Up the pleasant lane leading from the Lea, past more red-tiled barns, belonging to one of the farms owned by Lord Mornington, past the well kept house of a gentleman farmer, across the Leyton road, along Green Grove Lane, and so on to Leytonstone Churchyard, where the last rays of the evening sun were falling across a grave sadly dear to Mr. Holding.

They did not pause there, however.

"It is very quiet on the waterside, near Earl Tilney's old place," remarked Mr. Holding; "we can sit down there and talk a bit."

So they went there, and beside that little lake—scene once upon a time of so grievous a tragedy—sat down and talked.

"You see," explained Mr. Holding, "business is not what it once was, or times either for that matter. My father kept a shop, where I have now the warehouse. He lived over his shop, and made money enough to bring up a family in a quiet way and start them all fair.

"I had the goodwill of the business when I began; but my mother's little annuity had to come out of the profits. I was forced to pay an assistant, when my father had my services for my keep. The business was drained almost dry by the time all the family had got their trifle paid over to them, the lease was just upon out, and the rent now for the part we have is three times over what it used to be for the whole house. Then, trade is not so good; there are more in the business, and each week some fresh man starts. You know what my profits are, and I think, if you have considered the matter at all, must see they are not immense.

"Therefore, to cut a long story short, I cast about for something else that I should like better; for, to tell you the truth, I felt the confinement in the City telling upon me, and it somehow came into my head that if I could only start a glass works, such as nobody else owned, I might, at any rate make enough, before other folks got hold of the same notion, as would give me a little income for myself, and a moderate portion for the child. I am afraid I am tiring you."

"No," said Michael; "quite the contrary."

(*Continued on page* 19.)



YOUNG FACES AND OLD FASHIONS. DRAWN BY M. W. RIDLEY.



MR. QUIVERFULL'S CHRISTMAS BOX. DRAWN BY A. HUNT.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days.

It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandriff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage-paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancies?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beauteous gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
And keeps it free from dandriff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright hair beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and rightful.
What say the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial:—

From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin.—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it, that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their Hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce,
If you put in constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will cure, beautify,
And every ardent wish supply—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also the thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps, HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that saddest feeling
Which does every heart enthral,
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress,
Though the hair is thin and grey
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer,
That the present age can show,
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Eminently stands the first;
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehears'd.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every race?
Why, this famous great restorer,
With the ladies is the rage.
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Is the very best in use,
For luxuriant tresses always
Does its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is, C. GALLUP's is blown in the bottle.

The Mexican Hair Renewer, Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingstown, Jamaica; T. Pilmmer, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treacher and Co., Bombay; and of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world.

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TWO EXTREMELY PRETTY OLEOGRAPHS FOR 10s. 6d.:

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GALVANISM v. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"Bedale, Yorks, Sept. 30, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to say I have derived great benefit from your Galvanic appliances, which I have worn during the past three months. I shall always be glad to recommend your Bands to any suffering from this disorder, without the slightest doubt as to their truly wonderful efficacy. You may make what use you like of this letter, using my initials only.—I am, Sir, gratefully yours, "W. T. H.

"Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. SORE THROAT,

"65, Earl Derby-terrace, Salford, "Sept. 24, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to say I have derived great benefit from the Appliance with which you have supplied me for a sore throat, from which I had been suffering for two years. I had also a constant accumulation of phlegm in the throat, and this has left me. I shall always recommend your treatment whenever the opportunity occurs. I am, yours respectfully, "A. HOUSE

"Mr. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and NERVOUSNESS.

"Waytown, Kentisbury, near Barnstaple, "Sept. 21, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I am glad to say I have been greatly relieved by your valuable Chains. I was suffering from indigestion and nervous complaint.—I am, yours truly, "Mr. Pulvermacher." "JOHN LEWELL."

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.

"Wraghy, near Lincoln, Sept. 17, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—In July last I purchased one of your Chain-Bands. I have much pleasure in telling you that I had not worn the Band more than a week before feeling very beneficial effects. I now feel a new man, being stronger in every way, both body and mind. I consider many sufferers might be made happy, so to speak, by the use of your Chain-Bands; and I trust this testimonial may induce others to use your Bands and derive, like this letter, considerable comfort. Please omit full name and address.—Faithfully yours, "Mr. Pulvermacher." "E. W."

GALVANISM v. NUMBNESS in LEGS.

Cadet Hospital, Royal Military College, Farnborough Station, Hants, Sept. 16, 1878.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have derived much benefit from your Chain-Bands. The numbed feeling in my legs has completely left me. While the numbed feeling existed in my lower extremities I was gradually losing flesh, and from March in the present year until the middle of August I lost nearly three stones in weight; but, however, as sensation returned to me again I began to gradually gain flesh, and by this time have gained nearly a stone weight. I shall be happy to answer any questions addressed to me, and am, yours sincerely, "WILLIAM H WRIGHT."

"Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. GREAT NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"4, Walton's Building, Sunderland, "Sept. 12, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I got one of your belts in June last. I was then suffering from bad circulation of the blood, hands and feet continually cold, great weakness, and irritation of the heart, painful despondency, and very great Nervous Debility—I think of as bad a nature as is possible. The circulation is now regular and pleasant, my spirits and mental energy restored, the weakness of the heart greatly diminished, and my nerves stronger than they have been for two years. You can make what use you please of my letter.—I am, Gentlemen, faithfully, "THOMAS ROBINSON.

"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. SPINAL WEAKNESS.

"45, Russell-street, Wolverhampton, "Aug. 27, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I have very much pleasure in stating that the benefit my wife received from one of your Bands for the spinal affection has far exceeded my expectation. She can now walk; and when I tell you that for seven months she could not stand or sit, but kept her bed the months she could not stand or sit, but kept her bed the whole of the time, you will think, with me, that this is a most wonderful cure. I will not enter into all the particulars of the case, but will just say that six months out of the eleven she was in Wolverhampton Hospital, without any benefit, though they were very kind and did all they could for her. You can make what use you like of this letter.—I am, yours truly, "WILLIAM EVANS.

"Mr. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. LOSS of POWER in ARM.

"Shaw, near Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 18, 1878.

"Sir,—Having entirely lost the use of my left arm from the over-lifting and over-exertion in a cotton factory, and thereby losing my employment, I was recommended to try one of your Chain-Bands. I sent for one only five weeks ago, and used it according to your printed instructions, and I acknowledge to you thankfully that it has made a perfect cure of my arm, which is now as well as the other. You are quite at liberty to make use of this; for without the use of my arm I should be lost in the world.—Yours gratefully, "P. J. NESBITT.

"Mr. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. BRONCHITIS.

"Wortwell, Norfolk, Aug. 16, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—It will be interesting to you to know that about nine years ago I purchased your Galvanic Chain about nine years ago I purchased your Galvanic Chain from which I had been suffering for two years. After wearing the Chain a few days I began to feel better, and after a few weeks I was quite recovered. Since that time I have never had a return of bronchitis, although from various causes I have been often exposed to cold and wet weather. If you make use of this I should prefer that the initials only of my name should be given to the public: at the same time I shall be happy to answer questions that may be addressed to me through you.—I am, yours very truly, "R. F. B.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

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(*Continued from page* 11.)

"Well, I got a long lease of that piece of ground—a snug piece, I call it; and I decided to use the old barn for the works. I did not want to lay out an unnecessary penny; and, further, I was determined to take no capital out of the warehouse—there is little enough in it at any rate—but to do the best I could with what little I had put by, and all I could save.

"We have lived very close, Mr. Gargrave, very close indeed, and yet the venture has been starved for want of money. The thing is not a success; I tell you that fairly; but I believe it might be made a success. You can see how much has been spent, for I have kept a record of every halfpenny, and you can come in and out when you please, if you have the least fancy for the speculation. You need not be in any hurry about deciding one way or other."

"As to that, Mr. Holding," said the young man, smiling, "I can decide now. I want some part of this legacy for another purpose, but the bulk of it you shall have whenever it is paid to me."

"No, no," exclaimed Mr. Holding; "I can't let you plunge into the thing like a moth at a candle. It is a big stake for you, and remember, though you may win, still, you may lose."

"So be it, then," answered Michael. "Whether I win or lose, you won't hear me grumble. I would almost as soon lose with you as win with another!"

CHAPTER VI.

EXPLANATIONS.

Into all the details of the story narrated in the last few chapters it was happily unnecessary for Mr. Gargrave to enter when, on the morning after what he called his fight, he and Lucy met at breakfast. If it had been necessary, it is doubtful whether in his then frame of mind he could have reverted to a time so long past—to a period the ideas and hopes of which he must have found it simply impossible to recall.

But there was no need for Lucy to be told.

He had to deal with later times—with a more immediate difficulty.

"Until last night, Lucy," he began, addressing his ward, who, in the absence of Miss Gargrave, still incapacitated from headache, was pouring out the coffee, "I never thought of you as anything but a child. Although you are engaged to be married." I somehow never realised you were almost grown up. I forgot you, like myself, were growing quite old."

She looked up, and smiled. Of course, he was old; but, after all, he did not look so immensely old as many people—Mr. Suttaby, for instance, and Russell's uncle.

Besides he looked younger when he talked freely and pleasantly, as he was doing on this bright winter's morning, while she presided over the cups and saucers.

As a rule, Mr. Gargrave did not indulge in much conversation in his own family circle. Breakfast, in particular, was with him generally a hasty and silent meal, often as not interrupted by a message from the foreman.

The change, therefore, from Mr. Gargrave silent to Mr. Gargrave talkative was not more strange than delightful. Even when he repeated his words of the previous evening, and said he wanted to speak to her about their relative positions, she only settled herself in her chair with a pretty gravity.

"You remember my taking tea with you once at Old Ford, Lucy?" he went on. "At that time I was clerk to your father, as young Terrol is clerk to me now."

"Were you?" Lucy opened her eyes wide. It seemed to her strange that he could ever have been anything like young Terrol.

"Yes; I had then been quite a long time in his employment. When I first went to your father I was quite a lad, little older than you are now. So we grew in mere process of time to know and understand each other, and he trusted me."

"He often said there was no one he trusted as he did you." Mr. Gargrave remained silent for a moment, then he resumed:

"When I had money enough we went into partnership. Your father started this place, but he wanted more capital to carry it on, and I was able to find the capital. Up to the time he met with that accident I do not believe he had ever felt seriously anxious about your future, because he always believed he could make sufficient out of this business to provide for your future. I will not say he was over sanguine, but he did think his ideas capable of being more largely carried out than—than"——

Mr. Gargrave broke off abruptly.

'At any rate," he resumed, "when he met with the accident he had not begun to save any money. He sent for me, and we talked over affairs as they stood.

"To take from the works the amount invested by him in them would then have secured you a very poor provision. In effect, we could not have taken that money out. We might have got another partner, or we might not. Except to us, there really was not money's worth about the place. As a 'growing concern' the works were profitable; but to try to realise them would have been merely to sell so many barge-loads of sand, so many crucibles, and so much personal experience and knowledge acquired with difficulty, and almost impossible to communicate. I hope I am making my meaning clear to you, Lucy?"

"I am trying to understand it," she said humbly and deprecatingly; but she need not have feared that he would feel impatient. He was thinking of the dead father and the hopeful long ago, and he had nothing in his heart at the moment save pity for the girl and self-reproach towards himself.

"Well, Lucy; your father thought there was but one thing to do. If he lived, he knew you were safe as he could make you; if he died, he thought he could trust me to look after your interests. So as not to complicate difficulties and hamper the trade at every turn, he left everything to me. He put me, to quote his own words, in his place, and I have tried, Lucy, to stand in his place, so far as might be. With all my strength I have striven to do the best I could for you as well as for myself."

"That I am sure you have," she exclaimed. "I never—never can thank you sufficiently for all your goodness."

"Ay! But I have not been good to you now; I have done ill instead of well."

"I do not understand," she said.

He told her: he did not spare himself. He spoke more of his own folly than of the roguery of Brent and Stanhope; he explained how the affair must cripple and might ruin him. He mentioned how it happened that Mrs. Brockley's money had been sent to him, and more unwillingly than all else—for the last thing, probably, of which a true man likes to speak is any religious impression—he repeated the sentence which, recurring to memory in his hour of need, decided his refusal of assistance he might be unable to repay.

"I heard the words by chance," he said; "I turned one day into a City church, where every Thursday a great preacher discourses to such citizens as care and have time to go and listen to him. The sermon did not particularly impress me at the time; but those words must have struck me, for they staid in my memory like the verse of some old ballad, and haunted me last night till I was sick and tired of thinking about them. You see they were true," he went on, speaking almost to himself, "and I felt them to be true; so I do not ask you this morning if I did right, for I knew it would not have been right to peril the poor old lady's money. What I do ask is that you will forgive me for jeopardising your fortune."

"Had I ever any fortune to lose?" she asked playfully. "I think you are mistaken."

"No," he answered. "Money has been made here; and as I refused to take Mr. Russell Suttaby into partnership, it was my intention to pay out by degrees such amounts as might ultimately make up the share I considered you justly entitled to receive. Mr. Suttaby said he should prefer what he calls "an agreed lump down" to any yearly payment, and he was coming over this morning to go fully into the matter with me.

She turned her ring round and round thoughtfully, then she said, "Wouldn't he lend you the money you need?"

Mr. Gargrave laughed as he answered. "No, Lucy, rich people are rarely ready lenders. Besides, he added, "even if I were willing to ask Mr. Suttaby's help, which I am not, it would be impossible for me to do so, as he has been rather pressing for a definite settlement, or at least for a date to be named when your fortune could be paid."

Lucy remained silent for a minute; then she said, gravely, "I didn't know I was to have any money."

"You foolish child! Did you think I should keep it all? Have I not always been your guardian?"

"I mean," she persisted, "I did not know they wanted any money."

"Why, all young ladies have, or ought to have, fortunes."

"If I were a man I should like to marry a girl without a shilling."

"That comes of reading my sister's romances," he said.

"I *would* not marry anyone who had a fortune. My mother had no money, and think how my father loved her to the last day of his life. Oh! if you have really any money of mine, make haste and lose it. I should hate to have a fortune."

"I am afraid, Lucy, it is lost already. But I will do my best to replace it as speedily as may be. What I fear is your marriage may have to be deferred for a time in consequence; that thought has been troubling me greatly." She looked at him with her great, soft, honest eyes, and answered,

"Then do not let it trouble you any more. We can wait ever so long—years and years, if that be all. And please never think again about that money. I do not want it, and I know Russell does not, either."

Mr. Gargrave entertained a decided opinion on that point, but he had no wish to discuss his impression with her.

"There is Mr. Suttaby now driving round to the counting-house, Lucy," he remarked. "I must go to him."

And so he went to tell Mr. Suttaby the best and the worst of the position.

CHAPTER VII.

EVIL DAYS.

One bitter day in the January following Mr. Gargrave's talk with Mr. Suttaby an elderly gentleman making his way with the wind up Holborn-hill met an elderly lady who was making her way against it.

Contrary to the *mot*—of the Irish wit—in this case the lady and not the wind was getting the worst of it, and when the gentleman met her she was indeed a sight to behold, a spectacle to pity.

Those were the days of crinoline; but, as her principles forbade her to walk abroad in a birdcage, the wind was making wild sport of her demure skirts, twisting them, flouting them, jeering at them and her, trying to blow her fur tippet—of an excellent quality, but obsolete pattern—off her shoulders, playing pranks with the feather in her old-fashioned bonnet, mocking everything about her, from the long black lace veil—*real* lace, as she said and believed, poor old lady—with which she tried to conceal her face to the tears in her faded eyes that would roll down her cheeks before, in the struggle with her enemy, she could raise a kerchief to wipe them away.

"Mrs. Brockley!" said the gentleman, pulling up. "*What on earth* are you doing here?"

"Oh, Mr. Herron! oh, Sir!" And her tears, at length obtaining complete mastery over conventionality, poured down her cheeks; while the wind, seizing his opportunity, whisked her veil back over her bonnet, leaving her face bare to the sight of the whole passing world of London.

Evidently a man of decision, Mr. Herron took the poor lady by the shoulder and turned her with back to the frolicsome wind, tucked her arm within his, and said, "Now tell me all about it."

But poor Mrs. Brockley was quite unable to tell him all about it. The battle she had been fighting with the wind—the noise of the streets—the surprise of meeting a person from her own neighbourhood, had so disconcerted her that she could not speak a connected sentence.

"Never mind," exclaimed Mr. Herron kindly; "we'll soon be out of this row, and then we can talk in peace."

To describe Mrs. Brockley as she walked along with Mr. Herron would be simply to portray a mixture of harmless vanity, innocent pride, dread and humiliation as to the state of her attire, and an underlying grief, which no personal anxiety or exultation could cause her to forget.

Mr. Herron was the principal solicitor at Eastlea, solicitor to all the county families, a very grand personage in Mrs. Brockley's estimation, and she "took it very kind of him," she said afterwards, "to be so pleasant and friendly with an old body like me, and in the middle of London, too."

Not far from the spot where he met his townswoman was a quiet hostelry, where the lawyer generally put up on the occasion of his frequent visits to town; and to this hotel he conducted his companion.

"Sit down and warm yourself," he entreated, leading her into a snug apartment, closing the door and poking the fire. "What is it? You are in some difficulty, and I can help you."

"I do not think you can, Sir," she answered; "but it is very good of you; and me taking away my bit of business."

"Pooh! Mrs. Brockley," he interrupted. "Do you suppose I bear malice about that. Ladies are sometimes apt to be headstrong. What is the trouble now. Don't think of me as a lawyer, speak as if I were only a friend."

Mrs. Brockley carried a reticule—a contemporary, probably, of the tippet and the black veil: from this she produced another pocket-handkerchief, with which she solemnly wiped her eyes, and said—

"If you please, Sir, I shall have to begin at the beginning."

"Very well," agreed Mr. Herron, and sat down resignedly.

"You know my poor dear husband had a nephew, Sir."

"Several," corrected the lawyer; "one a most turbulent fellow—Daniel—Jacob—Samuel—yes—Samuel: has he been troubling you?"

"He has always been coming to me for money, Sir, which, indeed, he ought not to have done, since I helped to make what Mr. Brockley left me; and a man, surely, has a right to do what he likes with his own."

"Humph! that's as it may be; but I suppose you gave this Samuel some and can't get it back again."

"No, Sir, I did not. I knew he was in a good way here in London—he told me himself his agency was worth three hundred a year; and he had money with his wife; and why should I give him what we earned so hard?"

"Why should you, indeed?" acquiesced Mr. Herron.

"When that mortgage was paid off," she continued, "as I could not go to you, Sir, for advice"——

Mr. Herron smiled a smile which was at once a vindication of his own astuteness and a reproach for her want of faith in his placability.

"At any rate, Sir, I did not like to go to you; and, as I scarce knew what to do about the money, I thought of young Mr. Gargrave—Mr. Michael. You remember him?"

"Of course I do—Rokeby Gargrave's son. Came up to London to make his fortune. He has done remarkably well?"

Mrs. Brockley shook her head, and began to cry again.

"Far from it, Sir. He is at this present minute in what I think Sam calls a 'Sponging-house,' close by here."

"Bless my soul!" said Mr. Herron. "I am shocked to hear this. But what is 'bred in the bone'—you know; and the father was—— Well, we won't talk of that. To return to your money. You did not send Mallard's cheque to him, I hope?"

"Yes, I did, Sir; the very day I got it."

"And he has spent it for you! Dear! dear! Like father, like son! I am most truly sorry for you, Mrs. Brockley. I am afraid it is a bad case. We must see what can be done, though. Give me all the particulars, and I will call on his lawyers."

"But I haven't lost a penny, Sir."

"My good lady, you have just told me you had lost it all!"

"No, Sir; it was you said that. I have lost no money by Mr. Gargrave; but Sam says he has. He came down to the Villa the other day by express, dashed in like a flash of lightning, says, 'I am ruined! I am beggared! I have lost my agency, all through you and your friend Michael Gargrave. You'll have to make it up to me. As for him, he is out of the way of wheedling old women for awhile. I have got him locked up safe enough!'

"He went on just as if he was not in his right mind. He frightened me to such a degree that I ran out of the house with only my cap on, and asked Mr. Giles, who happened to be passing, to come in and speak to him. Mr. Giles is very clever, as you know, Sir, and by degrees he gets to the rights of the story.

"It seems Mr. Gargrave lost a great deal of money by some dishonest people he had trusted, and in consequence could not pay the gentlemen for whom Sam is agent.

"He wanted time to turn round in, and all his other creditors but Sam agreed to this. Sam knew I had sent him up my money (for I told him so), and said Mr. Gargrave ought to have used it to pay *him* at any rate. At last, as I understand, they came to high words about the matter, and without more ado, Sam locked him up—"put the screw on," as he said. But Mr. Gargrave would not pay a bit more for that, and wrote down to the gentlemen in the country, and one of them came up and gave Sam notice, and said he would throw the whole thing into bankruptcy, and break Mr. Gargrave; and so Sam came to me, more mad than sane."

"And you returned to town with him, I suppose."

"No, Sir." He upset me so that I was all of a tremble, and when Mr. Giles got him out of the house and away to the train, I had to go to bed. I could not lift my head, Sir; no, not if life and death had depended on my doing it; but I could think, and I did, about the poor gentleman I had known from the time he was a mere child, and who when he was a lad used to come into the Brayley Arms, free and pleasant, as if it was his own home. He was always fond of me; and he used to bring me trout he had caught, and hares he had shot; and, oh! dear!—oh! dear! dear me!"

"It does you credit, it really does," murmured Mr. Herron. "And so you thought, Mrs. Brockley"——

"That I would come up myself and see him, and ask him to use my money, about which, as Mr. Giles said, he had acted most honourable. So I did come, Sir, by the Parliamentary. And I've seen him, Sir; and I might just as well have stopped at home. He won't touch a penny, he says. He was very pleasant, and tried to seem cheerful; but he looks broken-hearted—he does, Sir; and I am sure I am!"

"Humph!" commented Mr. Herron; and he sat silent for a minute while Mrs. Brockley wept and wiped her eyes, till, exclaiming, "I'll put this to rights," he got up and drew on his gloves and took his hat. "You must leave all to me, remember," he remarked.

"Very good, Sir," said Mrs. Brockley, meekly.

CHAPTER VIII.

MR. HERRON TO THE RESCUE.

Mrs. Brockley's statement was correct. Among all the persons before whom Mr. Gargrave considered it necessary to place the exact state of his affairs, only two made any difficulty about giving him the time he asked for. Those two were Mr. Samuel Brockley and Mr. Suttaby senior. The latter was unpleasant—the former very unpleasant. Mr. Suttaby did not say much, but what he did say was disagreeable.

As I have consented to the match upon certain conditions," he finished, "I will not back out of my consent if those conditions are fulfilled. *I* am a man of *my* word. But, mark ye! there must be a limit to the time of the engagement and no marriage, unless the money is paid down."

As for Mr. Brockley, gifted by nature with a loud voice and a hectoring manner, he exasperated Mr. Gargrave to an extent which rendered all chance of an amicable settlement hopeless.

He called the debt a swindle and the man who contracted it a swindler. He said he believed he had made a purse out of his aunt's money—or rather out of his uncle's money (which I ought to have had), he stated in parenthesis. He declared Mr. Gargrave's honest scruples to be mere blinds. He threatened what he could and what he would do; and, finally, Michael Gargrave defied him. "Do your worst; but keep out of my office! Keep away, or it will be worse for you."

"Oh! if you come to that"——

"Go down those stairs, before I pitch you to the bottom of them!" interrupted Mr. Gargrave; and Mr. Samuel Brockley took the advice and went.

The next day, as Mr. Gargrave was walking out of the Fenchurch-street station, a man accosted him in quite a confidential and familiar manner, and, explaining he was officer to the Sheriff of London, told Michael he had arrested him.

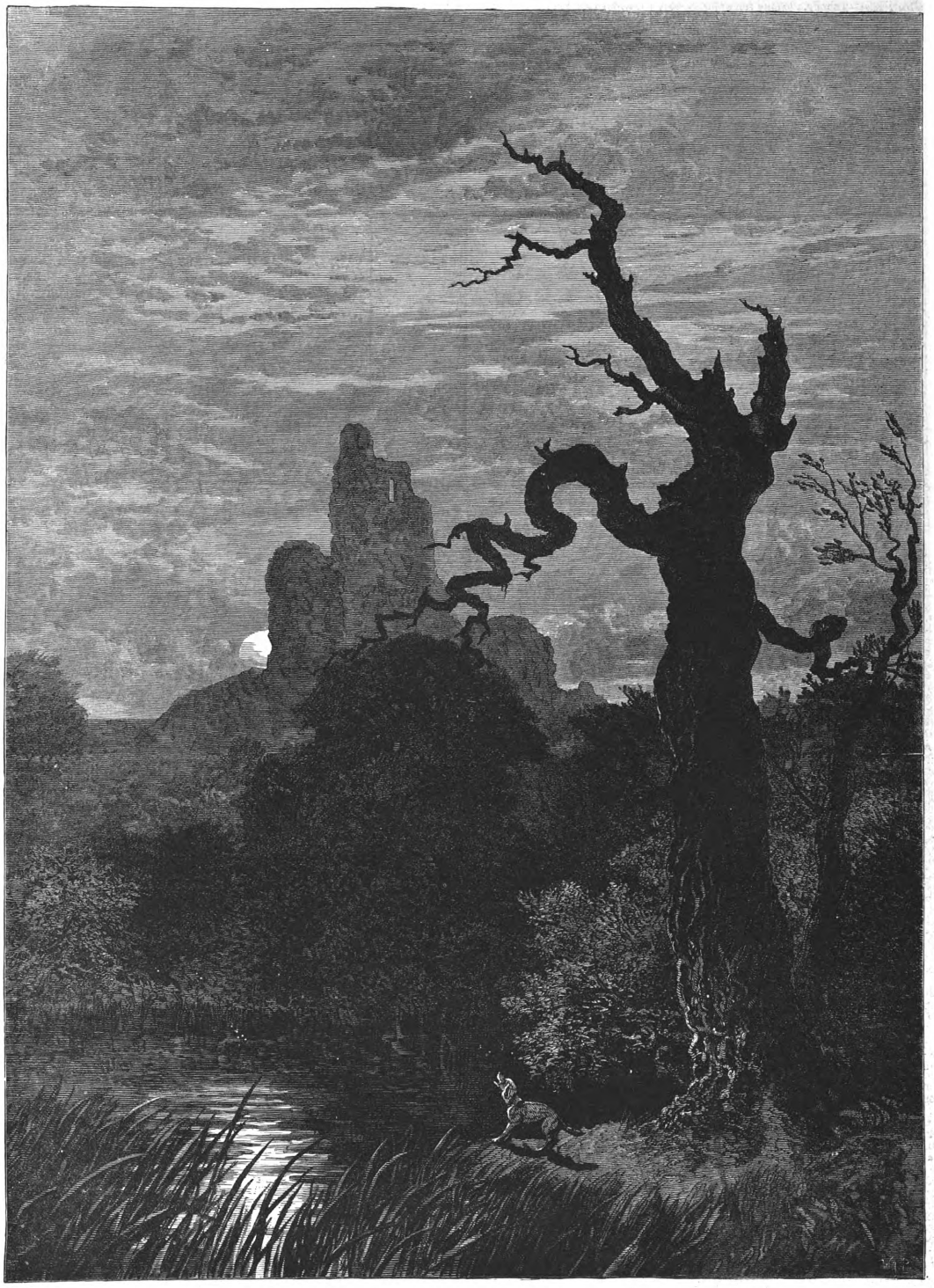
"Perhaps you would like a cab, Sir? You might not like to be seen walking with me."

There was an awful brevity about the whole proceeding which took away Mr. Gargrave's breath. It seemed like a hideous dream; and one part of what he beheld in it was Mr. Samuel Brockley standing on the pavement, waving his hand in derisive farewell as the cab drove away.

What followed was like a terrible nightmare also—days spent in a sponging-house in Cursitor-street—days during which time seemed to stand still—days when for the first time in all his active life he said at dawn "Would God it were night," and at night "Would God it were morning."



THE MISTLETOE BOUGH. DRAWN BY A. E. EMSLIE.



WHERE THE DEED WAS DONE. DRAWN BY MASON JACKSON.

Not but what people called to see him. In the goodness of her heart, Mrs. Dodson—housekeeper, as she called herself at the cottage—donned her bravest attire, and went to offer her condolences.

Tommy accompanied her—Tommy, the irrepressible—Tommy, against whom Mr. Gargrave cherished an antipathy utterly ludicrous—Tommy, with swelled cheeks, a cold in his head, a great muffler round his throat, an expression of vacant wonderment in his round eyes, a bun in his hand, a screw of sweetmeats in his pocket—Tommy, the only son of his mother, and she a widow.

Exactly as he might have contemplated the lions in the Zoological Gardens, Tommy stood and stared at Mr. Gargrave, who said wincing,

"This is very kind of you, Mrs. Dodson; but I wish you had not come here. It can do no good. How is my sister?"

Mrs. Dodson reported that Miss Gargrave was well, though "upset," and hoped to see him next day.

"Tell her not to come," he answered. "I could not bear bear it." And yet perhaps he was disappointed when she whom he had sheltered obeyed his bidding and stayed away. All the more, perhaps, because Mrs. Dodson's visit—spite of the drawback of Tommy—had touched him.

"I have saved a good few pounds, Sir," she said, "and brought them with me. If not too great a liberty?"

He could not answer her for a minute, for she had brought him all her little hoard—all her treasure, and offered it freely.

Instead of his sister, Lucy came the next day.

"You should not have come here, dear," he said gently. "This is no place for a young girl. How is Matilda? She ought not to have allowed you to do such a thing."

"I did not tell her," Lucy answered. She had a headache."

"She had not a heartache," thought her brother, unknowing till afterwards that she undertook a journey to Brayley on his behalf, and, being received with scant courtesy, returned home more utterly prostrated than Mrs. Dodson had ever seen her.

Lucy, too, had brought her little purse—scantily filled, it is true, but offered with such tender entreaty, such sweet hesitancy, that Michael Gargrave, looking on the face he once thought plain, marvelled to find how lovely it seemed to him.

He took the purse—a shabby little affair, frayed and worn—took it, and emptied out the few sovereigns it contained.

"I have no need of these," he said; "but I want a purse. May I keep this?"

"May you? Of course, anything. I have a much better one at home, though. You must have that."

"No, this; this only," he answered. "And now go, my dear. Of course," he added, as she rose to obey, "you have seen the Suttabys."

"Oh, yes," Lucy answered; and, in trying to make the best of things, left him with such a pain as he had not known before for years.

"What an idiot I am—what a dolt," he considered, for he knew what the pain was, and that he loved the girl with all his soul.

As for Lucy, she felt glad to think he had not questioned her further, for she had seen the Suttabys but once coming out of church, when the Miss Suttabys only acknowledged her existence with a bow, and Russell, much embarrassed, shook hands in a distant and perturbed manner, saying,

"I hope, Miss Holding, you are quite well."

In order, as he expressed it, to make things clear, old Mr. Suttaby paid Miss Gargrave a visit, in the course of which he stated the match must now be considered as finally at an end.

"I make it a rule," he said, speaking in a general way, "to have nothing to do with bankrupts and insolvents any more than with forgers, swindlers, or pickpockets. They may be very worthy people—unfortunate, and so forth. I say nothing about that; only they are not my sort."

Fanning herself languidly, though her hand literally trembled with passion, Miss Gargrave said she was very glad to hear it; and so the engagement ended.

But of all this Michael Gargrave remained in ignorance, sitting in Cursitor-street counting the hours till Mr. Brockley or some one should make him bankrupt.

"I will not do it myself," he said to his solicitor; "but that is what it must come to."

"I am afraid it is," was the answer; and still the days went by.

He was getting worn out. There were times when memory seemed to be failing him—times when he mixed up his own position with that of his dead father; when debt seemed piled on debt, and he could not even read the list he had jotted down of those to whom he owed money.

He was sitting in the dusk one evening, with an aching head and tired eyes that dreaded the light, when a gentleman was announced.

"How do you do? Long time since we met. Glad to tell you this matter is settled at last. I have a cab at the door. It won't take you long to pack up, I suppose?"

Michael rose slowly, and took the hand his visitor offered.

"I do not remember you?" he said.

"No? And yet it was through me you first came to London—that unfortunate Casserow business, you recollect. What! Still in a fog? Why, my name is Herron; and I chanced to hear of this unfortunate affair from that good Mrs. Brockley. Her nephew is—well, I owe him one. Here! Hi! Somebody come quick! Water! Brandy! Anything! Everything!"

Mr. Gargrave had fainted.

Late that night they were sitting, a sad household, at Lea Bank, when a loud knock at the door caused Mrs. Dodson to exclaim, "all in a flutter," as she subsequently stated,

"Bless us and save us, what's that?"

Trembling, she came into the narrow hall at the moment Miss Gargrave emerged from the parlour.

"Who can it be?" said Miss Gargrave, trembling also; but already the question was answered, for Lucy had slipped past her elders and opened the door.

"Why, it's master," cried Mrs. Dodson. "Michael," screamed Miss Gargrave, and fell upon his neck, while Lucy, seizing his hand, kissed it over and over, not knowing what she did.

"Hey-dey," cried a cheerful voice, "and not a word for me who have brought back the prodigal. Here, young lady, take my hand for a moment by way of a change. Now, I wonder who *you* are; you remember me, I see, Miss Matilda. No; I have not come to tell you Owen is dead, he is as well as ever he was, and going to be married: but, if I stood in his cousin's shoes, after what I have just seen, I should not desire to change places with him; that I should not."

But although Mr. Herron did not bring the news he saw Miss Gargrave expected then, eighteen months later he came one morning to the cottage and broke the tidings of death and good fortune with a gravity befitting such announcements.

"The marriage never came off," he said, "though the settlements were drawn; and old Rokeby left your cousin every penny he possessed. Broke a blood-vessel or something. His mother kept it very quiet, and took him abroad again. Well, he is dead now, poor fellow! and you are the owner of Brayley, and the Rokeby property as well."

"Speak low! speak low! Let us get away from the house," said Michael, hurriedly.

"Anything the matter? Nothing wrong, I hope, with your charming wife. I shall, I suppose, have to try and think of her as a great lady for the future, though I did give her to you, though I did tell you that was the best way of uniting her interests with yours. Must we go out? Very well."

They walked away along the road leading by the water till they reached the bridge, but there, all of a sudden, Michael Gargrave stopped.

"I will meet you anywhere you like to name at one o'clock," he said, "but I cannot talk to you now. It has all come upon me too suddenly. I have been overworked; I must get away by myself for a little time."

Mr. Herron stared at him. "I am afraid you have been overworked," he said. "I always feared you were in too great a hurry to pay your debts. I will return at one o'clock. This road will take me to Stratford-le-Bow, I think. Fine church somewhere near Stratford—West Ham—yes, thank you, that is it, West Ham." And he walked away briskly, thinking Rokeby Gargrave would not have taken such news in so sad a fashion. "He'd have tossed his hat up, and been off for Brayley before now. Well, I can not say I like to see one man cock-a-whoop because another has got the route."

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUSION.

He went alone, over the lonely marshes. He left the field-paths and the wider road, and walked away over the soft, springy turf, with naught save his own thoughts for company.

At that moment the instincts of a solitary life claimed supremacy. In his time of triumph, as in his hour of sorrow, the waters of his soul seemed at once to be frozen over. Speech died away inarticulate, expression could find no outlet. Thoughts too deep for utterance, too subtle for analysis were in his heart. When Mr. Herron told him his news he hurried him away, lest in that small house some word of the conversation should inform his sister of the nature of his errand; and now, though the natural course for him to pursue might have seemed to rush off at once to communicate the tidings to those who had passed through the darkness with him, he could not do it. No; he felt he must get away, quite away, and think it all out alone—alone, himself and God.

It was a magnificent morning. The dew-drops still glittered on the leaves, there was still a dreamy haze lying across the distant forest, there was a fresh, pungent fragrance in the air—a sense of distinctness in all objects within the range of vision. High up in heaven the larks were singing their delicious songs—softly the river trickled on its course—gently the long grasses trailed their fingers in the cool water as it went rippling by; and he who walked amongst what would seem this waste of beauty—only that we feel God must have made even common things lovely for His own delight—scarce knew how to reconcile the aspect of nature with the workings of his own heart.

For he was not glad. No. I could not have so written of this man had he felt it unmixed happiness to walk across a grave to prosperity. If, a twelvemonth before, his cousin had given him or lent him a couple of thousand pounds, his feelings would have been jubilant.

Oh! ye rich, who, to the thinking of some, are so much too rich, do you ever, I wonder consider what the mere trifles you lose in your vague ventures would be to a poor struggling man of business? I fancy not. The rich are indifferent, and the poor struggling man proud. He would be glad, and the rich willing—and, perhaps, as society is now constituted, it is a simple impossibility either should understand the mind of the other; but it is sad, I sometimes fancy in my poor imagining, that he who is able to give should be so far removed from the man who requires—the man who needs from the man who desires to befriend.

Ah! if to you who read God has given much, "Remember the corn in the ground." I ask of you no more: I ask of you no less. Think, for the love of the Great God, whether the seed you are planting, is likely to produce a harvest you will care to reap; whether at this Christmas tide you have considered the poor and needy—the man who required a helping hand, the woman who wanted but small assistance to be preserved from such evil as no human language can express?

It is but little, and yet it is so much that the mightiness of its glory shall stretch from the shores of Time across the ocean of Eternity.

At the time it was given—nay, in his memory now—Mrs. Brockley's mite—which was so much to her—seemed more to him than the whole of his cousin's wealth dropped reluctantly from a dead man's hand. He had surmounted the worst of his difficulties; he was married; he was happy; he was content. What did all this waste of riches, as at first it looked like to his unwonted eyes, signify to him? Could his nature, steeped in business as it had been perforce; assimilated to his occupation as that of the hand of the dyer, be changed so suddenly that in the twinkling of an eye he should feel able to take upon himself fresh duties and fresh interests.

He experienced no wild feeling of exultation when he considered the gift Fortune had thrown to him. He did not hurry to seize it. At that first moment of possession he probably regarded his new wealth more calmly and critically than at any future period of his career.

The past seemed to arise and stand before him—the past, which his father's mad extravagance and senseless thriftlessness had rendered so much like a wild debauch, succeeded by weary morrows of shame and poverty, and hard, hard work.

For years he had turned his thoughts from these subjects; but now these things all came back to memory—ghastly shapes rising from out a dishonoured grave; and for a moment the sunlight faded and the prospect grew dim, the songs of the larks sounded afar off, and the murmuring of the water seemed to threaten instead of lull.

Then there came another recollection, and this time a blessed one. He thought of the man, poor in pocket, honest of purpose, single of heart, who walked once where he was walking, thinking only of his dead, lying white and quiet in the darkened house, which for her sake should seem for ever after lonely.

And now he was sleeping, too; but he had gone to his rest content, with no words of murmuring because his day had been hard, and the heat intense, and his burden heavy; but rather with whispered sentences of gratitude and thanksgiving that God had been so good to him, so infinitely merciful, so unspeakably gracious.

He had gone without a fear for his child, at last content to leave her; and in that moment Michael Gargrave felt an almost triumphant satisfaction in the thought that from the moment she broke down the barriers of reserve which had become a very part and parcel of his life, he had given to her more than the tenderness of a father—more than the companionship of a brother.

Already the once familiar scenes were growing old; already the hopes of morning were becoming blurred and dim, like the sorrows of the long ago.

He looked across the wide expanse of marsh to the spot where he had known such happiness. Up into the still air the blue smoke was rising. He could see the red roofs of the barns; the trees shading the nest which held everything he loved on earth; the pleasant fields beyond, lying quiet under the sunlight. Not in all the years that had gone before did the charm of his home ever seem so great. Could he give it all up—the peace, the quiet, the modest desires, the unalloyed content? Could he go out and take his place in the great world, and find such happiness in the midst of his new state—as he had felt within the narrow territory so small that in the distance he seemed but a speck in the landscape?

He said to himself it would be difficult, almost impossible, to put on the thoughts, ideas, and habits of his new life as he might don a fresh garment; but he was deceived. Already the change he imagined wellnigh impossible was begun; already in feeling, as well as in reality, Michael Gargrave was the owner of Brayley rather than the proprietor of a Glass Works on the River Lea.

Where now was his satisfaction at the large order which that morning's post had brought? What had become of his project of sending in that tender on the morrow?

As his eyes wandered to the factory his thoughts followed in the same direction, and he smiled half sadly to think he need never trouble himself about such matters again; that the interests of yesterday were not the interests of to-day.

And then, his eyes reverting to the cottage, he smiled again, because of a thought that was all pleasure.

The previous evening Lucy, enlarging upon the woes of some widow, whose hard struggle for daily bread was likely to end, and shortly, with the breaking up of her home, said to her husband—

"Poor creature, it was pitiful to see her distress. I wish we could help her."

To which he answered, partly because he felt the case to be almost hopeless, partly because he had often to check Lucy's charitable impulses,

"So do I, dear; but we must be just before we are generous."

"That is true," she said; but he could see her thoughts were with the widow rather than with his just debts.

Now the memory of her disappointment recurred to him, and the first unqualified feeling of delight he experienced in consequence of his inheritance thrilled through him at the same moment.

No more lingering on the marshes; straight over the grass he strode to the nearest footpath.

He crossed the bridges, he walked fast beside the stream. The door of the dear house where he had found so much happiness was wide open, and in the porch stood his young wife watching for his coming.

She ran to the gate to meet him. "How fast you were walking, dear," she said, both hands clasped round his arm clad in hodden grey. "Mr. Herron brought no bad news, did he?"

"No, indeed, quite the contrary; what made you think he had?"

"You were talking so earnestly to him when you went out.

"Silly little Lucy," he said, fondly stroking her hair.

"Yes, I am afraid I am," she answered, seriously, "for I cannot get poor Mrs. Laydon out of my mind; and I have been thinking, Michael, that as I can manage without a new dress and mantle, might I—couldn't we?—give her what they would have cost?"

He looked at her so gravely, with an expression so strange—to her so unintelligible—that she said,

"I will not say more about it, Michael, if it vexes you."

"It does not vex me, pretty one," he replied. "Do just what your heart tells you. Now run away to your widow, and make haste home again, for I want you."

"And Toller wants you," she said, as she hurried into the house to put on her bonnet.

He could not wait for her return, he was constrained to go and meet her, to take her hand and put it within his arm and hold it there while they walked on the soft sward under the shady trees together; she in such an ecstacy of delight because of the widow's happiness, that she babbled on regardless of his silence, till, at length, something in his look caused her to cry out,

"Michael, I am *sure* you have had bad news. What is it?"

"I have had news, dear, but not bad," was his answer; and then he told her. "You can be generous now, Lucy, and just too," he remarked, wondering at her silence. But she shook her head in answer.

She drew her hand from out his arm, and sate down on a bank by the wayside, and began absently to pull up little tufts from out the grass, picking them over absently.

"Why, Lucy, what is the matter?" asked her husband. "Do you understand what I mean? We are now rich people. We need never be anxious nor sorry about money any more."

One by one great tears rolled slowly down her cheeks.

"Lucy—Lucy!" He sat down on the bank at her side and put his arm round her, and turned to look into her face; but she hid it on his shoulder.

"What ails you, dear? Tell me," he entreated.

"I ought never to have married you," she answered, speaking in gasps, with little sobs between. "It did not matter so much while we were poor and struggling; but I am not a fit wife for you now, and I cannot be just or generous either. I cannot make you free again, and I am sorry—sorry."

"Are you?" he said. "I am not."

"I never can be a fine lady."

"No, that you can't, thank Heaven."

"Your sister has often lamented I was so unlike"—

"My dear," he interrupted, "I cannot have you say such things; you must not think them. Humbly I am grateful for the fortune which has come to me; but I would thankfully give it up this instant if keeping it involved the loss of you."

He felt her stealing a little nearer to him; he felt her soft hand touch his, and he went on, not without an effort, for he had never found it easy to speak of himself or his own feelings.

"I go back in memory to that night when I sate alone in Queen-square. I think of the words which decided my choice, 'Remember the corn in the ground.' Ah! Lucy, I could not know what I was planting then. I could not forecast what crop should spring from the seed then sown. All I knew for a certainty was that from tares a man may not reap wheat."

"The corn I put in the ground that night was but the produce of hesitating resolutions; it was scarcely of my own free will I cast it in the furrows at all, and yet what a harvest has been given to me. Friends in the time of bitterest need, and a wife whose love has been the greatest blessing of my life, without whom Brayley would be to me valueless."

He talked a little more, but that was the gist of his argument, that she was the one thing for which he most earnestly desired to offer thanksgiving.

Then, when her eyes were dry and her heart quiet, he said, "Come dear, let us go home."

So hand in hand they wended their way adown the green lanes and across fields—where the grain was already in ear—hand in hand together—as hand in hand they have walked through life ever since, corn springing up behind them as they passed along, and ripening to a harvest they shall not fear to reap.

The Coloured Picture.

"PUSS IN BOOTS."

BY JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

A CHAT ABOUT *THIS* LITTLE PUSS IN BOOTS.

BY F. C. BURNAND.

"So the Cat became a great lord, and never again ran after rats and mice but for his amusement." Here ended, for the twentieth time, my Pussy-cat's tale, I mean my tale—*the* tale, in fact, of the celebrated Puss in Boots, the friend of the poor Miller's son, who afterwards became the great Marquis de Carabas.

And for the twentieth time came a little girl's question,

"Well, and what did they do *then?*"

In desperation I retorted,

"*What* did *who* do *when?*"

"Why," explained another little girl—a little older girl; "why, Zita means what did they do with the Boots?"

The question then was *apropos des bottes*.

I referred to the old Fairy Book, the genuine old one, on which I and my fathers before me had been brought up. The real old book, I mean, with the highly daubed plates, showing impossible Princes and Princesses and a Lord Mayor's coach in the Illustration that accompanies *Puss in Boots*.

This old book I hold in reverence as *the* sole authority on all questions about our ancient and well established Fairy Tales.

How many persons possess the real original edition? It must be priceless. There was a republication some few years ago, which was soon sold out. The stories are told as quaintly as are dear old Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," if I may be allowed the comparison.

So to this respectable Fairy Book—I think a Fairy Godmother must have given me mine,—but, alas! where is she now? Bless her!—I turned for an answer to this question,

"*What became of the boots?*"

No. There was no information on the subject. Still, my audience was one that "wanted to know," and their curiosity had to be satisfied somehow. I was arranging a "continuation in our next" when little Miss Zita put another inquiry,

"Weren't there any kittens?"

Yes; certainly there were. Listen.

The Puss who had been such a friend to the Marquis of Carabas became Lord Grimalkin, of Katseye Castle, in Catalonia. Here he fell in love with the lovely Lady Tabitha Molrousia, whom he married for love, and who became Lady Grimalkin, of Katseye Castle.

Lady Grimalkin, however, though beautiful, was far from strong. She suffered from nervous headaches, and couldn't bear even the sound of a mouse scratching behind the wainscot; for you may be sure that there are not many mice who allow themselves to be seen in Catalonia. For one of their tribe to be visible in that country is punishable with instant death. Now, if my lady could not stand even such a slight noise as that of a mouse in the wainscot, much less could she put up with the sound of her husband's boots as he scampered up and down stairs, and along the passages; or, above all, when on returning from the chase—the *chasse aux souris des champs*—or from a day's sport among the birds, for my Lord was a preserver as well as a destroyer, and was a deadly foe to all the poachers of his own species—when, I say, on these occasions his little foot-page, *Boot Jack*, would be in readiness to draw off the celebrated boots, which would be then thrown down with a heavy thud on the old oak floor, on which also the little foot-page generally fell backwards in the supreme effort required for this particular work.

"You can't come in here!" she used to cry out from her boudoir, when he was heard stamping towards her door. "You can't come here in those boots!"

"Not in these boots!" exclaimed her lord, with some surprise.

He was a little annoyed at first, of course; but domestic happiness is paramount to a mere question of boots, even when they have such a history as these had; and then my lady was really in a delicate—or, as they pronounce it in Catalonia, a *delicat*—state of health.

All attempts to appease her were bootless until he presented himself before her in slippers.

So, off came his boots, silently.

The next day my lady called her husband and said, "My dear, I am sure you must feel uncomfortable without your boots."

"And I've caught a severe cold—in fact, a nasty *cat*-arrh," said Grimalkin, struggling with a sneeze.

"I see," replied his wife, purring affectionately; "and believe me, my dear Tommy"—Tommy was his *petit nom*, you understand—"I am sorry you should suffer on my account."

"It's of no consequence," said my lord; and then they both purred together, in the most loving manner possible.

After a while her ladyship asked him to open the drawer of her cabinet.

He did so, and there before him was a box labelled, "A Present for a Kind Husband."

"Open it," said my lady, "and see what I have made for you."

She had worked him the most perfect pair of knitted boots, warm in winter, cool in summer, and noiseless always.

He was delighted. And then there was more purring, and more fondling.

From that moment Lord Grimalkin wore nothing on his feet but these knitted boots; and the old original clump-sole pair, which were beginning to be rather past work by this time, were presented to the celebrated *Museum* of Catalonia, where they may perhaps be seen to this very day, in their dilapidated condition, unless they have been soled, and walked off, with in the interim.

Soon after this memorable event, there were great rejoicings in the castle, and in the neighbourhood all about, for my lady had presented her husband with as fine, handsome, and as numerous a family, as had ever been seen, or heard of, even in Catalonia.

There were great doings at the christening, I warrant you; and the castle was filled with the cats of all countries, who arrived to take part in the rejoicings.

There were French Cats, in grey coats, and of the politest possible manners; Russian Cats, in thick furs; Spanish Cats, playing on cats-stanets; Black Cats from Africa, who amused the company immensely with negro melodies, accompanying themselves on various instruments, and dividing their rhythmical dramatic entertainments into strophés and *catas*-trophés; White Cats from Albania; Tortoise-shell Cats from the sea-coast, led by an Admiral of Great Renown from China, who was a Mandarin with nine tails; and hundreds of others, with The Cat and the Fiddle to conduct the orchestra.

As the kittens grew up, their kind mother provided each of them with mittens. But the taste for boots ran in the family, and whenever the three little kittens had lost their mittens, off their fore paws, they were invariably found neatly tied on their hind legs.

In time, old Lord and Lady Grimalkin were gathered to their ancestors, and were buried in the family *Catacombs*.

Some of their numerous descendants turned out rather wild, but for the most part they were highly respected by all who knew them. It is supposed that several branches of the Grimalkin family quitted Catalonia and settled about in various parts of the world; but the remarkable trait in this particular race is their partiality for boots—but especially for knitted ones.

"Did you ever know one?" asks little Miss Zita.

"Mr. Millais knew one, evidently," I reply, pointing to his picture. "Look!"

"Why, the kitten has got on the doll's little boots!" they exclaim; and there is a general feeling of pity for the poor doll, who must be suffering from cold feet, poor thing!

Miss Polly, in the picture, cannot make out where the doll's boots have gone to. She hasn't an idea that her little kitten is one of the descendants of Lord and Lady Grimalkin. Observe the expression of her eyes. She is staring out straight before her, and wondering what on earth can have become of Dolly's knitted boots!

The last place she will look for those little boots is on Tittikin's hind legs, and Tittikins, true to her Grimalkin instinct, will not give them up without a scratch.

"But how did Tittikins put them on?" asks one of the children, who is a great deal too matter-of-fact.

"How? Why, Mr. Millais put them on for her. *He* knows all about the Lord and Lady Grimalkin family history, and he was determined that, at Christmas time, the kitten should not be without a present of a pair of boots.

"But why didn't he give her a pair for herself, and not take the poor doll's?" asks little Gertie, who is far more interested in the doll than in the kitten.

"Perhaps," I reply, being always ready to defend an absent friend, "perhaps he didn't know that these boots were intended for the doll. I dare say she wasn't wearing them. She was in Polly's lap, being dressed, when Mr. Millais felt something purring about his legs, and, looking down, saw the kitten with a pair of knitted boots in its mouth, looking up and imploring him to put them on for her. So, as he didn't know they belonged to the doll, he took up his boot-brush and with a few masterly touches very kindly fitted them on the kitten's hind legs—and there she is."

"And will he give the doll a pair of boots too?" asks Miss Zita.

"Well," I can only say. "Perhaps he will next Christmas." But, in the mean time, little Polly may be, as the Miller's Son was, in great trouble, and then *her* Puss in Boots will advise her and help her. And, perhaps, one day Polly will say,

Pussy Cat, Pussy C— where have you been?

And Pussy will answer,

I've been to London, to see the Queen.

Just as her ancestor, the old original Puss in Boots, went to see the King, and so made his master's fortune. And perhaps Polly will become—who knows?—a great Princess, or, at least, a Marchioness, just as the Miller's Son became the Marquis of Carabas, all through having such a friend at Court as this little Puss in Boots."

"And what will she do with the doll?" inquires Gertie, who certainly thinks Dolly has been treated very unfairly.

"Dolly! Oh she will give her a beautiful Doll's House to live in."

"But she can't come out, because she has no boots."

"Then she must stay at home."

"And what will they do *then?*" they all want to know, one after the other.

"Well, you must ask Mr. Millais; for it's *his* little girl, not mine; and it's *his* little kitten, not mine. And as for what I've told you, it is only an idle chatter to amuse you; it is merely *apropos des bottes*."

"But *will* Mr. Millais tell us something more about the Boots?" asks the eldest.

"I do not know, my dears," I answer, as I make my escape from their importunities. "For, perhaps, he has quite another explanation of the picture, and, you see, *his* account of the Boots may be quite another pair of shoes altogether. Go and ask *him;* then come and tell me. Good-bye!"

*** The original picture, "Puss in Boots," from which our coloured engraving was taken is now the property of Mr. Marsden, of the King-street Galleries, King-street, St. James's, who intends to reproduce it as a steel engraving.

OUR NOBLE ANCESTOR.

Not empty to them is the battered casque
They fondly circle with laurel and bay—
That iron bonnet ne'er served to mask
Brow more daring, the chronicles say.

And still is his memory sweet, I ween,
As the flower that beaconed his fighting life;
His deeds of valour are ever green
As the grace of his gentle Saxon wife.

Never unready the sturdy hand,
The voice for a catch or a battle-cry;
Ready, in sooth, with beaker and brand—
Ready with wine-cup, ready to die!

A Knight in his mantlet and helm and cuisse,—
A Knight in his doublet and silken hose,—
He'd a foot for a measure in time of peace,
A grip for an axe when they wanted blows.

Cherished yet in the hearts of those
Three fair maidens who kinship claim
With rough Sir Hugh, is the red red Rose,
That fragrance lends to his splendid name.

They are odorous yet, those dead leaves, though
Many a summer hath spent its breath
Since, one to many a furious foe,
He passed to God through a joyful death.

Odorous yet! and the centuries bring
Voices like answers to souls that pray—
Voices that thrill with a searching ring
The maiden crowning that helm to-day.

To-night they'll think of the grand old soul—
The heart of purpose straight and true!
And, dipping deep in the steaming bowl,
Will drink thy memory, brave Sir Hugh!

BYRON WEBBER.

A FATAL NIGHT.

TWO SONNETS.

I.—AN EVIL OMEN.

There is a lurid glimmering in the sky,
Ghost of the blood-red sunset; wing and hoof
Of the strange beasts that guard yon gabled roof
Lose in the growing night their purple dye.
One latticed window gleams more ruddily
Out of the dark; there now is put to proof
A soul that from all kinship dwells aloof,
Prey to wild thoughts and evil memory.
Cursed love, dishonoured name, and wasted wealth
Make void the world to him. Revenge alone
Is left to live for: shall he snatch by stealth
This worthless treasure? Doubting while he stays
Hell's messenger the accurst Night-Raven's tone
Croaks forth its summons foul—and he obeys.

II.—WHERE THE DEED WAS DONE.

Here was it done: here the foul blow was given.
The murderer 'scaped, and wanders far away
Never by earthly justice brought to bay.
His brow bears not the stamp of that dark even,
Nor doth he flee as one by demons driven.
Only he carries with him, night and day,
This picture:—'Neath a clouded sky of grey
A withered tree, all gaunt and tempest-riven:
A trembling hound, by a bleak pool that stands:
The white moon, shining on a whiter face:
And One who smites his brow with bloody hands
And shrieks to the dead silence of that place.
And this One is Himself: nor furthest lands,
Nor Time, of this dread foe can win him grace.

EDWARD ROSE.

THE FAIRIES' FAVOURITE.

What! Not believe in fairies! Let me tell
What once I saw with these two eyes quite well;
And "seeing is believing," I believe.
For such poor sceptics one can only grieve,
As for those doubters in the torrid zone
When told that water sometimes turns to stone.
'Tis no use arguing with such as these,
So I'll just tell my story, if you please.

Once journeying with some friends, it so befell
That we alighted on the loveliest dell,
Where fairies, one said, *if* such beings were,
Would rendezvous, we might most safely swear.
The day's toil o'er, we lit cigars and smoked,
Of our adventures talked, and laughed and joked,
Till silence on us gradually fell,
As twilight's veil dropped softly o'er that dell.
With sharp, quick turnings bats around us flew,
And owls on winnowing wings—tu-whit, tu-whoo!
Some dozed, and some, I know, somorous slept;
Mine eyes the while wide-open vigil kept.
And as I puffed and silent mused, behold!
Most lovely creatures, clad in green and gold,
Upon a shimmering moonbeam gaily riding,
Came swarming—tripping, twirling, twinkling, gliding—
Till all the space was filled to overflowing
With airy sprites for ever coming, going.
Words at the best are feeble to describe
The pretty tricks of this most tricksy tribe.
Some slid on acorns, some heels over head
(Not head o'er heels, be it in brackets said)
Came tumbling, with vagaries ever new.
They crawled and crept, they danced and leapt; then flew
In many a mazy circle round and round;
Now pirouetting singly on the ground;
And now coquetting, with small mincing paces,
Like fine Court ladies with their airs and graces.
There came a squirrel, that, to my surprise,
Stared at them calmly, with his large round eyes,
And not at all afraid, but quite sedate,
An acorn from their dainty fingers ate;
Nor did they fear that he might scratch or bite—
'Twas plain he was the Fairies' Favourite.

The moonbeam faded—straightway with the same
Fled all the fairies, sudden as they came.
There was the squirrel, but the fairy host
Had vanished in a twinkling, like a ghost.

When this I told my friends, some laughed outright,
Said no such vision fair had blessed their sight—
(How could they see when they were fast asleep?)
One hinted they the whisky jar must keep
In their own charge; another, jeering, said
The moon must have affected my poor head.
But "seeing is believing"—thus I hold
A sterling truth of eighteen-carat gold.
Lucky for me, a comrade who could draw
Saw the same sight, and sketched what we both saw—
Not now by any to be contradicted,
For here it is in black and white depicted:
The counterpart of that which blessed my vision—
Identically the same scene elysian;
But what I've striven by pen to show in vain,
His vivid pencil brings to life again.—J. L.

YOUNG FACES AND OLD FASHIONS.

A show of fashions of the long dead years—
Ruffle, smock, tabby, cap, and red-heeled shoe;
Old robes familiar with smiles and tears;
Masks of black satin, flowery gowns once blue.

Quaint modes, which wake such laughter in girls' eyes,
As will be waked in other eyes by ours:
Poor relics of the past; faint memories
Cling to them still of all their busy hours.

Beneath this paduasoy Belinda's heart
Beat, maybe; in that lustring Siddons played;
Bold Lady Mary edged her beauty's dart,
For Pope, too bright before, with this brocade.

That dusty mask the lustre of Lepel
With sable shadow might have helped to mar;
Brave in this flowery silk, far down the Mell
Did gracious Bellenden beam like a star?

It may be. They have set, long past away.
No prayer can bring them back, nor bended knees.
But boots it aught to dim our heaven to-day
By thinking our suns, too, must set like these?

No. Let us rather boast, though all unbid
Such sad thought come, that never so divine
A form as Julie's by this robe was hid,
Nor, Nellie, by that mask a smile like thine!

JAMES MEW.



THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER. DRAWN BY G. D. LESLIE, R.A.



THE FINISHING TOUCH. DRAWN BY H. S. MARKS, A.R.A.

THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

This is a mere customary phrase to acknowledge gifts which one may or may not have wanted, but which one feels it would be inexpedient to decline. In the present instance, however, there is a matter of personal feeling between the giver and receiver, which does credit to both of them. In the rural parish of Mudgebury, fourteen miles from the nearest market town, which is Hogford St. Mary, and just in the loamiest level district of East Beanshire, stood the mansion of a worthy Anglican presbyter, the younger son of an Earl. The Honourable and Reverend Horatio Benedictus Vipont, Master of Arts, and sometime Fellow of Boanerges College, in the University of Camford, held the Rectory of Mudgebury-cum-Pebbleton, worth eight hundred a year, since the accession of Queen Victoria. He had further inherited a family bequest to the annual value of six hundred, which raised his life-income to an equality with some of the untitled landowning gentry of the neighbourhood; but after the death of his father, the late Earl of Brock, circumstances had deprived Mr. Vipont of the opportunity, for which he cared but little, of frequenting the aristocratic society open to a man of birth. His elder brother Francis, while only yet styled Lord Winstleton, had fallen in the Crimean battles, leaving the young future Earl, an ungracious spoiled boy at Harrow, to the charge of a silly mother. Her Ladyship soon quarrelled with Mr. Vipont, declined to hear his advice, or even to receive him at Brockwood Hall, and the uncle had to suffer the grief of hearing, for the next ten years, worse and worse accounts of his noble nephew's profligate behaviour.

But in his own comfortable household at the Mudgebury parsonage, so long as the beloved wife of his youth was permitted to share that dwelling, Mr. Vipont enjoyed an amount of domestic felicity for which, as a sound Protestant clergyman, he was sincerely grateful, comparing his blameless matrimonial bliss with the celibacy of Romish priesthood. During thirty years of tranquil residence and easy clerical duty, his life was cheered by the constant affection of his amiable lady, the daughter of Archdeacon Palk; and their elder children, one by one, departed from beneath the parental roof, Horace to enter the Army, Julia to marry a rising clerk in the Red Tape Office, Antony, the bookish brother, to win a tutorship at St. Boanerges. Then came a sudden stroke of irreparable loss and all but inconsolable bereavement, accompanying the birth of the youngest child, little Ethel Vipont, who is now a sweet girl of ten motherless years. The widower, bearing his great sorrow with Christian fortitude, thenceforth bestowed more diligence than before on the pastoral visitation of his flock, homely and humble folk as they were; his public ministry also displayed greater zeal for souls, a more earnest and thorough discourse in the pulpit, and he was ever assiduous in the direction of the parish schools. But, if there was any poor husband in the village who chanced to lose that crown more priceless than rubies, a good and faithful wife—to him, with a heartfelt sympathy, and with a manly tenderness that was irresistible, would the Rector most eagerly proffer all he could of divine and humane consolation.

Such a case was that of Farmer Briggs, the tenant of Pebbleton Grange, when poor Mrs. Briggs, after long suffering from cancer, died three winters ago. Mr. Vipont then earned the lasting gratitude of her spouse by his frank and brotherly response to a natural sorrow, which his own former experience had made him capable of understanding. Peter Briggs was a sort of man who had few words at command at any time; but who, under the influence of strong emotion, would become utterly speechless, while the eloquence that his tongue could not utter poured forth in his eyes, not merely with looks of passionate feeling, but with a copious flow of tears down his rugged and sun-burnt cheeks. The same kind of expression we have often seen displayed with intense vehemence in the face of a dumb animal, a distressed horse, cow, deer, or dog; and this silent gaze of wistful fondness with which the sensitive creature, your spaniel or retriever, will plead against your harsh rebuke or mere neglect, has been felt to be really affecting. Now, Peter Briggs was one of that good, honest, true-hearted, simple-minded, artless kind of men who greatly resemble big, good-tempered dogs. It is not worth while to report a word of what he said to the Rector. The reader may fancy how he looked, or may turn the page to an Engraving called "Thankfully received," drawn by Mr. C. Gregory for this Christmas publication. There stands the Hon. and Rev. H. B. Vipont, with his dear little Ethel beside him, the only remaining members of the family now in the rather stately Rectory-house. The dignified air of high-bred urbanity and mental culture, with the strictly clerical attire, somewhat old-fashioned in point of watch seals and gaiters, must be recognised as quite in character. He is a good specimen of the regular country clergyman, well connected, well educated, well beneficed, and well behaved; in doctrine a model of Via Media correctness, in parish work fairly up to his Church's standard, but with the peculiarities of the last generation. The Church of England alone can exhibit this peculiar type, which may or may not correspond with some notions of the Apostolic, the Evangelical or the Sacerdotal, but which has a certain social value in common English life. Farmer Briggs, as we perceive, has driven his pony-cart over from Pebbleton, on the day before Christmas, bringing his yearly token of grateful remembrance to the kind and discreet pastor who once showed him, by the light of the Gospel, how to frame his mind to serene and hopeful faith in the hour of his bitter affliction. And the Rector, being a perfect gentleman, cheerfully accepts the simple gift of a contribution to his larder, though he is already overstocked. The fine plump bird is "thankfully received," because it is a pledge of neighbourly kindness. The Rector of this parish is a tolerably rich man, but not half so rich as the Squire, and the Rector gives twice as much in charities to the poor. O. P. Q.

LUCKY DOG.

My lady smiles on him
To me no favours fall.
His form is fair and slim
I am not fair at all;
My face is somewhat grim,
His head's symmetrical
Although his brains are small.

Yet I can love as well
As twenty dogs like that.
My eyes my passion tell
Albeit my nose is flat.
I'd fight for Lady Bell—
He'd tremble at a rat
And fly before a cat.

I gaze upon his bliss
With short despairing sneezes.
Sometimes I think it is
From love my lady teazes
Her faithful pug like this—
Ah then, cease doleful wheezes
Do she whate'er she pleases!

Still sad I sit and blink
Her memory to jog.
I shiver, quiver, shrink;
E'en were it raised to flog
I'd kiss her hand—and think,
With such an epilogue,
Myself a lucky dog!—E. R.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER.

Somewhere down in Devonshire, on the margin of a miniature river that in summer gleams in the almost Italian sunlight like polished emerald and chrysoprase, reflecting a thousand lovely hues of dewy herbage and fern, and dripping moss and lichen, I know a small church and vicarage, wellnigh lost to view amidst the tall ancestral trees of a neighbouring manor—like the memorials of departed worth overgrown by lush flowery verdure in the adjacent churchyard. The inmates of that secluded cottage—for it is no more—seemed (when I saw them), by their pious, primitive life, to straight recall the story of Wakefield's Vicar and his beautiful daughters, with all the idyllic simplicity of that pathetic tale. The illusion was heightened by the dress of the girls, the elder one in particular, who, "careless of beauty, for she was Beauty's self," was attired in all the heedless grace of mob-cap and fichu, and flowered chintz gown, as though the fashion of a hundred years ago still lingered in that remote nook. The fashion harmonised perfectly with her frank, handsome face, and, at the same time, served as a foil to her luxuriant black hair and her lustrously-rich yet softly-shaded black eyes. A truer gentlewoman never lived, though I know not if she had "blue blood" in her veins; more probably she was of pure Celtic descent from the Ancient Britons of the West. And for such an embodiment of purest maidenhood the noblest Knight of Arthur's Table Round might well nerve himself for loftiest emprise, with a devotion equal to that of Sir Galahad in quest of the Holy Grail. I could wish to find an artist with taste quite congenial to the theme, who would help me to realise that Vicar's daughter to my readers. I think he would evoke a sense—that would steal over us sweet as the fragrance of the damask-rose that nestled in that gentle bosom—of the nameless charm of that eighteenth-century English compound of homely negligence with demure primness; a charm more delicious than that of Greuze, with none of his immodesty. This might be the first impression from the painter's art. But his realisation would suggest this and much more to my readers. Men with the chastened reverence of age for beauty and love might bend grave moist eyes on the sweet face and dream of a daughter or other loved and lost one of long, long ago. Young men might think with hope and pride, or with tremor and sigh, of one such dearer than life itself; and maidens might find a likeness to an absent yet not the less cherished friend. Children might picture to themselves a dear sister and second mother. To some poor afflicted soul she might recall a very angel of patience and compassion; whilst the rich and prosperous could find in her the type of the best and purest medium for administering that merciful charity which at this season is twice—nay, thrice blessed. THOS. J. GULLICK.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

The Grandsire's head is like a hill
White in its wintry cap of snow;
The old man's heart is glowing still
As warm as sixty years ago.

When Grandmother, a brisk young maid,
Returned with joy his manly love,
Beneath the Mistletoe she strayed
Its virtues with a kiss to prove.

But see! *her* grandchild now, and *his*,
Long after she has gone to Heaven,
Receives her ancient sweetheart's kiss,
With blessings to this Baby given.

R. S. T.

MR. QUIVERFULL'S CHRISTMAS BOX.

"Believe me, I loved you at first sight! A life's devotion is yours—coupled with the emoluments derived by me (no small income, including commission) as commercial traveller for the City firm of Sniptick and Co. Will you"——

The rest of this amorous speech was lost to me. Quite unintentionally, the first part of it was overheard by me as I leant over the railing of the captain's bridge and sent a blue cloud rolling from my trusty brier, wondering the while how much longer my friend Quiverfull would be away on his mission to the cabin.

Jim Quiverfull, I knew, would have been a far less calm listener to this avowal than I was. Jim could never resist a pretty face. And there was no denying that our fair fellow-passenger was pretty and winsome to the tips of her fingers. A wealth of flossy hair crowned a witching face, with cheeks rosy with the healthy red of a quarantine apple; and the sauciest blue eyes, shaded with dark lashes, shot out the most coquettish glances, as if by instinct, whenever any one of the rougher sex was nigh the seductive little damsel in a neat black merino dress and the most piquante hat one ever set eyes on. She couldn't help being fascinating. It came quite natural to her—that was plain, but the only thing plain about the gay-hearted creature. Jim struck his colours directly he saw her. In fact, nearly all the men on board did, from the Captain downwards. It was our bronzed and gallant Captain who escorted the little lady up to the bridge, and had a camp-stool placed for her behind the smug storm-screen, the seclusion of which had tempted the bagman to steal a march on Jim, and to make a proposal (just as he might have cajoled a mercer into buying a bale of silk) whilst Jim had gone down to borrow a rug for the fair charmer, with whom, it should in justice be mentioned, he was the first to make the running.

Presently I ventured to look round, and noted that one of our beauty's dainty boots was impatiently beating time to the throbbing engine, whilst the dapper bagman was pulling his drab whiskers morosely as he slunk down the ladder, and Captain Hanson seemed to be nervously pacing to and fro close to the storm-screen. What could Jim be doing all this while?

"I've a snugger berth as skipper of the Cupid than you might think, Missie. More than that—[wish it, Missie, I'm no hand at this kind of navigation, but if I"——

Hang me if the Captain hadn't followed the bagman's example! However, I was determined to be an unwitting hearer of this sort of thing no longer. So I quietly made the best of my way down to the deck. Here was Jim at last! Not only laden with a cosy Paisley shawl, but having in his hands a tray freighted with a toothsome luncheon. The epicurean rogue! Jim was clearly bearing his offering to the shrine.

"Oh, thanks, very much! you're too good!" came lisping from the red lips of the incorrigible flirt, as she sent a violet shaft straight into Jim's grey eyes. From that moment Jim was irrevocably done for. The offing was clear. Poor Captain Hanson's fate was obvious from the rigidity of his attitude and the jerky abruptness of his manual signs to the steersman. As for the cosy luncheon, let me not dwell upon our fairy's crowning victory, nor upon the forging, link by link, of the chain that was destined to bind poor Jim Quiverfull to Araminta Sleckington very soon after their return from the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

* * * * *

Eleven years have flown past like the wind since the fair Araminta, the admired of many, honoured Jim with her hand. Whether their union has been happy may be gathered from the characteristic epistle Jim has just written to me:—

My dear Phil,—Congratulate me. Jim Quiverfull's quiver is full, with a vengeance. I should be happy. I was playing with the youngsters this morning in Little Babel—or Nursery, if you like—when the door was thrown open, and, fancy! the old nurse came smiling in with a babe on each arm, and this message on her lips, "Missus's Christmas Box, Sir! She's sent it early this year; and a finer pair, boy and girl, I've never seen!" Now, don't laugh till you're out of the wood! You promised, Phil, to be godfather to my next. So you must be godfather to both, old fellow! But what shall we call them? It is imperative that they form another chapter of our "History for the Hearth" (copyright reserved). What names have we used up! Our firstborn came about a year after that memorable visit with dear Araminta to the '67 Paris Exhibition. What more apt, then, than the name of Eugénie for our first girl? By 1869, Gladstone was at the height of his popularity; and so we dubbed our first boy William. In '70 fell the French Empire; and hence Lulu's name. In '71, Germany completed her conquest of France; and Fritz was christened after the Crown Prince. How could we more fitly celebrate the Queen's victory over King Koffee in '73 than by calling our next little girl Victoria? In '75 our most mischievous brat made his appearance, and "Young Turk" naturally became his nickname, though I well remember coming home, Phil, with a breathless fear during that critical time last year, when the poor little fellow lay was so feeble in his cradle, and every night we feared lest the wee one should vanish into the silent land. But, thanks be to loving nurses and our devoted doctor, "Young Turk's" himself again. Ah! you little know how these tiny ones cling like tendrils round the heart until you've won the experience for yourself, Phil. And somehow it comes true that the fuller one's quiver gets, the abler one is to meet "the enemy at the gate;" for when things look darkest something always turns up to provide the wherewithal for butcher and baker, milkman and tailor. But what shall we name the twins? I have it. War is over. We all long for a New Year of Peace and Friendship with every Power. Let's christen them Alfred and Marie in token that as two Imperial Families are, or should be, bound together by a Marie and an Alfred, so should the two Empires be pacifically united.

Yours, happily, JIM QUIVERFULL.

P.S.—It never rains but it pours. Two more Christmas Boxes just to hand. But this time they take the form of a couple of hampers sent every year to Araminta (doing very well, thank you!), and she shrewdly suspects they come from the two rivals I cut out on board the Cupid!

PHILIP.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT IN PINK PAPER WRAPPERS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RENOWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES. OVER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL AND EXPERIENCE HAVE ESTABLISHED ITS SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE—IT IS SO UNIFORMLY GRATEFUL AND BENEFICIAL TO THE HAIR THAT IT IS WITH JUSTICE CALLED THE NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN HAIR. IT IS NOT A DYE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
IS THE BEST
TO RESTORE GREY HAIR.

BECAUSE IT IS MADE FROM THE CHOICEST MATERIALS, AND PREPARED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND SKILL. OVER FORTY YEARS THE FAVOURITE PREPARATION, ENJOYING BY FAR THE LARGEST SALE, IT MUST BE THE BEST. IT DOES NOT DYE THE HAIR, BUT STRENGTHENS IT. GREY HAIRS SOON DISAPPEAR. BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION THE ROOTS ARE STRENGTHENED. THE SOFT AND SILKY TEXTURE OF HEALTHY HAIR FOLLOWS ITS USE.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles, in only one size. Large Bottles.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN
manufactures two entirely
distinct Preparations for the Hair.
One or the other is suited to every condition
of the Human Hair. Both are never required
at one time. For details as to each Preparation, kindly
read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These Preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through Forty Years.
Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both Preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the
Growth and Preservation
of the Hair.
It is a cooling, vegetable, and transparent liquid, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT, BY EARLY USE, IT WILL PREVENT IT TURNING GREY. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF. AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish-Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles in only one size—Large Glass Stoppered Bottles.

THE FAVOURITE TOILET WATER OF THE AGE.
GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER,
TRIPLE DISTILLED FROM THE FRESH LEAVES OF THE BAY-TREE (Myrcia Acris),
For the
TOILET, NURSERY, AND BATH.

Toilet Water of peculiar and delightful fragrance, delicate and lasting, refreshing and soothing. GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER, triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris). Indispensable as a luxury for the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH. A few drops on a Sponge or Towel moistened with water, and the Face and Hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after SHAVING. A small quantity in the BATH gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable CLEANSING PROPERTIES, particularly adapted to the BATHING of INFANTS and Young Children: a few drops are sufficient for a basin of water. Most grateful to INVALIDS and all who suffer from HEADACHE, from Mental Labour or Fatigue. Buy only the genuine GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER. Sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or, on receipt of stamps, from the Wholesale Depôt, 11 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

MR. STREETER announces that he is desirous of introducing to the notice of the public a Choice Selection of Novelties from the Paris Exhibition, including the following articles, all of which are especially adapted for presentation.

COLLARETTES, "ASSYRIAN." 18-Carat Gold.

COLLARETTES, "TALISMAN." 18-Carat Gold.

BRACELETS, FLOWERS INCRUSTED. 18-Carat Gold.

BRACELETS, Style "MOIRE ANTIQUE." 18-Carat Gold.

BRACELETS, "TALISMAN." 18-Carat Gold.

BROOCHES, Form of a TRIDENT. 18-Carat Gold.

BROOCHES, Form of a DAGGER. 18-Carat Gold.

BROOCHES, WING WITH MOTTO. 18-Carat Gold.

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EARRINGS, ROSE-LEAF. 18-Carat Gold.

EARRINGS, WING WITH MOTTO. 18-Carat Gold.

LOCKETS, JAPANESE ENAMEL. 18-Carat Gold.

LOCKETS, INCRUSTED WITH FLOWERS. 18-Carat Gold.

LOCKETS, WING WITH MOTTO. 18-Carat Gold.

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SOLITAIRES, INCRUSTED WITH GEMS. 18-Carat Gold.

THE "PRESS" PENCIL CASE, in 18-Carat Gold.—"TIMES." 18-Carat Gold.

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MR. STREETER, GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,

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BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET. Fresh as morning-gathered flowers.

BREIDENBACH'S DIPLOMACY BOUQUET (Dedicated by permission to Victor Sardou).

BREIDENBACH'S WHITE ROSE ZINNIA, TALIPAT, and a thousand others, fr m every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. Bottles.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHET POWDERS, for Perfuming Drawers, Clothes, &c. Same Perfumes as above, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. each.

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for Softening and Whitening the Hands. 2s. 6d. per Jar.

BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE OIL. Invaluable for the Hair. 1s. Bottle; or three Bottles in one, 2s. 6d.

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BREIDENBACH'S VIOLET POWDER, as analysed. Warranted free from deleterious ingredients. 2s 9d. 4s 6d., and 8s. 6d. Box.

BREIDENBACH'S ARTICLES can be had at our day's notice of all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom, and are not genuine unless labelled with registered trade mark (a wood violet).

BREIDENBACH and CO., Manufacturing Perfumers to the Queen and Prince of Wales (by Special Appointment), 157a, New Bond-street, London, W. (sole Address).

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CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES.

JOHN WALKER,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MANUFACTURER,

PRIZE MEDALLIST of the EXHIBITIONS of 1862 and 1867,

MAKER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN WATCHES.

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GOLD CRYSTAL-CASE HALF-CHRONOMETER, combining the accuracy of the Chronometer and the strength of the Lever Watch. A perfect time-keeper and not affected by riding £45 0 0

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MAPLE and CO.'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT is the largest and most convenient in the world. A house of any magnitude can be Furnished from Stock in a few days, an immense advantage to Country Customers, for Merchants, or for Exportation.

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MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Sideboards in Oak, Mahogany, and other woods, from 5gs. to 100gs. Fine Oak and Mediæval Dining-Room Furniture. Tables, from 3 gs. to 50 gs. An immense assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, and other Ornaments.

SOLID WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Sideboards, from 12gs. to 100 gs. In stock, Tables, Waggons and Chairs to correspond, designs new and choice.—MAPLE and CO.

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FURNITURE —DRAWING-ROOM.—The largest selection in the world to select from. Some handsome Drawing-Room Suites, complete in Silk, from 9 gs. to 100 gs. 50 Easy-Chairs in various shapes. Eugenie Easy-Chairs, 24s. 6d.; Vienna Easy-Chairs, 38s 6d. Couches to correspond.

FURNITURE —MAPLE & CO —Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this Establishment before giving their orders. A House of any size Furnished complete from stock in three days. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—145, 146, 147, 148, and 149, Tottenham-court-road.

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BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.

BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE. MAPLE & CO.

MAPLE and CO.—BED-ROOM SUITES in EARLY ENGLISH, carried out to design by the best artists of the day. Some new and most elegant suites designed by gentlemen especially engaged by Messrs. Maple. These suites are a speciality with this firm, and should be seen. Machinery, &c., has been erected so as to produce this class of furniture at the lowest possible cost. See Illustrated Catalogue. MAPLE and CO

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—Ten Thousand to select from. From 8s. 6d. to 30 gs. Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 4gs. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—200 Suites, of various designs, to select from, from 6 gs. for Suite complete. Bed-Room Suites enamelled Siberian Ash, Satin-Wood, Hungarian Ash Oak, &c., from 15 gs.—MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham court-road.

BED-ROOM SUITES in SOLID ASH, from 20 gs. to 50 gs. Bed-Room Suites in Black and Gold, very choice and handsome style, from 40 gs. to 80 gs. The largest assortment of Bed-Room Furniture in London to select from.

MAPLE and CO., TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

MAPLE and CO.'S NEW CARPET SHOW-ROOMS, entirely for the display of British and Foreign Carpets of every description, are now open. Goods will be sold at the smallest remunerative profit. All the new, choice patterns for 1878, also 500 pieces of old-pattern Brussels, to be cleared, Kidderminster, Felt, Dutch, Turkey, Indian, and, sold cheap. Kidderminster Carpets, at the wholesale price.—145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS. Families Furnishing should inspect this Stock before deciding. They will find a considerable advantage in price, besides having the largest choice to select from, including some of the finest and best designs ever offered. Patterns sent on receiving a description of what is likely to be required. All carpets at the wholesale price.—145 to 149, Tottenham-court-road.

TURKEY CARPETS.—An importation of extra-quality CARPETS just received by the ship Red Gauntlet. Prices from 8 gs. to 60 gs. Rare Carpets also in stock, from 6 gs. to 30 gs., especially suited for dining-rooms and libraries. Indian Carpets and Rugs in large quantities. Ambasson Carpets for drawing-rooms and boudoirs of every size. A large stock of Persian, Turkey, and Foreign Rugs from 30s. 9d., some very curious in make and design. The trade supplied. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

CRETONNE CHINTZ.—Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg to call particular attention to their Stock of this most Fashionable Material, which comprises, besides all the Patterns to be obtained elsewhere, a large assortment of Magnificent Designs, drawn and manufactured especially for them. These goods are superior in taste and manufacture to any ever offered before.—Tottenham-court-road.

CRETONNE CHINTZ.—Just received from Mulhouse, a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 14d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were.

SHIPPERS will here find many advantages; besides having the largest Manufactured Stock in England to select from. The Export Department being large, all Goods are packed on the premises.

FAMILIES from the COUNTRY are invited to Visit this Establishment. The advantages will be apparent, the Stock being large, and including the various departments, much time and trouble is saved. All Goods can be delivered in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland by vans from the warehouse.

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MAPLE and CO. supply LINENS of every description to Hotels, Clubs, and large Families, at Manufacturers' Wholesale List Prices. Civil Service and Co-operative Societies will find an advantage.

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FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Florilline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald mooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalculæ, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The full fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Florilline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Florilline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Florilline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Florilline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact,
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whilst general now becomes the use,
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white,
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalculæ will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these pests and without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871.—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in our experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Florilline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Florilline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Florilline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pearl colour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers, therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Florilline."

Prepared by HENRY C GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Living objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and steadily do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative Gallup has found,
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praises now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Florilline:—"Florilline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparation for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Florilline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."

The words "Fragrant Florilline" are a Trade-Mark.

Prepared by HENRY GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London, and sold Everywhere throughout Great Britain and the United States.

10,000 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PARKINS & GOTTO'S.

DRESSING-CASES, 21s., 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.
DRESSING-BAGS, 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.
HAND-BAGS, 6s. 9d., 11s. WAIST-BAGS.
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INKSTANDS for Drawing-Room or Library.
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OXYDIZED and ENAMELLED ARTICLES.
ORMOULU WRITING SETS, NIC-NACS.
OAK WARE, Tankards, Biscuit-Boxes, Jugs.
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ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, for Presents.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS.
JEWEL-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BRUSH-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
SCENT-CASES, for 2, 3, or 4 Bottles.
SPECTACLE-CASES, Waist or Pocket.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
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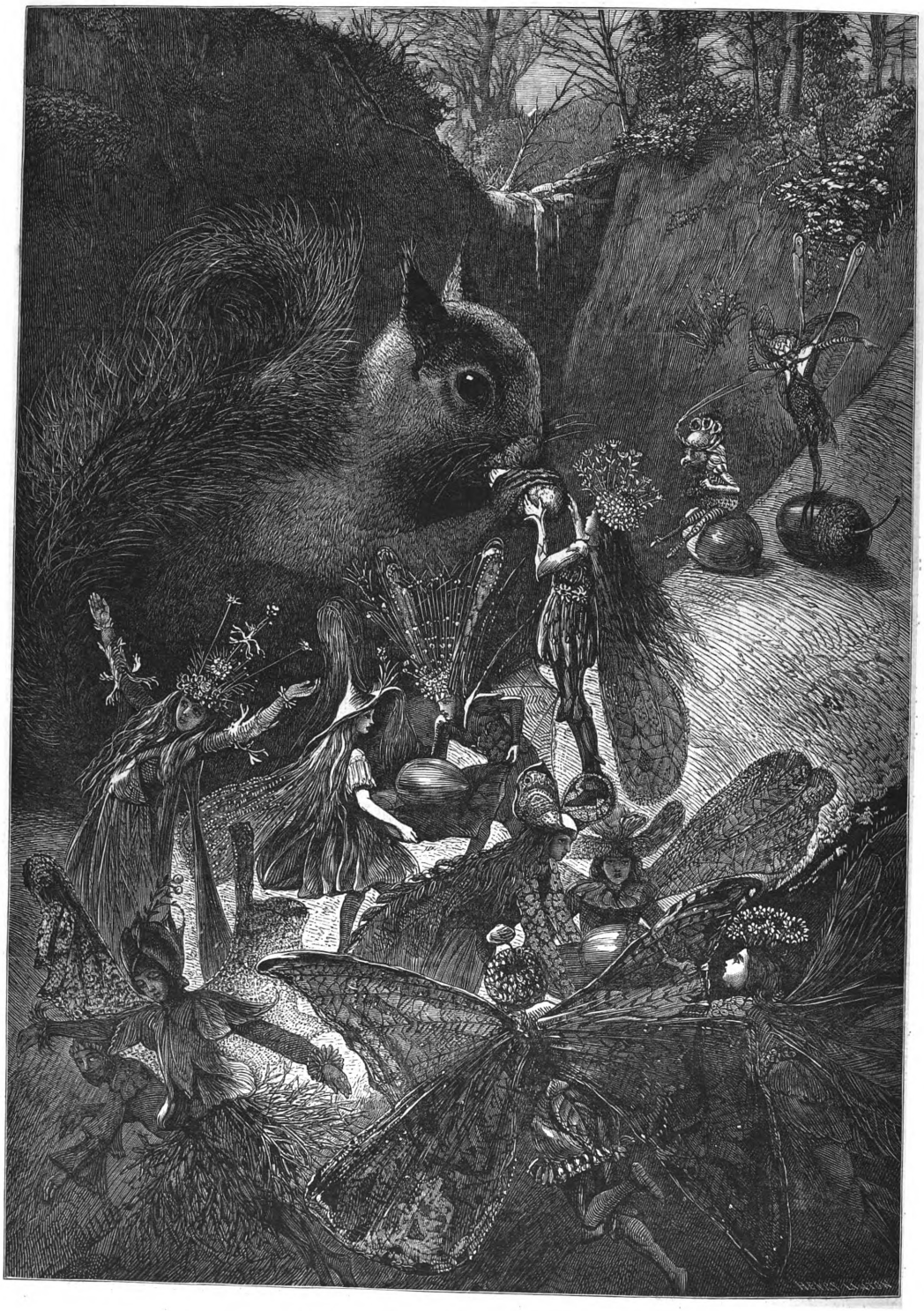
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DANCING *WAS* DANCING IN THOSE DAYS.

"Hoity-toity! young madam, when *I* was a dancer,
And your grandmother (God bless her!) we both of us *danced;*
At the County Assemblies, child—I'm no romancer—
When *we* took the floor every soul was entranced.
Now-a-days there 's no dancing; it 's nothing but gliding
And walking and bowing, by parcels of fools!
We never were given to sinking and sliding—
It was toe-ing and heel-ing we learnt in the schools."

"Confess, you sly puss, what that ghost of a groan meant.
How dare you? *Our dancing a series of jumps!*
Before the night ends you shall make me atonement:
You never will stand in your grandmother's pumps!
Look at her portrait, there, painted by Lawrence,
And marvel no longer that reason nor rhyme
I find in your fashions, 'tis simply abhorrence
That I entertain for the ways of the time."

"*Our fashions.* What ailed them? At least they were urban,
And they lasted much longer than fashions last now.
When your grandmother wore her best feathers and turban,
She looked like an empress 'with pride on her brow.'
And I—ah! That costume, why, why did they shelve it?
(We wore it when England did nothing by halves)
That coat with gilt buttons and collar of velvet—
That garment which clothed, without hiding one's calves!"

"A Buck *was* a Buck (galligaskins and gaiters!)
When a neat ball-room costume embellished his form;
But the Bucks of to-day might be so many waiters,
Were it not for the *gibus* each wears to keep warm.
And as for department, I 'm doubtful, Miss, whether
It did not decline when some rickety knave
Introduced a reform in the garments called nether,
And made every one to his *habits* a slave."

"Alas! for the days of the gorgeous Prince Regent!
And Brummel, who helped him the fashions to forge!
When one or the other great creature was *the* gent-
Leman all of us copied, by George!
I once was made happy by dancing before him,
With your grandmother (drest in white satin and pearls),
When he said, 'Egad, famous!' I bowed, to adore him;
When he smiled, she blushed coyly, the proudest of girls!"

"Yes, dancing *was* dancing when I was a youth, dear,
As Drury's Professor, de Cormack, knows well;
Ah! he could convince you there 's nothing but truth, dear,
In the fragments of tales you 've provoked me to tell.
But for gout and rheumatics, I 'd wager a thimble
Of gold I could show you young capers yet
The right way to foot it—but no! I am nimble
No longer. Good-night! So, kiss me, my pet!"

B. W.

MY LADY'S CARRIAGE STOPS THE WAY.

In this blessed holiday, or holy, time, which brings "good-will" to all, we naturally turn with fresh affection to our children and child-friends; for "charity" should "begin at home;" and we have our children, like the poor, "always with us"—we can always procure the well-being and promote the happiness of those dear little retainers. And so we have come to give children's Christmas parties—the pleasantest invention and prettiest sight of our recent social life. One such party has a little lady-heiress within our cognizance graced with the beauty of her fair face, fresh as the bud of a blush-rose, and the radiance of her golden, flowing hair, fashionably festooned with flowers and braided with ribbons; and with all the bravery of Chinese-blue satin sash, and *duchesse* point flounce, clocked-silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, and gorgeous bouquet of hot-house exotics. But the time must arrive, sooner or later, to quit the ball-room—her ladyship, perhaps, begins to feel tired and sleepy, and the little head begins to ache. So the kind *bonne* in attendance takes her fan, and, to protect her against the cold, snowy night, enfolds her in warm fleecy scarf, and ermine and quilted cloak. And there I see her standing at the foot of the grand staircase, among the flowering plants brought for the occasion from the conservatory, till her carriage shall draw up. As she stands there so demurely buttoning her gloves, I wonder whether she vaguely realises that she has been the belle of the evening on this the first, it may well be, of a long series of similar galeties—the prelude of a later presentation fraught with far more import.

And when to-morrow comes how pleasant it will be to hear her prattle to Mamma, on her visit to the nursery, about the gay doings over night. I think I hear her babbling in words like these:—"The place and the people were all so strange to me, dear Mamma, I felt like Alice in Wonderland; only it was all quite real, you know. Such dazzling lights, such lovely dresses, such beautiful music, such delightful dances, you would not believe. I danced nearly every dance—twice with Sir Reginald. He has large black eyes, you know; not blue, like mine. He wrote his name *so* nicely on my list of engagements: I brought the pretty programme-book away with me, and am going to keep it for his sake—may I not, Mamma? In the *cotillon*, too, I did not wipe the mirror when he came behind me, but took him for a partner. But when he was going to kneel to me I drew the cushion away for fun—I fear it was naughty, dear Mamma—he was *so* angry, and called me 'coquette.' Afterwards we made it up and he took me to supper—oh, such a splendid supper! What do you think he drew from a '*cosaque*,'—I think they call it?—a foolscap! I made him wear it, and he looked so very funny in it I clapped my hands and laughed very much. He was angry again, but we made it up once more over a lovely bonbon with such pretty lines. I was so sorry when the time came to go; and I was almost afraid when the butler, or porter, called out so grandly, 'My lady's carriage stops the way,' and the tall footmen stood waiting for little me, as though it were you, Mamma. But oh, what dreadful faces were those out in the dark cold night! I thought one woman might be a wicked fairy watching to make me a changeling for the pale, hungry-looking child at her side. But my *bonne* was there, and James, and the policeman, so I felt safe. Oh! but what do you think I dreamt last night? I dreamt all that you told me of the Child Jesus, and the star of Bethlehem, and the wise men's offerings—I wonder if they made Jesus as rich as I am?—and of the flight into Egypt, and the wide desert—its burning sun by day, its brilliant stars by night—and the roaring of the lions. Then I dreamt of that cruel, cruel Herod, and woke crying, and fancied I heard creaking footsteps creeping towards me; but it was only the hissing of the snowflakes as they fell into the fire. Then I heard soft music in the air, like the angels' music that the shepherds heard; and, listening, I fell asleep again—oh, so sweetly!—and did not wake till broad daylight this Christmas morning." Sweet be thy slumbers ever, fair child, with the blessing on thy head of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," without distinction of fair or deformed, rich or poor.

T. J. G.

THE CHRISTMAS BOARS'S-HEAD;

ITS LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS.

Presented to the reader's notice on another page, is the portrait (surely, it must be a portrait! it is so lifelike) of a mediæval man of mark—I might say a man of Marks; for he has been limned by the faithful pencil of the popular painter Henry Stacey Marks, A.R.A., who, from the days when he produced his Gargoyle carver, or his "Toothache in the Middle Ages," has annually set before us so many subjects for our admiration and delight. He has here given us a middle-age scene, with work for the teeth, though, we may hope, not to be followed by the toothache; but the tusks of that boar's head—the Cook's masterpiece, to which he has just put the finishing touch—are suggestive of teeth and their work. Those "cruel tusks," as Spenser calls them, must have been whetted "with foaming wrath;" and now the entire head is ready to be served up, to whet the appetite of the Christmas guest, at the table of some baronial mansion or College hall.

Duly dressed and garnished, and with the lemon in its open jaws, the Cook regards his completed work with the eye of an artist who is satisfied with the perfected result. It is now ready to be borne with triumphal procession into the Banqueting-hall, there to inaugurate the Christmas dinner; while the Cook, professionally attired, and as jolly as the season, looks lovingly upon his triumph of culinary art, as it lies in the silver dish on the massive oak table. It may be in some huge kitchen, like to that in Durham Castle, where the Prince-Bishops kept good Christmas cheer; or in that of "Burghley House, by Stamford town," which was a portion of the old monastic buildings of the Abbots of Peterborough; and, from its dimensions, and the great height of its vaulted roof, is one of the finest kitchens in England. In it hangs a large and remarkable picture of a huge ox, laid open and ready for the Christmas cooking; it is painted in the artist's best style, and that artist was none other than Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was so fond of a boar-hunt for the subject of his brush. Or that dish with the Boar's head may be on the table of a kitchen in some College, like to that at Queen's College, Oxford, where, from time immemorial, it has been the custom to bring in the Boar's-head with great ceremony for the Christmas-Day dinner. A full-page drawing of this scene was given many years ago in this Journal by Mr. T. L. Williams. It showed the procession passing up the Hall between a crowd of spectators, ladies also being in the end gallery; the dish was borne high overhead by two bearers, while the choristers, both men and boys, in their surplices, preceded and followed the dish of ceremony, singing the carol commencing with the Latin couplet, "Caput Apri defero, Reddens laudes Domino." This Carol was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521, and has been regularly sung down to the present day, though the words of the Carol have been occasionally varied. Slightly differing versions are to be found in Warton, in a manuscript in the Bodleian, in Dibdin, in Ritson, and in Hearne; but the variations in the three verses are not very important.

The Rev. John Pointer, in his *Oxoniensis Academia* (1749), after speaking of the curious New-Year's custom at Queen's College, when the Bursar presented to each member a needle and thread, with the words, "Take this and be thrifty"—the *aiguille et fils* being a rebus on the name of the founder, Robert de Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa—goes on to mention the Christmas-Day custom of the Boar's-head, "or the Figure of one in Wood, ushered in very solemnly with an old Song, in Memory of a noble Exploit (as Tradition goes) by a Scholar (a Tabardar) of this College, in killing a Wild Boar in Shotover Wood." The legend of this modern Meleager and academical Diarmid is to the effect that, when he encountered the boar, he was studying his Aristotle, and had come to the concluding words of the fifth stanza of "Græcum est;" when, calling out those words as the boar rushed upon him, he thrust the book into its open jaws, whereupon it logically followed that the animal fell dead, and was carried in triumph to the College.

In serving up the Boar's-head, 'the brawn of the tusked swine," as Chaucer says, it was customary to deck it, so that it "frowned on high, crested with bays and rosemary," in the way described in Sir Walter Scott's oft-quoted lines from "Marmion." Within the opened jaws was a pippin, orange, or lemon, according to the taste of the cook, and, for sauce, "like himself, offensive to its foes, the roguish mustard," as was mentioned by William King, in his poem, "The Art of Cookery." This mustard was much insisted on in all the earliest Carols that were sung at the bringing-in of the Boar's-head, including that beginning with the lines, "Hey! hey! hey! hey! the Boar's-head with mustard armed so gay," which dates to a manuscript of the fifteenth century. In the "Caput Apri defero" carol "the Boar's-head with mustard" is mentioned as cheering the guests. In the carol "The Boar is dead," that was sung at St. John's College, Oxford, at the Christmas banquet given to Prince Henry in 1607, is the couplet, "Let this Boar's-head and mustard, Stand for pig, goose, and custard;" which is the only rhyme for mustard that I have met with in the ancient carols; for "mustard," in another carol, can hardly be accepted as a rhyme to "steward." In one carol the guest is instructed that "in the mustard ye shall whet," when eating the Boar's-head; and in another old carol bread is added to the mustard, "Eat, and much good do it you; Take your bread and mustard thereto."

The Boar's-head, on Christmas Day, was served up on a dish, usually of silver, and sometimes of gold, and was borne from the kitchen to the hall, with great pomp and rejoicing, with the sound of music from the minstrels, the blowing of trumpets by the heralds, and the jingling of the jester's bells. The person who had the honour to bear the dish was called the Sewer, and was sometimes the Cook: though, occasionally, the noblest in the land did not think it derogatory to their dignity to carry the Boar's-head into the banqueting-hall, as the signal that the feasting and merriment of Christmas had begun. It is even said, by Holinshed, that this office was once performed by a Monarch—King Henry II., at the coronation of his eldest son, Henry, when, according to the custom of that period, the heir to the throne was frequently crowned during his father's lifetime. The young Prince's bride, Marguerite of France, was present on that occasion, which would date to somewhere about the year 1177; and the historian records that this bringing in of the Boar's-head on Christmas Day was, even then, an old custom, though when it arose we have no precise information.

Of the "jovial hunter" of the old ballad, Sir Ryalas, the Lord of Chetwode, we are told that he encountered a wild boar that was devastating the district, And that he "drawed his broad-sword with might, and he fairly cut the Boar's head off quite;" for which deed the Saxon king conferred upon him those lands in Buckinghamshire that have been held by his descendants ever since. A Boar's head, garnished with bay-leaves and mounted upon a pole decorated with ribbons, is supplied by the lessee of the tithes of Hornchurch, to be annually wrestled for at Christmas, in a field adjoining the church. The tithes of the parish belong to New College, Oxford.

In heraldry, the Boar's-head was the crest of the Warwicks and Nevilles, and was borne by Richard the Third, for which he was called, by Richmond, the "wretched, bloody, and usurping Boar;" and many similar epithets occur in Shakspeare's play, of which the crook-backed tyrant is the hero. As a tavern sign, the Boar's-head was often seen; that in Eastcheap, London, being of special fame. Prince Hal really frequented the house, and held high revels there; so that our great dramatist had historical foundation for making it the scene of the meetings between the Prince and Falstaff. It is also to be noted that Shakspeare took the burly knight's name from that Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor Castle, Norfolk, who died in 1460, and who made a bequest to Magdalen College, Oxford, of that portion of his London property known as the Boar's Head Inn, Southwark. Dr. Bliss, in his edition of the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, says that this property, in 1721, brought in a yearly sum of £150 to the college, and it is not a little curious that it produced exactly the same rent in the year 1830, when it was sub-let to the family of the late Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A. The Boar's Head Tavern, of Falstaff and Prince Hal, is known to have existed in the reign of Richard the Second, and was not destroyed till the year 1831, when it had to be removed, in order to make room for the approaches to London Bridge. Its sign of the Boar's Head was carved, in high relief, in stone, with the initials "I.T." and the date "1668," in the right-hand upper corner; and it is preserved in the City of London Library, Guildhall.

In Thomas Tusser's poem, setting before us the Christmas dinner of a yeoman of the Elizabethan period, a portion of the good cheer that had to be provided was "Brawn pudding and souse, and good mustard withal." But at the tables of the nobility, in the days of good Queen Bess, although "brawn with mustard, and malmsey," was served at breakfast, the dinner was graced with "a fair and large boar's head, upon a silver platter," borne in with the usual pageantry. The custom was maintained through the two succeeding reigns; but in 1678 it would appear to have been in its decadence, for Aubrey writes—"Before the last civil wars, in gentlemen's houses at Christmas, the first diet that was brought to table was a boar's head with a lemon in his mouth." In that ballad of a general grumble about existing things—"When this old cap was new," the writer says that, in those halcyon days, "we wanted no brawn or souse." From that period the Boar's head would seem to have played out its leading part at the Christmas dinner, and to have yielded its place to the Baron or Sirloin of Beef; and, although it still makes its appearance on certain tables and on special occasions, such as Mayoral banquets and bridal breakfasts, yet, as the chief dish of the Christmas Day feast, it may be said to have had its day.

But, in connection with the subject, it would be well to bear in mind that Sir Roger de Coverley had a laudable custom at Christmas that might be imitated at the present day. "He had killed," says his historian, "eight fat hogs for that season, had dealt about his chines very liberally amongst his neighbours, and, in particular, he had sent a string of hogs' puddings, with a pack of cards, to every poor family in the parish." Probably, our instructors of youth and members of school boards would banish the pack of cards and draw the line at the hog's puddings. Taking the Boar's-head as a synonym for Christmas cheer and Christmas hospitality, we might do well, at this season, to bear in mind the words of quaint old Fuller, "Hospitality is threefold. For one's family: this is of necessity. For Strangers: this is of courtesie. For the poor: this is charity."

CUTHBERT BEDE.

FOLLOW THE DRUM!

A LEAF FROM BURNS'S NOTE-BOOK.

[During one of the many alarms of a French invasion about the close of the last century, a young Scotch lady, whose father was recently dead, donned his coat and hat, and, to the beat of the drum, summoned his clan.—*Dryasdust's Legendary Chronicles.*]

O gin ye will follow the drum
Ise lead ye all forward to battle.
Wha'll wait when a lassie cries "Come"?
Wha'll shrink from the musketry's rattle?
There's the foe, there's the foe at our gate,
And I bid ye make ready to meet him.
He'll start, from a warnin' o' Fate,
Wi' my thunderin' drum as I greet him!

This coat was my father's, ye ken;
This hat, with its flutterin' feather,
Aye waved in the front of his men
As they fought and they conquered together!
Ye are sons of the Scotchmen who bled
For their land wi' the Chieftain that 's gone.
'Tis his child that now calls you instead:
Can ye fear—when a lass leads you on?—E. R.

ENIGMA.

I am short, and I am long;
Light as thistledown, yet strong,
Binding hearts in bands of steel
With my necromantic seal.
Full of joy, of bitterness;
Solace oft in dire distress;
False and fickle, yet most true:
Old as Adam, though bran new.
Born to die, yet I in truth
Flourish in perpetual youth;
Dying at my birth, I live
With the vital spark I give;
Evermore myself renewing
In the bliss of my undoing.
Frosty-cold as Charity
Is by zanies said to be,
I 'm as warm of heart as she
Is in sweet reality.
Silent, or I should be so,
As the gently-falling snow,
Yet far more than words can tell
I divulge, by magic spell.
Oft at death-beds I am found,
And where Christmas games abound.
Tenderest pity breathes in me,
And for lovers ecstasy;
Yes, to them I am, no doubt,
"Linked sweetness long drawn out."—J. L.

REBUS.

My whole is often taken
When friendly hands are shaken,
'Tis found in every dwelling,
Too often storms foretelling,
All colours and all sizes,
For use and beauty made,
And far and near surprises
Await its friendly aid.

Subtract the foremost letter,
Nought lovelier or better,
Exists than what remains
A balm for direst pains;
When good, best gift below
Kind Nature can bestow;
Dear both to soul and sense,
Of twofold excellence.

Yet vanity 's a feature
Of this chameleon creature:
Into my whole 'twill look
As in some much-loved book,
And find great delectation
In its sweet revelation.

One letter less, you 'll see
Type of stupidity,
With which *he* should be reckoned
Who dotes not on my second;
And if he should neglect her
We 'll send for a detector;
And let him, on attainder,
Be dogged by my remainder,
Loud hissing its derision
For his accurst misprision.—J. L.

Answers to the Pictorial Charades, Enigmas, and Rebuses in this Number will be given in the issue for Dec. 28.

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THE COCOA-TREE:

THE MANUFACTURE OF COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Linnæus was so fond of chocolate that he called it food for the gods in the distinguishing name he gave to the tree that produced it—Theobroma Cacao.

The tree is a native of tropical America, but is now largely cultivated in other parts of the world. It is an evergreen, and grows to the height of from 14 ft. to 18 ft. It bears flowers and fruit at all seasons of the year; these grow out of the trunk and thickest part of the boughs. The little yellow flowers are in clusters, and the fruit when ripe is of a beautiful orange colour. As the plant cannot bear the intense heat of a tropical sun, it is shaded by rows of loftier trees, as bananas, or more frequently the erythrina or corallina, called by the Spaniards madre de cacao, a tree with superb red blossoms.

The nuts are taken from the pod as soon as collected, and covered with a layer of sand. This causes a fermentation which develops the aroma and takes off the natural bitterness of the nut. They are then spread out to dry in the drying or curing house. This house consists of a strongly built span roof fixed with wheels, running on iron rails laid along a stout framework, which supports a platform, underneath and upon which the cacao beans are dried.

Prior to 1831 the quantity of cocoa annually consumed in England had not reached half a million pounds, whereas it now amounts to over nine millions. Some idea of its preparation will be given by a short account of a visit to Messrs. Cadbury's works, which of late have become widely extended.

Fifteen years ago only about thirty hands were employed. The number now is from three to four hundred. During this time also so many improvements have been made in the arrangements and machinery, that each of the hands employed now turns out on an average double what they did then. This will give some idea of the largely increased consumption of cocoa. The greatest attention is paid in the factory to cleanliness; and in passing through the rooms we noticed that the young women employed were all clad in a kind of uniform of clean brown holland, covering the whole dress. From 9.5 to 9.15 every morning an interesting sight may be witnessed in the factory. The workpeople—men and women—assemble for a short and simple religious service. This daily gathering helps to form a bond of union between the workpeople themselves, as well as between the employers and the employed. Some of the latter, as a choir, conduct the singing; and snatches of the tunes often heard over the work during the day indicate the interest felt in the morning service.

But we must hasten on to describe the interesting process of manufacture. The bags of cocoa, as they arrive from the docks, are stacked up in large piles. They come from different parts of the world—from Trinidad, Grenada, Caraccas, Carupano, Surinam, and even from Africa, and there are a few other choice and special varieties.

These cocoa nuts or beans are carefully sorted, and the unsound ones rejected; they are then placed in rotating cylinders, and subjected to a gentle heat over coke fires, until the full aroma is properly developed. When cooled they are passed to another room, in which machines are arranged for breaking the now crisp, roasted nut into the irregular segments into which the kernel is naturally divided. The next process is to remove the outer husks by means of a powerful blast. The rich glossy kernel that remains is known in the market under the name of Cocoa Nibs. The husk or shell is sent off to Ireland, where it is used as a light, but by no means unpalatable, table decoction, under the designation of "miserables."

The visitor is next conducted into a large room where a long line of stones are working, one over the other, much in the same way as in ordinary flour-mills. Between these the nibs are passed; and, as the stones are heated, the nibs are reduced to a creamy fluid, which flows into pans placed to receive it. When quite cold this will turn out a perfectly firm, hard cake.

Up to this point we have the cocoa in its native condition, with the exception of the acids, &c., thrown off in roasting, and the shell removed by the fan. We now diverge into three distinct branches of manufacture; and as the Cocoa Essence is the product of the firm best known to the public, we shall give it precedence.

There is no sophistication in this article; it is the same cocoa we have seen running from the stones in a creamy fluid, with the *excess* of cocoa butter removed. The best cocoa contains about fifty per cent of natural cocoa oil or butter, and this has been found to be far too large a proportion for ordinary digestions. Dr. Muter says: — "The only objection which can and does exist to its use in a state of purity is the excessive proportion of fat, which renders it too rich for most digestions, and gives, unfortunately, a colourable excuse for its adulteration." —[ADVT.]

Messrs. Cadbury Brothers have therefore paid great attention to the production of a pure article free from this objection. The removal of two thirds of the butter is accomplished by means of very powerful and complicated machinery, the result being an impalpable powder, soluble in boiling water and possessing the nutritious gluten and stimulating theobromine in an increased ratio; so that Cocoa Essence, perhaps, stands highest among dietetics as a flesh-former and nutritious beverage.

Still there is a demand for cocoa that thickens in the cup; and this comprises the second branch of manufacture to be examined. A given portion of the liquid cocoa is poured into a large steam-heated pan, and weighed with the sugar, arrowroot, &c., which of course differ in kind and quantity, according to the value of the chocolate powder required. Strong iron arms are then set in motion, which so completely levigate the mass that in a few moments it is reduced to a powder. These chocolate powders are sold under the names of Homœopathic, Iceland Moss, Breakfast, &c.

It is a relief, after witnessing these manufacturing processes, to mount into the Packing Department above; for, however interesting the results witnessed below, one grows tired of the incessant noise and clatter of the machinery. In the Packing-Room all is light, cheerful, and orderly. We watch row after row of girls busily engaged. One is weighing, a second is packing and enveloping in cases of bright tinfoil, a third is fastening on the outside labels of the Cocoa Essence and other preparations now so well known all over the world.

The third branch of manufacture yet to be noticed is that of sweet Chocolate for eating and drinking; and here again we have numerous varieties. In the first place, the pure cocoa is incorporated with white sugar in what is called a "melangeur." This is a round stone basin in which the cocoa and sugar are placed, and which revolves at a great speed, while two heavy stationary rollers bruise the mass until it becomes of about the consistency of dough. From these melangeurs the mixed substance is at once passed through machines with three granite cylinders which crush it still finer, and in this state it is ready for moulding into the various shapes and sizes for sale.

The best Chocolate is flavoured with vanilla, which is the fruit or seed-pod of one of those beautiful species of the family Orchidaceæ that flourish in tropical America. The stems climb to the height of twenty or thirty feet, twining round the trunks of trees, and throwing out a profuson of aërial roots, some of which eventually reach the ground. It seems specially adapted for flavouring Chocolate, and is used principally for that purpose.

Cocoa carefully selected and prepared in this way certainly forms the most delicious of all beverages or confections. The firm make a special article of this kind, packed in blue wrappers, which may fairly be compared to the famous Chocolate that Prescott describes as forming a part of Montezuma's repast: Chocolate "in golden goblets flavoured with vanilla, and so prepared as to be reduced to a froth of the consistency of honey, which gradually dissolved in the mouth."

We must not pass from this branch of our subject without a glance at the manufacture of the Chocolate Crèmes. It would take someone more practical than a philosopher to describe the minutiæ of this delicious bonne bouche. When finished they are transferred to an endless lift, which carries them down into a cellar to cool, and then again they are carried by the same means to the top of the building, where busy hands are placing them in boxes of all sizes.

There is also another extensive manufacture carried on by the firm. As everyone knows, the eye as well as the taste must be gratified in these luxurious times, and therefore success in the sale partly depends upon the beauty and finish of the packages. Many hundreds of thousands of beautiful picture-boxes of all sizes and varied shapes are annually manufactured here. We follow our guide to the top of a large building where the process is going on, and find a number of girls at work. Some are cutting out and stamping the cardboard, and others fitting the boxes together on blocks, wrapping the edges with gold or gelatine paper, and fixing on the top those little gems of art which attract so much attention in our shop windows. Some of this work is carried on at the workpeople's homes; and we are told that it is a most interesting sight to find a large family busily engaged at it from morning to night.

Anything more "tasty" than the artistic designs of these Chocolate boxes, if we except the "tasty" contents, could not well be produced. At Christmas-tide both boxes and crèmes are in universal request; and, unlike "sweets" in general, they are not only harmless but healthful confections.

But we must stay our descriptive pen. We hope enough has been said to throw a little light on what is fast becoming a very important branch of industry in this country.

[ADVT.] HAND AND HEART.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

BY WILLIAM FAUSSETT, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

READ BEFORE THE SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Without presuming to pass any judgment on the many artificial substitutes which, on alleged chemical and scientific principles, have from time to time been pressed forward under the notice of the profession and the public to take the place of mother's milk, I beg to call attention to a very cheap and simple article which is always easily procurable—viz., cocoa—and which, *when pure and deprived of excess of fatty matter*, may safely be relied on as an admirable basis of infant food. Before entering into certain considerations which the subject demands, I shall simply relate how this substitute for, or at least valuable addition to, milk, when employed as food for infants, first suggested itself to my mind.

About five years ago a very wretched-looking infant, just six weeks old, was brought under my notice in apparently the last stage of extreme exhaustion, its pale and wrinkled features, with somewhat the expression of old age, its shrivelled limbs, its large beseeching eyes and piteous moans telling at once the whole history of its sufferings and wrongs.

Calling to mind just at the moment the fact that young calves and lambs were frequently fed upon cocoa, with very small additions of milk, and reasoning on certain analogies in reference thereto, it occurred to me that it would be a far more feasible and rational experiment to try this plan with the child, than to continue the use of bread and "*kettle tea*," or to adopt the "arrowroot," or "rusk-biscuit," and "barley-water" method, so much in use in the nurseries of even the more favoured classes. I recommended the use of cocoa, therefore, with as much milk added as could be spared from the small family allowance, which for all purposes amounted to about a pint a day.

To my great gratification the child, who took greedily to this kind of nourishment, supplied from a feeding-bottle, soon improved in health, gradually put up flesh, and became a fine thriving infant. The cocoa was continued through the whole period of infancy, and he is now, at the age of five years, as fine and healthy a child as can be seen.

Shortly after my experience of this case I happened to be consulted about the health of twins (the children of respectable parents), both of whom, but one in particular, were in a declining state of health, evidently, as it appeared to me, from an insufficient supply of proper nourishment. Calling to mind the result of cocoa feeding in the above case, I strongly recommended a trial of it here likewise. At first there appeared to be some distrust and indisposition on the part of the mother to adopt this meagre and unsophisticated sort of diet. As I did not hesitate, however, to urge with confidence its use, it at length got a fair trial, and the result justified my expectations. The twins were after a little time fed almost exclusively upon cocoa, with milk added, and now, at the age of five years, there are not, perhaps, two finer or healthier children in the neighbourhood. In several other instances I have recommended the same mode of feeding, more especially where milk was not to be had in abundance, and uniformly with the same result.

* * * * *

Cocoa in the natural state abounds in a number of valuable nutritious principles; in fact, in every material necessary for the growth, the development, and sustenance of the body. That this useful article has not hitherto been adopted for infant feeding is, perhaps, owing to its not being so palatable to the adult taste as tea, coffee, and other beverages, as well as to the fact that while the unsophisticated shell or husk, which is but the refuse of the bean, is poor in nutritious properties, there happen to be so many adulterated preparations in the market, palmed on the public as genuine cocoa, under different pretentious titles.

A most useful and able *exposé* of these appeared some time ago in the *Medical Press and Circular*; but there are honourable exceptions; and though, of course, it would seem invidious to name any of these to the exclusion of the rest, I may be permitted to mention that Cadbury's Cocoa Essence, which is elaborated on the principle of excluding and detaching the superabundance of concrete oil or fatty matter with which cocoa abounds, is a useful preparation; and there are, no doubt, others equally deserving of confidence.

Besides a volatile aromatic oil, a bitter principle and a peculiar element called theo-bromine, which resembles the theine of tea and the caffeine of coffee, but more nitrogenous in its composition than either, cocoa contains gluten, gum, starch, and other ingredients, as well as the large amount of fat alluded to, and which constitutes rather more than half its weight. This last item being far in excess of what is either palatable or easily digestible, it becomes an object with the chemist, while retaining the other valuable flesh-forming materials, to diminish in part the superabundant fat. Under this excuse, however, the most shameless adulterations have been practised. Sugar, starch, and other inferior substances, and even animal fat, have been introduced into some of the patented compounds—articles which, however useful in their own place, are very poor substitutes for what, at least, the infant stomach more imperiously demands.

The great advantages to be derived from the employment of cocoa in the feeding of infants, especially of the poor, are obvious, for, besides its heat-producing, flesh-forming ingredients, it is cheap, simple, and readily available. A teaspoonful, more or less, of a sound preparation of cocoa to half a pint of fluid, partly water and partly milk, even skimmed milk, when boiled for a minute or two, affords a wholesome meal to a hungry infant, and will, *cæteris paribus*, be thoroughly digested.

* * * * *

I beg, therefore, respectfully to commend cocoa as an article of infants' food to the notice of my professional brethren, especially those who, holding office under the Poor Laws, have such large and extensive opportunities of testing its value.

With the present pampered and artificial tastes of the better classes, it is to be feared that so simple and unsophisticated an article of diet as cocoa would be received by them with small favour for their infants; but, as its nutritious properties are unquestionable, it will, I submit, be an experiment devoid of all risk, in the case of children that are not thriving under more ordinary methods of feeding, to give it a fair trial, premising that some gentle aperient will in such cases be often found a necessary preliminary to clear out the *prima viæ* of half-digested food previously given. — *Medical Press and Circular.* —[ADVT.]

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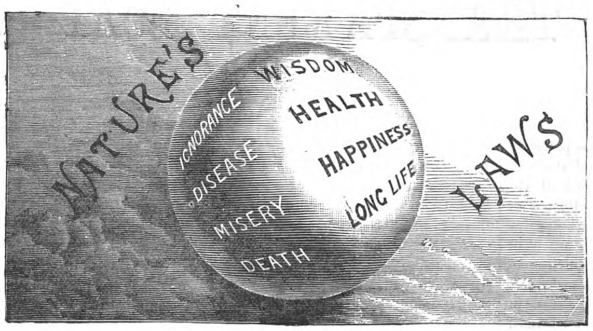
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USE

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison-germ of fever be absorbed, then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to the contagious influences, and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, are living in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES: not only as an efficient means of WARDING OFF FEVERS and MALARIOUS DISEASES, but as a REMEDY FOR and PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS of EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health was UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF, and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.



ENO versus SEA SICKNESS.

I HAVE recently returned from a trip to Malta in one of the P. and O. Company's ships, and consider it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to you that, during a nautical career extending over a period of thirty years, I have been invariably a sufferer from SEA SICKNESS, more or less, according to the weather; but on the last occasion, I am happy to say (although we experienced strong head winds and heavy sea crossing the Bay), I entirely escaped, and this I attribute to my having provided myself with your invaluable "FRUIT SALT," which I can most conscientiously recommend to all who may be similarly afflicted, whose business or pleasure may cause them to "go down to the sea in ships." You can make whatever use you please of this, trusting that I may be the means of extending the benefits of your panacea.—Yours faithfully, D. S. LEESE, late Purser, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.—Southampton, Oct. 19, 1878.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT IN ENGLAND.

"I have used your FRUIT SALT for many years, and have verified the statement that it is not only refreshing and invigorating, but also invaluable, as giving speedy relief in cases of heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and constipation and its great evils. The thanks of the public are due to you for your unceasing efforts to relieve suffering humanity. Long may you live to be a blessing to the world."—B. HURST, Ph.D., Vicar of Collerly, St. Thomas Vicarage, Annfield Plain, Lintz Green, Co. Durham, March, 1878.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT IN AMERICA,

INDIA, EGYPT, and the CONTINENT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.—"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—YOURS, faithfully, AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL, June 26, 1878."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Constipation and its great evils, Impure Blood, Blood Poisons, Fevers, and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.—Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.—USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.



THE SPRING OF HEALTH.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine, and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise, frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it.

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST without the Art of Eating. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. SIMPLE AND POTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world; it has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

ENO A BLESSING IN EVERY HOUSE.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A Lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally pumsned me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT as an Invigorating Beverage (prepared from sound ripe Fruit). It is the best preventive and cure for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Giddiness, Fevers, Feverishness, Mental Depression, Want of Appetite, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Vomiting, Thirst, &c., and to remove the Effects of Errors of Eating and Drinking.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill-effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the FRUIT SALT for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, smallpox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT," without which you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

OUR "ILLUSTRATED" VISIT TO

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP WORKS.

THE interest displayed nowadays by the public in Sanitation in every form, and the special attention lately given by the press to the subject of the injurious composition of many of the varied kinds of toilet soaps, induces one to think that some description of the manufacture of so important an article of daily consumption would not be without interest to the public. The artist who undertook to make this Illustration applied to Messrs. A. and F. Pears, in London, as at once, perhaps, the oldest established and most eminent makers (they have been manufacturers since 1789) for permission to view their works. He received from them a very courteous introduction to their partner at Isleworth, where in a couple of days he derived much valuable information; but the very varied and extensive character of the processes of manufacture and its accompanying details will admit only of a very short summary at the present moment owing to the limitation of space. On commencing his inspection of Messrs. Pears' large and interesting factories, he was shown vast stores of crude material—fresh, sweet tallows of English gathering only; the brightest and purest oils from Florence and Gallipoli; palm oil of violet odour, grown under "Afric's burning sun;" amber resins from America and France; large casks and iron drums of various chemicals in beautiful crystals, from the leading scientific laboratories of the North of



England and from Germany; rare and musk in foreign-looking packages from the East, from India, China, and Ceylon; delicate essences of the sweetest flowers from the Italian Alps, and the precious attar of roses from the Balkan mountains and from Persia; and sandal-wood from Bombay and West Australia. Indeed, not only have contributions been levied from every land, but the sea itself has been brought under contribution to this manufacture in its salts as well as in ambergris from the sperm whale.

The fats and oils having been selected in certain proportions are first intimately mixed by machinery driven by an enormous steam-engine; the requisite chemical ingredients then being added from time to time, the whole is subjected to several days' boiling and stirring in pans each holding many tons, and supplied with steam by three immense boilers. This raw soap is transferred into smaller pans, where it is clarified and all impurities precipitated by a series of chemical processes, the inventions and patents of Messrs. Pears. The previously distilled and mixed perfumes are now added, and, whilst in a molten state, the product is poured into large frames and permitted to cool. It is then cut up and moulded into different shapes and sizes convenient for washing and shaving purposes, the soap balls being turned in a lathe as with billiard balls; the name of the firm is then stamped on by hand machines. These pieces of soap are afterwards matured by being placed in heated chambers and turned daily for several months, when it is handed over to the cardboard box making and filling shops, in which female labour is largely employed, and thence to the warehouse and packing shops, whence it is distributed to Railways and Docks for carriage to every part of the civilised world. The importance of the Toilet Soap manufacture of Great Britain may be estimated from



the fact that representatives of Messrs. Pears personally visit not only the chief towns of Great Britain, but those of almost every quarter of the globe—in Europe, from Seville in the west, through France, Belgium, and Holland, to St. Petersburg in the east; in Canada, from Quebec to Hamilton; in the United States, from New York to San Francisco; in South America, the chief cities on the eastern and western coasts; in India, from Bombay, across country and round the coast to Calcutta; in Australia, from Swan River, through Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, to Brisbane; in New Zealand, from Wellington to Dunedin; and in China, to Shanghae and Hong-Kong. In most other parts special agencies only are organised; for Messrs. Pears declare, as the result of practical experience, that the Latin races generally use but little soap. The reputation of Messrs. Pears is well known to the public. Their pure and excellently prepared manufactures are exhibited with great taste in the windows of most of our leading chemists, in beautifully-cut glass dishes and vases, and hence of the merits of their manufacture we need say but little. Probably the greatest compliment ever paid to a soap manufacturer they received from no less eminent an authority than Mr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., who has specially written, in one of his works on the skin, "Pears, a name engraven on the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and Pears's transparent soap, one of the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin." A valuable recommendation indeed for Messrs. Pears, but not less valuable to the public, for nothing is more important amongst our daily wants than a properly manufactured toilet soap; for whilst from the use of a good one our skin and complexion admittedly derive and maintain health and beauty and every possible advantage, nothing is more harmful than the common strongly alkaline and coloured preparations frequently met with under the name of toilet soap, as is testified by the experience of our dermatologists at the leading institutions for the skin, at one of which, it is affirmed by the senior surgeon, they have had about *four hundred cases of skin trouble owing their origin to improper toilet soaps alone*, an experience about to be recorded in the public service. It is amongst infant children, ladies, and those generally with a fine, sensitive skin, that the most injurious results are observed, and the causes appear to be in the cheap rancid fats used in the composition of the soap, or in the introduction of noxious chemicals for colouring or increasing detergent properties, and very frequently from the ignorant introduction of so-called "remedial agents."

As regards Messrs. Pears's Soap, there is no doubt of the purity of the fats used, for the tallow and oils appear to be good enough to eat; and, indeed, the manager gave evidence of this by tasting samples of the bulk in use. The care displayed in their subsequent manufacture must be seen to be appreciated; and certain it is and manifest to all that the completed article, so well known as Pears's Transparent Soap, is in appearance almost as tempting as candy or chocolate, and the makers may well claim for it, as they do, excellence for its purity, its fragrance, and its durability.

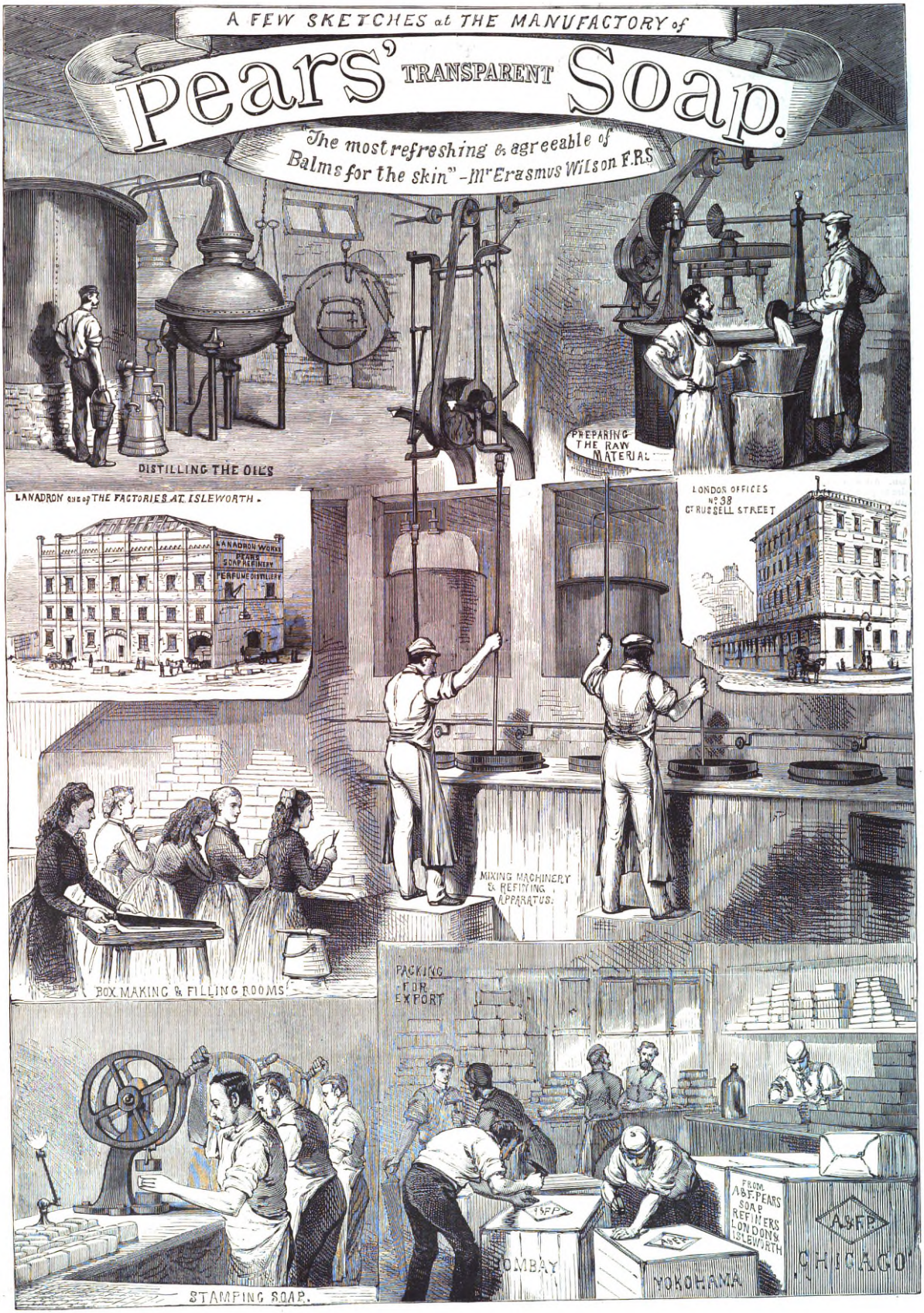
Messrs. Pears appear to be endowed with considerable originality, which is evinced as much in the tasteful printing accompanying their goods and in their advertisements as in their manufactures. The humorous placard so well known in London of the little "nigger" whose complexion has derived so much benefit from a trial of their famous soap is without doubt the best essay of the kind, no fewer than ten different lithographic stones being employed in its production. Again, the well-known statuette in plaster of "You dirty boy!" at the Paris Exhibition is



a commission in the marble from Messrs. A. and F. Pears to the eminent sculptor Signor Focardi, at a cost of £500, simply as an attraction for their retail dépôt in London, next to the British Museum, and *not for their trade-mark*, as has been erroneously stated by the press, Messrs. Pears indignantly and emphatically repudiating the idea of their elegant specialité being for boys of that stamp.

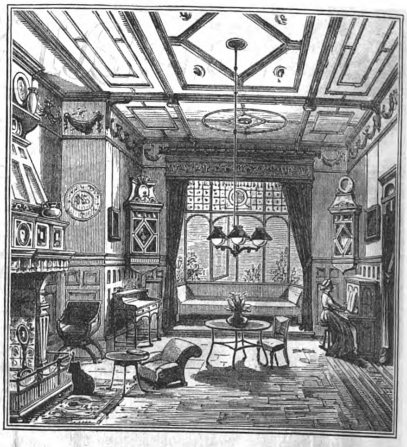
It may be observed that during the three generations—ninety years—that their Manufactory has been established they have received the highest and most distinctive patronage for their specialité from most of the Royal Families in Europe; and on the occasion of the visit to India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales they received instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty to furnish H.M.S. Serapis with their Transparent Soap for the use of H.R.H. and suite, it being particularly adapted to hot climates. At Exhibitions they have been ever in the foremost rank, from and inclusive of the first, in 1851, down to the present in Paris.

For the writer to add any commendation to that of Mr. Erasmus Wilson would be "to gild refined gold." It is to be regretted that the limited space here will not admit, either in description or illustration, of that amplification which is merited by so important and extensive a manufacture. The few accompanying sketches may, it is thought, prove instructive and interesting.


A FEW SKETCHES at THE MANUFACTORY of
Pears' TRANSPARENT Soap.
"The most refreshing & agreeable of Balms for the skin" - Mr Erasmus Wilson F.R.S.
DISTILLING THE OILS
PREPARING THE RAW MATERIAL
LANADRON one of THE FACTORIES AT ISLEWORTH.
LANADRON WORKS
PEARS' SOAP REFINERY
PERFUME DISTILLERY
LONDON OFFICES No 38 Gt RUSSELL STREET
MIXING MACHINERY & REFINING APPARATUS.
BOX MAKING & FILLING ROOMS
PACKING FOR EXPORT
STAMPING SOAP.
FROM A. & F. PEARS SOAP REFINERS LONDON & ISLEWORTH
A. & F. P.
BOMBAY
YOKOHAMA
CHICAGO

MESSRS. HOWARD AND SONS' FURNITURE.

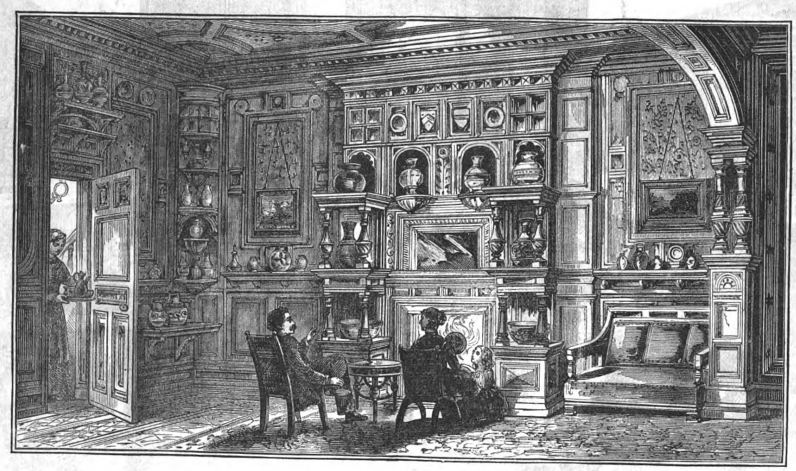




Among the many firms who have done good service in promoting art at home none stands out more pre-eminently than the well-known house of Howard and Sons, of Berners-street, whose exquisitely appointed chimney fittings and dining-room furniture were one of the chief attractions of the Paris Exhibition. All who have the slightest pretensions to good taste desire to possess artistic furniture; and yet it is not within the means of many people who would gladly see their surroundings thus improved if it were possible. The furniture, however, of Messrs. Howard and Sons possesses an especial claim upon attention, seeing that it is all made by machinery; thus the cost of production is considerably lessened, and it can therefore be offered at prices which are certainly surprising when we consider the sound and careful workmanship of the various articles. It must be understood, also, that this is not accomplished with any loss of the artistic merits of the furniture. Here we have, as the reader will see from the illustrations, admirable designs in antique and modern styles, carried out to perfection; and, indeed, this method of manufacture lends itself to the production of an infinite variety of conceptions, and gives full play to the genius of the artist.

As may readily be imagined, the machinery employed to bring about such results is alike curious and interesting, and we have here depicted, therefore, the moulding, planing, and tenon-cutting machines of the firm, as seen in the workshops.

The reader will be able to judge of the kind of work produced by these ingenious machines by looking at the engravings of three rooms fitted up by Messrs. Howard and Sons. There he will see first the beautiful parqueterie flooring, which is one of the specialties of this firm. Above it rise the wood-panelled walls, with finely carved dados, and carved cornices, while, over all, curiously inlaid ceilings of wood complete the artistic *tout ensemble*. Chairs of various patterns are scattered about; and here it should be noted that these may be had in any style, whether it be desired to have reproduced the delicate designs of Chippendale or his successor, Sheraton, whose drawings for "sophas, buroes, cloaths-chests, and china-cases," show that his ideas of art were admirable. In fact, the method of manufacture used by Messrs. Howard lends itself readily to the reproduction of all that is best in the furniture of the Jacobean and Stuart times; while the soberer Gothic models may also be followed, or the fancy can revel in copies of the more florid work of Dutch and French artists, and marquetry after the fashion of that produced by the great *ébéniste* Riesener and others of his school. At their galleries may be seen specimens of ceilings, panels, doors veneered and solid, dados, floors, chimneypieces, book-cases, and, in fact, all possible varieties of artistic and ornamental woodwork. Here, too, are arm-chairs, sofas, settees, dining-room, drawing-room, and library chairs, lounges, hall chairs, dining-tables, sideboards, occasional tables, book-cases, and cabinets of every conceivable form and admirable design; in fact, in such an *embarras de richesses* the only difficulty is how to make a selection from so many beautiful pieces of furniture. Here also are mirrors framed in different kinds of wood, chandeliers, fire-baskets with ornamental braziers and andirons of antique pattern; tiles, which may be had of various designs or in plain colours; and ironwork, after the fashion of those days when every turn and scroll had some artistic meaning in it. Here, again, are carpets from the looms of Persia and of Turkey, as well as from the best houses in England and France; and we may note that the "brave Turkey carpet," of which Pepys speaks so enthusiastically, still holds its own against many rivals. Rugs and *portières*, curtains and brocades, velvet, damask, and beautifully designed wall papers confront us everywhere, set off by exquisitely decorated walls, stained-glass windows, and specimens of the ceramic art of China and Japan, as well as of our own country.

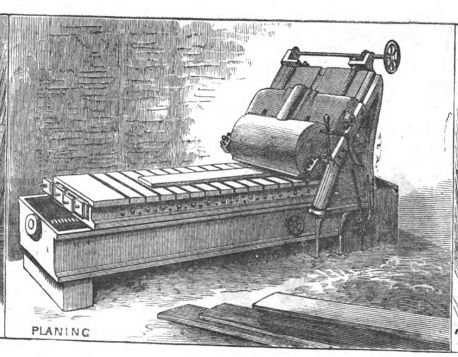


It cannot be wondered at, then, if Messrs. Howard and Sons have been extensively patronised. Their list of customers is headed by Royalty itself. Among the principal patrons of Messrs. Howard and Sons is his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There is, for instance, a beautiful design for a morning-room executed at Marlborough House, with the special arrangement of shelf above alluded to, and a picture inserted as a panel, which has an admirable effect. A quaintly panelled study, designed for his Royal Highness, was also carried out, much to his satisfaction, together with other works.

It may be noted, further, that Messrs. Howard and Sons mounted and arranged the various pieces of plate, &c., presented to his Royal Highness at Sandringham House, and the work is the theme of universal admiration. The firm have also done work for his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, panelling and fitting up more than one room at Clarence House in most artistic style, and mounting for the Duke the many trophies of arms, &c., he brought with him from India and other places. There is also shown a beautiful *carton pierre* ceiling in the Adams style, executed for Earl Cowper at Panshanger Park; a Watteau room, designed for Lady Charles Beresford; some beautiful wainscoting and other work made of old oak, put together and arranged for Lord Francis Cecil; and a beautifully appointed library, arranged and carried out for the Right Hon. the Earl of Carysfort. The object this firm has always in view is to produce goods of real merit suitable for the occupants of a small country residence or a palace.



MOULDING MACHINE.



PLANING

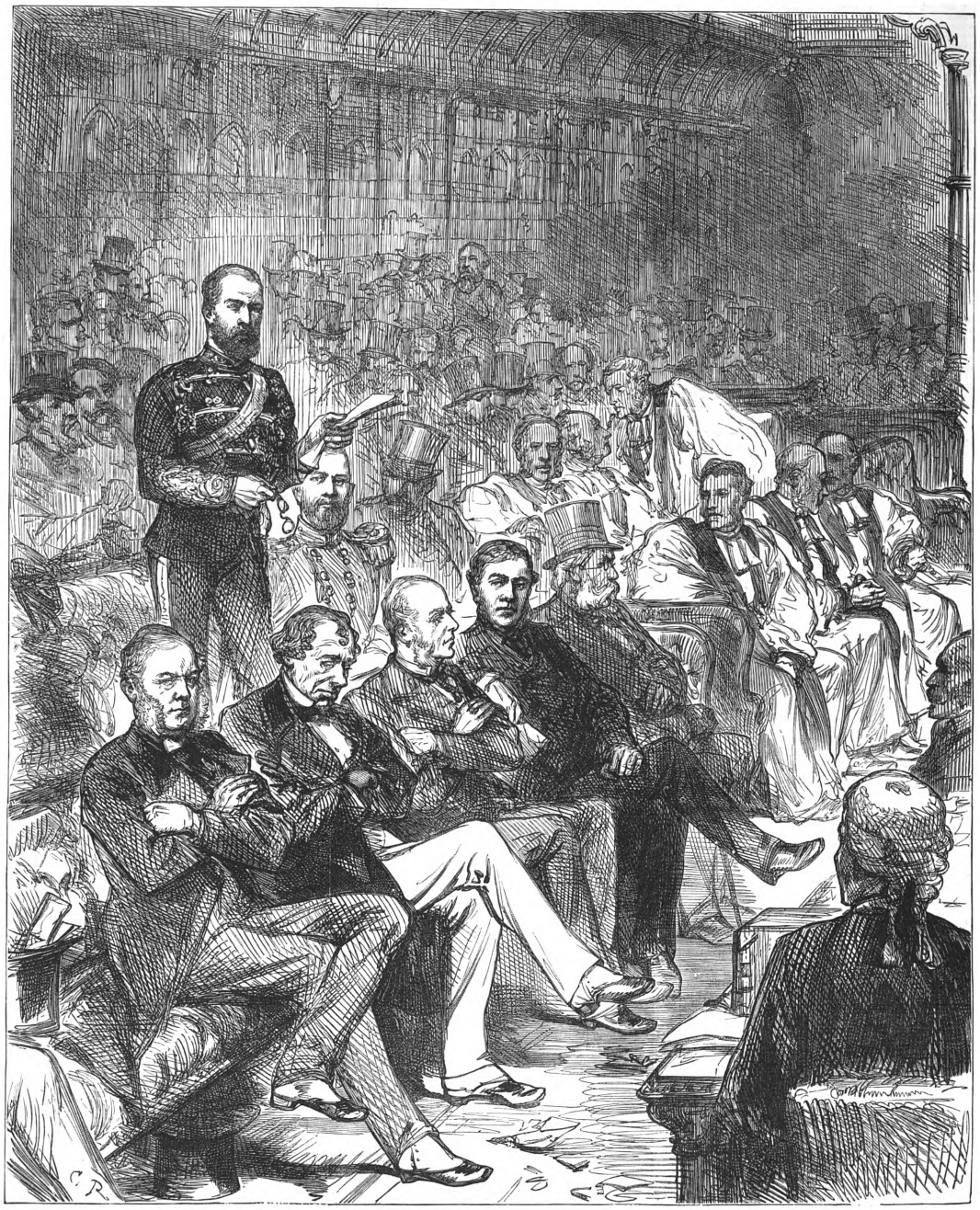


TENON CUTTING

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2061.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT: LORD RAVENSWORTH MOVING THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 27, Grosvenor-street, Lady Aberdour, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at The Shrubbery, Shooter's-hill, the Lady Sarah Sladen, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at St. James's Palace, the Countess of Antrim, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mathias's Church, Richmond, Surrey, Henry Robert Farquu, Esq., of Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Helen Mary (Queenie), younger daughter of the late Major Hercules Skinner, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry.

On the 10th inst., by special license, at the parish Church of St. Mark, Surbiton, Colonel Gostling Murray, of Whitton Park, Middlesex, to Margaret Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John W. Conant, of Surbiton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., the Rev. Henry Thompson, Vicar of Chard, Somerset, in his 81st year. He was the author, with other works chiefly clerical, of a memoir of Hannah More, whose residence, Barley Wood, was in his former curacy of Wrington.

On the 29th ult., at Florence, Mabel Frances, beloved daughter of Randall R. Burroughes, Esq., of The Manor House, Long Stratton, Norfolk, aged 18.

On Oct. 14, at Curepipe, Mauritius, the Hon. Barthélemy Gustave Colin, C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council, and lately her Majesty's Procureur and Advocate-General for the Island of Mauritius.

On the 7th inst., at 35, Montpelier-square, Brompton, Francis, third son of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, fifth Baronet, of Aswarby, Lincolnsame, aged 85.

On the 5th inst., at Higginsfield, Cholmondeley, Cheshire, aged 85, Edward Stephens Clark, Esq., Lieutenant, half pay, H.M.'s 44th Regiment, second son of the late Charles Clark, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 21.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

Third Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxv.; 3 John; Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxvi. or xxvii. 5-19; John xx. 19.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. S. Flood Jones.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Frederic Wallis, Dean of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge.
Christian Evidence Society:
Holy Trinity, Brompton, 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Row ("The Importance of the Moral Evidences of Christianity").
Christ Church, Blackfriars, 7 p.m., Rev. G. T. P. Streeter ("The Personal Influence of Jesus on Others").
St. Paul's, Paddington, 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Jacob ("The Hopelessness of Unbelief").

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on Coins, &c., found by him in Midian).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy — the Muscles).
Society of Arts, Canter Lecture; 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Matteu Williams on Mathematical Instruments).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor J. W. Judd on the Formation of the Alps).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the High Sanctuary at Jerusalem; Captain R. F. Burton on Remains of Buildings in Midian).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Moon's last quarter, 3.3 a.m.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Dr. Mouat on the Demographic and International Statistical and Penitentiary Congresses at Stockholm).
West of England Cattle and Poultry Show, Plymouth (three days).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (annual general meeting, election of council and officers, and distribution of premiums).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Signor L. M. D'Albertis on New Guinea—its fitness for colonisation).
Westminster Play (the "Phormio" of Terence), 7; and on Thursday.
Royal Albert Hall, Orchestral society, concert at New Hall, Newman-street, for United Kingdom Beneficent Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Ember Day.
Pharmaceutical Society, noon (election of seven annuitants on the Benevolent Fund).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Leith Adams on the Remains of the Mastodon at Malta; Professor H. G. Seeley on the Dinosauria of the Cambridge Greensand).
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Professor Henslow on the Origin and Distribution of the British Flora).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. C. Chambers on the Meteorology of Bombay Presidency; papers by Captain W. Watson, Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. K. I. Marks).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on the Ogham and Mushiggar character).
Baltad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., annual meeting.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on Science Teaching in Elementary Schools).

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

University of Edinburgh, Inaugural Address of the Marquis of Hartington as Lord Rector.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Abuse of Books).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Natural Science).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carter's Choir, Selections from "Judas Maccabæus," &c.).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, orchestral concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Compounds; papers by Dr. Debus, Mr. Perkin, Mr. Wills, and others).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. M. Weale on South African Orchids. Mr. Sylvanus Hanley on some Rare Shells).
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Kendal and North-Western Counties Poultry and Dog Show (three days).
Newtown (Montgomeryshire) Poultry, Dog, Root, and Grain Society, third annual exhibition.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

Ember Day.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—the Theory of Value).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Payne on Architect or Architect and Surveyor).
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Nicol on the Middle-English *as* in Modern English).

SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

Shortest day.
St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr.
Ember Day.
Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
Election of Common Councilmen for city of London.
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.

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Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number contains
A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,
Author of "George Geith," &c.,
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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past *thirty-three years* made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.
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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer reduced to Freezing.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, in Sun's Rays.	Minimum on Grass.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, noon to noon.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
December 4	30·194	38·6	32·0	·79	8	41·4	34·9	N. NNW.	237	0·000
5	30·017	38·5	34·6	·87	10	44·4	33·8	NW. W. N.	206	0·000
6	29·961	33·5	28·7	·76	6	37·1	29·8	SW. W. WSW.	174	0·100
7	29·602	39·5	32·7	·91	10	39·8	34·1	WSW. N. SW.	166	0·000
8	29·472	32·8	28·4	·85	10	34·8	31·4	NW. N.	228	0·000
9	29·633	30·3	26·2	·86	2	35·0	26·6	NNW. W.	104	0·000
10	29·825	26·8	26·8	1·00	10	28·4	25·0	N. NNE. NE.	87	0·000

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30·229	30·063	30·062	29·943	29·466	29·613	30·23	29·818
Temperature of Air	..	37·1	36·7	32·1	30·2	32·8	32·8	30·2	27·0
Temperature of Evaporation	..	35·4	35·7	29·2	25·2	31·3	31·8	24·7	27·4
Direction of Wind	..	NNW.	W.	NW.	N.	WSW.	NNW.	NW.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
5 35 5 40	6 5 6 29	6 55 7 20	7 50 8 22	8 55 9 30	10 5 10 40	11 15 11 48

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On BOXING NIGHT will be produced the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled CINDERELLA; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Slipper, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. New and Magnificent Scenery by William Beverley. Double Harlequinade. Box-Office open daily Ten to Five. Prices as usual. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Treasurer, Mr. James Glover.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'Clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. The O.L.C.M. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at 8, Mondays and Saturdays, 3 and 8. Admission, 6d. to 3s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. At Nine o'Clock, TRAFALGAR: The VICTORY at SEA—Moorish Dagger Ballet at Gibraltar—The West Indies—Jack Ashore at Portsmouth—Songs and Hornpipes—Nelson's Departure from England—Costanzi Ballet at Cadiz—On BOARD the VICTORY—Musical Drill—Cutlass Drill—Steering Sail—Reading to Quarters—The Battle—The Death of Nelson. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight o'Clock and during the Evening—Miss Nelly Power, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Fred Wilson, the Kiralfys, &c.

MYERS' GREAT HIPPODROME and CIRCUS, the most Gigantic Establishment in the World, from Paris and the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, WILL OPEN at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on BOXING DAY, DEC. 26. See future Advertisements.

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MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. A CONCERT will be given at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17, at which the Vocal Music will be sung by Pupils now studying at the above School. Particulars of the Concert and of the Vocal Academy can be obtained at Messrs. Ashdee and Hollyway's, 23, Sprang-street, Hyde Park; and of Madame Sainton-Dolby, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park. Tickets, 3s. and 2s., of the above; at the Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductor, Mr. H. Weist Hill.—Programme of the SECOND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17, at Eight o'Clock:—Overture, "Roy Blas," Mendelssohn; Rondo Scherzoso, for Orchestra, "The Brocken," F. Corder, Mendelssohn scholar (first time); Concerto, Pianoforte, D minor, Mozart (cadenza written by Dr. G. A. Macfarren expressly for this performance)—Madame Jenny Viard-Louis; Aria, "Ah! perdon!" Beethoven—Madame Eugenie Pappenheim; Symphony, F major, Hermann Goetz, "In den Himmeln heilig stille Runne Musst du finden aus des Lebens Drang!"—Schiller. (In the holy still chamber of the heart Must thou escape life's turmoil.) Allegro moderato, intermezzo, allegretto, e finale un non troppo, lento, finale, allegro e con fuoco (the first time in England); Songs, a, Jugeborg Klaze, Max Bruch; b Abendwin, Grudmer (first time in England)—Madame Eugenie Pappenheim; Solo, Pianoforte, Rondo Piacevole, Sternbale Bennett—Madame Jenny Viard-Louis; Ballet Music, Ali Baba, Cherubini (first time in England); Grand March, Traverse, Hector Berlioz (first time in England). The Orchestra will consist of Ninety performers. Accompanyist, Mr. Henry Leipold. Messrs. Erards' Pianoforte will be used on this occasion. Subscription Tickets for the whole series of Eight Concerts:—Sofa and Balcony Stalls, £2 2s.; Balcony and Stalls, £1 10s. 6d. Separate subscriptions are also issued for the Four Winter or Four Summer Concerts. Single Tickets:—Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the usual Agents'; and at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES, Engravings, &c. Works have just been added, the Sales last year amounted to £500. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern), ON VIEW and for SALE, at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Pen till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

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FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including Early Sketches and Studies from Nature, by B. W. Leader, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—DE LEVILLE'S Grand Work, LE BOURGET, Oct. 30, 1870, at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists.—See "Times," Nov. 5.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirteenth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
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ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, RADLEY. AN ELECTION to FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be held on FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1879, and the Examination will commence on the previous WEDNESDAY at 4.30 p.m. The Scholarships will be of the value of £50, £40, £30, and £20 each. They are open to boys who will be under the age of fourteen on Jan. 1, 1879, and are tenable for four years. Under special circumstances a supplementary Scholarship may be awarded after the four years' tenure.
During the days of Examination candidates will be received in the College.
Apply to the BURSAR, Radley College, Abingdon.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of SIX Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on "A SOAP BUBBLE," commencing on SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 31, 1878; and Jan. 2, 4, 7, 9, 1879. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have received a letter from Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, who started for India on Oct. 15, informing us that he had joined the British Troops engaged in the Afghan War, and that he hoped to send some Sketches by the next Indian Mail; so that Illustrations of the Chief Incidents and Scenes of the War will speedily appear in the Illustrated London News.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 28 (Christmas week) should be sent not later than Monday, Dec. 23.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

The Parliamentary Debates on the policy and proceedings of her Majesty's Government which have launched the country into a war with the Ameer of Afghanistan overshadow this week all other topics of political interest. Both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons they have been sufficiently full and searching to supply to the British people whatever materials may be requisite for a discriminating and accurate judgment of the matter in hand. Whether the policy which has matured into a hostile aggression upon the Ameer's territory be, or be not, a departure from that consistently acted upon by the Indian Governments of Lords Canning, Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook—whether, if it be, it was justified by a change of circumstances altogether unprecedented—whether the manner in which that change was met, under instructions from home, by Lord Lytton in the wisest and most statesman-like manner—whether the present war in Afghanistan was necessary, and whether it can be vindicated on principles of international justice, are questions upon which much light has been thrown by the discussions in both Houses, and as to which, after due study of them, tolerably well-formed opinions may be adopted by reasonable men. It must be conceded, however, that the needed investigation will still to a large extent tax both the industry and the intellect of the reading public. Party influences on both sides have tended to colour both the rhetoric and the logic, which ought to have been pure and simple as the light of day. There has been much passion, but not more than the collision of thought on the subject was likely to evolve. In some cases, dry technicalities have been substituted for living spirit. In some, motives have been assumed and dwelt upon in place of facts. Some have argued the question upon lower, some upon higher, grounds; but, on the whole, the debates have fairly sustained the reputation of the British Legislature for political ability, earnestness, patriotism, and good faith, and are unquestionably capable of being read with some certainty of drawing from them a definite conclusion.

It is no business of ours to indicate what that conclusion should be. The numerical vote shows rather the strength or weakness of Parliamentary parties than the true merits of the case. We are bound to take into account, in order to determine its intrinsic value, the circumstances under which each vote has been given. The remark is applicable to both sides. It is a trying thing to show the strength of one's convictions by the severance of party ties. That is a display of individuality not ordinarily expected, and, perhaps, seldom excused. It is therefore to be looked upon as one of the drawbacks inevitable in the system of government by party. Members vote gregariously, and, primarily at least, aggregate voting must be taken as representative of the mind of the country. In critical times, however, we look rather to the articulate expression of opinion and feeling by speech and argument, than to the more mechanical exhibitions of them by vote. The country practically acquiesces, for the time being, in the latter, and it is right that it should do so. But it draws from the former its most trustworthy inferences, and it is from this teaching that it is ordinarily guided in pronouncing its ultimate decision. We may be assured that the debates of the week will go far to enlighten the judgment of the constituencies in the now not distant general election. They will become the source of accurate information to such as are eager for it, and by means of these they will be rendered broadly familiar to those whose occupations preclude deep and accurate political study. Accident may, possibly, intervene to diminish or even to destroy such a result; but it will, nevertheless, be true that the Parliamentary discussions of the week (quite irrespectively of the votes that have been given) will do not a little to shape the national decision when it may be called for.

How far the tenour of the week's Parliamentary discussions may modify the original intentions and plans of her Majesty's Government in regard to Afghanistan it is difficult to foresee. It seems probable, however, that they will do so to some extent. The rapid progress of our military forces beyond the North-Western Frontier of India will, peradventure, reach a stage of present success which the Cabinet may hold themselves justified in accepting as final. The severity of the climate in the hill country and neighbourhood of Cabul will presently, almost of necessity, suspend field operations for three months to come. During that period the Ameer may deem it the better part of wisdom to succumb to the irresistible pressure brought to bear upon him. That the displeasure visited upon him will be immoderate, there are many reasons, we hope, for not anticipating. The determination of the Government to rely, in the first instance at any rate, upon the Indian Revenue for the means required by the war, indicates, we think, their expectation that it will not be of long continuance. Doubtless, in the end, Imperial resources will be applied in some proportion, greater or less, towards repayment of the expenditure incurred. But this is an after consideration. Possibly it may be bequeathed for settlement to the successors of the present Administration, in which case it will prove to be an unmerited legacy of embarrassment. But we should conjecture from the tone of the debates that a long campaign—much less a succession of campaigns—is not contemplated by the Indian authorities. True, the beginning of strife is the letting out of waters. No one can predict the amount of evil to which it will extend, nor the seeds of mischief which it will scatter upon the surface of Asia. But, looking to the origin of the war, to its progress, to its possible entanglements, and to the effect which it may have upon the reputation of British statesmanship, one cannot but desire that it may be as brief and cursory as possible, and towards this consummation the ample discussion which these matters have now received in both Houses of Parliament will, it is reasonable to hope, have materially tended. We cannot go back, indeed, to where we stood before the proclamation of the war—we cannot altogether resume a policy of masterly inactivity—but we can pause within comparatively measurable limits; and, if error has been committed, it may, perhaps, be corrected before all its evil results will have been developed. This is the chief benefit we look for from the Debates. Others may incidentally accrue; but every well-wisher of the country will earnestly desire that, in as far as we may have been blindly led into war, the ill effects of it may be curtailed at the earliest possible moment, and that whatever of injustice it involves may be speedily and amply repaired.

THE COURT.

The Queen, after presenting new colours to the second battalion of the 4th (King's Royal) Regiment at Windsor Castle yesterday week, entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Southampton, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Viscount Torrington, Sir John and Lady Cowell, Lieutenant-General F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Home district; Colonel J. H. Hall, first battalion Coldstream Guards; Colonel E. W. Bray, C.B., commanding, Colonel A. J. Sykes, and Major J. M'D. Elliott, 4th King's Own Royal.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove to Bagshot on Saturday last. The Princess and Prince Leopold were present in the afternoon at the service at Eton Chapel, where Mozart's "Requiem" was given. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Provost of Eton and Mrs. Goodford. The Countess of Stair and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward, had an audience of the Queen on Monday to present an address to her Majesty from the House of Lords. Prince Leopold came to London, and was present at the debate in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Windsor. The Queen's dinner party included the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Major C. E. Phipps, and Captain T. J. Edwards, R.E.

Princess Christian and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty on Tuesday.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family have been suffering great distress in consequence of the Grand Duchess of Hesse having been attacked with diphtheria. The bulletin on Wednesday night gave the gratifying intelligence that the fever was diminishing and the Grand Duchess progressing favourably.

The Queen in Council on the 27th ult. declared her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra of Denmark.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Her Majesty has presented one hundred pounds of linen to the Charing-Cross Hospital.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales inspected the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall on Monday. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince attended the debate in the House of Lords. The Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. The Duchess of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday and lunched with them. The Prince attended the debate in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society at the offices in Hanover-square on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by her children, arrived in town on Sunday from Germany. His Excellency Count Schouvaloff proceeded by special train to Dover to meet her Royal and Imperial Highness on her landing, and accompanied her to Charing-cross, where the Duchess was met by the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Duchess, with her children, drove to Clarence House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The ratepayers of Whitechapel have defeated by 496 to 261 a proposal to adopt the Public Libraries Act.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund held at the Mansion House. June 15 was fixed for the day of collection next year.

After hearing evidence on Tuesday, the grand jury, at the Central Criminal Court, made the following presentment:—"No true bill against Annie Louisa Gooch and Anne Walker for misdemeanour."

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Southwark Two Hundred, in reply to their proposal that he should be a candidate for that borough, regretting that there are insurmountable barriers in the way of his accepting the invitation. He repeats his determination to make no arrangement at present for the next Parliament.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in December was 82,176, of whom 42,351 were in workhouses and 39,825 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 796, of whom 571 were men, 163 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

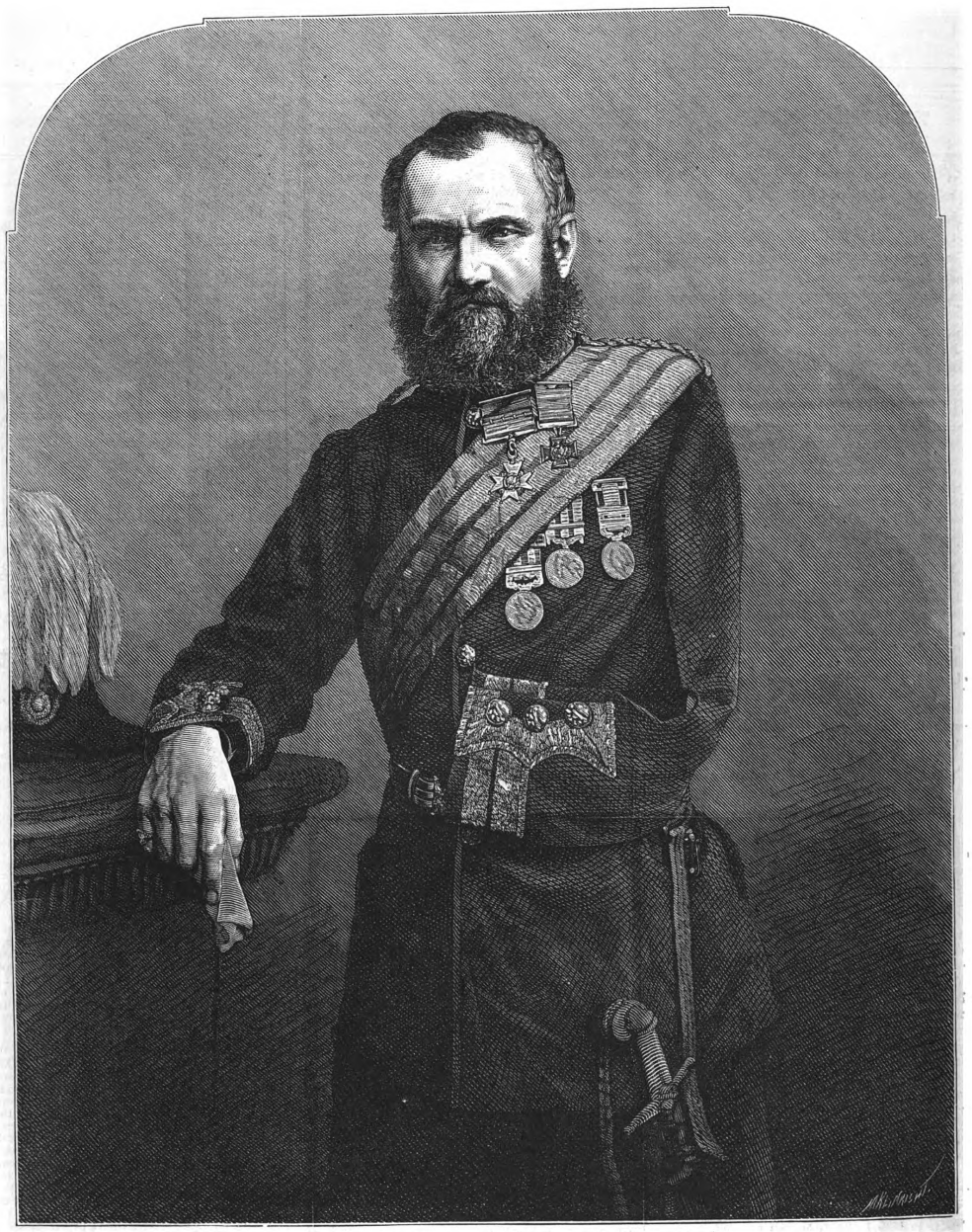
Sir R. Phillimore, assisted by the Trinity Masters, gave judgment on Wednesday in the Admiralty Court in the action brought by the London Steam-Boat Company, the owners of the Princess Alice, for £20,000, for damages sustained in the collision with the Bywell Castle. There was also a cross action for £2000 brought by the owners of the Bywell Castle. The Court was of opinion that the Princess Alice was negligently navigated, and was therefore to blame for the collision. The Bywell Castle also made a wrong manœuvre after seeing the green light of the Princess Alice. Both vessels were consequently to blame for the collision. Notice of appeal was given.

The annual central conference of Representatives of Poor-Law Guardians was held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Social Science Association, Adelphi, and was numerously attended by representatives of guardians from all parts of the country. Lord Hampton occupied the chair at the morning sitting and Mr. Edwin Chadwick in the afternoon. Mr. T. Hare, Assistant Charity Commissioner, gave an address on the use of charitable endowments for the diminution of poverty; and Mr. Llewellin, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, read a paper on Poor-Law Administration in Times of General Depression of Trade or during Strikes or Lock-Outs. Both subjects were discussed, and a resolution having a bearing upon them was passed.

There were 2576 births and 2016 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 389, which resulted from the sinking of the Princess Alice in the Thames on Sept. 3 last. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 162, while the deaths, exclusive of the 389 deaths referred to, were 138 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 9 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, and 9 from diarrhœa. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 54 and 70 in the two preceding weeks, were 62 last week, and were 22 below the corrected weekly average. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 24 and 52 in the two previous weeks, declined again last week to 29, and were 13 below the average: 2 were certified as typhus, and 22 as enteric or typhoid. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 428 and 441 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 460 last week, but were somewhat below the average: 299 resulted from bronchitis and 101 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3181 births and 2351 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 36·3 deg., being 5·4 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 3·4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 56·1 hours.

GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel J. Browne, V.C., C.B., K.C.S.I., is in command of the British and Indian forces which have proceeded through the Khyber Pass to Dakka and Jellalabad. We give a portrait of this very distinguished officer. He first held a commission in the 46th Bengal Native Infantry, and served with it throughout the Punjaub campaign, being present at the passage of the Chenab, the affairs of Ramnuggur and Sadoolapore, and the battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat. On the organisation of the Punjaub Irregular force he was offered an appointment in the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry. With this regiment, in December, 1852, Captain Browne served in the operations against the Oomuzzae Wuzerees on the Bunnoo frontier, when he was mentioned in the despatche of Major John Nicholson; in the Border Expedition, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, Captain Browne was again mentioned. At the outbreak of the Mutiny, a squadron of his regiment, under Lieutenant Dighton Probyn, was detached to Hindostan, and in the siege of Delhi and subsequent affairs between that city and Lucknow earned for its commander a Brevet Majority and Victoria Cross. But the services of Captain Browne were too valuable to be wasted in guarding the Trans-Sutlej, and early in 1858 he received orders to march down to join Sir Colin Campbell's army. At the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affairs at Koorsee, Roowiah, Allygunge, and battle of Bareilly, he commanded his regiment, and then, being detached in charge of a small field force, consisting of the present 24th Punjaub Infantry and a couple of companies of Rifles, planned and executed a brilliant attack on the rebels strongly posted at Sirpoorah on Aug. 31, 1858. The enemy were defeated with great slaughter, their camp and guns falling into our hands. For this action Major Browne was rewarded with the Victoria Cross, the Companionship of the Bath, and a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Until 1864 Colonel Browne retained command of his original regiment, when he was promoted to the Corps of Guides; and in 1869, on the Peshawur Brigade falling vacant, he succeeded General Donald Stewart in that post, relinquishing it on promotion to Major-General two years afterwards. In 1875 General Browne was selected to accompany his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and for his services in connection with the Royal visit obtained the knighthood of the Star of India. Sir Samuel Browne has lost his left arm in the field of battle.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR S. BROWNE, COMMANDING THE FORCES IN THE KHYBER PASS.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The scene in the House of Lords on Thursday week at five o'clock in the afternoon, when their Lordships reassembled to consider their Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, which had been read to both Houses at an earlier hour of the day, is the subject of an Illustration. The Address was moved by the Earl of Ravensworth and seconded by Lord Inchiquin. There was a very full attendance of Peers, amongst whom their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge sat on the first of the cross benches, where the Earl of Derby also took his seat. The Lord Chancellor, Earl Cairns, was seated on the woolsack, having the Bishops on the upper side benches at his right hand, and the Peers who are Cabinet Ministers—namely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbrook, and others. On the opposite benches were Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and others belonging to the Liberal party. The steps of the Throne, and the lobbies and boxes on each side further back, were crowded with members of the House of Commons and of the different foreign Embassies. In the side galleries above, to the left of the Throne, were their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck; also many peeresses and other ladies of rank.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND LORD LORNE IN CANADA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who was sent to Canada on purpose to furnish sketches of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, contributes three Sketches to this Number of our Journal. They represent the scene at the landing of his Excellency and her Royal Highness in the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Monday, the 25th ult., with the incident of a young lady presenting a bouquet to the Princess on that occasion; and the ceremony of the new Governor-General of Canada taking the oaths of his office, in the Province Building. The landing took place at two o'clock in the afternoon. The steam-ship Sarmatian, which had conveyed the Marquis and the Princess-Marchioness across the Atlantic, arrived in harbour on the Sunday night, after a stormy ocean passage. In the forenoon of the next day, the Sarmatian left her moorings, hoisted the Royal standard, and steamed up the harbour to the landing-place, Royal salutes being meanwhile fired from the forts, ships, and citadel, the men-of-war also manning their yards, and each giving three lusty cheers as the vessel passed. A band on board H.M.S. Black Prince played the National Anthem and "The Campbells are Coming;" and so did a band in the Bellerophon. The harbour presented a bright and joyous appearance. Our Illustration shows the manner in which the landing was effected, the Vice-Admirals first disembarking, next the Viceregal party, then others. The Princess, notwithstanding the rough voyage, looked well, as did also the Marquis of Lorne. The scene in the dockyard was very imposing, and the festive display made by the city exceeded all expectation. The procession of the Vice-regal party through the city was a perfect triumph with enthusiastic cheering along the whole line, gracefully acknowledged by his Excellency. Arches were raised and bunting waved along the course. The Marquis was sworn in as Governor-General at the Province Building by Judge Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of Canada—General Sir Patrick MacDougall presiding as Administrator. The Princess was on her husband's right, the Duke of Edinburgh on his left. After reading the Royal Commission and administering the oaths of office, the Administrator vacated the chair for the Governor-General, to whom all paid their respects. An address of the city of Halifax was presented by the Mayor, to which his Excellency replied. The Imperial troops and the Canadian Militia lined the streets. At the Admiralty House, where the Viceregal party stayed, the scene was magnificent. They dined with the Lieutenant-Governor, and her Royal Highness next day held a drawing-room at the Government House. The Marquis and his Royal consort, as we have stated, after three days' rest at Halifax,



PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO PRINCESS LOUISE ON LANDING AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

went on by the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, where they stayed from the Friday to the Monday, and thence proceeded to Ottawa, the political capital of the Canadian Dominion. We shall publish a few more of our Special Artist's Sketches; and we have to acknowledge the courtesy of the directors of the Allan line of mail-steamers, and of the commander of their fine vessel the Peruvian, in granting Mr. Prior the best accommodation on board for his voyage to Canada.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our well-known Special Artist Mr. William Simpson, who was sent out from England for the purpose of furnishing our Illustrations of the war in Afghanistan, arrived at Peshawur two or three days before the actual commencement of hostilities. He has been permitted to join the army division commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, in the Khyber Pass, for the advance upon Jellalabad; and we expect next week to present some of his sketches of the capture of Fort Ali Musjid, which should reach us in time for the Engravings to be prepared. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, travelled on the 11th ult. from Umballa to Lahore, with General Lumsden, the Adjutant-General, Colonel C. C. Johnson, Quartermaster-General, and other members of his Staff, in three special carriages attached to the same train in which our Special Artist was a passenger; and so we have received from Mr. Simpson a sketch of the scene at starting from the Umballa station, which appears in the Supplement to this Number. He remarks upon this incident, in a note accompanying the Sketch:—"The departure from Umballa was at half-past two in the afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief, with General Lumsden and Colonel Johnson, came down there from Simla the evening before. A military commander starting for the front when a war is impending is always an important event; and in this case, although there was an entire absence of display or ceremony, the moment ought to be recorded. The Commander-in-Chief and his Staff would have looked better in a picture if they had had cocked hats and feathers waving, but in this instance they were in the plainest of mufti, not a single vestige of uniform being visible. Sir F. P. Haines wore an ordinary grey wideawake and a white puggaree. He stood chatting at the door of the carriage for a few minutes with some friends, while around on the platform were groups of natives who were scrambling among the heterogenous mass of articles which formed their travelling *impedimenta*, and who seemed to be totally unconscious of the rank of those so near to them. There was only the raising of a few hats as Sir Frederick entered his carriage and the train moved slowly away to Lahore. Such was the start of the Chief of the greatest military force now in the eastern part of the world. At Philloor, on the north bank of the Sutlej, there was dinner, after which everyone turned in to sleep. The train reached Lahore at 3.15 next morning. The Commander-in-Chief's three carriages were detached and shunted at the station, where those within all remained sleeping till the morning, and then turned out to the quarters which had been prepared for them."

We present also, in this Number of our Journal, the portraits of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne and of Major-General Frederick Roberts, commanding respectively in the Khyber Pass and in the Khoorum Valley. That of Sir S. Browne is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co. A sketch of the camp of the 19th Regiment at Mooltan, the rendezvous of the Quetta Field Force, is given among our Illustrations for this week.

At the time of our latest writing, on Thursday afternoon, for this week's publication, there is an entire cessation of news of the campaign, from the three separate columns advancing by different lines into Afghanistan. Sir Samuel Browne has not yet moved onward to Jellalabad, and is probably awaiting his supplies from Peshawur, as the enemy, who are believed to have abandoned Jellalabad, will scarcely have left their stores of provisions and ammunition there to fall into his hands. As for General Roberts, who is much farther removed from his base of operations at Kohat, he has, since his victory of Monday week at the Peiwar Pass, occupied Ali Khel and Haza Darakht, and pushed a cavalry reconnaissance as far as Rokian, without again meeting the enemy; but he is probably not furnished with the means of transport for his guns and baggage up the tremendous mountain path to the summit of the Shaturgardan Pass, and he seems to intend making winter quarters for his troops in the Khoorum Valley. The southern field of operations, from Quetta to Candahar, under the command of Sir Donald Stewart, appears to be free from active opposition, so far as it has yet been explored. Major Sandeman has made a reconnaissance up the Khojuk Pass, which was found quite clear, and General Biddulph is expected to lead the advanced corps along that road, while Sir Donald Stewart has assumed the chief command at Quetta.

A letter from Shere Ali to Lord Lytton, dated Nov. 19, in reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum, was received at Lahore on the 8th inst., eighteen days after the commencement of hostilities; it expresses distrust of the English professions of goodwill, complains of the interference of a former Viceroy on behalf of the Ameer's undutiful son, Yakoob Khan, but offers to receive "a purely friendly and temporary mission, with a small escort, not exceeding twenty or thirty members, similar to the late Russian mission to Cabul." It is stated that the Ameer has sent his family and household, over the Bamian Pass, to Balkh, and thence to Russian Turkestan.

The native tribes in the Khyber have given no further trouble, and the British troops are healthy; but the Indian sepoys feel the increasing wintry cold in that mountain country.

The Sheffield Town Council were on Wednesday informed that the Local Government Board would sanction the proposal of the Council to borrow £300,000 for street improvements.

The election at Maldon on Wednesday resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. George Courtauld, by a majority of 671 votes as opposed to 530 given to his opponent, Sir William Neville Abdy, a Conservative.—The nomination for Bristol took place on Wednesday, Mr. Lewis Fry being proposed in the Liberal interest, and Sir Ivor Bertie Guest in the Conservative interest.—The nomination for New Ross takes place to-day, and the polling on the 17th inst.

The distress at Sheffield continues to increase. Mr. Mundella, M.P., has sent £50 and a supply of blankets, and Mrs. Mundella has sent £50 worth of warm clothing. The distress, more particularly in the ironworking districts of the town, is exceedingly great, and there are distributions of soup and bread almost daily. Children's dinners are also given in various parishes, and a committee of ladies, over which the Mayoress presides, are making an organised effort to supply sempstresses and the wives of unemployed men with sewing, on the understanding that when the clothing is completed it shall be lent to the poor.—There is great distress also in Manchester and Salford, and committees have been formed with the object of giving relief.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last the election of the Duc Decazes, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of the Duc de Broglie, was invalidated by 373 votes to 50. The Chamber has also annulled the return of M. Malartre and of Baron Reille.

The appointment of Admiral Jaures as Ambassador to the Court of Madrid was officially announced on Thursday.

The death of M. Raulland, the Governor of the Bank of France, was announced on Thursday.

SPAIN.

Señor Rivero, formerly President of the Cortes and leader of the Progressist party during the reign of Queen Isabella, is dead. To his funeral on Sunday the Cortes, on the motion of Señor Castelar, sent its President, Señor Ayala, and eighteen Deputies. The procession of mourners was headed by Marshal Serrano, Señor Castelar, and Señor Ayala.

A *Standard* telegram states that there was a long discussion in the Spanish Cortes on Wednesday on the condition of the Basque Provinces. Señor Canovas said that the state of siege would be maintained as long as the fuerista agitation continued.

ITALY.

The debate in the Chamber on the policy of the Ministry was resumed on Thursday week. During the debate Signor Cairoli entered the House, supporting his steps with a stick and leaning on the arm of Dr. Bertani. The House was crowded in every part, and all present immediately rose to their feet with a burst of acclamation from every side such as has not resounded through the hall since Garibaldi took his seat in 1875. The Right, the Left, and the Centre all joined in the applause. Last Monday Signor Cairoli laid on the table the Treaty of Berlin, and presented a bill for the reorganisation of the Central Administration. The Minister of Finance also brought in a bill sanctioning the monetary convention recently concluded at Paris. The debate on the interpellations directed against the Government was then resumed, Baron Nicotera being one of the speakers against the Ministry. The proposed vote of confidence in the Italian Ministry has, as was expected, been defeated in the Chamber. The long debate ended on Wednesday, and, in a House numbering 457 deputies, 189 voted for the motion and 263 against it, making a majority of 74 against the Government. Five deputies abstained from voting. The Cabinet has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by the King. His Majesty has summoned the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

BELGIUM.

After a fortnight's animated debate the Chamber of Representatives has voted, by 67 to 54 votes, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

SWITZERLAND.

The following have been elected members of the Federal Council:—Dr. Welti, M. Schenck, Colonel Scherer, Colonel Hammer, M. Anderwert, M. Bavier, and M. Droz. M. Bavier is the only new member. Colonel Hammer has been elected President and Dr. Welti Vice-President of the Council and of the Swiss Confederation for the ensuing year. M. Morel has been elected President of the Federal Tribunal.

It is reported from Geneva that there have been heavy snowstorms and keen frosts throughout the south of Switzerland and Savoy. The Alpine routes are snowed up.

GERMANY.

As recorded in our last issue, the German Emperor and Empress made a solemn entry into Berlin on Thursday, the 5th inst., and were received with great enthusiasm. The streets were handsomely decorated, and at night the illuminations were general. In the evening the *Gazette* promulgated three Imperial decrees, announcing the Emperor's resumption of his functions, and thanking the Crown Prince for his efficient assistance during his illness. The Emperor William paid a visit to the Opera-House at Berlin on Friday night, and was greeted with loud cheers by the audience. All present rose and joined in singing the National Anthem, and on its conclusion the cheering was renewed. The Emperor subsequently visited the Royal Theatre, where he had a similar reception. On Saturday his Majesty received several congratulatory addresses. In reply to one from the Berlin magistrates and town council, he spoke of education, especially religious education, as the best means of counteracting the sentiments which had led to the recent attacks in several countries upon the head of the State. Lord Odo Russell was received in a special audience by the Emperor, when he presented the Queen's congratulations at his Majesty's happy recovery and entry into the capital. Thanksgiving services were held on Sunday in all the Berlin churches to celebrate the return of the Emperor. A Te Deum was sung in the Roman Catholic church of St. Hedwig. The Emperor and Empress and the Royal family attended at the cathedral. The Diplomatic Corps was received by the Emperor to present its congratulations.

The Emperor William has appointed the Duke of Connaught honorary Colonel of the Brandenburg-Ziethen regiment of Hussars, the commander of which is Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The Duke paid a visit to the Emperor and Crown Prince on Tuesday.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, has, upon the occasion of his Majesty's return to Berlin, been decorated by the Emperor with the order of the Black Eagle.

Prince Gortschakoff had an audience of the Emperor and Crown Prince on Monday, before leaving for St. Petersburg.

Count Carolyi, Austrian Ambassador, had an audience of the Emperor on Wednesday, and presented his letters of recall.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet discussed on Wednesday a motion by Herr Windthorst in favour of an alteration of the law by which religious orders and congregations are dissolved. This was energetically opposed by Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship, who alluded to the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, and declared that the Government could not agree to the proposal to let matters rest by not giving effect to the existing law. In the result, the House rejected the motion.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Archduke Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, has accidentally shot himself in the left hand, but it is not expected that the consequences will be serious.

The Austrian Delegation decided on Saturday last to adjourn the debate on the Government projects relative to the extraordinary expenses of the occupation of 1878 and 1879, and voted twenty millions for the maintenance of the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina up to May, the time when the Russian troops ought to evacuate the Turkish territory. Before the vote all the three Ministers who are common to the two countries defended the Eastern policy of the Government against the attacks of the Opposition, and justified the occupation as a measure indispensable for the defence of the Monarchy. Count Andrassy protested against the charge that he had deceived Parliament as to the intentions of the Government. In the sitting of the Joint Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday a similar motion was agreed to on condition of a statement being furnished of the purposes to which it was applied.

The reconstruction of the new Hungarian Ministry is completed, and the Ministers took their seats in the House last Saturday. Count Szapary and Baron Kemeny are the only new members—the former for Finance and the latter for Commerce. The Lower House on Monday discussed a motion, brought forward by Herr Iranyi, to place the Treaty of Berlin upon the order of the day for the consideration of the House. Several speakers, amongst them Count Apponyi, supported the motion; but Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, having declared that a vote of the Legislature as to the validity or the acceptance or non-acceptance of international treaties was inadmissible, the motion was rejected by 151 votes to 96.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Tuesday, after a short debate, a motion was adopted appointing a Committee of eighteen to consider the Treaty of Berlin. The Ministers voted for the motion. In reply to a question, Baron Depretis said that a common Austro-Hungarian loan to defray the expenses of administration in Bosnia was out of the question.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the refusal of the Folkething to vote the Government bill authorising a loan for the restoration of the works destroyed during the recent riots in the island of Santa Cruz, the Chamber has been dissolved by Royal decree.

Authorisation has been telegraphed by the Government to the Governor of Santa Cruz to grant administrative loans to an amount not exceeding 500,000 crowns, for the purpose of restoring the sugar plantations destroyed in the negro riots.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia on the 5th inst. held a review on the Champ de Mars, in St. Petersburg, the force paraded being composed of forty-seven battalions of infantry and thirty-seven squadrons of cavalry, with 116 guns, numbering in all 35,000 men. Many foreign officers were present.

Princess Dagmar, the wife of the Cesarewitch, gave birth to a son on the 4th inst., and the infant has already been baptised by the name of Michael Alexandrowitch.

The 109th anniversary of the foundation of the Order of St. George was celebrated last Sunday, on which occasion the Grand Duke Constantinovitch took the usual oath on attaining his majority. The Emperor held a public reception at the Palace, and conferred several decorations.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to General Timacheff, the late Minister of the Interior, accepting his resignation, thanking him for the services he has rendered, and conferring upon him the Vladimir Order of the First Class. A decree of the Emperor has been issued appointing General Timacheff a member of the Senate, and Privy Councillor Makoff Provisional Minister of the Interior.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Admiralty has under consideration a plan for the formation of a Naval Reserve on the English system.

News from the Russo-Chinese frontier received at St. Petersburg announces that the force at Aksu, on the frontier, under the command of the Chinese General Tsin-Tsian-Tsoom, destined to act against Kuldja, has been reinforced by about 1000 men. Information brought by scouts to the Russian commandant at Fort Naryn estimates the total number of the Chinese troops in Kashgar at 3000, instead of the reported effective of 12,000.

TURKEY.

At an audience which Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, had of the Sultan on Sunday, his Majesty is stated to have assured him that the Porte would make the Treaty of Berlin the basis of its policy, and that the Sultan was greatly desirous of establishing friendly relations with Austria.

A *Times'* telegram from Philippopolis states that the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia has presented to the European Commission a demand for about 23,000,000f. as the expenses of military occupation by a corps of 25,000 men during the nine months from the beginning of August, 1878, until the end of April, 1879.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha was summoned during Monday night to the Sultan's palace and appointed Governor of Tripoli.

Hassan Pasha (formerly Sheik-ul-Islam), Nedjib Pasha, and other persons have been sent into the provinces. The cause of this step is said to have been the discovery of intrigues against the Government.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday ratified the agreement recently arrived at between the Greek Government and the bondholders of the loans of 1824 and 1825.

ROUMANIA.

The Ministry has been constituted as follows:—M. Bratiano, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and Minister of War, ad interim; M. Stourdza, Minister of Finance; M. Campineanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Statescu, Minister of Justice; M. Ferichidi, Minister of Public Works; M. Cantili, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction. The Metropolitan of Roumania has been elected President, and M. Demeter Ghika and M. Bosianu Vice-Presidents of the Senate. The two latter are Liberal-Conservatives and represent the Centre party. The Chambers are discussing a bill to prevent the alienation of land by the peasants under the rural law. Assent has been given by the Chamber of Deputies to the Convention between Roumania and Turkey for the repatriation of the Turkish prisoners captured by the Roumanian troops during the late war.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the capture of Plevna, the occasion was observed as a general holiday throughout Roumania, and services in commemoration of the event were held in all the churches.

SERVIA.

Of six deputies named by the Skuptschina, Prince Milan has selected M. Tazkakovitch, to be President, and M. Vasitch Vice-President of that Assembly. Prince Milan formally opened the Skuptschina on the 5th inst. He was accompanied by all the Ministers, and his Speech from the Throne was received with enthusiastic cheers. It declared that the equal rights of Servian subjects of all religious denominations should be recognised.

EGYPT.

The Council of Ministers, acting in concert with the Caisse of the Public Debt, have decided upon the amalgamation of the functions of the English and French controllers-general. One controller-general will be appointed by the Minister of Finance, but in order still further to strengthen the guarantees given to the Egyptian bondholders by the Khedive's decrees of May 7 and Nov. 18, 1876, respecting the provinces specially set apart for the service of the debt, a delegate of the Caisse of the Public Debt will act as appropriation auditor, in order to see that each item of personal taxation is passed in accordance with the respective Budget items.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives at Washington has refused, by 154 votes to 91, to pass the bill prohibiting the further

coinage of trade dollars, and directing that they should be exchanged for and recoined into standard silver dollars. The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill has been passed. It reduces the salaries of the American Ministers to England, France, Germany, and Russia from 17,500 dols. to 15,000 dols.; Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, which are now 12,000 dols., to 10,000 dols. The bill abolishes the missions to Belgium and the Netherlands; the Chargés of missions to Denmark and Switzerland and the salaries of Consuls are also generally reduced. The bill gives to the President 20,000 dols. to expend at his discretion in the diplomatic service. The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia states that the Senate will certainly amend the bill by restoring the present salaries, when last Session's conflict on this subject will be renewed.

General Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of that State.

A telegram from New York on Wednesday states that a storm from the south-east had been raging during the last two days, causing much damage throughout the country. There had been railway accidents owing to the floods, attended, in some instances, by fatal results.

The American correspondent of the *Times* states that General Grant has telegraphed from Europe to the Secretary of the Navy stating that he will make a tour of the East Indies, China, and Japan, and accepting the offer of the Government to place a vessel at his service. The steamer Richmond, flagship of the American Asiatic squadron, leaves the United States this week for that purpose.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Dec. 6, states that the Victoria Parliament was prorogued on Nov. 30; and one from Sydney, of the same date, announces that the New South Wales Government has been defeated on the Land Bill.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Parliament was prorogued on Nov. 2. The Electoral Bill was previously withdrawn.

JAPAN.

The Mikado has returned to Yeddo from his tour through the country. A decree has been promulgated regulating the purchase and sale of opium.

The Legislature of Ontario will meet on Jan. 9 next.

There is a famine at Mogador, in Morocco, and about twenty-five persons are said to be dying daily.

The elections in Newfoundland have resulted in the return of candidates supporting the present Ministry.

M. François Schille, formerly professor at the Lycée Bonaparte, has been charged by the Tycoon with the direction of the Franco-Japanese College at Yokohama.

The Albert medal of the Second Class has been conferred by the Queen on Mr. W. Buyers, late second mate of the ship Harlaw, of Aberdeen, for his gallant conduct when that ship was wrecked off the coast of China.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Hereford, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in September last.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival at their destinations of the ships Waitara and Opawa, conveying emigrants to The Bluff and Canterbury, New Zealand.

A *Daily News'* telegram from New York says that Mr. Edison authorises the statement that his electric light is produced by the incandescence of an alloy of platinum and iridium. The conductor is of peculiar form and arrangement. A simple adjustable apparatus attached to each lamp regulates the amount of electricity it shall draw from the main current.

The captain of her Majesty's ship Orontes has telegraphed to the Admiralty from Malta that there is no truth in the report that fourteen men belonging to that vessel were lost between Halifax and Bermuda by the capsizing of a boat which was going to rescue a man who had fallen overboard. No deaths or serious accidents have occurred to the crew since leaving England.

Mails for Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London during the ensuing year as follows:—Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879; Thursday, Jan. 30; Thursday, Feb. 27; Thursday, March 27; Thursday, April 24; Thursday, May 22; Thursday, June 19; Thursday, July 17; Thursday, Aug. 14; Thursday, Sept. 11; Thursday, Oct. 9; Thursday, Nov. 6; and Thursday, Dec. 4.

The King of Bavaria has undertaken the construction of a palace after the model of that of Versailles, on the island of Herren-Chiemsee. The circumference of the palace will be enormous, and it will take fifteen years to finish it. The cost of the construction is estimated at £1,800,000. Bricks are the principal building material. A canal is to cross the island, and a lighthouse is to be erected.

The Queen has approved of the following colonial appointments:—Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Victoria, to be Governor of Mauritius, on the retirement of Sir Arthur P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.; the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., now Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor of Victoria; and Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., now Governor of New South Wales, to be Governor of New Zealand.—The following colonial appointments are announced in the *Gazette*:—Messrs. Roger Beckwith Leefe and John Hill to be members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Fiji; Mr. William Henry Hall to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands; and Mr. Solomon Baber Isaacs to be a member of the Legislative Council of Tobago.

We are informed that the Government of New South Wales has requested Mr. William Forster, Agent-General for the colony, Professor Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, and Mr. E. Combes, M.P., C.M.G., to collect information in the United Kingdom and on the Continent relating to the working of English and foreign technological museums and colleges, with a view to forming similar institutions in Sydney. A sum of money has been placed on the estimates by the Government of the colony to enable the committee to purchase suitable specimens. The Agent-General for New South Wales, 3, Westminster-chambers, S.W., will be glad to receive from such institutions, or from any other source, reports or any information which would assist the committee in its inquiries.

Sir Charles Reed on Wednesday informed the School Board for London that he had received a communication from the President of the French Republic acknowledging his services in the education section of the Paris Exhibition, and forwarding the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honour, and that a special diploma had been granted to the board. The business before the board included the reception of the fifth general report of the Statistical Committee, which, after a discussion, was agreed to.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, John, to be Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Aston, J. W., to be Vicar of Ambleside, Westmoreland.
Baker, Walter C.; Rector of Batcombe-cum-Upton Noble, Somerset.
Bartholomew, Christopher Churchill; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.
Benson, Henry G. de; Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.
Circuitt, E. W. Terry, Curate of South Weald; Vicar of Chelsey.
Collinson, Sydney G.; Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.
Cooper, Richard; Rector of Swaylield.
Crosby, Howard A.; Vicar of Milnrow, Rochdale.
Davies, Thomas; Chaplain of Cardiff Gaol.
Dundas, Charles; Prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral.
Edwards, A.; Vicar of Kirkland, Cumberland.
Eller, Irving Therold; Vicar of Frampton Guisborough.
Fisher, Cecil E.; Vicar of Grantham.
Fox, George Edmund; Rector of Swillington, near Leeds.
Greenhill, W. R., Curate of Hawkhurst; Rector of Newenden, Kent.
Hedson, T.; Vicar of Barton, Westmoreland.
Jolcrns, C. H.; Senior Curate of the Parish Church of Lancaster.
Johnson, H. C. H.; Missionary at Exploits, Newfoundland.
Johnson, Reginald M.; Curate-in-Charge of Hemsworth, near Doncaster.
Jones, Joseph Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire.
Jupp, C.; Warden of the Scottish Church Orphanage and Chaplain to the Primus of Scotland.
Kennedy, M. V.; Vicar of Castle Sowerby, Cumberland.
Lakeman, George; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Glasgow.
Linton, E. F.; Rector of St. George's, Manchester; Vicar of Sprowston.
Loxley, A. S., Minor Canon; Vicar of Fairford.
Oldacres, G., Curate of Brighouse; Perpetual Curate of Illingworth.
Perry, Charles; Canon of Llandaff Cathedral.
Philips, James; Rector of Cucklington-cum-Stoke Trister and Bayford.
Plant, Samuel; Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.
Snowdon, J. H.; Vicar of Hammersmith.
Skinner, R.; Vicar of Dacre, Cumberland.
Stuart, J.; Rector of Portishead.
Temple, R.; Rural Dean of Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland.
Wilkinson, Dr.; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

The Groccrs' Company has given £100 to the Clergy Orphan Schools.

The Bishop of Rochester has accepted the resignation of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham.

Dr. Baring, Bishop of Durham, is about to resign his see in consequence of ill-health. Having some private means, he will not accept a retiring pension.

Canon Beadon, Rector of North Stoneham, near Southampton, who on Friday, the 6th inst., entered his 102nd year, is in good health and retains all his faculties.

St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, has been provided with new pitch-pine open seats and a handsome new pulpit at the cost of the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Dalton.

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple, under medical advice, has given up the special Advent services on Wednesday evenings for the present year.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £1000 towards the cost of a parsonage for the vicarage of St. Saviour, Battersea Park, to be in substitution for a yearly sum of £33 6s. 8d. heretofore granted to the Incumbent.

There has just been erected in Manfield church, near Darlington, a handsome Munich window in memory of Anne, widow of Richard Bassett Wilson, of Cliffe, who died July 11, 1877, aged fifty-seven. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer.

Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, having become aware of the dearth of religious teaching in the district of Wood Setton, Sedgley, has intimated his willingness to give £500 towards the maintenance of a clergyman during the next five years.

A stained-glass window has lately been presented to North Waltham church, Hants, by Miss Emily Wolfe, late of Michel-dever, in remembrance of her brother, the late Mr. John Roblyn Wolfe.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber for their eighty-fifth session. The Company married on their second revision to the tenth chapter of the Revelation.

On Monday morning the parish Church of St. Peter, near Bridgwater, which was reopened on Easter Tuesday, after having undergone restoration at an expense of nearly £1500, was destroyed by fire. The fire evidently originated in an over-heated flue, which ignited a portion of the roof.

A handsome tea and coffee service of silver and a purse of gold have been presented to the Rev. C. A. and Mrs. de Lusignan by the inhabitants of Over-Wyresdale, Lancaster, on their leaving that parish after a residence there of more than twenty-two years.

The Rev. Daniel Trinder, M.A., on his leaving Teddington—in which parish he had laboured with so much zeal and energy for a period of twenty-one years—has been presented with a purse containing 250 guineas, together with a silver salver and library clock; also numerous presents from the choir, bible class, Sunday schools, &c.

A meeting of the leading clergy and laity of the county of Shropshire took place at Shrewsbury last Saturday, to take steps for aiding the endowment fund of the new diocese of Southwell. The Bishop of Lichfield presided, and it was resolved that an endeavour should be made to raise £6000 as the share of Salop towards the requisite endowment.

On All Saints' Day the Bishop of Chichester consecrated a beautiful little church at Roffey, an outlying district of Horsham. It was designed by Mr. Blomfield, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. The church, with its fittings and adornments, was erected at the expense of Mrs. Gertrude Martyn, in memory of her husband, Cecil Edward Martyn (late of the Carabineers), who died in Algiers in 1870. The font is the gift of her mother, Mrs. Hudlestone, and the lectern of her brother.

The new Church of All Saints', in Devonshire-street, South Lambeth, was opened for public worship on the 4th inst. In the building, the architect, Mr. Bedborough, has adopted the characteristics of the church architecture of the thirteenth century. Among the decorations noticeable are the windows in the chancel, of painted glass, executed by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake: the centre one presented by the congregation as a testimonial to the Vicar, and a second one given by the senior Curate, the Rev. John B. Chandler. The baptistery window of two lights was presented by Mr. J. H. Batty, as a memorial of his deceased wife.

The following churches have recently been reopened:—The church of Boughton, Gifford, which has been restored under the care of Mr. Oldrid Scott; of Stourton, near Bath, after a restoration by Mr. Swinfen-Harris, jun; of St. Odolphus, Pillaton, near Saltash; of St. Bartholomew, Croxdale, near Durham, enlarged by Mr. Hodgson Fowler; of Llanfihangelystrad, in Cardiganshire, restored by Captain Vaughan, the architect being Mr. Middleton; of Sevenoaks, restored at a cost of £4000; of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, restored by Mr. Preedy; of Shelton, near Newark, Notts; of Hornby church, near Bedale, after undergoing thorough restoration and improvement, at a cost of £6000, the whole of which was contributed by the Duke and Duchess of Leeds.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The South Middlesex mustered at Beaufort House, Walham-green on Saturday evening, when the prizes were distributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde. Sergeant Pullman (Queen's Prizeman, 1876) took the first prize in the third series, and Corporal T. Pullman took Lord Ranelagh's prize for the highest aggregate in three series, the first in the gold medal series, the challenge cup (given by the Rev. Kerr Gray), and Mr. J. Godwin's £20, and also holds the three-star badge.

The members of the 9th (Westminster) Middlesex had their prizes presented to them last Saturday evening at the Eyre Arms by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Barbor. The chief prize-winners were Private Ingram (best shot in the battalion), Private Partington, Private May, Private Clayton, and Private L. H. Marks. A dance concluded the proceedings.

The prizes of the St. George's were distributed on the 5th inst., at Willis's Rooms, by Miss Lindsay, daughter of the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay. The Regimental Challenge Cup and Gold Medal were won by Sergeant-Instructor Andrews; the Turner Challenge Plate was won by Private W. C. Williams; and the Ladies' Challenge Plate by Private H. Snowdon. The best shot of the battalion is Private Pickwick.

The fifth competition for the Regimental Challenge Cup and Badges of the 26th Kent was held at the Inner Range, Plumstead, last Saturday. Corporal Frost was the winner of the Challenge Cup. The winners of the Badges were—Major J. D. C. Farrell, Captam J. Foggie, and Private Evans.

The annual general meeting of the South London Rifle Club was held last week at the club-house, Nunhead, under the presidency of Major Young, 39th Middlesex Rifles. The statement of accounts showed a small balance in favour of the club. The club jewels won during the past season were presented to the successful competitors, and arrangements were made for the ensuing season, the subscriptions being fixed at £1 1s., with an entrance fee of 5s. to new members.

On Monday evening there was a brilliant attendance of ladies and gentlemen in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on the occasion of the annual presentation of prizes to the members of the 5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Brigade), the leading corps of the town. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Tinley, the commanding officer, was supported by the principal inhabitants of the district and many volunteer officers of other battalions. The prizes were delivered by Major-General Robertson, C.B. Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley spoke of the continued increase, both in numbers and efficiency, of the regiment, which was now 983 strong. Sir Thomas Edwards-Moss, Bart., also briefly addressed the regiment.

The annual presentation of prizes to the 3rd London by the Lord Mayor will take place in the Guildhall, and that of the West London (4th Middlesex) in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, this (Saturday) evening.

Lord Ruthven, late Captain, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Major of the London Scottish, in the room of Sir Henry Pelly, M.P., deceased, and the *London Gazette* notifies the succession as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Major Henry Lumsden, of Pitcaple Castle, vice Lord Elcho, appointed honorary Colonel.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show, which opened on Monday, has been one of the most successful in the history of that organisation. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Sutherland, Richmond and Gordon, Manchester, Roxburghe, and Marlborough, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marchioness of Camden, Lords Powis, Jersey, Braybrooke, Walsingham, and Darnley were amongst the exhibitors. The Prince of Wales visited the hall on Monday. In the last ten years the Champion Plate of £100 for the best beast has been won eight times by shorthorns, once by a Devon, and once by a polled Aberdeen. This year it is a shorthorn heifer which carries off the great prize. Icicle, the roan heifer of Mr. Richard Stratton, of the Duffryn, Newport, Monmouthshire, which at Oakham last year won the chief honour and at Birmingham carried off the Elkington Challenge Cup, takes the first prize of £25 in her class, the £40 silver cup as best shorthorn, the £50 silver cup as best cow or heifer in the hall, and the Champion Plate as best beast in the hall. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have fourteen entries in the cattle classes, but only three of them take prizes. Mr. J. S. Bult, of Taunton, exhibited the best ox in the show.—The annual general meeting of the Smithfield Club took place on Tuesday, the Duke of Bedford in the chair. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, seconded by Lord Walsingham, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., was elected president for 1879, and Lord Tredegar was chosen president for 1880. Sir Brandreth Gibbs was unanimously elected one of the vice-presidents.

The annual winter show of fat cattle, sheep, &c., in connection with the Royal Dublin Society was opened on Tuesday in the society's premises, Kildare-street. The display of fat cattle was unusually good, the numbers being largely in excess of last year's numbers, and the condition excellent. There was also a good display of sheep and a splendid show of poultry, the entries in the latter section being 444.

The winter cattle show at Leeds, which lasted three days, was opened on Tuesday by the Mayor. The total entries numbered 1036, of which eighty were for cattle, thirty-four for sheep, sixty-four for pigs, and the remainder for poultry, rabbits, and roots.

The Birmingham Cattle Show closed on the 5th inst. During the five days it was open 65,830 persons were admitted. Last year the number was 53,501. The receipts amounted to £2010, as against £1673 last year.—The Dog Show at Birmingham, which closed on the 6th inst., was a great success, 19,500 persons being admitted, and the receipts being £820.

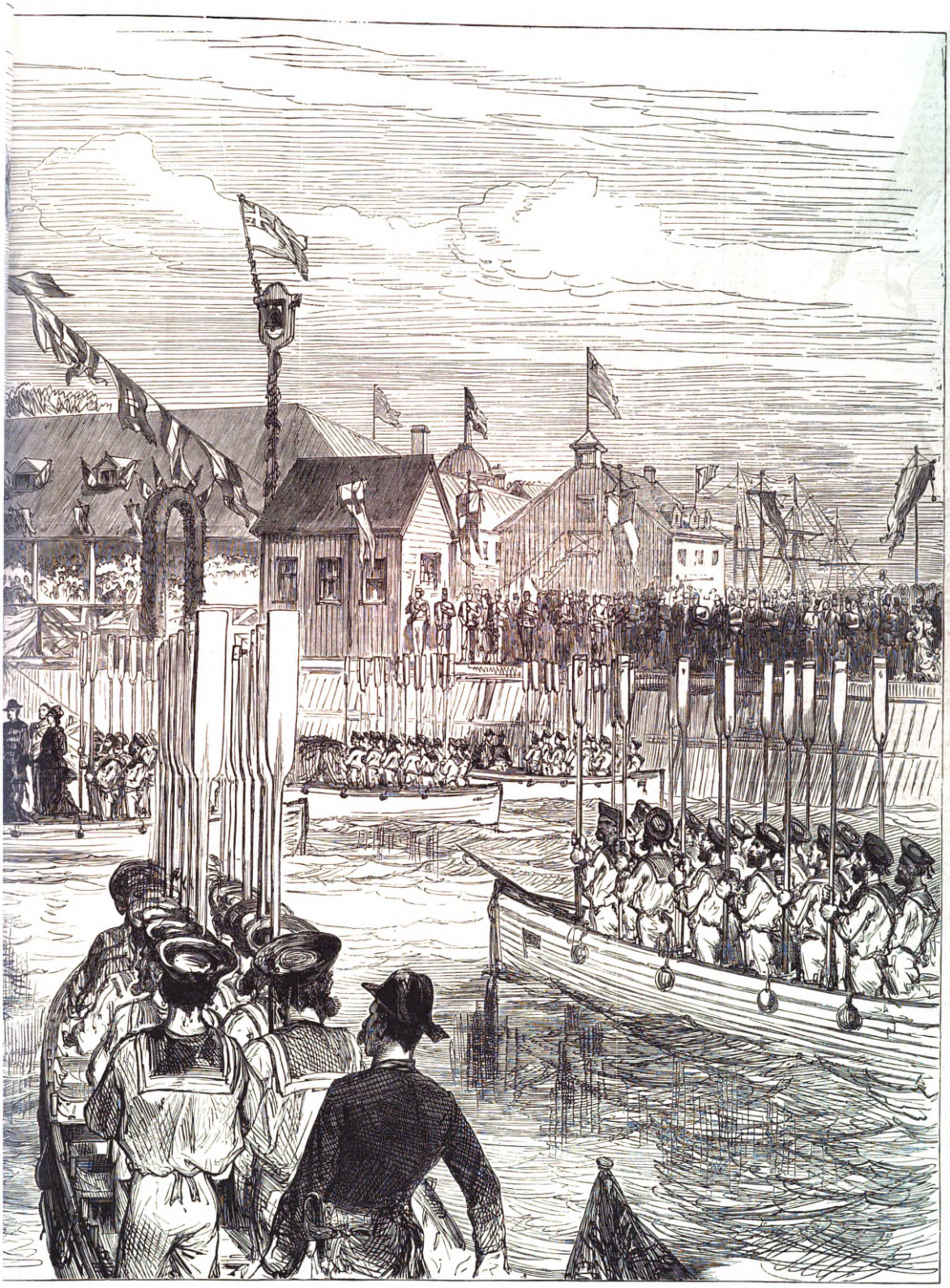
The annual sale of the Queen's fat cattle was held at the Prince Consort Farm, Frogmore, on Wednesday. Good prices were obtained in most instances, the sale including thirty-six prime shorthorn bullocks, which fetched from £27 10s. to £45; 200 Down sheep, 76s. to 100s. each; and 120 bacon hogs and porkers, 85s. to £9 10s. each.

Since our last issue we have received the Christmas Number of Tinsley's Magazine, written by B. L. Farjeon, and entitled "The Mystery of Roaring Meg," a tale of the Australian gold-diggings, with a thread of fairy lore running through it; that of Once a Week, named "A Gilded Pill," a domestic story of deep interest, by G. Manville Fenn; and that of the Monthly Packet, edited by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," consisting of several tales. The first two publications are illustrated.—Amongst the many humorous publications intended to make us merry at the Christmas fire-side is one issued from the Fun office, entitled "The British Working Man, by one who does not believe in him." The illustrations are by Mr. J. F. Sullivan.



THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS

FROM A SKETCH



LANDING AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

ECIAL ARTIST.

PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

With customary dispatch the House came to a decision on the important question which had called Parliament together after three nights' discussion. On Thursday week Lord Beaconsfield virtually closed the debate on the Address in a vigorous speech, remarkably terse and pugnacious, challenging Earl Granville to divide the House as he entertained such antagonistic views against the Government as those he had given expression to. Earl Granville clung to his Fabian tactics, however, and prevailed on Earl Grey to withdraw his amendment; and so the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech came to be agreed to. But on Friday week (after the Lord Chancellor had been sworn in as Earl Cairns on his elevation a step in the peerage) the Earl of Cork gave notice of a fresh amendment on behalf of Lord Halifax.

The battle proper began in the Upper Chamber on Monday after Earl Beauchamp, the Lord Steward, had brought forward the following answer from her Majesty to the Address of their Lordships:—

My Lords,—I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address, and assure you that you may rely on my heartfelt desire to co-operate with you in promoting the happiness and welfare of all parts of my Empire.

Lord Cranbrook forthwith rose, and, on behalf of the Government, delivered an impetuous attack, marked by his usual loud and rapid (far too rapid for the comfort of the reporters) mode of utterance. The gist of the Secretary for India's rushing oration was that his Government had inherited from Mr. Gladstone's Ministry the sulky enmity of the Ameer Shere Ali; that, to place our relations with Afghanistan on a better footing, the Marquis of Salisbury had instructed Lord Lytton to negotiate for the placing of British officers on the Afghan frontier; that, whilst the Ameer had declined to receive these British Envoys, a Russian Mission had been ostentatiously welcomed at Cabul; that, thereupon, Major Cavagnari asked permission of the Commandant at Ali Musjid to allow General Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to proceed to Cabul, but that not only was permission refused but no answer was sent within the given time by the Ameer to Lord Lytton's Ultimatum; and that war was, thereupon, declared against Shere Ali. Lord Cranbrook remarked that the estimate for the Afghan War during the present financial year would not exceed £1,100,000 or £1,200,000. The surplus on the Indian Budget would not be less than £2,136,000; so that, taking the cost of the war to be a million and a quarter, there would be a surplus of about £500,000. Such were, in brief, the arguments adduced by Lord Cranbrook in support of the resolution which he moved, viz.:—

That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon Indian revenues to be dispatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Lord Halifax, having been many years Secretary for India as Sir Charles Wood (during Lord Palmerston's last term of office), cannot fairly be accused of any lack of patriotism. Yet it was this venerable statesman (his Lordship is seventy-eight) who with admirable precision and method, albeit he shared the general inaudibility of the front Opposition Bench, marshalled a host of facts to show that the conciliatory policy maintained towards Shere Ali up to and during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook was the most just and prudent course to follow. Being of this opinion, Lord Halifax moved this amendment:—

To leave out from the word "House," to the end of the motion, for the purpose of inserting, "while ready to consent to providing the means necessary for bringing the war in which we are unhappily engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion, regrets the conduct pursued by the Government which has unnecessarily engaged this country in the contest."

Lord Lawrence gave the weight of his great experience as Governor-General of India in support of the amendment. In doing so, the noble Lord at the outset declared he viewed with as much concern as anyone the approach of Russian to Afghanistan; but he also held it would be unwise of us to go beyond our north-west frontier to anticipate the attacks of Russia; and he maintained that the war was unjust and impolitic. The Earl of Derby, while he could not join in a censure of the policy pursued up to 1876, believed the Viceroy and his advisers had precipitated a war that might have been avoided with a little patience; and a war that, being unnecessary, could not be just. The Duke of Somerset followed in support of the Government; but the Earl of Carnarvon, in a brief and earnest speech, could see nothing in the correspondence to justify the war. Lord Napier and Ettrick spoke for, and the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Airlie against, the resolution.

Earl Grey was first to open fire on the Government on Tuesday, and he brought an able speech to a close by protesting against the cost of this "unrighteous war" being thrown on India. The Lord Chancellor smartly replied. He called their Lordships to imagine the northern part of Scotland in the hands of a warlike, independent nation, with a vast and ambitious Empire to the north again but "tending to more southwards." Given, in addition, a range of high mountains between England and Scotland, and the analogy would be complete, he thought. But, if such were the case, would the House trouble itself about "diplomatic etiquette?" "Would not, rather, both sides of the House be urging the Government of the country to take those steps which were absolutely necessary to make secure the position of this country in regard to this northern neighbour." Having taken the bull by the horns thus at the beginning, Earl Cairns entered into a series of quotations from despatches to show that the Government were justified in the course they had adopted. From the same source, however, Lord Selborne culled a number of passages to prove that the war ought to have been avoided. Lord Houghton, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Middleton having spoken, Lord Northbrook again showed what energy he could display when put upon his mettle. The ex-Viceroy argued that the new policy had alienated the Ameer, and that no advantage could be derived from the war. The Marquis of Salisbury applied his vocabulary of sarcasm to Lord Lawrence and other opponents of the Ministry, and vigorously defended the action of the Government in bringing Shere Ali to reason. Lord Cardwell briefly replied; and Lord Beaconsfield closed the debate in the small hours. The Prime Minister was exceedingly lively, boldly justified a rectification of our north-west frontier, and appealed to the House not to be influenced by the Peace-at-any-Price party. On the division, there were 201 Contents, 65 Non-Contents—a majority of 136 for the Government. The engagement over, the House adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The affability with which Sir Stafford Northcote received the mild opposition offered to the Government on the opening night of the Session led to the expectation that the Address would be agreed to as a matter of form, and that the real fight would take place on one or the other of the independent resolutions of which notice was given. But the second sitting told a different tale. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would grant no facilities to the bold spirits who would dare to question the policy of the Government. So, after much discussion and recrimination, it was decided that Mr. Whitbread should move his amendment on the report of the Address.

No Liberal could have been chosen outside the front Opposition bench fitter than Mr. Whitbread for the important task of opening the debate on Monday. The hon. member for Bedford is possessed of a very evenly balanced mind, and is so deeply imbued with the judicial faculty that he would have made an excellent Judge. These qualities, combined with thorough-going earnestness, were conspicuous in the admirable speech in which he advanced a mass of evidence from the Parliamentary papers on Afghanistan to show cause why the Commons should sanction his amendment:—

That this House disapproves the conduct of her Majesty's Government which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan.

With more than the ordinary self-sufficiency and confidence of youth did Mr. Stanhope at one and the same time give an exhibition of his elocutionary powers, and glibly make answer unto Mr. Whitbread in accordance with the text of Lord Cranbrook's Party despatch to Lord Lytton. In lieu of the weighing and consideration of arguments pro and con., there was an obstinate citation of every paper that strengthened the case of the Government, and a blind avoidance of passages which told against them. The Ministerial *mot d'ordre* was, doubtless, followed in this respect by Mr. Stanhope, for the same partial tone was observable in every one of the defenders of the Government in both Houses of Parliament. Among the succeeding speakers Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. W. E. Forster earnestly condemned the new Afghan policy, which was, on the other hand, defended in an able maiden speech by Mr. Ridley.

There was an element of humour in the opening phases of the debate on Tuesday. Lord John Manners, a jerky and jaunty replica of the Prime Minister in action and in mode of speech, loftily declared that it would be unnecessary for him even to remove the elastic band from the Blue Book to refute the arguments that had been marshalled against the Government. But his Lordship had speedily to repent him of this bit of "masterly inactivity." Mr. Gladstone so effectively analysed the discrepancies, inaccuracies, and misrepresentations which he had found in Parliamentary papers that presently the noble Lord involuntarily removed the elastic band from his Blue Book and checked the passages in question as the right hon. gentleman read them out. The speech of Mr. Gladstone lasted two hours, and was marvellously effective, point following point in such rapid succession that Ministers had good cause to shuffle uneasily in their seats. Thus, in answer to paragraph nine in Lord Cranbrook's oft-referred-to despatch, Mr. Gladstone pointed out among other things that Sir Lewis Pelly's report showed that the Ameer's special Envoy acknowledged that the usual friendship between the two countries existed up to the departure of Lord Northbrook, who had thoroughly reassured the Ameer. Coming to the vital point of Shere Ali's acceptance of the Russian Mission at Cabul, he dwelt on the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury had tacitly admitted the reasonableness of Russia's explanations, and yet the Government had declared war against the Ameer, and, as recompense, proposed to appropriate the territory of the neutral tribes! An ex-comedian of the House, presumably of opinion that "Life's a joke, and all things show it," has this week ventured to carp at the "excitability" of Mr. Gladstone. On jokers of his type the lofty flight of eloquence with which Mr. Gladstone concluded his fine speech would, perhaps, be thrown away. But the House generally cheered long and warmly the noble peroration with which the right hon. gentleman, in deep and solemn tones, concluded the assertion that "those members of this House who oppose your course will believe that they have performed a duty incumbent upon men who believe that truth and justice are the only sure foundations of international relations, and that there is no possession so precious, either for peoples or for men, as a just and honourable name." Of sound and fury, signifying nothing, did Sir Robert Peel's pretentious reply consist. Mr. Leatham was followed by Mr. Forsyth. Sir Charles Dilke rather disturbed the deportment of Sir Robert Peel. Government had seemingly no one of greater weight than the complacent young Lord George Hamilton to put up afterwards; and Mr. Grant Duff moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday. On Wednesday, it may be mentioned, in passing, the House did a little practical business by advancing a few bills a stage.

On Thursday the adjourned debate upon the proposed vote of censure of the Government was prefaced by a very brief but pungent statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was received with vociferous cheers from the Ministerial side of the House. In reply to a notice of a question by Sir W. Harcourt, intended to be put to the leader of the House on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his desire to answer it on the instant, and then went on to say that when he stated the other night that the Russian Envoy had left Cabul he was speaking according to the information he had then received. Her Majesty's Government had understood, from what had passed between our representative and the Russian Government, that the departure of the Envoy was equivalent to the recall of the Russian Mission. But since he had made that statement her Majesty's Government received information which leads them to form a contrary opinion. The House, however, may rest assured that her Majesty's Government do not intend to acquiesce in the exercise of Russian influence in Afghanistan in this or any other form. In reply to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bourke said it was true that in October last Mr. Di Cesnola, an American subject, was tried before the District Court of Larnaca, in Cyprus, for excavating objects of antiquarian interest without a firman, and sentenced to a fine (which was remitted by Sir G. Wolseley) and the confiscation of the objects found. Every precaution would, however, be taken to secure a fair trial to all persons who were charged with any offences. Mr. Courtauld having taken the oath and his seat for Maldon, the adjourned debate on the proposed vote of censure was commenced by Mr. Grant Duff, who charged the Government with a policy directed to the annexation of Afghanistan, and defended the conduct of the Gladstone Cabinet as regarded its relations with the Ameer. Mr. Bourke, in a speech of considerable length, replied on behalf of the Government. The debate flagged much in interest as it became known that it would be carried over to another night, and that the greater guns would reserve their fire until the final stage. About midnight a further adjournment took place.

Early on Wednesday morning, during a thick fog, the mail-steamer Breeze, bound from Dover to Calais, ran ashore about 500 yards from the West Pier at the latter port. All the passengers and crew were landed, as well as the mails.

The working men of Ottawa, according a Reuter's telegram, have presented an address to Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, and Mr. Tupper, the Minister of Public Works.

The Extra Supplement.

"TELL ME!"

The tender confidences of girlish friendship are not lightly to be made the subject of a stranger's curious speculations; but we cannot look at the attitude of these two maidens, seated on a bench at the seaside, the one forgetful of her pitcher, the other of her knitting, both intent upon that engrossing theme, a half-confessed love affair, without trying to guess the purport of their conversation. That one of them is deeply in love with somebody, or imagines herself to be in love with him, may be read in the soft but steadfast gaze directed nowhere, the air of fondly rapt distraction, the folded hands and passive expectancy with which she meditates upon the absent idol of her affections. The other girl has not yet been told who he is, and she is neither more nor less inquisitive upon such matters than the generality of her sex. "Tell me!" or rather, at least, "only tell *me!* you know *I* never will tell anybody else;" this is the burden of her persuasive entreaty, which is pretty sure to earn its desired boon of a communication of her friend's secret. Let us hope that it will be received with generous sympathy; and that, if the object of this impassioned fancy be one whom it is well to love and trust, there will be a happy future in store for a couple of true lovers, while the confidante may, in due time, be called upon to officiate as a bridesmaid at the village church.

HALF-HOURS OF A BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY.

Two volumes published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., filled with half a hundred short tales and essays by Mr. W. W. Fenn, bear the title *Half-Hours of a Blind Man's Holiday*, which is explained by what the author tells us of himself in "My Own Story." He was a landscape artist of considerable talent, who fourteen years ago endured the loss of sight from a disease of the eyes, and has since been writing, with merited public favour, in the popular magazines and papers. Now and then, as we hope our readers will remember, Mr. Fenn has contributed to this Journal. "The Bell Buoy" and "The Message of the Hour," and "Christmas Eve at Lonethorpe Manor" appeared in our Christmas Supplements, to the gratification of many of our friends. We observe that Mr. Fenn also calls this collection of his writings "Summer and Winter Sketches in Black and White." They are not deficient in the bright and vivid colouring of nature at every season; but he means, of course, that he now paints only with ink, and that with a pen held by his wife's hand. We can testify that the pen is used to good purpose in delineating, with unaffected gracefulness and impressiveness, the ideas of a powerful imagination and prolific fancy. These are inspired by an active sympathy with human feeling, perhaps the more intense for that deprivation of an outward sense which has led him to brood over the store of past experiences, refining, expanding, and deepening their moral import. Yet we are glad to learn, from the account of his own present habits, that he is still able to enjoy both rural nature and the cheerful bustle of town, as well as the society of his friends; and that this exercise of literature serves him as a sufficient vehicle of mental expression. The most appropriate commendation that we can bestow upon these tales, is to say that Mr. Fenn continues to practise very acceptably as an artist, but in a different medium, now using a good English vocabulary and style of description or narrative, instead of a brush with oil or water-colours. A remarkable effect of instant reality and pressing urgency is felt in most of these stories, which are usually supposed to be told by an eye-witness, or by some person connected with those engaged in the action. This method is probably more suitable to such brief narrative compositions, which are for the reading of an hour or half an hour, than to lengthened works of fiction, like "The Woman in White" of Mr. Wilkie Collins. It is the faculty of inventing and working out an original plot, in which many aspiring novelists and lighter story-tellers of our day are apt to fail; but Mr. Fenn possesses this faculty in no small degree. "The Romance of a Rescue," "In the Family," "The Drawing-Master's Story," "A Game of Thimblerig," and "A Private Inquiry" are tales of complex incident which afford that pleasing excitement of curiosity desired by the majority of readers. Some part, however, of this miscellany of papers has little or no fictitious ingredient, but consists of simple descriptive sketches or essays—for instance, those called "Leafless Trees," "London Landscaps," "Summer in the Suburbs," and "The Roar of London." This last essay, together with the author's statements of his own hearing sensations, under the peculiar mental condition of blindness, may have a certain interest as exemplifying the mode in which the mind is affected by a derangement of the ordinary balance of the different sources of external impressions. "Feeling the Way," "Fingers versus Eyes," and "Leaves by a Listener" contain important testimony and suggestions upon the same theme of psychology; but we expect that most readers will prefer the tales of imaginary adventure, which bear such promising titles as "The Secret of the Stair," "A Mystery of the Cliffs," "Deed for Deed," and even "My Murder." The essays upon social manners, fashions, and customs are the fruit of shrewd observation and reflection, tempered with a quiet humour which makes them agreeable to the most indifferent mind. They are frequently occupied with the life and work of artists, whether in "A Studio Party," or sketching at Bettws-y-Coed, or submitting their productions to criticism and to "Collectors' Tastes." The two volumes are filled with so great a variety of entertaining matter, that almost every person, in every mood, will be sure to find what is likely to suit his disposition for the vacant hour.

The usual challenge for the University Boat-Race has been sent by the Cambridge Boat Club to that of Oxford.

We are desired to state that the late Francis Crawshay, whose death was recently noticed in this paper, married Laura, daughter of R. Crawshay, Esq., of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.

The stoppage of the Caledonian Bank led to a run on Friday and Saturday on the local Savings Bank. The other Scotch Banks have arranged to take over the branches of the Caledonian throughout the kingdom. In the Court of Session, on Saturday, consent was given to an agreement between the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank and the Caledonian Banking Company, by which the former secure enough to furnish payment of a call to the extent of £37,500 per share on the shares held by the Caledonian.—The West of England and South Wales District Bank, which has its head-quarters at Bristol with forty-two branches, has suspended payment. Its liabilities are estimated at three and a half millions, with locked-up assets to the like amount. In compliance with an application made to him on Monday, Vice-Chancellor Malins appointed Mr. Turquand and Mr. E. G. Clarke the provisional liquidators of this bank.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am no very assiduous autograph-hunter; still, I like to possess, and I have a few big books at home full of specimens of the handwriting of distinguished persons—specimens which I have neither bought nor begged. I was looking through my letters from novelists recently. I found Victor Hugo, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, Jerrold, Edmond About, M. E. Braddon, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Wilkie Collins, Edmund Yates, Harrison Ainsworth, Charles Lever, Shirley Brooks, Anthony Trollope, Albert Smith, Mark Lemon, Angus Reach, Florence Maryatt, Hawley Smart, and "Leo." "Leo" (who wrote a capital military-sporting novel) was, I take it, poor "Kit" Pemberton, of the Guards, who was killed while witnessing, *en amateur*, a battle during the Franco-German War in 1870. It struck me as I closed the volume that I had had epistles from two more writers of military romance and adventure—the author of "The Highlanders in Spain," "The Yellow Frigate," and "The Phantom Regiment;" and especially the writer of those capital tales "Digby Grand," "General Bounce," and "Kate Coventry." But then I remembered that I had no kind of acquaintance with Grant or with Whyte-Melville.

Oddly enough, there came to me in the first days of December a very kind and courteous letter in which the writer, apologising for communicating with me without prior introduction, asked me for some information concerning a reduced gentleman (the son of a once noted journalist) who had applied to him for assistance, and who, in his application, had made use of my name. My correspondent went on to say that if the case was a *bonâ fide* one he would willingly do what he could to relieve the poor gentleman. The letter was signed J. G. Whyte-Melville. I had got one of the autographs for which I had been longing. I wrote him back, stating that which I knew and thought of the case; and just four days afterwards I read with sincere grief in the newspapers that poor Whyte-Melville, while out hunting with the Vale of White Horse fox-hounds, had been thrown from his horse and killed on the spot.

Mem: Letters have appeared in the press discussing the question whether the Major was a "hard" rider or a "straight" rider, whether he went "lashing" away or "took his fences gently," and what not. I do not understand the technology of the hunting-field. It is enough for me to know that the author of "Digby Grand" was a dashing, brilliant, and graphic writer, and to be sure (from that letter) that he was a thoroughly kind-hearted and loveable man.

My "Echoes" (suspended last week owing to an attack of a malady which may be qualified as "Return to England-Home-and-Beauty-fog-influenza bronchitis) must needs this week be necrological. Alfred Wigan has died, and been laid to rest at Kensal Green since I last wrote. It must be more than forty years since that I saw him make his appearance, under the name of Sidney, at the St. James's Theatre (John Bisham, proprietor and manager) in the character either of "Noodle," or "Doodle," in Fielding's burlesque of "Tom Thumb," in which John Pitt Harley played "Lord Grizzle," and my Mother the Princess Huncamunca. Some four years afterwards, when young Mr. Sidney had become Mr. Alfred Wigan again, and was rapidly making his way on the stage (at Covent Garden, I think; but I am *not* a collector of playbills, and cannot be certain on that head), I, being a precocious young nuisance of twelve, submitted to the rising actor a fearsome five-act tragedy called "Frédégonde," which I had written in French. Alfred Wigan was, next to the living Charles Lamb Kenney, the very best French-speaking Englishman that I ever came in contact with. I have an idea that Mr. Wigan did not think my five-act tragedy quite up to the Racine and Corneille standard; but he laughingly reminded me of "Frédégonde" ever so many years afterwards, when he was lessee and manager of the St. James's, and I wrote to ask him for a private box.

"*Et pourtant il y avait quelque chose là*," as André Chénier thoughtfully remarked, tapping his forehead, just as they were going to guillotine him. "Frédégonde," under more auspicious circumstances, ought to have made its way. There was a murder in almost every scene. Somebody was poisoned, or burnt, or put to the torture *coram publico* at the end of every act; and I think that, as a *dénouement*, the wicked French Queen was to be torn to pieces by wild horses (from Mr. Ducrow's stud at Astley's), or devoured by the wild dogs of Messrs. Coney and Blanchard. I forget which of the catastrophes was to happen; but I incline to the belief that it was the latter, because those were the days of that grand canine melodrama "The Murder of the Forest of Bondy; or, The Dog of Montargis."

Alfred Wigan retired from the stage (with that admirable actress, his wife) in the very fulness of his faculties, but his wretched health necessitated his withdrawal. I scarcely think that complete justice has yet been done by the press to his merits as an actor. A second place in his profession has been assigned to him by the *Times*. I would place him in the front rank as a genteel comedian, wellnigh unsurpassed in artistic finish and general accomplishments. Did you ever see him in "Still Waters Run Deep;" in the "Lady of St. Tropez;" in the "First Night" (an adaptation of the French "Père de la Débutante;" and especially in the part of the French usher, in Tom Taylor's "To Parents and Guardians." In the pathetic vaudeville of "Monsieur Jaques" Alfred Wigan had a formidable precursor in the late Morris Barnett; and there were playgoers who professed to prefer Mr. Barnett's broken English to Mr. Wigan's. Yet, strange to relate, while Alfred Wigan was a perfect French scholar, Morris Barnett was a very imperfect one. It was the old story of the critics of the pig that squealed when his tail was pinched, and the merry-andrew who imitated the ululation of a pig under similarly irritating circumstances. The verdict of the majority was in favour of the apocryphal pig.

And why should there not be two camps in criticism, so long as we can carry on our critical polemics without becoming personally offensive to one another, and calling each other abusive names? I see by the public prints that, under the auspices of the Fine-Art Society in New Bond-street, a subscription is being got up to defray the amount of Mr. Ruskin's costs in the late action of Whistler v. Ruskin. From another source I am enabled to state that an influential committee is being organised to gather funds for the payment of Mr. Whistler's costs. Both plaintiff and defendant in this unhappy suit stand mulct at present in a sum of some six hundred pounds. Each has been presented with a very pretty oystershell, containing an "arrangement in mother of pearl." The fine fat oyster within falls to the share of the gentlemen of the long robe and the other legal benefactors concerned in the case.

And yet (when the costs have been paid) I can't help thinking that Mr. Whistler may deem himself very well off with his "arrangement in monotone"—the farthing which I am told he wears at his watch-chain. There is, believe me, a direr anguish than that of losing a law suit. It is that of gaining it. I got some damages once—five hundred pounds—in an action for libel; and I do most sincerely hope that I shall never again undergo such ceaseless misery and wretchedness as I endured until the very last farthing of that ill-omened booty was spent. The great tribe of begging letter-writers came down upon me even as the waters come down at Lodore; and legions of friends of my youth who had been worsted in the Battle of Life issued forth from all kinds of hiding-places, "exceeding fierce," and demanding instant succour. All the Asylums, Hospitals, Refuges, and Homes sent me circulars. I think that the milkman "attached" the damages even before they were paid. I know that somebody else put a "distringas" upon them which it cost me more than a hundred pounds to remove. Fancy being tortured with a "distringas." Fancy being overwhelmed by passionate appeals from unknown people importuning you to become a director of the Patagonian Boot, Shoe, and Golosh Company (Limited); to advance two hundred and fifty pounds for the purpose of patenting a new atmospheric cow-milker; to purchase an undoubted Stradivarius fiddle; and to subscribe towards the purchase of an annuity for the three great-great-grandaughters of Dr. Titus Oates. I moodily took the last fifty pounds of these maleficent damages to Hombourg; staked the sum on the *couleur* at *trente et quarante;* and experienced a sensation of infinite relief when the croupier swept up the obnoxious gold. A clean sponge had been passed over a slate written all over with a history of unhappiness.

Dr. Millingen, one of the medical men who attended Lord Byron in his last illness, and who was present at the poet's death, at Missolonghi, on April 19, 1824, has just died at Constantinople. He had been during very many years a resident of the European suburb of Pera. Dr. Millingen was to the last full of reminiscences of Byron, and it is to be regretted that he has left behind him no written record of his intercourse with the poet. Such memoranda, it is stated, the Doctor had drawn up long since; but these precious notes, with all his other papers, were destroyed in the great fire at Pera in 1870. Mr. Trelawney is now nearly the only survivor among those who knew Byron intimately.

G. A. S.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC PRIMERS.

This valuable series (published by Novello, Ewer, and Co has recently received several important additions.

Herr Pauer has contributed an excellent treatise on Musical Forms, in which he deals with the various constructive features of sacred and secular, vocal and instrumental music, of the ancient and modern schools. His introductory portion is explanatory of accent, metre, rhythm, style, figure, melody, the period and its construction, and thematic work—the following sections—illustrative of all the important species of musical composition, being supplemented by an appendix devoted to melodrama, monodrama, duodrama, chamber music, drawing-room music, descriptive music, tone-painting, programme music, Schumann's fancy pieces, and obsolete forms. The book is full interest and instruction, and will aid the comprehension and enjoyment of all styles and schools.

The Primer of Plain Song, by the Rev. T. Helmore, treats of the most ancient species of church music, the old notation of which, and the several "modes" (plagal and authentic), are explained, many musical illustrations being given, both in the obsolete and the present notation, in addition to the large amount of instructive matter comprised in the fifteen chapters of the work. Both the primers just referred to have the advantage of a comprehensive index.

Mr. Curwen, the active and successful promoter of the Tonic-Sol-Fa system, has supplied a concise and clear explanation of the process by which letters are used instead of musical notes, thus simplifying the elements of musical instruction, especially in teaching class-singing. The speedy facility obtained by the Tonic-Sol-Fa classes, as exemplified by many public performances, is proof of the value of the system for popular musical education.

The Primer on Fugue is by Mr. James Higgs, who has condensed a large amount of information in a moderate compass. The author states that his Primer "is addressed to all who hear or play fugues, as well as to students who desire to write them." The several chapters of the work treat of the component parts of a fugue, subject, answer, counter-subject, episode, stretto, order of reply, modulation, pedal, and the construction of a fugue as a whole. Copious musical examples are given in illustration, besides several pianoforte and choral fugues, by Bach and others, put into score. Mr. Higgs has contributed a valuable addition to the musical library.

Another excellent treatise is the Primer of Instrumentation, by Mr. E. Prout, who is specially qualified for the authorship of such a work by his extensive theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject. He treats, copiously and clearly, of all the instruments used in the orchestra, both in their single and associated employment, even as in the complex combinations of Wagner's score. Extracts from the works of this composer and of Brahms, and from those of many of the great masters of the past, are given, an index thereof affording ready reference to them.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. may be congratulated on the deserved success of this excellent and inexpensive series, which is still in course of extension.

The Lord Lieutenant, who left Dublin last week for a short sojourn at Knockdrin, near Mullingar, has fixed Jan. 21 for his first Levée of the season.

Rear-Admiral Willes on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a new dock at Devonport Dockyard. It is to be 386 ft. in length, thus being the largest dry dock in the world.

The approaching New Year is heralded by the timely publication of Messrs. Kelly and Co.'s "Post-Office London Directory," making now its eightieth annual entry into our populous metropolitan world of still increasing magnitude and variety of social conditions. The volume has continually grown in bulk, till at last we have exactly 2500 pages filled by its closely printed catalogue of streets and persons, without reckoning 400 pages of advertisements; and it has been found expedient to use new and smaller type for the "Commercial" portion of the Directory, with the old-faced figures, presenting a neat and perspicuous effect. The topographical area included in this Directory approaches in form that of an irregular rectangle, extending from the western boundaries of Kensington and Chelsea, to the eastern and south-eastern suburbs adjoining Bow, Cubitt Town, Greenwich, and Blackheath, a distance of nine miles and a half; and from Highbury and Holloway in the north, to Kennington, Walworth, and Deptford (inclusive) in South London, which is about six miles. The map given with this volume is folded in such a manner that any part of it can be referred to without unfolding the whole, which was formerly in danger of being torn. It is altogether most complete and convenient for its purpose, and has been made as correct as possible to the present date.

CANADA: "SURPRISE-PARTIES."

The bare mention of a Canadian winter is apt to induce many Englishmen to shrug their shoulders, as they picture to themselves vast tracts of eternal snow and wretched wights afflicted with blue noses and frozen ears, who can barely keep the flame of life alight, in spite of furs and huge log-fires. But, instead of forcing people to hibernate like snakes and bears, a Canadian winter is, of all the changing seasons of the year, the most enjoyable; for the dry, exhilarating air acts on the animal spirits in an inverse ratio to the falling of the mercury.

Roads nowhere less than four feet deep in snow, and the air filled with myriads of flaky crystals—sometimes coming down large and glittering, sailing hither and thither falteringly, their floating career to earth undisturbed by Boreas; but oftener hurled headlong in their course in one continuous blinding sheet of snow by rude blasts of the North Wind! A long series of such days, with the mercury never above zero, are believed by many Englishmen to constitute a Canadian winter. Now, in justice to the climate of our northern Dominion, it should be thoroughly understood that rarely is there more than one day in the seven a stormy one, that though very cold there is little wind, and that the prevailing aspect of the heavens is a sky unflecked by a single cloud.

There *are* days when, in addition to the thermometer registering an unpleasant proximity to zero, there are biting winds and blinding snowstorms. But these are few and far between. It is almost an unfailing axiom that when the mercury falls to zero there is neither snow nor wind; and it is this still, translucent state of the atmosphere that makes the winters of Canada, in spite of the intense cold, delightful in the extreme.

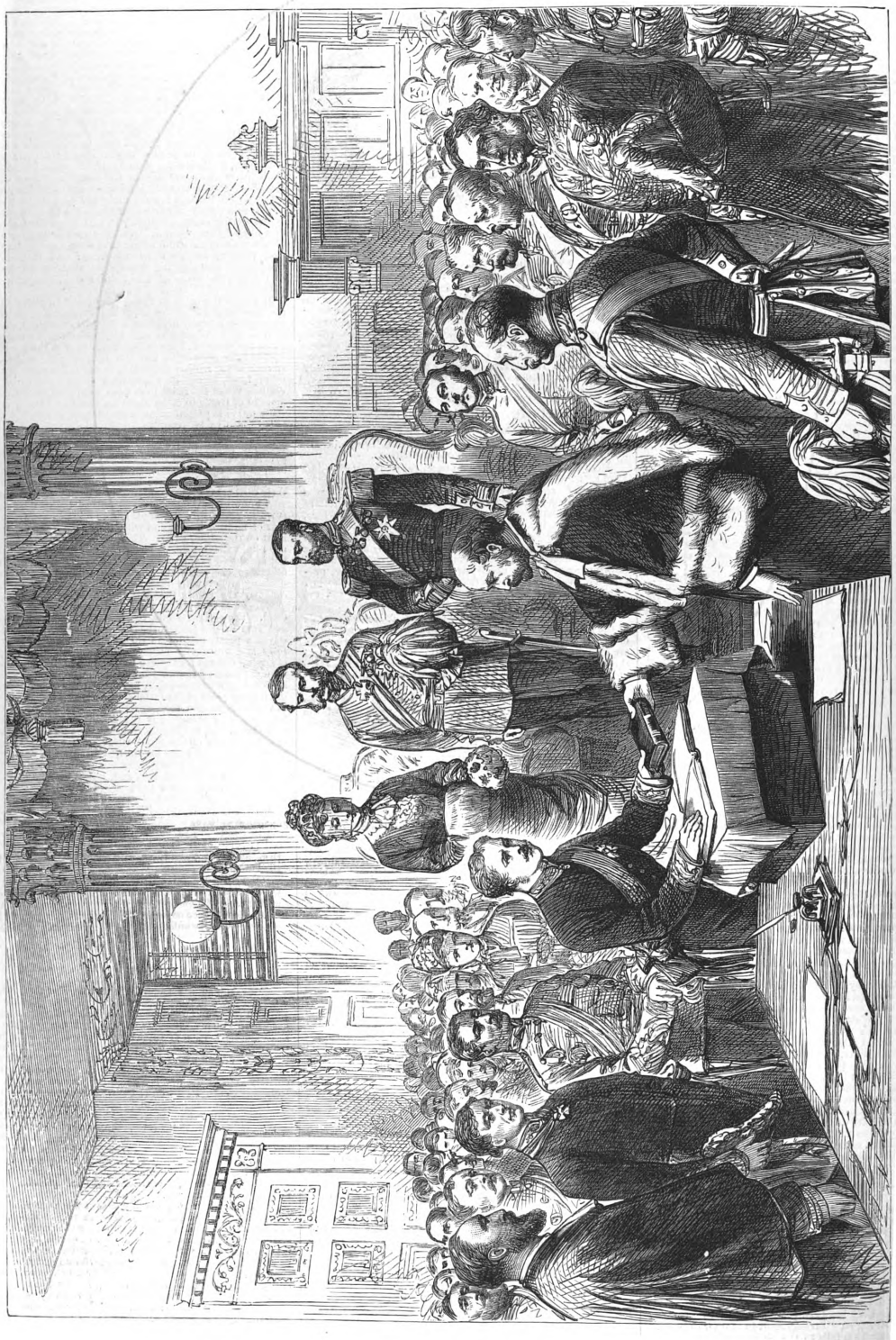
Many are the times in the depth of winter, when the roads are not only in perfect sleighing condition, but when the atmosphere is really delicious, with just enough dash of cold in it to raise one's spirits and energies to the highest point,—when the snow has been beaten down so that the horses throw up but little snow-dust, and the sleighs glide along a hard, smooth track, neither abounding in too much snow nor, on the other hand, laying bare here and there patches of mother earth. When the roads have been subjected to the necessary amount of traffic to make them in the above state, and when the weather is propitious, pleasure-sleighs, containing surprise-parties, are to be seen, in all directions, gliding gaily and merrily along the beaten tracks on their way to friends whom they are going to take by storm. In addition, a day is generally chosen when there will be moonlight for their return; and, in the case of farmers, the moon generally lights them away as well as home, for before they start they like to see their cattle and horses comfortably "fixed" for the night.

I know of nothing more enchanting than to be one of a surprise-party, on good roads and in good company, behind a pair of mettled horses, and with the moon casting her white light on the whiter snow. There is a wonderful charm in a moonlight sleigh-ride. The night luminary paints everything not enveloped in the snow with most vivid distinctness. The otherwise execrable zig-zag fences staud out, for once, in pleasing relief with their crystallised fretwork; and how saliently she paints the dark green pines and firs!—those genial giants that retain their dusky verdure when all else is dead. The gallant steeds, too, and the bright-coloured robes and furs in the jaunty sleighs and cutters, make of themselves a pretty picture as their swan-like outlines flit gracefully and noiselessly onwards. The moon lights up some charming objects for the eye to dwell upon, but none more so than those of the women and girls who, though ensconced in shawls and buffalo-robes, have the grace to show the more interesting parts of the facial contour; for there is a freshness in Canadian women that, apart from mere beauty, is characteristic. Very charming is the cadence of their voices, and very cheery, too, the chimes from the bells on the sleigh-shafts and the jingle of the small silver ones strung around the belted steeds. If these be spirited brutes the driver has to keep a tight rein, for they enjoy the evening just as much as their masters and mistresses, and, unless they be held in, are apt to break away into a good round gallop, the state of the roads rendering the effect of pulling scarcely perceptible.

On mild moonlight nights hundreds of pleasure-sleighs—one-horse cutters, sleighs-and-pairs, and here and there a four-in-hand—are to be seen gliding along the well-beaten tracks; some of them out merely for the enjoyment of the drive, the majority, however, with suspicious-looking hampers and baskets protruding from among the buffalo-robes and bear-skins, that suggest longer entertainment than an hour's outing. These sleighs, freighted with healthful, pretty faces and manly forms, such as few but British-sprung communities can produce, convey surprise-parties to many a wealthy citizen and humbler tradesman, and farmer and country-squire. British-sprung communities cling to the old names. Open-handed to all comers, whether friends or simply bowing acquaintances, Canadians, like all colonists, are eminently hospitable, unfettered as they are by old-country conventionalities.

The evenings are generally spent in dancing, which is much indulged in throughout the Dominion, especially in the Lower Province—Canadian women, rich and poor, being very graceful in their movements on the light fantastic toe. The more elderly portion of these surprise-parties pass the time at euchre, in discussing the political aspect of affairs, the prospects of the wheat crop, &c., according to their several proclivities. Euchre is analogous to our whist, which it entirely supersedes, and is a game the Canadians have learnt from their cute friends on the other side of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence: it is played more quickly than whist, each hand comprising only five cards. So general has it become throughout Canada and the States, that when anyone has been cheated, beaten in some bargain, or otherwise got the worst of anything, he is said to be euchred. It often happens that those to whom the surprise-parties are going are themselves on a similar errand elsewhere, in which case the merry sleighers waken up with the jingle of their bells the quietude of some neighbouring habitation.

Although times are generally chosen when the roads are in good condition, there are, of course, in out-of-the-way parts unbeaten tracks and snow-drifts to be got through, and then an excitement ensues that does not always end pleasantly, though upsets in the snow are not often serious, and are looked for, except in the cities, as inevitable periodical occurrences. The light compact horses rarely flinch at a snow-drift, but pluckily push their way through, now plunging up to their necks as they breast the white feathery waves, now emerging into a shallower path, snorting out the snow that has gathered about their nostrils, their flanks quivering from their exertions and glistening with the flaky crystals that soon dissolve on their warm glossy skins. If the snow be not too deep, and the tops of the snake-fences on each side of the road be visible, a driver with a steady hand and confidence in his horses will generally take his party through these unbeaten paths without a "spill;" but often the snow is too deep, or too crusted, or the fence-tops, by which he steers, completely hidden from view, and then a detour is his only choice.

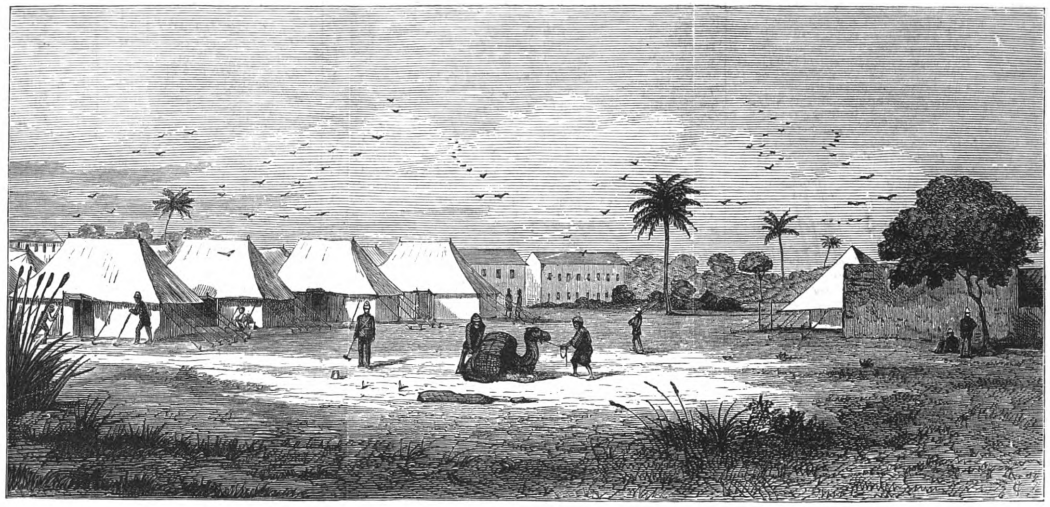


THE MARQUIS OF LORNE BEING SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MAJOR-GENERAL F. S. ROBERTS, V.C., C.B., COMMANDING THE FORCES IN THE KHOORUM PASS.

The victory won in the Peiwar Pass on Monday week by this distinguished officer, in command of the British-Indian forces proceeding through the Khoorum Valley into Afghanistan, gives additional interest to our Engraving of his Portrait. General Roberts, though in the prime of life, has brought the experience of a twenty years' service in the Quartermaster-General's Department, of which he is the actual head, to bear on his new command. He has also served through many campaigns. At the siege of Delhi he earned the Victoria Cross for personal gallantry in sabring a standard-bearer and capturing his flag. The various operations connected with the relief of Lucknow and its subsequent siege and capture saw him acting as an Assistant Adjutant-General. For this campaign he received the brevet of Major, besides a medal and three clasps, and was frequently mentioned in despatches. At the Umbeyla Expedition in 1863 he was present, and was again mentioned. He served throughout the Abyssinian war as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Brigade, and was given a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for his meritorious services. As senior Staff officer, he accompanied the Looshai Expedition of 1872, for which he was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath.



CAMP OF 59TH REGIMENT AT MOOLTAN—RENDEZVOUS OF THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.

NOVELS.

Extraordinary would be the best word to choose, if it were necessary to describe by a single epithet the story contained in the three volumes entitled *The Return of the Native*, by Thomas Hardy (Smith, Elder, and Co.); for, from the title to the conclusion, it is assuredly out of the ordinary. The characters are uncommon, the scenery is uncommon, the dialogue is uncommon, the incidents are uncommon, the style is uncommon, the diction is uncommon; and, though the descriptions are uncommonly good, the movement is uncommonly slow, the personages are uncommonly uninteresting, the action is uncommonly poor, the conclusion is uncommonly flat. One scene especially may be mentioned, in which both the power and the weakness of the author are exhibited together and most strikingly. It is a scene of gambling with dice. Two men, on "a stagnant, warm, and misty night," in the open air, with a flat stone, for lack of table, between them, and, with a lantern to give them light, recline upon the ground and "shake their elbows," until one of them has been "cleaned out," having lost a hundred spade guineas, which, by-the-way, were not his own. The loser has just shuffled off into the darkness, and the winner is just shutting the lantern and preparing to take his departure, when from behind a bush rises a "tall crimson form," which advances to the spot lately occupied by the loser of the spade guineas, sits down in the vacant place, and challenges the winner to continue the game. The red figure might pass for Mephistopheles; and the whole situation is worthy of the drama with which that character is most commonly associated. The pair begin to play by the light of the lantern; and, when that is put out by the rush of a death's-head moth, they gather a number of glowworms upon a leaf, and continue the game by the aid of those living lamps. Around the gamblers, from time to time, collect the wild heath-ponies, which gaze upon the spectacle with wondering eyes. The former winner is now the loser: Mephistopheles, as was to be expected, pockets the stakes. The whole scene is very original and very striking, and therein the author shows his peculiar power; but the description is cumbered with an excess of detail, and therein the author shows his peculiar weakness. His story resolves itself, for the most part, into an unconnected collection of studies, minute studies, both of character and of natural objects, with an intermixture of unnecessarily lengthened expositions connected with certain rustic superstitions and rustic customs. The studies are undoubtedly excellent, and, notwithstanding a curiously affected sort of language, are admirably placed before the reader; but, so far as the interest of the narrative is concerned, they have rather a wearying than a stimulating effect. Novel-readers, it may be safely asserted, think more of their own gratification, which depends upon the attractive qualities inherent in the story itself, than of the knowledge and talent exhibited by a writer in the treatment of what is merely subordinate and accessory; and an author who relies more upon the mere fringe of his story than upon his story itself for the exhibition of his powers, runs a risk of obtaining less popularity than is awarded to his inferiors in intellectual gifts and literary composition. People, in fact, will not read novels for the sake of the quaintness and the cleverness displayed in them; there must be some strong scent, whether of romance or of reality, to follow from the opening to the conclusion, and that scent must not be allowed to become so far lost that it can with difficulty be picked up again. The hero of the story is the Mephistopheles above mentioned. He is really a very good man, and is ultimately recompensed according to his deserts. He is a reddleman; and as it is probable that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred do not know what that means, they would do well to turn to the novel for information. They will find themselves very agreeably enlightened, both on that subject and on many other points, equally curious, concerning the habits, manners, customs, and vocations of residents in out-of-the-way country districts.

A dedication informs us that *For Perceival*, by Margaret Veley (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is a "first book;" and, so regarded, it may be pronounced a very creditable performance. It is free from all the most prominent faults characteristic of lady-novelists, or the majority of lady-novelists, at any rate, when they first rush into print with the intention of taking popularity by storm. They, as a general rule, adopt a sensational style, which almost necessitates the introduction of vicious, immoral, and criminal characters; and, from sheer ignorance and inexperience of anything but what is perfectly unobjectionable, and from a vague fear of not displaying a sufficiently intimate acquaintance with wickedness, they sometimes invent personages, actions, and scenes which for pruriency, shamelessness, and iniquity, surpass anything that would enter into the heart of a man to conceive, or that, if it did, he would dare to set down upon paper for the supposed gratification of the public. They, moreover, as a general rule, express their own and their creatures' sentiments and remarks in a sort of English which would hardly escape the censure of a strict grammarian. In the present instance no such characteristics are discernible; there is nothing sensational in the style, nothing amiss with the grammar. One might even go so far as to say that the style is a little tame, and that the language, though correct enough, is not handled with any remarkable effect, expressive, impressive, melodious, or other, whether in description, or in narrative, or in dialogue. Howbeit, the whole expanse of story is bespangled here and there throughout its length and breadth with sparkling little pieces of smartness, vivacity, archness, irony, and downright humour; there are many pretty situations and bits of life-like babble between gallant youth and lady gay, such as the softer is better calculated than the harder sex to appreciate; and, above all, the tone, though somewhat sordid, if there be anything sordid in a pervading spirit of Mammon, is in other respects unexceptionable. The book, indeed, might be placed by a judicious schoolmistress quite safely in the hands of schoolgirls and for schoolgirls, one would say, rather than for grown men and women, the story is calculated to have most attraction;—if only schoolgirls had leisure enough: for it must be acknowledged that the novel requires a great deal of reading. It is, indeed, overladen with unnecessary characters, unnecessary descriptions, unnecessary observations, unnecessary dialogue. Nor is that which is unnecessary enlivened or justified in every instance or in many instances by that which is entertaining or noteworthy. The plain truth is that the whole story might have been compressed with advantage into about a third of the space which it has been made by expansion to occupy. The main purpose of the tale appears to be the glorification of a high-minded young man, whose Christian name is Percival, and whose recommendations seem to consist chiefly in an olive complexion, well-cut features and clothes, hands either white or olive (according to the author's fancy or memory at a particular moment), and a certain nobility of moral character, exhibited principally in the form of a strict regard for truth and a sublime contempt for anything like deception. The worst of such superior beings is that they sometimes overdo it to such an extent that they are liable to be mistaken for prigs. And to that category many readers are likely to consign the immaculate Percival. However, he is vastly admired, though rather for his physical than for his moral qualities, in the story; and the alacrity with which pretty girl after pretty girl assumes her brightest smiles "for Percival" reminds one of the famous scene in which the devoted Highlanders, in one of Scott's novels, step forward to sacrifice themselves "for Hector." Percival, be it noted, has a brother, so like him and yet so unlike, that in a photograph or under certain conditions of light and shade it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. Hence the cardinal incident of the story, which ends with the beatification of Percival at a sacrifice greater, as many a reader will think, than was either necessary or becoming. It must be confessed, however, that any other solution of the difficult situation attained towards the close of affairs would probably have been less effective and less pathetic, though it might have met with more ready acquiescence.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most noticeable contribution to a scarcely average number of the *Cornhill* is another of Mr. Henry James's graceful and piquant social sketches. The point, as formerly, is the contrast, not harsh or unfriendly, between American and European manners and feelings, the parties on this occasion being two young Englishmen of rank on their travels in the Western States and the female members of an American family of position. The superior refinement of the latter in all essential respects is brought out with delicate skill and with no trace of exaggerated national feeling. Mr. Leslie Stephen's essay on Landor is a fair exposition of the causes which prevent average readers from enjoying this exceptional writer, all the more entitled to attention as this distaste is evidently shared by Mr. Stephen himself. His criticism is perfectly just as far as it goes; but, while evincing remarkable keenness of perception in the detection of Landor's weak points, indicates a no less marked incapacity to appreciate his strong ones, except the massiveness and dignity of his style. Nothing is said of the serene poetical wisdom which characterises him as a writer above almost all his contemporaries, and contrasts so strangely with his total want of self-control in actual life. "For Percival" attains a satisfactory conclusion. The only other paper of mark is an account of the three Burmese heroines, who form the standard theme of the national drama, a favourite amusement of the people. This pleasant sketch is from the pen of Mr. St. Barbe, of the Indian Civil Service.

Macmillan, though varied, is not very interesting. The most remarkable paper is Mr. E. B. Tylor's curious notice of the existence of backgammon among the Aztecs, another touch of nature making the world kin. "Haworth's" and "A Doubting Heart" both good, and there is a fine ring in the veteran Professor Blackie's lines descriptive of "My Walk." Mr. Crosskey's defence of the Birmingham "caucus" system is spirited enough, but takes no account of the inevitable degeneracy of all political associations in the second generation. Mr. Laing-Meason's sketch of our Indian army si instructive but dry; and Mr. Clarke's notes on Afghanistan are less interesting than we should have expected.

Blackwood has two contributions in its best manner in totally different styles. One, "The Cottage by the River," is an admirable specimen of the melodramatic tale—so telling, though so obviously artificial—which has so repeatedly given a distinctive character to the pages of this periodical. "The Fruit and Vintage of Herefordshire" is an equally excellent specimen of *Blackwood's* cheerful and withal scholarly manner, mellow and genial as the subject. The first of a series of papers on Journalism evinces good sense and good information. "French Home Life" concludes the present instalment with a striking picture of the impending extinction of the country gentry as a political power, due, the friendly writer frankly tells them, to their obstinate pride and folly.

Fraser again puts forth a poor number, where the good articles are mostly too heavy. "Public Works in Asiatic Turkey," and "Solvency and Revenues of India," however, though open to this charge, are well worth study. Among lighter papers we have chiefly to note the concluding ones of the two interesting series, "Holidays in Eastern France" and "Among the Burmese," and another of Vernon Lee's ever acceptable musical essays, the subject this time being the eccentric novelist and musician Hoffmann.

The most important contributions to the *Contemporary Review* are the communications from Germany and Russia, treating of "contemporary life and thought" in those countries. The picture of the political confusion in Germany is especially interesting, and is illustrated by a table showing the comparative loss and gain of Parliamentary parties within the last eight years. Mr. Shaw Lefevre writes an interesting history of the recovery of Epping Forest from encroachments, which could hardly have occurred in any country but this. Professor Monier Williams sketches the tenets of the various sects into which the Hindu worshippers of Vishnu are divided; and Mr. Sayce insists on the claims of the Phœnicians, rather than the Egyptians, to be regarded as the founders of Greek civilisation. In spite of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Littledale, the Abbé Martin is still as unable as Protestants in general to discover "What hinders Ritualists from becoming Roman Catholics."

By far the most important contribution to the *Nineteenth Century* is Sir Henry Rawlinson's temperate and able statement of the causes which have produced the "Afghan Crisis." Another essay on Indian affairs, from the pen of Sir Erskine Perry, is more remarkable for good sense than novelty. Sir Erskine's warnings against hasty and premature interference with Indian ideas and customs, are entitled to much weight. In "Dogma, Reason, and Morality," the author of "The New Republic" to all appearance identifies himself with Roman Catholicism, although it would be hazardous to affirm that he may not have left himself a loophole yet. The matter, however, is hardly worth investigating. Mr. Newenham Houre draws a flattering sketch of the loftiness and spirituality of ancient Egyptian religion, with perhaps too implicit a reliance on the accuracy of the versions of hieroglyphical texts. Mr. Ralston brings the various forms assumed by the legend of "Beauty and the Beast" into one view; Mr. Ruskin concludes his "Colours of Pre-Raphaelitism" with a touching allusion to failing strength even more impressive than his usual eloquence; and Sir H. Tyler records in incisive language the hasty but probably not incorrect verdict of a practical man on South Africa, "physically, politically, and commercially a country of peculiarities and anomalies." Another contribution of high interest is Mr. Sclater's exposition of some of the as yet unsolved difficulties attaching to the theory of the formation of species by derivation and modification, to which he nevertheless continues to adhere.

The *Fortnightly Review* is less interesting than usual, although M. de Laveleye's review of Dr. Busch's reminiscences of Prince Bismarck will, no doubt, find many readers. The topic, however, is one on which every intelligent reader is as well qualified to form a judgment as M. de Laveleye; in fact, Prince Bismarck's character is so distinctly inscribed on the page of history that no collection of personal traits, however interesting in themselves, can do much to deepen the impression already current. Lord Carnarvon's address on Imperial administration is amiable and high-minded, rather than suggestive; and a reply to Mr. Hyndman's impeachment of Indian financial management, though containing valuable statistics, bears too much of a semi-official character. The only other paper of much interest is Mr. Wheeler's narrative of the late Russian campaign in Asia. The astounding failures of the earlier part, and the no less astonishing success of the latter, are ascribed solely to merits and demerits of the commanders who respectively directed the operations.

A brilliant campaign also forms the theme of the most interesting contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly*, where Major Crowninshield describes the operations by which General Sheridan expelled the Confederate troops from the Shenandoah Valley in the autumn of 1864. The number is, as usual, full of variety, as is *Scribner's Monthly*, where by far the most remarkable article treats of the singular prehistoric dwellings, excavated in the cliffs, recently discovered in the State of Colorado. The analogy to the Edomite remains at Petre is striking. It is remarkable that the dead appear to have been burned, instead of buried, as usual upon the American continent. "An Irish Heart" is a pretty story, and "Undergraduate Life at Oxford" is suggestive to English as well as American readers.

Belgravia and *Temple Bar* are particularly good this month. The latter loses an excellent serial by the conclusion of "The First Violin," the former gains what promises to prove one of equal mark in Mr. Francillon's new novel "One by One." The miscellaneous papers are excellent in both, especially "An Imperial Pardon," "Two Japanese Stories," and "Theatrical Makeshifts," in *Belgravia*. The most remarkable contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a series of unpublished letters containing some new particulars relating to Dr. Johnson. The *University Magazine* has an excellent portrait and fair biography of Mr. W. Spottiswoode, a good paper on Margaret Fuller, and an imaginative prose sketch entitled "Laelia."

We have also received Good Words, London Society, The Month, The Churchman's Monthly. Part 2 of Hayda's Dictionary of Dates, Part 2 of Josephus, Part 2 of Domestic Medicine, Part 1 of Cassell's History of India, Part 1 of International Portrait Gallery, Part 2 of Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Masonic Magazine, Pantiles Papers, Psychological Review, Popular Science Review, St. Nicholas, Part 9 of Our Native Land, No. 36 of Men of Mark, Part 7 of The Cheveley Novels—Samuel Weir, St. James's Magazine, Magazine of Art, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cassell's Family Magazine, Poet's Magazine, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Mission Life, Daisy, Golden Childhood, Christian Age, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardeners' Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

POCKET-BOOKS AND DIARIES.

The middle of December has brought its customary parcels of serviceable Pocket-Books, containing the next year's calendar of days, and of decorated cards for the prettiest little gifts of friendship or family affection at this season of anniversary remembrance. Messrs. Thomas De la Rue and Co. have not failed to produce the most convenient and beautiful portable Diaries for the ordinary use of ladies and gentlemen, in a variety of suitable forms; discarding henceforth the photograph of an astronomical subject which they were wont to put in as a frontispiece, but in all other points maintaining the known style of these exquisite pocket-books, whether bound in rich crimson velvet, with gilt clasps, in soft morocco leather of a delicate stone-colour, in substantial russia, for masculine service, or in the tablet shape, which is most handy for pencil-writing at any moment. A new contrivance, adapted for the waistcoat pocket, is that neatly condensed into a case only one inch wide, and three inches long, which Messrs. De la Rue call "Fingers;" it gives the complete almanack, but without space for memoranda.—The Desk Diary, edited by Mr. W. Godward, contains a large amount of statistical information.—Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., of New-cross and King William-street, have as usual provided for all commercial men, for all lawyers, doctors, clergymen, private householders, and other classes, the most serviceable forms of diary and memorandum book, adapted to their respective needs of daily business.—The "Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-Book" for 1879 (published by George Kenning, 198, Fleet-street, is a comprehensive book of reference for the use of Brethren of the Mystic Tie.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S DAY CARDS.

The Christmas Cards and those for New-Year's Day presentation, manufactured by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London, Belfast, and Philadelphia, have much artistic beauty of design. Those representing floral subjects are very true to nature, and the arrangements of colour, frequently relieved by a dark chocolate background, are extremely pleasing. Others display the figures of children, in quaint, old-fashioned costumes, drawn by Miss Kate Greenaway; of beasts and birds enacting some of Æsop's Fables, or behaving naturally in the "Farm and Forest;" with illustrations of "Past and Present," or "The Good Old Times," and many such pleasant themes. "Window Pictures" is a set of four landscape scenes, viewed from a window of stained glass panes, with different modifications of the prevailing hue. Mr. H. Rothe, of King-street, Covent-garden, as well as Messrs. T. De la Rue and Co., and other fancy stationers, must be commended for the ingenuity and good taste shown in productions of this kind. Mr. H. Rothe's "Four Seasons," mostly in sombre colours but relieved with gold, present graceful figures of a child, with one or two elder persons, of rather classical design. De la Rue's Cards, which are executed in chromolithography from original water-colour drawings, and upon richly-enamelled cardboard, with ornamentation of gold and colour, set before us an immense variety of subjects, treated in the best style of elegant grotesque delineation. Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of Regent-street, publishes a series of beautiful cards for Christmas and the New Year. There are six charming designs by Miss E. G. Thomson, and some in illuminated relief, Mr. Ackermann's own production; the others are manufactured by Messrs. Prang and Co., of Boston, United States.—Mr. Harding, of Piccadilly, supplies a very diverting series of antiquated costume figures, not coloured, examples of the fashions of attire "when George the Third was King."—A good assortment of Christmas and New-Year greeting cards is published by Mr. B. Sulman, of Milton-street, City.

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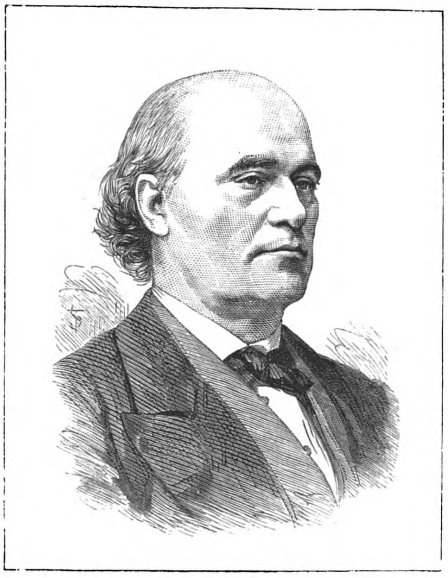
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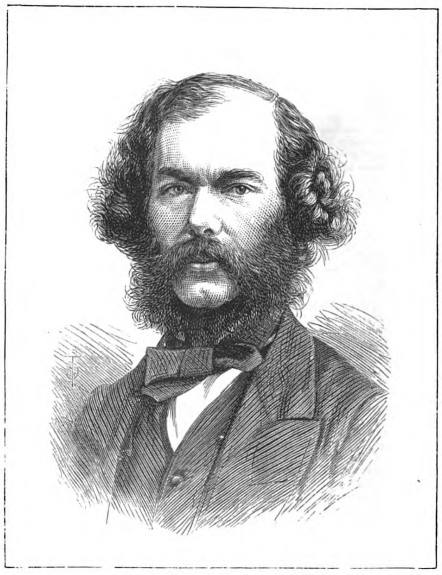


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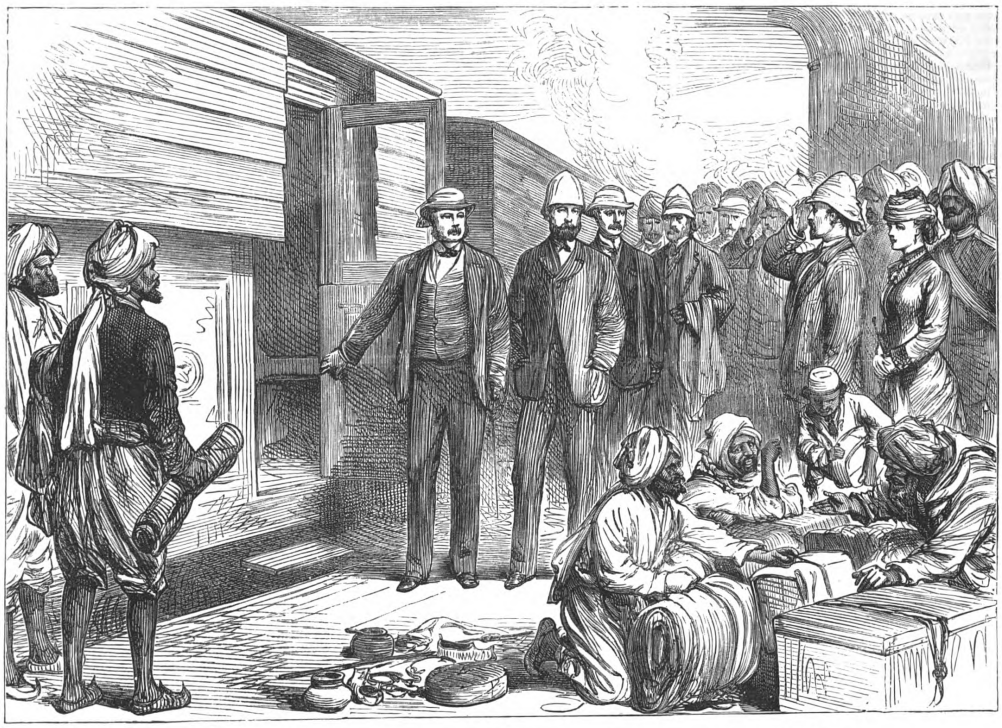
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THE AFGHAN WAR: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR FREDERICK HAINES, LEAVING UMBALLA FOR THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

the editorship of the *Leader* and the *Fortnightly Review*. To him, perhaps, more aptly than to any other contemporary writer, may be applied the epitaph which is inscribed on Goldsmith's monument in Westminster Abbey—"Nullum feré scribendi genus non tetigit; nullum tetigit quod non ornavit." Yet we are inclined to think none of his works first-rate of their kind; and he has scarcely added to the stock of original and pregnant ideas, or given a decided impulse to the progress of thought. As a master of literary execution, and a discriminating scholar of the higher sciences, his performances have received their due share of public esteem. His future reputation will probably be akin to that of a leading French "Encyclopédiste;" or we might call him a masculine Harriet Martineau, free from her peculiar foibles of moral judgment.

The Portrait of Mr. Lewes is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

ART.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

As usual, the Winter Exhibition of this society consists of a larger proportion of more or less finished drawings than of "sketches and studies." Like the summer gathering, it manifests a steady growth in importance concurrently with the progress of its younger members and the accession of new ones. The institute may well be proud of the fact that two of its young members, Mr. Herkomer and Mr. C. Green, carried off prizes at the Paris Exhibition (the former one of the two grand *prix d'honneur* awarded to the British school), whilst only one medal was won by a member of the old society—Sir John Gilbert. The present display offers more novel interest than that in Pall-mall East; and nowhere, perhaps, can the tendencies of our younger school be better studied. The Institute owes much to the circumstance that several artists in its ranks bring to water colours a ripened experience gained in the wider range of oil painting. Larger modes of treatment prevail than in the Old Society, where the example of Frederick Walker and Alfred Hunt, and possibly the praise of extreme finish by Mr. Ruskin, have too much influence.

There was a time when Mr. Herkomer himself followed in the wake of the lamented young chief of the Old Society, but now he has at one bound broken through the bonds of all precedent, thrown off the harness of his own routine, and even passed the limits which might seem to have been fixed by the nature of water colour itself. We do not hesitate to say that the lifesize bust portrait here of a gentleman holding a skull, called "A Phrenologist" (273), though described as "unfinished," and obviously so as regards the hand and some minor details, is, for truth of modelling, power of colour, and vigour of execution, one of the most masterly drawings of our day. And little less remarkable are the head "studies" on the same scale of an elderly gentleman (145) and a lady (153). It will be interesting to artists and amateurs at a distance to know that (unlike Mr. Herkomer's former practice) in the painting of these heads—which rival the force of oil, while they retain the aerial brilliancy of fresco—"body-colour" is very sparingly if at all employed. The artist also sends a very grandiose design in illustration of the *Niebelungen Lied*—"Siegfried Capturing the Bear" (236), in which the brawny legendary hero is but an accessory to the mighty boles of giant oaks and pines in a primeval forest. We are hardly satisfied, however, that the conventional treatment is fully justified by or fully subserves the imaginative impressiveness sought to be conveyed; but of the elevated style and technical strength of the work there cannot be a doubt. Mr. E. G. Gregory approaches very near to Mr. Herkomer in two striking studies of male heads, about half lifesize (228 and 245). They are admirably drawn, thoroughly understood as regards light and shade, and extremely spirited in handling. A study of a lady seated at a casement (320), by the same artist, is almost illusive in lighting and beautiful in colour. Mr. W. Small, another vigorous painter, who has also discarded body-colour, is well represented in a drawing of a pretty but thoroughly rustic lass spreading clothes to dry (51), a replica of his oil picture in the Dudley Gallery, and which, if the foliage in the upper part equalled the lower half of the drawing, would leave nothing to desire. Mr. Walter Wilson sends a large drawing (104) of a scene in a picturesque seaside village with several figures, foremost among which is a sturdy fisher-girl casting looks that are "witching" and "baiting-hooks" (as we are informed by a motto which serves as title, though she is hardly a syren in face) on a young fellow who is hoisting to her shoulder a basket of mussels. This is broad in effect, and otherwise promising; but the warm tone of the sky so pervades the figures that they acquire a certain transparent insubstantiality. More solid, while equally characteristic and honest, is Mr. Clausen's "Fisher Folk in Church, Island of Urk, Zuydersee" (65). Of the Dutch master Israels there is a small but excellent example, though the subject is of the tritest—"Grace Before Meat" (307)—a fisherman and his aged mother seated at their lowly board in reverential attitude before the steaming bowl of potatoes that constitutes their humble midday meal. The rude and fumbling execution and sombre tone seem at once to give more pointed intensity to the exactly-hit expressions of pious thankfulness, and to deepen the pathos of the artist's constant theme of contentment with a hard lot. Yet we confess we begin to tire of this eternal harping upon mournful minor chords—this chosen *métier* of trading in sorrow. If no glimmer of hope or joy ever reaches those poor Scheveningen people, it is quite certain that the painter's funereal tones are artificial. In this very hut, with the sunlight visible through the window over the door, there should be much more light reflected and refracted about the room.

In landscape also this exhibition is rich in broad, free, manly work; and, curiously enough, the influence of David Cox is very perceptible here, though scarcely discernible in the society of which he was a member. Mr. Collier's bold and brilliant coast-scene, on "A June Morning" (71), in which one almost feels the bracing sea-breeze; the "Waste Land" (357), by Mr. Wimperis, where the expression or the generalising influence of wind by the oblique parallelism of the strokes is only too Cox-like; Mr. Syer's really noble drawing of "Anstey Cove, Torquay" (266), with its tumbling waves, and breeze on shore—quite free, by-the-way, from the conventionality of the middle period of the artist's practice in oil; Mr. Orrock's views on the Lincolnshire coast (see especially No. 187), in which, with steadily increasing success, he sets himself the difficult task of rendering the delicate gradations of receding distance on a level country under grey skies; Mr. Beavis's studies near Harwich (184) and "Hastings" (159), with their careful draughtsmanship and nicely discriminated tints and aerial perspective; Mr. Harry Johnson's "Skirts of Dartmoor" (146), showing the superiority of "study" direct "from nature" to studio elaboration; Mr. E. Hayes's drawings of a brig in a fresh breeze off "Newhaven Harbour" (293); and, still better, the "Dutch Boats becalmed off Amsterdam" (223), with its beautiful pale-golden, yet pearly, effect—like a cool Cuyp; and several architectural sketches by the veteran Louis Haghe—all whose more or less mastery of that last lesson in art—what to leave out. There is not so much a suppression as a subordination of detail to general effect, accompanied by greater surface elaboration, in the views of "Leith Hill from Reigate Common" (232) and "Ben Venue from the Trossachs" (240), by Mr. Leitch, specially noteworthy for a sense of the requirements of pictorial composition that is now rare in our school; and in several refined views on the downs and south coast, by Mr. H. G. Hine, which, as likewise in his congenial subject of "Moonlight" (60) on a quiet night, evince true sympathy with nature in her moods of tranquil sentiment. Other landscapes which, if not remarkable for breadth, are free from pettiness, and besides good examples of their respective painters, are Mr. Mogford's "Rainbow, Westmoreland" (88), Mr. E. Hargitt's "Arran Hills, from Cantyre" (111), Mr. Philp's "Off the Land's-End" (283), and "The Barley Mow" (274), by Mr. E. G. Warren—a considerable advance upon some recent works. Nor must we omit to mention "Heliopolis, as it was and as it is" (175), by Mr. William Simpson, the prince of cosmopolitan sketchers, who is now far on his way to the Afghanistan highlands as Special Pictorial Correspondent for this Journal; the series of sketches on the coast and inland by Mr. Harry Hine, a new member, which are executed in a similar key of quiet colouring to that of his father; and the studies of Elizabethan halls and manors, by Mr. J. Fulleylove (another new member), of which the best is the charming view of the court of "Tabley Old Hall" (204), with its gay parterres of flowers.

Returning to the figure works, we have to welcome, as a third new member, the distinguished Academician, Mr. P. F. Poole, who makes his début with "The Cave of Mammon, from Spenser's 'Faerie Queene'" (248)—a water-colour replica of his oil picture exhibited at Burlington House a few years back, and reproducing much of its weird imaginativeness. A recent accession of value and promise is Mr. E. Bale, whose drawing of a scene in the environs of Rome, with children presenting "An Easter Offering" (154), in the shape of a bunch of daisies, to an aged priest, is delightfully naïve and sweet in colour and feeling. Not less meritorious is the single figure (261) of a pretty damsel in white satin petticoat and creamy-rose silk *sacque* of the last century absorbed in an old letter. And Mr. Bale is not behindhand in dealing with character—witness, "A Woman of Amalfi" (267), an Oriental type of face which seems to recall the mediæval connection of the now half-submerged city with the East. There is always a certain unvulgar distinction in all that Mr. J. D. Linton does, although we may have to complain of black over-wrought shadows, as in this study of a young lady in white, relieved (like Mr. Bale's figure) against a whitish wall. We find more of the painter's characteristic latent richness of colouring in the study (314) for a picture of the magnates of a beleaguered town dispatching a mounted messenger and herald with a flag of truce. Unlike several of his brother members, Mr. C. Green continues to finish his drawings with the utmost precision and minuteness; indeed, under the sustained and exhausting labour of mechanical stippling so minute, the wonder is the artist's invention is not chilled, that he manages so well to co-ordinate character, colour, light and shade, and other essentials of a good picture. Of several small drawings here the most important is that of a lady and gentleman seated "Tête-à-Tête" (21), attired in the astounding fashion of the Regency. Similar in mode of execution, but with less perception of atmospheric influence (the faces being uniformly rather too yellow), is a cleverly composed drawing with many figures (197) by Mr. Townley Green, representing a company of seventeenth-century actors performing on a stage improvised in an inn-yard, with the audience below and in the surrounding galleries.

Having already exceeded our limits, we must be content to simply commend to the visitor the contributions of Messrs. E. M. Ward, H. B. Roberts, G. G. Kilburne, J. Absolon, J. Aumonier, W. L. Thomas, C. Werner, W. M. May, J. and E. H. Fahey, J. Hardy, W. Wild, and J. Tenniel, Miss Mary E. Gow, and Mrs. Duffield. But even these names do not represent all that remains of interest in an exhibition much above the average of former years.

CONTINENTAL GALLERY.

At this gallery, in the Haymarket, a "Winter Exhibition" is being held, which comprises examples of Clays, Muntne, Passini, Braith, Vibert, Trayer, Duverger, Bouguereau, Israels, Madrazo, Gussow, Roybet, Boldini, Gilardi, and the deceased masters Troyon, Daubigny, and Diaz. But, besides these painters (with whom the public has made acquaintance at the French and other galleries), two other artists of extraordinary power are represented who are unknown, or but little known, in London. One of these is M. Charlemont, a young French painter, who was medaillé for his first work exhibited in the Salon last year. His picture here represents a negro guarding the gate of a harem, and the characterisation of the ebony visage, the treatment of the white drapery, and the elaboration of the weapons and other details surpass, in everything but colour, the famous Moorish executioner of Henri Regnault. The other is the Spanish painter, Domingo, who in three pictures directly challenges Meissonier on his own ground as regards choice of subject, and scale; and, although the colouring is less rich, although he is not free from the Spanish tendency to blackness, he is equally searching and subtle, whilst the *brio* of the handling is even greater.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was the performance of "Oberon" on Saturday, after an interval of eight years.

Weber's final stage work, composed for Covent-Garden Theatre, and produced there in 1826, has received comparatively few performances, notwithstanding the charm and imaginative beauty of the music, and the poetic grace of the libretto supplied by Mr. Planché (the subject taken from Wieland's poem). In its original shape, it was rather a drama with music than an opera according to the proper significance of the term, the company engaged at the theatre at the time when Mr. Charles Kemble gave Weber the commission for the work having comprised but few vocalists, the chief having been Miss Paton, who represented Reiza, Mr. Braham, who was the Sir Huon, and Madame Vestris the Fatima. When the work was revived at her Majesty's Theatre in an Italian version (in 1860), the dramatic portion was revised by Mr. Planché, who has himself explained the necessity for excising a quantity of "dialogue written for the purpose of making parts for actors who could not sing, and supplying the deficiencies of singers who could not act." Recitatives were also added by Sir (then Mr.) Julius Benedict (Weber's pupil), who likewise introduced pieces from the composer's "Euryanthe," in order to strengthen the musical interest. The performances of "Oberon" in the year just named, and subsequently, included the special feature of the fine declamatory singing of Madame Titiens as Reiza, and, in the earlier instances, of Madame Alboni as Fatima, this lady having been afterwards efficiently replaced by Madame Trebelli. In spite, however, of the merits of the music and the performance, the opera was not often given, and, as already said, had been unheard for some years until Saturday last.

In the performance now commented on, the character of Reiza was filled by Madame Pappenheim, who sang with great effect in several instances, particularly in the great scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," in which the singer produced a special impression. In other instances, too, her declamation was highly meritorious, among them having been the duet with Sir Huon, in the second act (taken from "Euryanthe"). The music of Fatima was again assigned to Madame Trebelli, who, as on former occasions, sang with great charm of voice and style; both her songs—"A lonely Arab maid," and "Oh, Araby, dear Araby"—having been encored. Miss Purdy and Mdlle. Bauermeister were, respectively, efficient representatives of Puck and the Mermaid—the song of the latter was taken much too slowly. Signor Gillandi, as Sir Huon, sang under the disadvantage of a cold, which somewhat interfered with his delivery of the scena, "Oh! 'tis a glorious sight," in which, nevertheless, he produced a favourable impression, and was much applauded. As Oberon, Signor Carrion sang with care, but was somewhat overweighted with the scena in the third act (originally written for Sir Huon, but replaced by the other tenor scena expressly composed for Braham). Other parts were filled by Signor Mendioroz (Sherasmin), Signor Mancini (the Caliph), and Signor Roveri (Babekan). Signor Li Calsi conducted, as usual. "Oberon" was announced again for last Thursday evening and next Wednesday morning; the season terminating on the following Saturday evening.

The week's performances of English opera announced by Mr. S. Hayes began at Covent-Garden Theatre on Saturday last, the pieces given having been "Maritana" (the second and third acts) and "The Waterman." Madame Cave-Ashton was the principal lady vocalist in each, Mr. Sims Reeves having appeared as Tom Tug in the last-named piece. Each of his three songs was received with enthusiastic applause by a demonstrative audience. Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Frederick Gye, the theatre was closed on Monday, and for the following evening "The Beggars' Opera" was announced, with Mr. Reeves as Captain Macheath.

The first concert given by the South London Choral Association at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, displayed the excellent singing of the choir to great advantage, especially in Ambroise Thomas's characteristic chorus, "The Tyrol," Wilbye's fine old madrigal, "Sweet honey-sucking bees," and Knyvett's glee, "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," as rewritten by Sir R. P. Stewart; other pieces having been given with effect by the choristers. Vocal solos, mostly familiar to the public, were contributed by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Brinley Richards played a brilliant pianoforte piece with great success. Mr. L. C. Venables conducted ably.

The benefit and farewell performance of Madame Rose Hersee, previous to her departure for Australia, took place on Saturday last at the Alexandra Palace in "La Sonnambula."

The Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall are continuing their successful career, last week's programme having been of the same popular and varied kind as on the preceding occasions. Madame Montigny-Remaury contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos, and Mr. Reynolds played some effective pieces on the cornet.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts are maintaining their long-established reputation for the attractive and efficient nature of the performances.

The third concert of the eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when the performance consisted of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

Favourable accounts are received of Miss Helen Hopekirk, a young lady of Edinburgh, who has just finished a two-years' course at the Leipsig Conservatorium of Music, and has been very successful in one of the Gewandhaus Concerts, where she played Chopin's Concerto in F minor, and the Larghetto from Henselt's concerto. She was recalled after each piece. Miss Hopekirk studied under Mr. Liechtenstein, of Edinburgh.

THEATRES.

On Monday the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed at Drury Lane to give Mr. Bandmann an opportunity of appearing as the melancholy Prince. A numerous audience assembled, in recognition of his merits as an actor. Many German friends were present, as well as many admirers of the actor's talents, and the reception accorded to him throughout was satisfactory. He was frequently—rather too frequently—called before the curtain, and other demonstrations, usual on exceptional occasions, were liberally accorded. Mr. Bandmann has much improved since we last saw him in the character, and now pronounces English with considerable facility. Much of his previous violent action has been moderated, and the more subtle passages of the dialogue are given with a regard to precision which is a great improvement. Miss Wallis played Ophelia with considerable elegance, and distinguished herself especially in the fourth act, indicating the mental disturbance of the poor victim of the destiny provoked by the guilt of others, with artistic skill and much truth to nature. The general cast was not a great one; but sufficient merit was secured to render the performance safe throughout. The applause at its conclusion was demonstrative.

At the Vaudeville Mr. D. Mackay, acting manager and treasurer, took his benefit this morning, Mr. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys" being the attraction.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley gives his last reading of "Mrs. Brown," forming a portion of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, this (Saturday) afternoon. A "Musical Fairyanza," entitled "Enchantment," written by Arthur Law, will be produced at the Gallery next Monday evening. "A Tremendous Mystery" retains its place in the programme, and Mr. Corney Grain has a musical sketch in preparation for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., has promised £500 towards establishing a free library at Worcester.

Last month fifty-five vessels left the Liverpool port for foreign parts, having on board 3888 passengers. Of these 2078 were English, 32 Scotch, 353 Irish, 1191 foreigners, and 234 whose nationalities were not known. Eight ships went to British North America, conveying 386 emigrants.

There was a perceptible increase in the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week when compared with recent periods, while the arrivals of live stock showed a considerable decrease. All the steamers conveying fresh meat came from New York, bringing 3415 quarters of beef, 1575 carcases of mutton, and 190 dead pigs. Ten barrels of turkeys also came from Canada. Four steamers arrived with live stock, the total being 647 cattle, 1009 sheep, and 30 pigs.

ART-BOOKS.

The Christmas publishing season brings forth, as usual, its new works on art and illustrated books. It is expedient to clear up arrears by reviewing some works of this class which have remained unnoticed on our table. Among those that have been longest on hand is *A Brief History of the Painters of All Schools*. By Louis Viardot and Other Writers. Illustrated (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.). This "brief" history, forms a portly octavo volume of 467 pages of small type. The illustrations, engraved on wood, between forty and fifty in number, are generally well selected and well executed. They are for the most part derived from M. Charles Blanc's "Histoire des Peintres de toutes les Ecoles," but that does not militate against their usefulness; we could only have wished to have had more of them. The bulk of the work—the "Introductions to the Foreign Schools," and the criticisms on the works of the great masters—is from the rather high-flown but not indiscriminate text of M. Louis Viardot in "Les Merveilles de la Peinture." But as this portion of the present volume had already been published in England in divisions comprising the great schools, it need not be reviewed anew. Additional biographical details relating to the old masters are, however, supplied, together with short memoirs of many minor artists not mentioned by M. Viardot. There is also a section on the English School, and some information on the American painters from Tuckerman's "Book of the Artists." A work of the kind under notice, containing a compendious history of painting from its infancy in pre-historic and classic times down to the present day, with competent criticism of the leading schools and masters, has long been needed by the general reader; and that want is fairly supplied in this brief history, the editor and compiler of which has evidently read up for his part of the performance with diligence. There are, however, sundry errors and misconceptions regarding technicalities which render the work less eligible to place in the hands of the young student. For instance, the actual invention of the Van Eycks, i.e., an oleo-resinous vehicle, is clearly not understood, as may be seen by reference to Sir Charles Eastlake's "Material for a History of Oil Painting." The medium of the old tempera painters is wrongly described to have consisted of the white, instead of (usually and principally) the yolk, of egg; and much uncertainty may be caused by confounding the process of tempera with common distemper. Still more extraordinary is it to find fresco spoken of as synonymous with distemper. After mentioning Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" as a fresco, we are informed that "it is thought" he "did not paint this wonderful composition in fresco—that is to say, in distemper, on and in a damp wall, but in oil." Here, besides the technical blunder, there is an historical mis-statement, for it is perfectly well *known* from internal evidence, if there were not written historical evidence to prove, that Leonardo painted his great work in oil. Some of the memoirs are curiously meagre. What (for a single example) shall we say of a notice of Giotto that contains no mention of his works in the Arena Chapel, Padua, and speaks of his "series of pictures called the 'Life and Death of San Francesco d'Assissi,'" not as existing *par excellence* at Assissi, but "dispersed over the whole of Italy?" With all our reverence for Giotto, we can but smile, also, when we are told that "he carried draperies to a perfection which remains unsurpassed." We have not been at the pains to ascertain how many of these and numerous similar errors, or if any of them, are chargeable to M. Viardot. But it was, probably, a wise discretion on the part of the French writer to omit from the enumeration of Guido's works the reputed portrait of Beatrice Cenci in the Barberini Palace, Rome. Strange to say, however, an illustration of the picture is given, though there is no reference to it in the text. We feel called upon, therefore, to remark that the picture cannot have been painted by Guido, for it has been ascertained that he was away from Rome at the time of the Cenci's execution. The story of his having caught a glimpse of the pitiful face as she turned her head on the way to the scaffold consequently falls to the ground. The reader is doubtless familiar with the portrait to which we refer—that of a young girl in white turban and scarf, with her head thrown back and aside over her shoulder. At every turn in Rome one sees reproductions in all forms of the contorted head, till one fancies one has a "crick" in the neck; at every hotel one hears the flock of English and Americans in ecstacies over its imaginary pathos and beauty. As for the Cenci herself, documentary evidence has lately been discovered and published in Italy proving that she was far from being the spotless, girlish heroine of popular tradition and Shelley's drama. Instead of sixteen, she was six-and-twenty at the time of her execution. Her will made provision for a daughter. Never perhaps in the history of art has a picture been invested with so much adventitious and suppositious interest as the portrait which forms the one great attraction of the small Barberini collection. How it came to be accepted as a work of Guido is a mystery, for it has little resemblance to any one of his three manners. Had it not been viewed through a halo of romance it would, if noticed at all, have been regarded merely as the rather common-place production of an unknown third-rate painter, just redeemed from inanity by a touch of deprecatory expression.

A translation, under Mrs. Bury Palliser's editorship, of Albert Jacquemart's standard "Histoire du Mobilier," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall have published under the only available but scarcely equivalent English title, *A History of Furniture*, with all the exceedingly admirable illustrations on wood of the original edition, over 160 in number by the author's son, M. Jules Jacquemart, the eminent engraver and etcher, comes at an opportune moment, now that we are beginning to apply true principles of taste to the decoration of our home interiors, and a passion for "bibelots" of all kinds is spreading so rapidly amongst almost all classes. Nor shall we appreciate this book less highly when we remember that both the learned author and the accomplished English editor are now no more. "The History of Furniture" fills—and very satisfactorily fills—a positive vacuum in our art-literature. The word "furniture," though it may upon occasion be made very elastic, scarcely explains the wide scope of this work. The French "mobilier" is more comprehensive, including, as it does, movables of all descriptions—"everything," in the words of our author, "that is movable, transportable, and easy to place in security." Yet even this definition will scarcely suggest the immense variety of objects described, classified, and treated of historically and critically by M. Jacquemart. Not only have we furniture in the strict sense of the word, or ornamental goods and chattels of all dates and styles, but we also have tapestries, embroidery, hangings of various tissues, stamped leather and painted papers, objects derived from sculptural art, including marbles, bronzes, ivories, wood carvings, terra-cottas, &c., and miscellaneous objects of ornamental art, such as clocks and ornamental bronzes, arms, and works in the baser metals, goldsmith's work, jewellery, snuff-boxes, gems, enamels, glass, ceramics, lacquer, wrought leather, &c. The most incomplete part of the present work is that relating to ceramics; but this deficiency is more than supplied by the author's "Histoire de la Porcelaine," "Les Merveilles de la Céramique," and, above all, by his "Histoire de la Céramique." And the same field is well occupied by Marryatt and other English writers. M. Albert Jacquemart was probably the most careful annotator of sale-catalogues of our time, and the fruits of this practice will be found in the lists of artists and art-workmen in the several departments. M. Jacquemart was not, however, a mere compiler. He turned the experience of his long life to account by dealing scientifically with principles and styles; and his critical observations are always deserving of respectful consideration. We must not put down this book without expressing our warmest admiration for the illustrations by M. Jules Jacquemart—himself, like his father, a distinguished collector. It is really astonishing with what directness and certainty this artist seizes on the essential character of each object, and renders it with unhesitating vigour or the utmost delicacy, as may be required; and not only is the draughtsmanship of the forms faultless, but the very diversified textures and the effects of light thereon are caught with wonderfully suggestive fidelity.

It is pleasant to turn, if a little wearied with the mass of rather dry facts in the last-named volume, to the lively *Causeries sur l'Art et la Curiosité*, of the well-known art-savant and collector, M. Edmond Bonnaffé, published by A. Quantin, Paris. A kind of *Chauvinism* characteristic of our not too modest neighbours, lends additional piquancy to these gossipping yet curiously learned strictures on art and art-industry in ancient, mediæval, and modern times; on the position, past and present, of the artist and art-workman—or of the latter simply, as M. Bonnaffé will have it, for of old the artist was merged in the artificer—and on the delights and perils, the utility and dignity, of the collector's mission. It is charming to read with what ingenious naiveté our author attempts to show how little the French Rénaissance owed to the Italian; and, on the contrary, how much the Italians are indebted to the French—as in the building of Milan Cathedral! We English are a little "perfide," as usual: M. Bonnaffé is too polite to say so much, but that is the inference. For the French have "le génie inventif;" they start an invention, but leave it for a caprice, a new fashion, a revolution; when straightway the English hasten to gather and appropriate it; *they* leave nothing to chance; they adopt it, they raise it, they cause it to grow tranquilly, silently, and when the work is achieved to the applause of the world, the French are all astonished at not having known how to do as much. "On l'a dit depuis longtemps, le Français invente, l'Anglais perfectionne. Du Sommerard invente *le Musée des Arts Décoratifs*, et l'Angleterre fondé *Kensington*." Several of the chapters, particularly that on "Le Commerce de la Curiosité," contain a large number of interesting facts relating to collectors, from classic and mediæval writers.

A pleasing novelty and originality of subject and style will probably recommend, to many of this season's book-buyers, the attractive volume called *Child-Life in Japan*. It is a collection of Japanese child-stories, by Mrs. M. Chaplin-Ayrton (publishers, Messrs. Griffith and Farran). Its external covering, black with scarlet and gold symbolic ornamentation, promises something quaintly characteristic, of which its diverting pages yield us plenty, the queerest drawings and the most fanciful humorous or pathetic tales. There are seven full-page engravings by Japanese artists, and some thirty smaller pictures, which are often very droll. The book is dedicated to a little English girl, born in Japan, who is called "Ojosama" by her affectionate nurse, and who was lately sent from that country to a grandmother in England. It is a good idea that these Japanese nursery stories should serve to keep alive in the child's heart the tender memories of her earliest infancy. Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton has a loving sympathy with children all over the world, and a lively sense of whatever is most likely to please them. She has, moreover, a genuine talent for narrative, and for the accompanying graphic delineation. The graceful-grotesque, which is a delightful combination of qualities in literature and in art, seems to be her peculiar domain. We do not know where to find more charming samples of this piquant mixture, than in the pleasant new book she has put before us. Looking at any one of the pictures it contains, we see no ugliness, but a wild and wayward oddity, in the figures, attitudes, and grouping. There is a general defiance of perspective, and everything is off its balance, as in the pictures that sometimes arise to the mind while dreaming. But such is the proper elementary condition, as we take it, of true burlesque art. Nowhere is a hideous or repulsive form presented to view; the lines are those of grace, but they make a whimsical caricature of the subjects represented. We might refer to certain artistic packs of playing-cards for an instance of what is here meant to be commended, where the funny King and Queen and Knave of each suit are really pretty figures, but preposterous as human portraits. The Japanese stories, which Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton has partly invented and partly collected, with some assistance from Mr. Basil Chamberlain as translator, are decidedly interesting. They are preceded by an engaging account of the favourite sports and pastimes of Japanese juvenility, illustrated by the seven page engravings. These represent the "Kangura," in which we see two children, one with a terrific boar's head mask trying to frighten the other; a brisk snow-balling combat; a couple of young musicians, with drum and fife; others spinning their tops, playing with puppy-dogs, walking on stilts, and fondling the least sensitive of pets, a tortoise, like that English child to whom Sydney Smith once said, "You might as well pat the dome of St. Paul's, to please the Dean and Chapter." These examples are followed by a description of the print-shop where pictures are to be bought for a scrap-book; a dialogue between little Yoshsan and his sister Kika (which name signifies a chrysanthemum) upon the festive enjoyments of O'Shogwat, or New-Year's Day; the same little boy's happy visit to the Chrysanthemum Show, under the care of a kind grandmamma; and the series of native Japanese legends. We like that of the two babes who were left by their parents in a junk at the river's bank, and how they fared when the vessel drifted out to sea; and the more wonderful story of Fish-save, a child so named because he was safely carried by a fish from the shore of China, where his deserted mother had cast him, on the waves, to the abode of his father in Japan. The virtues of filial piety and family duty are specially commended by the patient heroism of a boy, who thawed the winter ice with the heat of his prostrate naked body, that he might catch fish for the dinner of his unkind stepmother; by the exemplary conduct of the girls of Echigo, and the "Parsley Queen," and the two daughters of Okada, who exposed themselves to be shot for storks by an infatuated sire, in order to cure him of his sinful practice of killing harmless creatures. The story of Uranai is a convincing proof of the marvellous gift of "second sight," which has been an article of popular traditional belief in many other countries. An essay, by Professor Griffis, on the various kinds of games played by the Japanese, completes this interesting book, which is a most acceptable contribution to our better acquaintance with that clever and amiable nation of the Far East. We may be permitted to add one word concerning Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton personally, as her diplomas and degrees of professional education appear on the titlepage. She is a lady whose husband some years ago was appointed by the Japanese Government to superintend the scientific studies of electricity and the construction and working of telegraphs at the Mikado's capital, where she has been residing with him. But she has also pursued, both at Edinburgh and in Paris, the most complete course of instruction in surgery and medicine that is open to female students in Europe; and we believe that her practice among both Japanese and European ladies has been attended with good success. Her lectures, in the Japanese language, to a class of native young women, were very well attended; and she gained much influence amongst them.

THE TRAINING-SHIP SHAFTESBURY.

The School Board for London has added to the other training-ships on the Thames, of which there are now seven, this one stationed at Grays, on the Essex shore, near the Exmouth, the training-ship of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. The Shaftesbury was the steam-ship Nubia, purchased by the School Board from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for £7500. Having been fitted up, she began to receive boys, under the Industrial Schools Act, on Sept. 8 last, since which date seventy-five boys have been entered. Her decks and cabins have an air of roominess and a height not to be found in any other training-ship. She is about 3000 tons burden, length over all 330 ft., beam 39 ft., and a march of eight times round her upper deck is about a mile. On this deck a large quantity of water is kept, which is pumped up every day from the larger quantity kept in tanks in the hold. Fifty tons are thus raised to a level, from which supplies are drawn all over the the ship for cooking, cleansing, or extinguishing fire in case of need. On this deck, also, inclosed in an iron house, are the "Alpha" gas machines. The ship is beautifully and economically lighted by gas made from gasoline. Gas pipes are laid all over the ship; the keys of the main are kept under lock, and everything is so well under control that in less than a minute every drop of oil is started overboard. The captain's quarters are on the school or main deck; adjoining these are the board-room, rooms and lavatories for the committee, office, and library. The schoolroom, 80 ft. long and 8½ ft. high, is well lighted by twenty-two fine windows of a single pane each. It is airy and well ventilated. In the centre of the deck, upon a platform slightly raised, stand a piano and harmonium, so that music and singing are not forgotten. Next to the school-room are two class rooms, 30 ft. by 15 ft., which can be thrown into one by tricing up the partitions on bulkheads. Then comes the tailor's shop, where the boys are clothed, and taught to mend their own clothes. The lavatory is a large room, well lighted, warmed, and ventilated. The boys have a bath every morning in a small galvanised iron bath, and then a plunge into a large one, 16 ft. by 12 ft., and 5 ft. deep. This can be warmed in winter by hot water. The mess or lower deck comprises, aft, the officers' mess-room and cabins, and the mess-deck for boys, 110 ft. long, fitted up with tables and stools, mess kettles, and other utensils. There are fourteen boys in each mess, and, when the ship is full, as many as four hundred boys can sit down to meals at once. On the fore part of this deck are more officers' cabins, carpenter's shop, band instrument room, and the cooking galley or ship's kitchen. Here the arrangements are very complete, with a cool larder and store-room for bread. The sleeping or orlop deck is 200 ft. long, with officers' cabins at each end. Here three hundred boys can sleep; but iron bedsteads, not hammocks, are used; these are constructed of galvanised gas piping, and are very cheap. It is intended that fifty of the elder boys shall sleep in hammocks on another deck. The supervision of the boys is excellent, three officers keep watch in turn every night, and lights are burning all night under lock and key, so that they cannot be tampered with. The ventilation is ample. The capacious hold of the ship is divided by four watertight bulkheads. In the after compartment are the stern moorings, three store-rooms, water-tanks, store and provision rooms again. In the next compartment are the band-room, drying-rooms, boiler-room, in which the boiler heats the water for warming the ship by a series of three-inch pipes fixed round each deck; and coal-hold, in which are stowed eighty tons of coal and coke—a year's supply. In the third compartment is another series of water-tanks; and in the foremost compartment are the bow moorings. For stability, the hold is covered with about 700 tons of concrete, which gives it a clean and wholesome appearance. For extinguishing fire, besides the taps all over the ship and fire exterminators, there are three powerful Downton pumps. The Shaftesbury carries twelve boats, and there is a tender attached to her in the shape of the barque Swift, a useful little vessel of 150 tons, in which during the summer months the boys take a weekly sail to the Nore and back, and thus learn in a practical way the art of navigation. The Board have secured a field of six acres close by, so that an infirmary can be erected and a swimming-bath constructed. In this field the boys are also drilled, and it is used as a playground. The Shaftesbury, with her tender, has been fitted up in a most efficient and economical manner, and much is due to the experience and practical knowledge of Mr. Thomas Scrutton, the chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee. The superintendent of this training-ship is Captain William Scriven, late R.N., who was selected by the committee out of fifty candidates for this important position. He has a liberal staff of twenty-four officers, including schoolmasters and seamen-instructors.

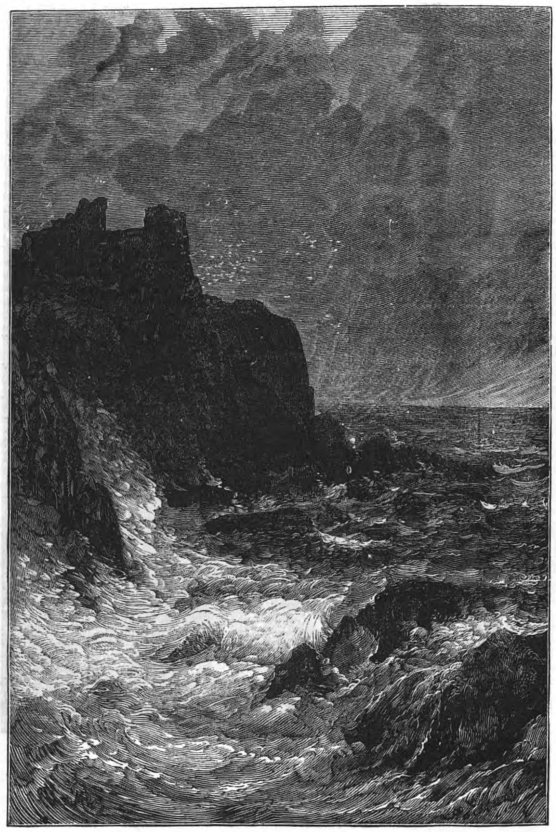
A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, at which the president, Lord Dufferin, took the chair for the first time since his return from Canada. Papers on the Swedish and Dutch Arctic Expeditions were read by Mr. Clements Markham; and Sir Leopold McClintock, Captain Feilden, Admiral Hammond, and Sir Allen Young took part in the discussion which ensued.

The Bishop of Rochester presided on the 16th inst. at the distribution of prizes at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark. The report of the examiners was satisfactory. The proceedings were varied by the presentation of a testimonial to the second master, Mr. W. H. Ruston, and by the announcement that the Bishop had conferred an honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral on the Head Master, the Rev. E. Boger.

The Duke of Northumberland, president of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on the 5th inst., when the services performed by the life-boats of the institution during the month of November were reported, and rewards amounting to £550 were ordered to be paid to life-boat crews. Various sums were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £2400 were made on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. New life-boats were ordered to be placed at four different stations. Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats of the institution on recent visits to the coasts.

"CALEDONIA," AND "OUR VILLAGE."

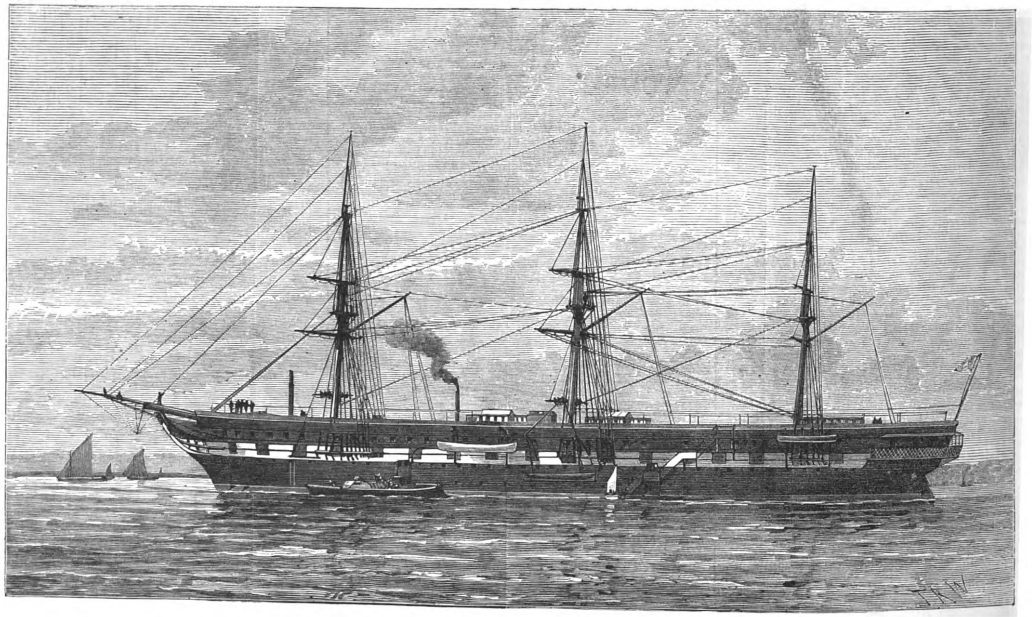
Among the new books of mingled artistic and literary attractiveness, proffered to this year's Christmas purchaser, Mr. Nimmo of Edinburgh has published a volume entitled "Caledonia," which contains selections from the descriptive poetry of Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and Allan Ramsay, with Illustrations drawn by Mr. John MacWhirter, and engraved on wood by Mr. R. Paterson. They present thirty-five notable scenes of landscape sublimity and beauty, including several views of nobly-seated towns, castles, and sacred edifices, in that glorious North British "land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood," which is the pride and delight of this United Kingdom, and of our common British nationality. For we have no idea, here as Englishmen, of allowing the Scotchmen to have Scotland all to themselves, since the fond and enthusiastic admiration of true lovers of Nature, in her most romantic aspects, has claimed and won for us an equal inheritance of patriotic attachment to the wildly varied scenery and heart-stirring associations of local history or legendary adventure, which greet the tourist at every day's journey from Tweedside to the Pentland Firth. In the present time, less than in the past, could we afford to spare this portion of our national patrimony of cherished interest in places inalienably rendered our own by the earliest studies and entertainments of youthful imagination, and probably visited in after years with the familiarity of home rambles, not as the intrusive traveller in foreign lands. As Mr. Goldwin Smith truly remarks, in his recent essay on "The Greatness of England," we feel that in this age, more than ever, "the Scottish Highlands, the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and of Wales, Devonshire, and Cornwall, are the asylum of natural beauty, of poetry, and of hearts that seek repose from the din and turmoil of commercial life." Enough has been said to justify our ready appreciation of the subjects presented in "Caledonia;" and the extracts from Burns and Scott, if not those from Ramsay, will have been often perused before, with a still renewed and strengthened perception of their vivid truthfulness, by the majority of cultivated readers. The engravings, one of which is borrowed by permission for the adornment of our own page, are finely designed and executed; but this is sufficiently attested by the example here produced, with no other commentary needful than what the poet has supplied:—



TANTALLON CASTLE, FROM "CALEDONIA," ILLUSTRATED.

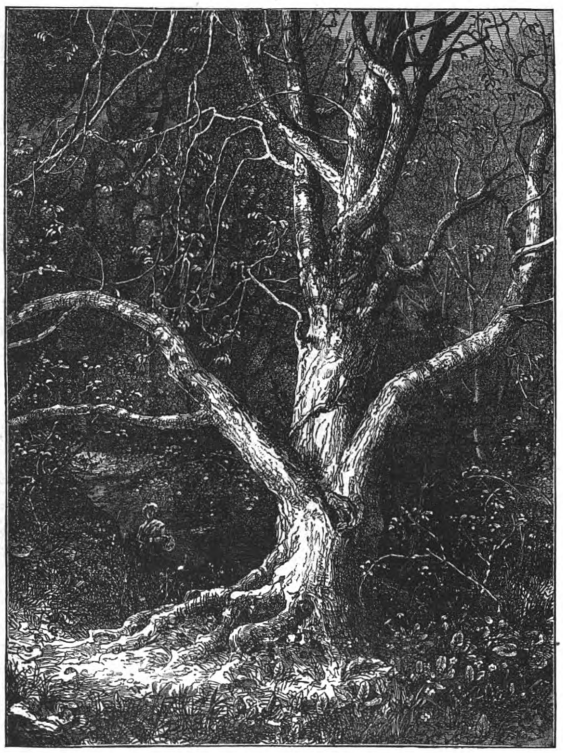
I said, Tantallon's dizzy steep
Hung o'er the margin of the deep.
Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the insult of the air,
Which, when the tempest vexed the sky,
Half breeze, half spray, came whistling by.
Above the booming ocean lent
The far-projecting battlement;
The billows burst, in ceaseless flow,
Upon the precipice below.
The steepy rock, and frantic tide
Approach of human step denied;
And thus these lines, and ramparts rude,
Were left in deepest solitude.

It was above half a century ago that Mary Russell Mitford, from her pleasant rural cottage near Reading, charmed a great many readers with the engaging sketches of English country life, collectively known as "Our Village." The charm has not yet lost any of its potency, nor is it likely to abate "while yet a nook remains, where English mind and manners can be found;" while the grass is green in our meadows, the spring flowers appear in yearly blossom, on the hedge-rows in every sequestered lane, and the merry song of thrush or blackbird is loud in every copse or cluster of leafy elms. These sights and sounds of rural England, with the familiar habits and ordinary manner of life among the common folk of agricultural districts—their ways of thinking and speaking, their fixed social degrees and kindly mutual relations, with the old-fashioned proverbial fidelity of their attachments to place and persons—were formerly considered an abiding pledge of modest happiness, to be enjoyed in peaceful retirement from the bustle of towns. One used to look forward then to the opportunity of making for oneself, possibly, a home in the country, after some thirty or forty years of competitive jangling and huckstering in mercantile or professional business, or of servitude in a public or private office. Everybody has grown wiser now, it is to be supposed; and few or none can be any longer deluded with the imaginary contents of unpretending rusticity in this age of universal Mammon-worship; yet we may still return, with a sigh of gentle regret, to the contemplation of tranquil and simple ways of living, and to the scenes and characters of "Our Village," which delighted us in early youth, before we had seen the world. A beautiful volume, just published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, among the illustrated books of this season, is filled with select descriptive passages from Miss Mitford's ever bright and acceptable series of mixed writings upon this congenial theme. They are accompanied by a great number and variety of fine wood engravings, some of full-page size, but the majority of them vignettes inserted



THE NEW TRAINING-SHIP SHAFTESBURY, STATIONED AT GRAYS, ESSEX

in the text, or head-pieces or tail-pieces of the chapters, which have been drawn mostly by two artists, Mr. C. O. Murray and Mr. W. H. J. Boot, the former generally taking the figure-subjects, the latter doing the bits of landscapes or trees and flowers. The engraver is Mr. James D. Cooper; and the quality of this work may be seen in a good example which we are permitted to set before our own readers, being an Illustration of the admiring remark, "How boldly that superb ash-tree, with its fine silver bark, rises from the bank!" The season, we are told, is that of the latter part of April, but "sad wintry weather, with a north-east wind, and a sun that puts out one's eyes without affording the slightest warmth." Notwithstanding this austerity of the backward spring-time, Miss Mitford, like a cheerful, healthy-minded, sensible woman as she was, set out that morning, with her favourite Italian greyhound, Mayflower, for a walk to the neighbouring coppice, where she noticed the beauty of this noble ash; and here comes Mr. Boot, the artist of the present Illustration, who follows in her steps, a long while afterwards, to the same identical woodland corner; and his pencil, as we see, has been very skilfully employed to finish the picture that was traced by a line from her pen, at least fifty-five years ago. The original edition of "Our Village" bears the date of 1824. We are glad to have this one, enriched and adorned with such an abundance of beautiful engravings.

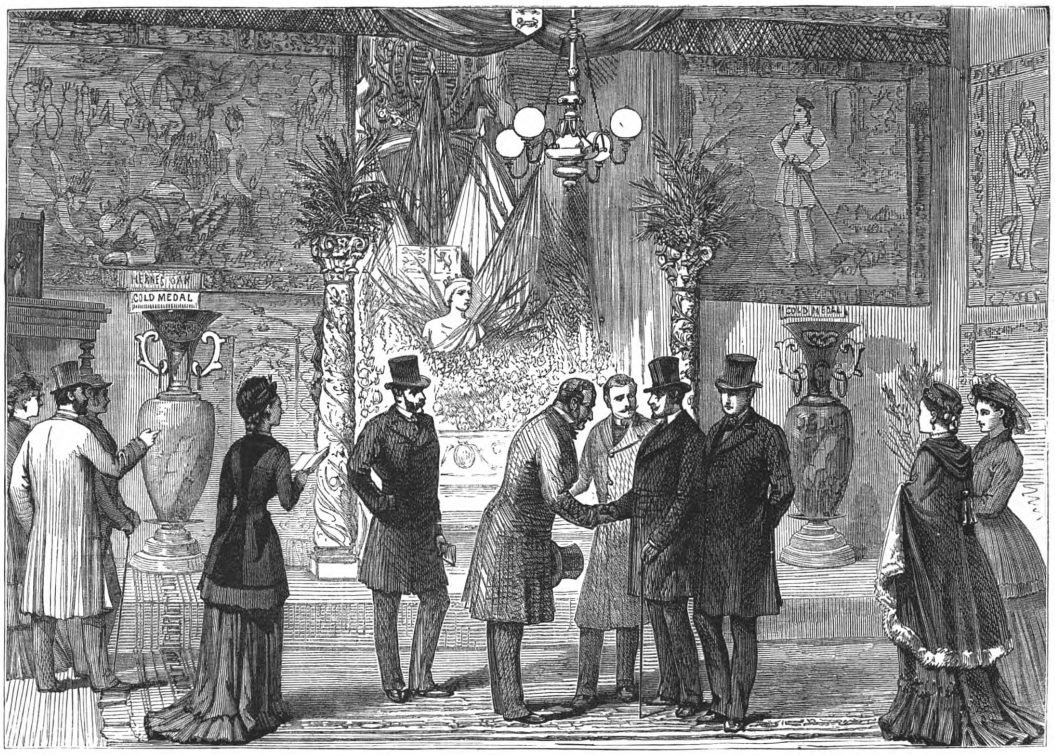


SILVER-BARK ASH, FROM "OUR VILLAGE," ILLUSTRATED.

THE TAPESTRY EXHIBITION AT WINDSOR.

The art of weaving tapestry, which in mediæval times was more important than painting itself, and which, since the Renaissance, has been among all the arts only second to painting through the productions of Arras (whence the name long given to tapestry) and Brussels, Gobelins, and Beauvais, and several Italian towns, has for a long time past not thriven in England. It took root for a while in Warwickshire in the days of Cardinal Wolsey; at Mortlake under the Stuarts, and subsequently in Ireland, and at Soho; but it never continued to flourish; and in the recent great revival of all the arts of interior and household embellishment in this country it has been the last to receive attention. The Tapestry Manufactory which was founded at Windsor about two years back, under Royal patronage, and which has been ably directed by Mr. H. Henry, bids fair, however, to remove this reproach, judging from the excellence of its products now forming the principal attraction of an exhibition in the Town-hall of the Royal borough. The chief specimens here displayed are those which were recently on view at the Paris Exhibition. The collection includes eight large panels representing scenes from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," the designs being by Mr. T. W. Hay. They formed the dining-room decoration in the Prince of Wales's pavilion at Paris, and received a gold medal. They are the property of Sir A. Sassoon, K.C.S.I., by whom they have been lent for the present exhibition. There is also a series of panels of tapestry representing hunting scenes, designed by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., for Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and a number of smaller productions. Among the other specimens is a large panel representing the Siege of Londonderry. It was formerly a panel in the old Irish House of Lords, afterwards the Bank of Ireland, at Dublin. It has just been restored at Old Windsor. It is said to have been the work originally of Huguenot refugees. The exhibition includes a series of eight panels in appliqué work on gold ground, part of the decoration of the morning-room in the Prince of Wales's pavilion. This was executed by the Ladies' Work Society, of which Princess Louise is the president. There are also a number of valuable pictures.

Dr. Schliemann has resumed his excavations at Mount Hissarlik, in search for the buried Troy, with characteristic energy: but his labours are now suspended till spring, on account of the severity of the winters in the district. The fresh excavations are made on the site of the King's house, as the learned doctor calls the large mansion to the north-west and west of the great gate, and principally among the wood ashes, ten feet deep, the remains, as he believes, of the burnt Troy—the third downwards of the four pre-historic cities which he also concludes have occupied the site. On



EXHIBITION OF TAPESTRY AT WINDSOR.

clearing the débris from the great gate it was found that there had been three gates; and east of these a number of house walls have been brought to light. As usual, these seldom exceed six feet in height, and must, as the doctor thinks, have formed substructures to lofty wooden buildings, which would account for the mass of wood ashes. The walls of the King's house, which are at a depth of 26 or 28 feet below the surface of the hill, are "precisely like the cyclopean walls of the Royal Palace at Mycenæ and the cyclopean house at Tyrins. The objects last discovered are generally similar to those lent to the South Kensington Museum, including splendid ladies' hairpins, a bracelet, beads, silver rings, and other ornaments, a distaff of wood, and a piece of lustrous green Egyptian porcelain. Dr. Schliemann considers, however, that by far the most interesting object he has ever found at Troy is a dagger of steel four inches long. Homer speaks of iron as rare and valuable; how much more so must it not have been, asks the doctor, centuries before the poet's time? The first iron used was probably meteoric, and Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, says this is confirmed by the ancient Egyptian name for that metal. Dr. Schliemann is astonished at, and cannot account for, the "billions" of shells of cockles and mussels found in all the strata of the pre-historic débris. The fish are found no more on the shores of the Hellespont or Ægean, though, doubtless, they were once plentiful. But it has been suggested that the shell-fish were of the kinds which yield dyes, such as the dye which rendered Tyre so famous. Another suggestion is that the shells may have been collected for the purpose of being burnt to make lime. Our Number for Nov. 30 contained an Engraving of Africans burning shells for lime.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF NORTHESK.

The Right Hon. William Hopetown Carnegie, eighth Earl of Northesk, and Baron Rosehill and Inglismaldie, in the Peerage of Scotland, died on the 5th inst., at his seat, Longwood, Winchester. His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1794, the eldest son to survive of the distinguished Admiral, third in command at Trafalgar, William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., at whose decease, May 28, 1831, he succeeded to the peerage. His mother was Mary, only daughter of William Henry Ricketts, Esq., of Longwood, Hants, and niece of Earl St. Vincent, the great naval commander. Lord Northesk, whose decease we record, married, Feb. 14, 1843, Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Eliot, K.C.B., which lady died in 1874, and leaves an only son, George John, Lord Rosehill, now Earl of Northesk.



CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN.

The Right Hon. James Henry Monahan, P.C., LL.D. ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, and one of the Commissioners of National Education, died on the 8th inst. at 5, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. This distinguished lawyer, born at Portumna, in the county of Galway, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, after a brilliant collegiate course, he became gold medallist. In 1828 he was called to the Irish Bar, in 1840 obtained a silk gown, in 1846 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, in 1847 Attorney-General, and in 1850 succeeded Doherty as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In that high judicial office, which he held until 1876, he displayed the greatest legal knowledge and ability, as well as indomitable firmness and unswerving honesty. In social life he was universally beloved. For a short period in 1847 he sat in Parliament for the town of Galway. Chief Justice Monahan leaves two sons, James, Q.C., and Henry, and four daughters.

MR. DUNBAR, M.P.

John Dunbar, Esq., M.P. for New Ross, died on the 4th inst., at 19, Russell-road, Kensington, aged fifty-two. He was the son of the late Joseph Dunbar, Esq., of Cork; received his early education at Clongowes-wood College, and afterwards graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Dublin. For some time he was on the Parliamentry staff of the *Daily News*. In 1849 he was called to the Irish and in 1854 to the English Bar, joined the Home Circuit, and afterwards practised most successfully in Bombay, where he acquired a considerable fortune. He was elected M.P. for New Ross in 1874.

PROFESSOR SMYTH, M.P.

Professor Richard Smyth, D.D., M.P. for the county of Londonderry, died at Belfast on the 4th inst., aged fifty. He was second son of Hugh Smyth, Esq., of Bushmills; was formerly a minister in the Irish Presbyterian Church; was Moderator of the General Assembly, 1869 and 1870; and at the time of his demise was Professor of Theology in Magee College, Londonderry. He sat in Parliament for the county of Londonderry; and recently, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, was a most zealous advocate of temperance measures, particularly the Sunday-closing movement for Ireland.

MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE.

George John Whyte-Melville, Esq., the distinguished writer whose death from an accident in the hunting-field occurred, on the 5th inst., was the only son of John Whyte-Melville, Esq., of Bennochy and Strathkinness, in the county of Fife, by the Lady Catherine Anne Sarah Osborne, his wife, youngest daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds. He was born July 19, 1821; married, Aug. 7, 1847, the Hon. Charlotte Hanbury, second daughter of William, first Lord Bateman, and leaves an only daughter, Florence Charlotte, wife of Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. Major Whyte-Melville's numerous novels have attained great popularity and are remarkable for great versatility of style. Major Whyte-Melville was also a ripe classical scholar, and published a translation of the Odes of Horace.

MR. GYE.

Mr. Frederick Gye (whose death, from a gun accident, was recorded last week) was in his sixty-ninth year, and had been nearly thirty years director of the Royal Italian Opera, the performances at which, under his able and liberal administration, had assumed an importance, and a scenic and stage splendour, hitherto unapproached. Under his management many of the greatest operatic works were produced, and many of the most eminent singers brought forward, among these having been Mesdames Bosio, Adelina Patti, Lucca, and Albani. It was also at the Royal Italian Opera-House (Covent Garden Theatre) that Grisi and Mario obtained some of their greatest triumphs. The late Mr Gye was not only a skilful operatic administrator, but was also an intelligent and amiable gentleman, and was respected and esteemed alike in his business transactions and social relations. The management of the Royal Italian Opera will be carried on by his sons.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Charlotte Maria, Lady Eliott, wife of Sir William F. A. Eliott, Bart., of Stobs, Roxburghshire, F.R.S.

Captain John Elliot Bingham, R.N., at Hurst Wood Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, in his seventy-fourth year.

Edward Robert Coles, Esq., J.P., on the 30th ult., at Eastgate, Rochester, aged seventy-five.

Craufurd Tait Ramage, LL.D., on the 29th ult., at Wallace Hall, in the county of Dumfries, aged seventy-five.

Dr. William M'Kenzie Saunders, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, on the retired list, aged sixty.

Claude Hunter, R.N., eldest son of Sir C. S. Paul Hunter, Bart., of Mortimer Hill, Reading, on the 3rd inst., at the Naval Hospital, Malta, aged twenty-four.

Edward Royd Rice, Esq., on the 27th ult., at his seat, Dane Court, Kent, in his eighty-ninth year. This gentleman, a J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and its High Sheriff in 1830, was formerly Captain East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, and sat in Parliament for Dover from 1837 to 1857.

Mr. John Done Harris, of Ratcliffe Hall, Leicestershire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and late M.P. for Leicester. Mr. Harris was born in 1809; and in 1831 married the eldest daughter of G. Shirley, Esq., of Tamworth, by whom he had an only daughter, now Lady Salt, the wife of Sir W. H. Salt, Bart., of Maplewell, Loughborough, eldest son of the late Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire.

CHESS.

(The unusual demand upon our space in this issue compels us to defer the Answers to Correspondents for a week.)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1814.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 7th	Any move
2. Q, Kt, or R mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1817.
By J. PIERCE, M.A.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Played at the Royal Aquarium between the Rev. Mr. PEARSON and the so-called Automaton Chessplayer, "MEPHISTO."

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mephisto.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mephisto.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to Kt sq	Q to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P to K R 3rd	Kt to R 4th
3. P takes Q P	Q takes P		
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	If 17, Kt to K 5th, White can take it with the Pawn; and if 17, Kt to Q 4th, then 18. B to K 5th is a good reply.	

Black's opening is not very promising. His third move is inferior to P to K 5th, which leads to at least an even game; and here he should have played the Q to K 3rd.

5. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	18. B to K 5th	P to Kt 4th
6. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	19. P to K Kt 4th	Q takes B
7. B to B 4th	Castles	20. B takes P (ch)	
8. P to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th		
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	This capital stroke was evidently overlooked by Black when he captured the Bishop with the Queen.	
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	20.	K to R sq
11. Q to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	21. P takes Q	P takes Q
12. Q to B 2nd	K R to K sq (ch)	22. B takes R	R takes B
13. K to B sq	B takes Kt	23. P takes Kt	R takes P
14. B takes B	Q to Q 2nd	24. R to K sq	R to Kt 4th (ch)
15. Q to R 4th	B to K 7th (ch)	25. K to R 2nd	R to B 6th
		26. K R to Kt sq	Resigns.

It would have been wiser to have retreated the B to Kt 3rd.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between the Belsize and South Hampstead Chess Clubs was played last week and resulted in a rather hollow victory for the former. The South Hampstead Club has been established very recently, and it may be assumed that, with a larger experience of match play, the members will render a better account of themselves than is shown by a score of one game out of a possible ten.

On Saturday last the Wednesbury Chess Club engaged in a match with the Church of England Association of Stourbridge. There were eleven players on each side, and in all thirty-one games were played at the sitting, of which Stourbridge scored sixteen and Wednesbury fifteen.

Mr. W. T. Pierce, the well-known composer of problems, now contributes a weekly chess article to the *Brighton Herald*.

The Leeds Corporation will now buy the manorial rights of Hunslet Moor, the voting of the ratepayers having resulted in favour of that course.

The council of the Social Science Association has accepted an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester to hold the next congress in that city.

A new asylum, built at Dareth, under the direction of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, was opened last Saturday for the reception of 500 imbecile children. At the same time the foundation-stone of an asylum for adult imbeciles was laid by Dr. Brewer, the chairman of the board.

The formal registration of the deaths through the wreck of the Princess Alice took place last Saturday, under the direction of the Registrar-General. The known aggregate loss, as nearly as has been ascertained, is 600 persons. It is believed that eighty bodies are still missing.

A meeting of the finance committee in connection with the Mansion House Fund for the holding in London next year of a great Agricultural Exhibition was held in the Venetian Parlour on Monday afternoon. The Lord Mayor presided. The fund amounts to £7700, of which £4438 has been received. Of this amount £4000 has been already voted in prizes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 26, 1873) of the Right Hon. Sir Lionel William John Manners, Earl of Dysart, late of Buckminster, Leicestershire, who died on Sept. 23 last at No. 34, Norfolk-street, Strand, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache and the Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache, the brothers, and the Right Hon. Charles Douglas Richard, Baron Sudeley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,700,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his executors for twenty-one years upon trust to receive the rents and apply them at their absolute discretion in discharge of the debts of his late son, Lord Huntingtower, and for the support and benefit of all his said son's children, whether legitimate or reputed, and for other persons who may be interested under the entail therein created; and, subject thereto, the testator devises all his said estates to the use of his grandson, the Hon. William John Manners, commonly called Lord Huntingtower, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male; the testator's copyhold and leasehold estates are given in the same manner. The furniture and effects at Buckminster and Ham House, Petersham, are to be enjoyed by the person entitled to the possession of the said mansions. To his niece and daughter-in-law Catharine, Lady Huntingtower, he bequeaths £1500 per annum for life, or until she shall marry again; to his granddaughters, the Hon. Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache and the Hon. Agatha Manners Tollemache, £200,000 each; to his said brothers, Frederick James Tollemache and Algernon Gray Tollemache, £200,000 upon trust, to divide the same at their discretion amongst certain branches of his family; to his executors such sum as will yield a clear annual income of £500, to be distributed by them for the benefit of such deserving persons, whether formerly in his service or not, or for any charitable object, as they may see fit; to his executors, for their trouble, £10,000 each; to his son Alfred Manners, £10,000; to his servants William Pick and Caroline Pick legacies of £250 each, and annuities of £104 each for life. The residue of the personalty is to be laid out in the purchase of freehold property, to be held upon the same uses as those declared of his real estate.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1877) of Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., M.P., late of Goonorea, near Truro, Cornwall, who died on Sept. 3 last, at Wrafton, near Barnstaple, was proved in London, on the 7th ult., by Dame Mary Christian Williams, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to his wife, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1871) of Mr. Frederick Nathaniel Micklethwait, late of No. 3, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Faversham Hall, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 18 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Felix Pryor and William Blackman Young, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves legacies to his brothers and sisters, executors, servants, and others, and the residue of the personalty to his sister, Mrs. Maria Diana Charlotte Drake. All his real estate he gives to his brother, Sotherton Nathaniel Micklethwait.

The will (dated Sept. 21, 1878) of Mrs. Steuart Amelia Dunsmure, late of Pittville-crescent-road, South Norwood Park, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Boursiquot Tennent, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves £50 to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; special bequests to her three grandsons, and numerous other legacies. The residue of her property she gives to her daughter, Mrs. Tennent.

The will (dated May 29, 1876) of Mr. Charles Gordon, late of Wiscombe Park, Southleigh, Devon, who died on June 18 last, has been proved at the Exeter district registry by Richard Marker, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths such sum, not exceeding £400, as, with the balance of certain moneys left by his sister, will suffice for the efficient restoration of Southleigh church.

The *Manchester Guardian* is informed that the late Mr. Frederick Thomas Mothersill, of Woodside, Bowden, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. William Mothersill and Co., Pall-mall, has bequeathed £22,000 to local institutions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey. By J. Lewis Farley. (Trübner and Co.)
Switzerland: its Mountains and Valleys; described by Woldemar Baden. With 118 Illustrations. (Bickers and Son.
Longfellow's Poetical Works: Voices of the Night; Evangeline, and Miles Standish; The Song of Hiawatha; Translations, Songs, and Sonnets; Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Divine Tragedy; The Golden Legend; The New England Tragedies; Birds of Passage (Sonnets); Flower de Luce, &c. Eleven Volumes in Cabinet. Author's Pocket-Volume Edition. (Routledge and Sons.)
Royal Windsor. By W. Hepworth Dixon. 2 vols. (Hurst and Blackett).
Through Asiatic Turkey: Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Euphorus. By Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Times of India*. Illustrated. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
The Martyr of Glencree. By Robert Somers. 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)
The Family Friend. The Friendly Visitor. The British Workman. The Band of Hope Review. (S. W. Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row.)
The Infant's Magazine. The Children's Friend. (Seeley and Co.)
The Baby's Bouquet. A fresh bunch of old rhymes and tunes arranged and decorated by Walter Crane. (Routledge and Sons.)
The Prince of Nursery Playmates: Tales, Songs, and coloured illustrations. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Physical Geography. By T. G. Bonney. (Christian Knowledge Society.)
Elementary Mechanics. By W. Garnett. (Christian Knowledge Society.)
William Cobbett. A Biography. By E. Smith. 2 vols. (Low and Co.)
The Public Life of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., &c. By Francis Hitchman. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Memoir of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., Scholar, Poet, and Divine. (With Letters from Lord Byron and others.) By his Son, the Rev. James T. Hodgson, M.A. 2 vols. (Macmillan and Co.)
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual. Edited by Alicia A. Leith. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 8. (Blackwood and Sons.)
The Child's Picture Scrap-Book. 400 Illustrations. (Routledge and Sons.)
The Beauties of Shakespeare. By the Rev. William Dodd, LL.D. With 120 Illustrations. (Routledge and Sons.)
The House of Achendarroch. An Old Maid's Story. By Mary Emily Cameron. (Samuel Tinsley and Co.)
Walter Forbes. By A. A. Samuel Tinsley and Co.)
Picciola. By X. B. Saintine. With ten steel plates by Leopold Flameng. (Routledge and Sons.)
Near the Lagunas; or, Scenes in the Estates of La Plata. A Novel. By the Author of "Ponce de Leon." 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Our Horses: Anecdotes of Individual Horses (Hints on Breeding, Buying, Breaking, Doctoring, &c.). By Colonel E. A. Hardy. (W. Ridgway.)
A Mountain Daisy. By E. G. Harding. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley and Co.)
The Illustrated Missionary News. 1878. (S. W. Partridge and Co.)
The Child's Delight. A Picture Book for Little Children. By Jessie Hering. (Routledge and Sons.)

From the Religious Tract Society.

Father's Motto; or, The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
Chapters on Everyday Things.
Once Upon a Time.
Tales of Three Centuries: Sixteenth Century, A Huguenot Family; Seventeenth Century, The Pilgrim Fathers; Eighteenth Century, The Desert; or, The Church under the Cross. By Mdme. Guizot de Witt.
The *Leisure Hour* for 1878.
Sibyl Garth; or, "Who Teacheth Like Him?"
The Child's Companion and Juvenile Instructor for 1878.
Mrs. Burton's Best Bed-room, and other Home Readings.
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JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1830, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homœopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homœopathic principles, in a subtle and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of the period, to the effect that 'out of Blanquette-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of: I must therefore examine the process: I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself of the ingredients of which it is composed. With myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With myself what are

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2062.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



PRINCESS ALICE (GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE).
BORN APRIL 25, 1843. DIED DEC. 14, 1878.

PRINCESS MARIA VICTORIA FEODORE LEOPOLDINE.
BORN MAY 24, 1874. DIED NOV. 16, 1878.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ALEXANDER BASSANO, OLD BOND-STREET.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Roslin House, Finborough-road, South Kensington, the wife of Algernon Graves, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Barton Seagrave Rectory, Kettering, the Hon. Mrs. John Marsham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, R.N.A., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, assisted by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector of St. Paul's, Phillip W. G. Cummin, Esq., M.D., of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, formerly of Jersey, Channel Islands), to Sara, daughter of the Hon. Chief Justice Palmer, of Prince Edward Island.

On Oct. 30, at St. Paul's, Oakland (California), by the Rev. J. L. Parks, Edward Irwin, second son of the late Hugh H. Hannay, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, to Fannie A., eldest daughter of N. W. Wells, Esq., of Oakland.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Necton, Miss Mason, of Necton Hall, Norfolk, in her 88th year.

On the 14th inst., suddenly, of apoplexy, William Allen Turner, Esq., of No. 4, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, aged 69.

On the 2nd inst., at Helme Lodge, near Kendal, Westmorland, William Dillworth Crewdson, in his 80th year.

On the 18th inst., at her residence, Lawn House, Edgbaston, after a lingering illness, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hodgson, of Birmingham, aged 74.

On the 12th inst., at Dundonnell House, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 73 years, Kenneth Mackenzie, M.D., of Dundonnell, Shoalhaven, New South Wales, and Ardrose and Dundonnell, Ross-shire, Scotland.

On the 13th inst., at 37, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, after a lingering illness, Charles Ady Hulbert, of Minching-lane, and Watford, Herts, aged 56 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 7th ult., at Bodie, California, deeply regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances, William George Cox, Esq., late of Victoria, B.C., where for many years he filled the arduous office of Gold Commissioner and Judge with so much ability and courtesy; he was also a member of the Senate, and fourth son of the late Charles Cox, Esq., of Lime Hill House, in the county of Dublin.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 28.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.

Fourth Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxx. 1-27; Rev. viii. **Evening Lessons:** Isaiah xxxii. or xxxiii. 2-23, Rev. x.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. W. Watkins; **3.15 p.m.,** Rev. Canon Liddon; **7 p.m.,** Rev. H. Salwey.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Dean Stanley; **3 p.m.,** Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; **noon,** Rev. W. H. Bliss.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. T. L. Papillon.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, evening, Rev. Canon Farrar.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Elgood G. Punchard, Fellow of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; **7 p.m.,** Rev. William Henry Bliss, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; **3 p.m.,** Rev A. Ainger, the Reader.
Christian Evidence Society: Holy Trinity, Brompton; **7 p.m.,** Rev. G. Henslow, "Love this essential feature of Christianity."
Christ Church, Blackfriars, **7 p.m.,** Rev. E. McClure, "Have we faculties to know God?"
St. Paul's, Paddington, 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Shakespeare, "The Conflict of Science and Religion."

MONDAY, Dec. 23.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, Story-telling). | New Moon, 9.24 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

George I., King of Greece, born, 1845.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, CHRISTMAS DAY.

Morning Lessons: Isaiah ix. 1-8; Luke ii. 1-15; **Evening Lessons:** Isaiah vii. 10-17; Titus iii. 4-9.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; **3.15 p.m.** (No sermon). No evening service.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton. | Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Dean Stanley.
St. James's, 11 a.m. Rev. H. A. Cotton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

St. Stephen, Deacon and Protomartyr. Bank Holiday. | Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (Handel's "Messiah").

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. | Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Holy Innocents' Day. Childermas. Royal Institution Christmas Lectures, 3. (Prof. Dewar on a Soap Bubble). | University College Hospital, amateur dramatic performance for it, 8t. George's Hall, 7 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, from 10 A.M. to next 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, 10 A.M. to next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
December 11	29·837	30·6	28·2	·92	9	33·6	26·9	N. NW.	144	0·010
12	29·728	27·5	27·5	1·00	10	30·6	26·8	N. NW. WSW. E.	113	0·000
13	29·657	25·8	25·5	·98	*	29·9	21·4	E. ESE.	134	0·000
14	29·578	26·7	20·0	·78	6	30·4	21·9	ENE. NNE. WNW.	178	0·000
15	29·643	30·6	30·4	·99	8	34·6	22·7	W. SW. WSW.	161	0·010*
16	29·488	31·6	31·2	·98	10	33·4	28·9	SW. N.	82	0·025†
17	29·456	27·8	27·0	·97	6	31·9	24·0	WNW. W. SW.	114	0·010

* Snow. † Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	..	29·802	29·767	29·670	29·588	29·685	29·494	29·446
Temperature of Air	..	30·6°	27·5°	26·8°	25·6°	24·6°	32·1°	27·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	29·8°	27·7°	27·1°	24·9°	26·7°	31·4°	27·2°
Direction of Wind	..	..	..	NW.	WSW.	E.	ENE.	SW.	SW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
—	0 20	0 50	1 17	1 45	2 10	2 35	2 55	3 20	3 40	4 3	4 23	4 43	5 2

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern), ON VIEW and for SALE at very private prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including forty Sketches and Studies from Nature, by B. W. Leader, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—DE NEUVILLE'S Grand Work, LE BOURGET, Oct. 30, 1870, at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists.—See "Times," Nov. 5.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirteenth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a course of Six Lectures adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on A SOAP BUBBLE, Commencing on SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 31, 1878, and Jan. 3, 4, 7, 9, 1879. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea (Children under Sixteen, Half a Guinea). To all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

THE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
Is now Publishing.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE
IS GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED
"PUSS IN BOOTS,"
(PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS).
From a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number
By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

The Illustrations are by G. D. Leslie, R.A., H. S. Marks, A.R.A., G. A. Storey, A.R.A., and several other Artists of note; and there is a Page of Pictorial Charades.

The Number contains
A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,
Author of "George Geith," &c., entitled
"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"
AND
Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand and others.
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Now publishing,
FATHER CHRISTMAS:
OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET,
BEING A CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR YOUNG FOLK.
EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS.

A COLOURED PICTURE,
"THE CHRISTMAS TREE,"
is presented with it.

The Number is adorned by numerous Illustrations, and contains Tales, Sketches, Riddles, and Puzzles; the Legend of Robin Hood, adapted by the Editor into a Three-Act Play for Children; A New-Year's Song set to Music; and much Pleasant Reading for the Young by Miss Thackeray and other Writers of note.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

FATHER CHRISTMAS FOR 1877.
In consequence of the great demand for copies of last year's FATHER CHRISTMAS, it has been reprinted, and a few copies are now on sale.

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PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½d.),
THE
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PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,
FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;
TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,
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ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA
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AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

The Illustrated Almanack is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the Coloured Plates, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.
The Shilling Illustrated London Almanack is published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30, MORNING PERFORMANCE of A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'Clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Grand Pantomime, ROBIN HOOD AND THE MERRIE MEN OF SHERWOOD, EVERY EVENING at Seven. Morning Performance, Boxing Day, Dec. 26; Friday, Dec. 27; Saturday, Dec. 28; and every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at One o'Clock; to which Children under Ten, half price.

ROYAL PARK THEATRE, Camden Town. Under entirely New Management. Grand Pantomime, ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES, EVERY EVENING at Seven. Morning Performance, Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and every Saturday at 1.30. Children half price.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. INCREASED ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, with superb Scenes of Cyprus and the Khyber Pass. Patriotic and Character Songs, Champion Skaters, &c. The most varied and refined Entertainment in London, EVERY EVENING at Eight. This Saturday, Monday, and Daily during the Holiday, at Three and Eight. Admission, 6d. to 3s. Bonnets allowed in Stalls and Boxes. No fee for booking seats. Carriages at 10.30.

MYERS' GREAT HIPPODROME and CIRCUS, the most Gigantic Establishment in the World, from Paris and Crystal Palace, Sydenham, WILL OPEN at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on BOXING DAY, DEC. 26. See future Advertisements.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. TRAFALGAR, EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. "Punch" says:—"Must be as great a success for the Canterbury as the battle itself was for England." Miss Nelly Power, Arthur Lloyd, Fred Wilson, and Variety Entertainment, at Eight.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Closed Monday and Tuesday. Reopen Boxing Day at Three and Eight. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY; and first time of A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with ENCHANTMENT, a Musical Fairy Tale. Twice on Thursday and Friday at Three and Eight; Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £3000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—On BOXING NIGHT (THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 26) will be produced the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written expressly for this Theatre by Frank W. Green. New and magnificent Scenery, by Julian Hicks, Son, and assistants. First Morning Performance, Saturday, Dec. 28; second, Monday, Dec. 30; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday until further notice, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, £4 4s. to £6, 6l.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls (reserved), 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorised Box-office, open from Ten to Five, Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorised Box-office, open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAY FESTIVAL, 1878-9.
The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will inaugurate their
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PERFORMANCES
AT THE ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL
On BOXING DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 26,
on which day there will be
A SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE AT TWO O'CLOCK,
and another in the EVENING, at SEVEN.
AFTER BOXING DAY,
performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON, at THREE; EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT,
UNTIL JAN. 13,
after which date they will be resumed in their regular order.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL
Has just been magnificently Re-Decorated and furnished with New and Brilliant Gas Illumination, rendering it beyond question the most Superb Salle de Concert in Europe.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROSCENIUM AND SCENERY has been painted by that eminent Artist Richard Douglass. The auditorium will therefore present a coup-d'œil of surpassing beauty.

THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
which has been in active rehearsal for a considerable time, will be found fully worthy of the Great Reputation of this World-Famed Company.

FIVE THOUSAND SEATS.
Prices of admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes. Omnibuses run from every Railway Station in London direct to the Doors of St. James's Hall.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL
will be inaugurated
AT THE ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
ON BOXING DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 26,
on which occasion there will be a special
DAY PERFORMANCE at TWO, and an EVENING PERFORMANCE at SEVEN.
FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

THROUGHOUT THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will perform
EVERY AFTERNOON at THREE, and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,
but on Boxing Day both performances will commence One Hour Earlier—viz., at TWO O'CLOCK and at SEVEN.
Five Thousand Seats in the most Beautiful Hall in Europe.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY will OPEN on MONDAY, DEC. 30, with an EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS by the OLD MASTERS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Artists of the British School. Admission, One Shilling. SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 28 (Christmas week) should be sent not later than Monday next, Dec. 23.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

The Country is in mourning—The Country mourns. How great a difference there may be between the two states—the outward and the inward—need not be pointed out. There is no difference in the present instance. The "trappings of woe" correspond but too closely with the sorrow of the heart. Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the second daughter of Queen Victoria, has been removed from the present life by the terrible malady which had, a few days before, carried off her youngest daughter and which had put in sore peril the lives of her husband and the rest of her children. The lamentable event occurred on the anniversary of her father's death, seventeen years ago. It brings with it touching reminiscences which will now be closely associated with the memory of her life. How she nursed the Prince Consort in his mortal illness, how the tenderness and self-sacrificing devotion of her love smoothed his passage from this world to the next, how she upheld her Royal Mother under the fresh burden of her widowhood, how ten years afterwards she nursed her brother the Prince of Wales, and was happily rewarded by the restoration of his health, we all know. And now she has herself fallen a victim to the very virtues which commended her to our hearts. There is a pathos in the incident mentioned by Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords on Tuesday last which is simply irresistible. "The physicians," he said, "who permitted her to watch over her suffering family enjoined her under no circumstances whatever to be tempted into an embrace. Her admirable self-restraint guarded her through the crisis of this terrible complaint in safety. She remembered and observed the injunctions of her physicians. But it became her lot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly attached. The boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated mother clasped him in her arms, and thus received the kiss of death." Her illness was watched with painful anxiety, not in her adopted country only, but in that of her early home. Medical science, however, was unable to stay the progress of her disease. The conflict is over. Death has gathered into his arms all that was mortal of the Royal Princess, and the Court and the people of this country share between them the sorrow which arises from the irreparable loss occasioned by her decease.

Yet not a loss only, or wholly, nor a gloom entirely unrelieved. The dark cloud has its "silver lining." Even

what we see on this side of the grave, distressful as it is to many, grievous to all, is yet spanned by a bow of promise. The life of Princess Alice is even now far from having worked out its beautiful results. It was a life of blessing to all who came within its sphere, and of potent influence for good to those who were outside of it. Her exalted position was but the accident which displayed it more vividly and more widely than would otherwise have been the case. Its genuine lustre was in itself. It would have been charming anywhere, in any rank, in association with any circumstances, but it was rendered more conspicuous in that it was lifted up on high. We need not speak in a depreciating tone of the external grandeur—albeit grandeur in simplicity—the centre of which she so exquisitely adorned. They who were nearest to her either by the ties of relationship or by the privilege of personal intercourse, speak admiringly of her intellectual culture, her solid judgment, her brilliant vivacity. We can believe them. But that which most attracts and fixes the regard of most men was the tender and ever outflowing sympathy which she had for all kinds of human suffering. An ornament to her Court, a bright and sparkling gem in her family, diffusing gladness wherever she vouchsafed her presence, she was always ready, in the alleviation of sorrow, to take the post demanding the greatest self-denial and to meet the troubles from which she might have been excused had she shrunk from them. "So good, so kind, so clever," says the Prince of Wales, in a letter written on the day of her death—words of simple testimony to her worth which find an echo in the bosom of every subject of the realm. She was a feminine exposition of the spirit of "Albert the Good," and her death brings back to us in full flush the grateful remembrances we have of his life.

The blow, as might have been expected, has been a heavy one for the Queen. The day on which it occurred necessarily reopened the deep wound made upon her domestic happiness, never perhaps to be completely healed, by the death of the Prince Consort. Her people rejoice in the assurance that her Majesty's usual health has not shown any indications of giving way under the stroke. They are thankful that she had an opportunity, as late ago as last autumn, of seeing and exchanging embraces with her beloved daughter. They are fully sensible that it is out of their power to offer her such consolation as will reach to the depth of her affliction. They are willing to bear her grief, if that were possible; but, that not being so, they are anxious to share it. They well know that they owe much to her, but they know not how much. They looked on with admiring and even affectionate sympathy whilst she was engaged in training her children for the high positions which they occupy. They cannot see her in domestic trouble without yearning to give her such solace as their unanimous participation in her grief may help to afford. The light which the life of Princess Alice casts forward, as a glorious example upon their several households, beams also in its reflex radiance upon the family life and maternal influences of their beloved Sovereign. They owe to her an untold sum of thankfulness, and they cannot allow her daughter to pass away from earth without becoming increasingly sensible of the debt of obligation under which the mother in her child has laid them. With more fervency than ever they will now repeat the refrain of the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen."

The lesson of the late Princess's life is as noble as it is obvious. Moral worth is a far more felicitous distinction than high position. It is well when both are combined, as in her case; but the first claims our reverential homage even when quite apart from the last. The women of society are not the only persons who may profit from what they have been called within the last week to witness. Love is the surest parent of love. To *be* lovely is the best forerunner of lovely action. Influence, honour, and unfailing satisfaction are to be acquired, not so much by the triumphs of ambition as by the quiet discharge of daily duties, and by the unostentatious but continuous outflow of a loving heart. In this respect to give is to receive, to bless is to be blessed, and, in the words of Holy Writ, to lose life is to find it.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General, with the usual mixture of instruction and amusement, has been issued.

Mr. E. J. Stone, her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed by the Radcliffe Trustees Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, in succession to the Rev. R. Main.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., of Dunburgh, in the county of Stirling.

The Home Secretary, acting on medical advice, has ordered the release of Dr. Baxter-Langley from prison four months before the termination of the term of eighteen months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced in 1877.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded the medal for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Martin M'Mahon, commissioned boatman of her Majesty's Coastguard; J. G. Marshant, chief carpenter's mate; and William Eckersley, chief engine-room artificer, of her Majesty's ship Thistle.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held on the 12th inst. in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, when the Lord Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor were sworn Lords Justices for the government of Ireland during the absence of the Duke of Marlborough.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Right Hon. Hugh Tarpey, Lord Mayor, as High Sheriff of the city of Dublin for the ensuing year.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, received with feelings of the profoundest grief on Saturday last, at Windsor Castle, the terrible intelligence from Darmstadt of the fatal termination, at 7.30 a.m., of the illness of her beloved daughter the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland). Her Majesty, although overwhelmed with sorrow by this heavy blow, which occurred on the sad anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort, has not suffered in health. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were with the Queen. The Dean of Westminster also arrived at the castle. The usual service at the Mausoleum was postponed in consequence of the alarming telegram which reached her Majesty the previous day from Darmstadt; but the Queen and the Royal family walked down there in the morning.

Special prayers were read by the Very Rev. the Dean of of Westminster on Sunday in the private apartments of the castle (as in the years immediately following the death of the Prince Consort) before the Queen and the Royal family and some of the household. Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle, when the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, officiated. The Duchess of Teck came from London to visit her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left the castle on Monday for London. The Dean of Westminster also left. The Duke of Edinburgh, of her Majesty's ironclad the Black Prince, who had arrived at Spithead the previous day from America, came from London, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, to visit the Queen, and remained to luncheon.

The Princess of Wales arrived on Tuesday on a visit to her Majesty.

A solemn service was performed by the Dean of Windsor in the private chapel of the castle on Wednesday, at half-past two, the hour of the funeral of the lamented Princess at Darmstadt, in the presence of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck.

The Court will be in mourning from the 18th inst. to Jan. 29. General mourning is ordered to be worn for three weeks from the 15th inst.

The Court will pass the Christmas at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon at Camden House, Chiselhurst, on Thursday week. The Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess received the Chinese Minister (Kuo-Ta-Jen) at Marlborough House the next day, and took leave of his Excellency. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Cambridge lunched with their Royal Highnesses after their return from Windsor on Monday. The Prince and Princess visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. The Prince, with Prince Leopold and Prince Christian, left Marlborough House in the evening for Germany, to be present at the funeral of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

THE DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE.

The whole English nation, and, we believe, the German nation also, have since last Saturday joined with our Queen and the Royal family, and with the bereaved husband and children at Hesse-Darmstadt, in heartfelt mourning for the untimely death of this illustrious lady. Her Royal Highness was, to quote the touching words of her brother, the Prince of Wales, in the letter which Earl Granville read on Tuesday evening to the House of Lords, "so good, so kind, so clever!" As daughter, sister, wife, and mother, she had ever shown the characteristic virtues of womanhood; and she had laboured, both in England and in Germany, with a "thoughtful beneficence," to relieve the sufferings of the sick poor in hospitals, of wounded soldiers, and prisoners of war, at the same time cultivating every pursuit of refined intelligence and taste, and the graceful accomplishments befitting her exalted rank. The dates and other details of her personal history will be found set forth in the usual form of an Obituary Notice. Our leading article this week is naturally devoted to this topic, which has, more than all other contemporary affairs, occupied the public mind; while the votes of condolence in both Houses of Parliament, with the appropriate speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Granville, in the one instance, of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Hartington in the other, are recorded as an authoritative testimony of national regret, and of profound sympathy with the Royal Mother, for whom we have never ceased, these seventeen years past, to feel the reverential tenderness due to a Royal Widow.

Her Royal Highness died a little before eight o'clock in the morning last Saturday, in the Grand Ducal Palace at Darmstadt, her state the day before having been such as to give rise to the greatest alarm, with increased fever, and the swelling having extended to the windpipe or larynx. She had been ill since just after the death of her youngest child, Princess Maria Victoria, a little girl of four years, who had, with others of the family, been attacked by diphtheria. Upon the death of her little one the affectionate mother herself went to the bedside of her son, Prince Ernest, who is ten years of age, and who was suffering from the same disease. It appears to have been upon the occasion of this sorrowful interview, and by a kiss from the poor innocent boy, which his mother could not refuse at such a moment, that the germs of the terrible malady were conveyed to her system.

The sad intelligence was received at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning. The Queen had received previous telegrams from Sir William Jenner to explain to her Majesty the significance of the symptoms observed.

Immediately on the event becoming known in London the Home Secretary wrote to the Lord Mayor communicating the fact, and requesting him to give directions for the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral. His Lordship also read the letter from his seat in the Justice Room of the Mansion House, and a copy was posted outside the building.

On Sunday morning and evening, in their pulpit discourses, particular allusions to the mournful event were made by Canon Liddon, at St. Paul's; by Canon Prothero, at Westminster Abbey; by the Rev. H. White, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy; by Canon Spencer, at the Temple Church; by Canon Farrar, at St. Margaret's, Westminster; by the Bishop of Columbia, at St. Stephen's, Westminster; and at most other churches and chapels in the metropolis and throughout the country.

At Darmstadt, on Tuesday, the funeral solemnities in connection with the burial of Princess Alice commenced. The body was removed from the Grand Ducal Palace to the church within the old castle, where the religious ceremony was to take place next day. The hearse was preceded by a half-squadron of Dragoons and a number of Court officials, and was followed by the Royal carriages and another half-squadron of Dragoons. The torches were carried on either side of the hearse by six servants, and some non-commissioned officers of the Guard made up two lines of escort. There had been a heavy fall of snow during the day, but the night was almost cloudless. The whole of the route to the church was lined with spectators, who respectfully uncovered as the procession passed. The Princess was well known to the inhabitants of Darmstadt, not only through frequently being seen in the town with her husband, but by reason of the personal interest which she took in the local charities and other institutions. The procession having arrived at the church, the coffin, covered with a crimson pall, was placed on a black velvet catafalque, bearing the Grand Ducal crown and the arms and orders of the Princess, and throughout the night was attended by a guard of honour. Between nine o'clock and noon on Wednesday the church was open to the public, and during that time some thousands of persons passed reverently by the coffin. By two o'clock, the hour fixed for the reading of the burial service, the edifice was filled with the nobility, members of the diplomatic corps, the Ministry, military officers, Privy Councillors, members of the two Chambers, the Mayors of Darmstadt and other towns, the municipal councillors, the President of the National Synod, and a deputation of the clergy, officials of the palace, representatives of Ministerial departments, and deputations from various regiments. The right side of the altar was occupied by members of the Women's Union for Nursing Sick and Wounded in War, founded by the Grand Duchess and bearing her name; on the left were ranged ladies who had been presented at Court. Everything being in readiness for the service, the mourners—the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Holstein, and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Baden among others — entered the church, and were conducted to their places with the ceremonies usually observed on such occasions. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were not present, the Emperor William having, after a consultation with his physicians, declined to permit them to attend the funeral on account of the risk of infection. In their absence the Imperial family were represented by General Goltz, Colonel Panwitz, Count Matuschka, and Count Seckendorff. M. de Quaade was in attendance for the King of Denmark, General Burnell for the King of the Belgians, and Baron von Perglas and Count Durkheim for the King and Queen Dowager of Bavaria. The Burial Service, to which some anthems and chorales were added, was performed by Assistant Chaplain Grein, one of the Ducal chaplains, and the Rev. Mr. Sillitoe, the resident English clergyman. The coffin was then removed from the catafalque to a hearse drawn by eight horses, and the sad procession passed to Rosenhohe by way of the Market-place, the parade-ground, the Alexanderstrasse, the Muehlstrasse, and the Erbachsterstrasse. The route was densely lined with spectators, and the utmost order prevailed.

During the funeral ceremony at Darmstadt and Rosenhohe a solemn service was held at Windsor Castle.

From all parts of the country we have reports of resolutions of condolence carried by Town Councils and other bodies. Minute guns were fired on Wednesday at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport, and the flags of her Majesty's and other ships were flown half-mast high.

We present on the front page of this week's Number the portraits of the lamented Princess Alice and her youngest child, both so lately taken from their afflicted family; and our Extra Supplement consists of a separate Portrait of her Royal Highness, for which, as well as for the subject of our front-page Engraving, we are indebted to a photograph by Mr. Alexander Bassano, of Piccadilly.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, William, to be Incumbent of St. Paul's, Old Ford.
Bailey, John Allanson; Lecturer of Christ Church, Spitalfields.
Greenoak, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip and St. James's, Upnor.
Bartlett, F. A.; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Liverpool.
Bell, Edward; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Loughborough.
Benstead, T. J.; Rector of St. George's, Oldham-road, Manchester.
Binnie, Alfred Jonathan; Incumbent of St. Silas's, Hunslet.
Boughey, A. H. F.; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Cambridge.
Bullin, W. E., Vicar of Over Stowey; Vicar of Chard.
Bussell, Frederick Vernon; Vicar of Balderton.
Campbell, Dillon Charles; Vicar of Great Redisham, Suffolk.
Campbell, Stratton Charles; Vicar of Weasenham All Saints', with Weasenham St. Peter, Norfolk.
Carleton, Edward Crofton Ellis; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Warrington, Lancashire.
Connell, Archibald J. Campbell; Rector of Monkseigh.
Dale, Thomas Francis; Chaplain, Bombay.
Edwards, Anderson; Vicar of Bridekirk, Cumberland.
Faithfull, James Arthur; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester.
Fitzgerald, F. S.; Rector of Beckingham with Fenton and Stragglethorpe.
Goodacre, Alfred Randolph; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Camberwell.
Gray, Charles; Chaplain of Northampton Borough Prison.
Griffith, J. W.; Rector of Pentraeth with Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey.
Harvey, H. H.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital at Dorchester.
Hill, Frederick Henry; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Zetland.
Horwood, R. J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, North Rode, Cheshire.
Langbridge, Frederick; Incumbent of Glen Alla, Ray, Letterkenny.
Layton, Henry Gilbert; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison at Aylesbury.
Linton, Hewett; Perpetual Curate of Abram, Lancashire.
Lister, Thomas Henry; Rector of Somersby.
Loughnan, John Edward; Vicar of St. James's, Bradford.
MacDonnell, John Cotter; Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.
Morgan, Daniel; Vicar of Bodewryd with Rhosbeirio, Anglesey.
Pattinson, William, Rector of Kirkbempton; Rector of Patterdale.
Plummer, Rowland Taylor; Vicar of St. Paul's, Stepney.
Roberts, Thomas Opie; Vicar of Haverhill.
Sharp, James; Chaplain, Madras.
Sisson, Michael Joseph; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Spalding.
Skrimshire, Henry; Chaplain, All Saints', Dresden.
Slater, Francis; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Lachford, Cheshire.
Spencer-Smith, Orlando; Rector of Swyre, Dorset.
Stevenson, M.; Chaplain of the London Hospital.
Watkins, John; Rector of Gamlingay.
Winslow, J. L.; Vicar of Seaforth.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the clergy throughout his see generally on behalf of the Bishop of London's Fund. He also makes an appeal on behalf of the funds of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association.

The Bishop and Committee of the Exeter Diocesan Board of Education have appointed the Rev. J. H. C. Hobkirk, Rector of Hittisleigh, Inspector of Schools for the South-Western District in that diocese.

Another Munich window, consisting of five lights, has been erected in the church of Histon, near Cambridge, the artists being Messrs. Mayer and Co.—A rich stained glass window has been placed in the old Church of St. Luke, Charlton, by the Dowager Lady Wilson in memory of her husband, the late Sir John Maryon Wilson.

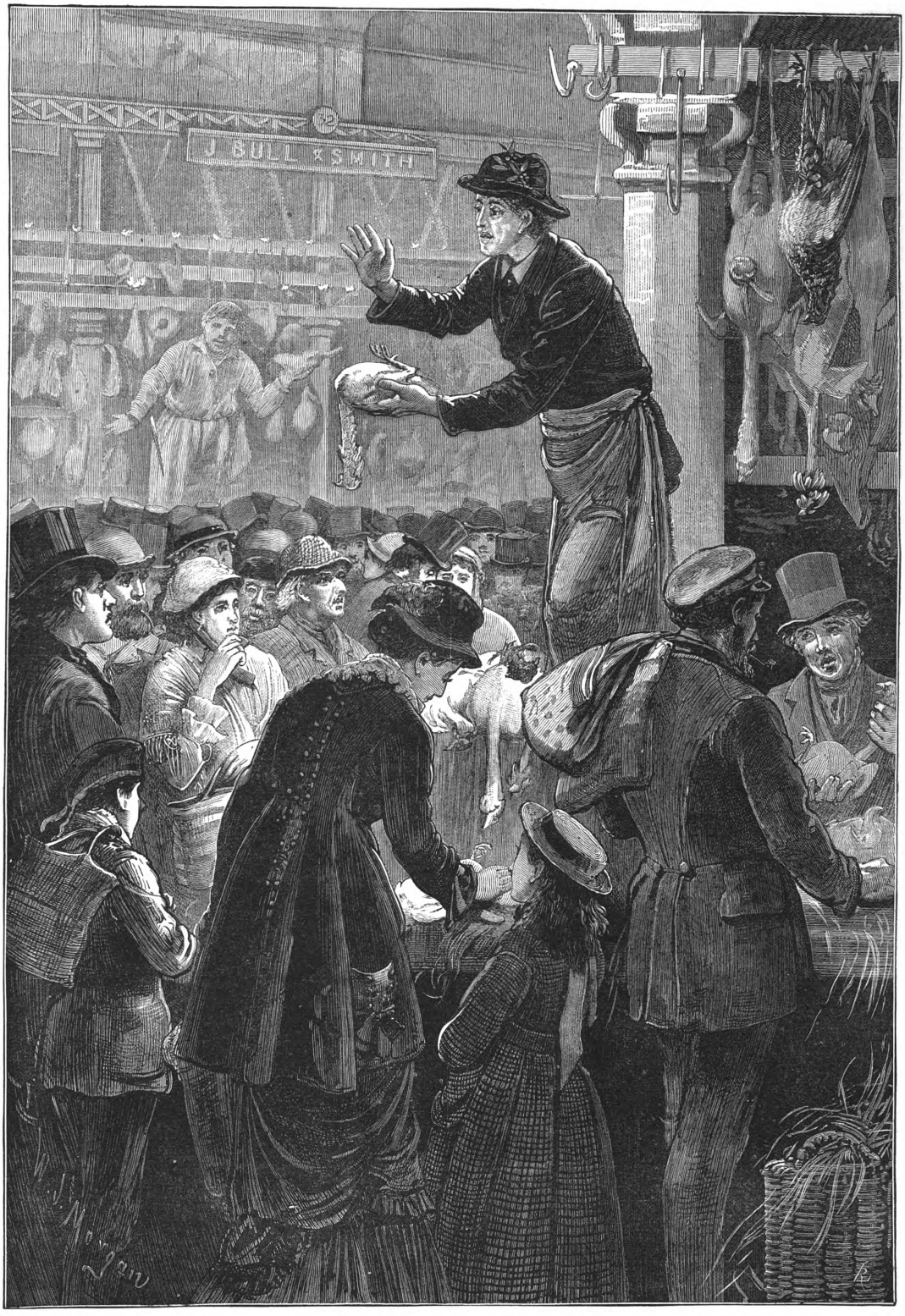
The New Testament Company have completed their second and final revision. They have held eighty-five sessions, and spent 337 days on the work, which they began in June, 1870. The total number of the company is twenty-four, and the average rate of attendance throughout has been fifteen. There now remains the consideration of any further suggestions that may be made by the American company, and the adjustment of some questions which have been reserved till the end.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP OF GENERAL ROBERTS AT THULL, ON THE KHOORUM RIVER.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have to thank Lieutenant C. H. Atchison, R.H.A., for a sketch taken by him, on the 3rd ult., of the village of Thull, and the banks of the Khoorum river, with part of the camp of Major-General F. S. Roberts's forces, which have, since the 20th ult., advanced up the Khoorum Pass, occupied the upper valley with its forts, stormed the Peiwar, on the 2nd inst., and reached the summit of the Shutargardan, 11,200 ft. above the level of the sea. The tents shown in this sketch are, in the centre, those of the Commissariat storage; to the left, the guard-tent of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry; and the two buildings on the low hill are ancient Mohammedan tombs. This place, Thull, where the troops under General Roberts were concentrated for the central column of advance into Afghanistan, is situated on the frontier, on the left bank of the Khoorum river, fifty-seven miles south-west of Kohat, which was the real base of operations, and forty-two miles from the military cantonment of Edwardesabad, or Bunnoo; it is 168 miles from the city of Cabul, and 198 from Ghuzni, in Afghanistan. The distance from Thull, through the Pass, to Mohammed Azim's Fort, usually called the Khoorum Fort, is about fifty miles. The climate of the Khoorum Valley is described as very salubrious; for about six weeks the winter is severe, but during the spring and autumn it is charming. The valley is fertile, filled with orchards, and well cultivated. The principal tribes are the Baugash, a large section of whom dwell in the Hungoo and Kohat districts under our rule, and who are peaceably disposed, and the Turis, who are far better fighting material than their neighbours. These two tribes are estimated at a strength of 5000 able-bodied men each. The Jajis can put about 2500, and the Mangals about 2100 fighting men into the field. There are upwards of forty walled villages in the valley, capable of stubborn defence against assailants unarmed with artillery. The chief crops of the valley are rice, wheat, cotton, and barley, which the inhabitants bring down to the fair at Bunnoo. Water, forage, and firewood are abundant throughout the district. The whole of the inhabitants are Mohammedans of the Shia persuasion, and are consequently inimical to the Sonni rulers of Cabul. So long ago as 1849, when the late Sir Herbert Edwardes was employed in the Bunnoo district, the then ruler of Khoorum officially informed the British officer that his tribes were anxious to place themselves under our rule. The occupation of Khoorum and the adjacent Valley of Khost has often been considered as a possible measure by the Indian Government, to be carried out in much the same way as the occupation of Cyprus has been recently achieved—that is, that we were to pay the Ameer his usual annual taxes, amounting to £1500 per annum. It was calculated there would be a very trifling loss to the Indian Exchequer, but the gain in a strategical sense it was supposed would counterbalance it. There is no doubt that, with strong military posts in the valley, we shall be far nearer Cabul and Ghuzni, and more able to inflict a blow either on the Ameer or on the Afreedis of the Safed Koh, should such steps be desirable. The fort of Khoorum had been garrisoned by the Ameer's soldiers. It was visited not only by Lumsden's Mission in 1857, but also by a force under Sir Neville Chamberlain in 1856. It is by no means a formidable stronghold. It is situated nearly in the centre of the valley, 25 miles east of the Peiwar Pass, 115 west of Kohat, 120 from Cabul, and 150 from Ghuzni. Like the majority of Eastern forts, it is a square mud building; the faces are about 120 yards in length, with circular towers at the angles. A second work, with loftier parapets, is built inside. In this are the magazines and storehouses. The outer work is surrounded by a ditch, which can be flooded at pleasure. Enough has been said of this district to show that the occupation of this valley as far as the Peiwar Kotal is a considerable advantage. Its communications with Kohat, the base of operations of the central column, are easy, and the valley itself will form an admirable secondary base for the ulterior advance on Cabul. Its seizure will undoubtedly be a great blow to the Ameer.



SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE METROPOLITAN POULTRY MARKET. BY W. J. MORGAN.

Ali Khel, which General Roberts has now occupied, is a large village peopled by Jajis, about fifteen miles west of the Peiwar Pass. There is plenty of water, but forage and provisions are scarce. It is 150 miles west of Kohat, and 100 east of Ghuzni. The Darwesh Khel Wuziris, who live on the right or southern bank of the Khoorum, have always been on fairly friendly terms with us; their proximity to the Bunnoo frontier, and their constant intercourse with British subjects, have doubtless induced them to join us. The direct road from Thull to Bunnoo, which follows the course of the Khoorum river, has been used by the convoys, and this is not the first time that route has been followed by British troops. After the Kotul Khel Wuziri Expedition in 1859, the 6th Punjaub Infantry, with another corps, returned to their cantonments on the break up of the field force by the bed of the Khoorum, so that it was known to be practicable. If the Wuziris consent to keep this road clear for our troops and commissariat convoys, it will prove of inestimable advantage. Marwar, the great grain-producing district of the trans-Indus provinces, is within seventy miles of Thull by this route; but, should it be closed, all transport will be compelled to move round by Kohat, a distance of 180 miles. Doubtless our political officers will subsidise the Wuziris largely, in order to ensure the constant use of this valuable road.

The following is the latest news of the campaign received up to Thursday, when this was written; it is communicated by the Viceroy of India, in a telegram on Wednesday:—

"General Sir S. Browne marched for Jellalabad yesterday; hopes to reach on 20th. All quiet in Khyber Pass and neighbourhood.

"General Biddulph has occupied the eastern side of the Khojak Pass. The road had been sufficiently improved to enable him to continue his advance on the 15th inst. General Biddulph hopes to come to an arrangement with the neighbouring tribes for keeping the pass open. Many offers of service have been received. The prospect of obtaining supplies beyond the pass is satisfactory."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met on the 12th inst. The Senate, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Right at a day's delay, took up the Budget, but did not get through the general discussion. In the Chamber M. Morel's election for Puy, challenged by the Right, was confirmed by 312 to 130; and, after disposing of some other business, the Chamber adjourned till the Senate has discussed the Budget. The debate on the Budget was continued in the Senate yesterday week. After a speech by M. Bocher, who was replied to by M. Léon Say, the general discussion terminated. In the Senate on Saturday M. Waddington, in reply to a question by M. Gontaut-Biron, made a statement of some length respecting the foreign policy of France. That policy, he said, had not varied since the close of the Congress. It was embodied in the instructions given to the French Plenipotentiaries at Berlin. They were to defend the interests of France, to maintain peace, to do nothing to compromise French neutrality, and to avoid all engagements concerning the future. These conditions had been scrupulously respected, and France left the Congress as free as she entered it. She had constantly supported the execution of the Berlin Treaty. No doubt there were difficulties; but, with the accord of the Powers, they must soon be settled. With regard to Greece, M. Waddington said, in the action which France had initiated to secure for that country a sufficient frontier she would not be isolated, but would act in concert with all the Powers. His explanation of the position of the country was adopted as satisfactory, and the Senate passed on to a consideration of the Budget of the Interior. On Tuesday the debate on the Budget was resumed. On the motion of M. Belcastel, a member of the Right, an addition of 100f. a year to the salary of the lower clergy, which had been struck out by the Chamber of Deputies, was restored by 159 to 112. In consequence of this vote the Chamber will have to meet again before the 31st inst., in order to reconsider this portion of the Budget. The Senate on Wednesday adopted the Budget of Expenditure.

Pardons, commutations, or reductions of sentences have been granted to one hundred persons who were condemned in connection with the events of the Commune.

At Paris last week M. Amédée Dufaure, son of the Prime Minister, was married, at St. Augustine's Church, to Mdlle. Nancy Dufaure, daughter of a leading shipowner.

All the Parisian Theatres have introduced Sunday morning performances.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli having declined, after consideration, to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet, the King consulted several political leaders, and then sent for Signor Depretis, who has formed a new Cabinet, composed entirely of members of the Left; Signor Depretis taking the office of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and provisionally acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber on Saturday last unanimously adopted the Indian Budget for 1879.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor and Empress have subscribed 1000 marks between them towards the fund for relieving distress in Heligoland.

Eulogiums have been pronounced over the bier of the Princess Alice by the whole German press and nation.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet a resolution was passed by a large majority calling upon the Government to bring about as speedily as possible the transfer of the control of the Prussian railway system to the Empire. The Minister of Commerce said the Government would endeavour to give practical effect to the views expressed.

The Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Austria-Hungary to be in operation for the ensuing year was signed at the Foreign Office, Berlin, on Monday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The three days' debate of the Hungarian Delegation on Eastern affairs terminated last Saturday in the adoption, by a large majority, of the motion of Herr Hegedus to grant a sum of 20,000,000 florins for the occupation expenses in 1879. Count Andrassy defended the Eastern policy of the Government in a long speech, and maintained that the occupation of Bosnia would not disturb the monarchy or shift its centre of gravity. His speech was received with prolonged cheering. The Austrian Delegation has agreed to the greater number of the resolutions adopted by the Hungarian Delegation, but has resolved to adhere to its former rejection of the proposals having reference to the appointment of an additional number of captains, the building of a new turret-ship, and other matters. In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday the bill proposing the prolongation of the military law was passed by an overwhelming majority. Only the members of the Extreme Left voted against the measure. The Hungarian Delegation assented to the resolutions adopted on the previous day by the Austrian Delegation, and there is, in consequence, no necessity for a common vote. An agreement having been thus effected, the Austrian delegation assembled and voted the common Estimates for the coming year. After a long discussion in Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, a resolution was adopted, by 199 votes against 125, indemnifying the Government for the projected expenditure in the first quarter of the ensuing year. In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Minister of Commerce submitted the Treaty of Commerce with Germany. The treaty was referred to the Economical Committee. The House next discussed the bill authorising the Government to continue levying the taxes for defraying the State expenditure during the first quarter of 1879. After a protracted debate the bill was passed in second and third reading, in accordance with the resolutions of the Budget Committee. The Committee of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath upon the Army Bill has confirmed its former resolution not to discuss the proposal for a prolongation of the present law. The Committee resolved, after a protracted debate, to report in favour of the Government bill, but rejected the proposal to declare itself at the same time on principle in favour of a reduction of the war footing of the army. The Committee also threw out the proposal that the Provisional Army Law should only remain in force until March 1 next.

RUSSIA.

After active communications between the English and Russian Governments, the latter have resolved to formally and officially recall their Misston to Cabul. Russia has further given an assurance that she will evacuate European Turkey within the time fixed by the Berlin Treaty.

Prince Gortschakoff was received on the 12th by the Emperor Alexander, and has resumed the direction of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

According to news received at Berlin from St. Petersburg, the Russian Bank withdrew between the 25th ult. and the 2nd inst. seven millions of paper roubles from circulation, so that now there remain 472 millions of paper roubles current.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate yesterday week passed by 35 votes to 26 the Electoral Bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds respecting the method of counting the votes in the Presidential election. The bill enacts that a disputed vote in any State shall be left to be settled first by the State, and, failing that, by Congress. The American correspondent of the *Times* states that the Senate Appropriation Committee has amended the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, so as to make it exactly conform to the present state of the service, and also reinstating second secretaries, at London, Paris, and Berlin. The House of Representatives on Saturday last discussed a bill distributing nearly 10,000,000 dols. of the Geneva award remaining in the Treasury, but without taking action. Three parties contend for this balance, but nobody in Congress has yet proposed to repay the money to England. In Monday's sitting of the Senate the Chaplain alluded in the opening prayer to the death of Princess Alice, and besought the mercy of the Almighty for those who mourned for her. The Senate has passed Mr. Blaine's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged cases of intimidation in the Southern States during the recent elections by 56 votes to 6. An amendment to the resolution was also agreed to, making it applicable to the whole of the United States.

Congress has adjourned for the Christmas holidays.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney announces that, in consequence of the rejection of the Land Bill by the Legislative Assembly, the New South Wales Ministry has resigned; but by a later telegram on Saturday last we learn that, in consequence of the difficulties attending the formation of a new Cabinet, the former Ministers have agreed to remain in office. Sir John Robertson has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly. A telegram from Sydney on Thursday announces that the Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

A Reuter's telegram from Adelaide says the first match of the English cricketers, under the captaincy of Lord Harris, against sixteen players of South Australia, was finished on Saturday last, and resulted in the victory of the English Eleven by four wickets. The English cricketers, according to a later Reuter's telegram, arrived in Melbourne from Adelaide on Tuesday.

CANADA.

All places of business in Ottawa were closed on Wednesday between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, as a mark of respect on the occasion of the funeral of Princess Alice. Prayers for the Queen were said in all the churches in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto on Sunday.

All the Conservative members of the Quebec Legislature have petitioned for the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Mr. Philip Anstey Smith, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Gold Coast.

Sir Bartle Frere, according to the latest intelligence from the Cape, had sent an ultimatum to the Zulu King Cetewayo.

News received from Lima to Nov. 12, by way of Lisbon, states that ex-President Pardo was murdered as he was entering the Senate.

Lord Lytton left Lahore on Thursday afternoon for Calcutta. All the native chiefs accompanied him to the railway station to bid him farewell.

The portraits in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1879 are those of the late Queen of Spain, the present Pope, the Duke of Connaught, and the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.

The barque Scottish Hero, 869 tons, Captain Mowat, jun., sailed from Gravesend on Dec. 14 with 276 emigrants for Maryborough, Queensland.

Lapland suffered dreadfully from the ravages of wolves during the summer. One third of the reindeer belonging to the Lapps have been destroyed, and nearly all the young ones.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Hong-Kong, has paid a visit to Canton, where he was received in a flattering manner by the Viceroy and the high provincial officials.

A Royal order, issued at Copenhagen, notifies that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to Princess Thyra will still take place on the 21st., as the funeral of the late Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt has been fixed for the 18th.

Difficulties with regard to the jurisdiction of the foreign Consuls in Cyprus are reported to have arisen, and negotiations on the subject are stated to have been entered on between the British Government and the Porte.—A telegram from Candia announces that Mr. William Anderson, the superintendent of the telegraph there, was murdered, together with a native servant, outside the gates of the town on Saturday. The deceased was a nephew of Sir James Anderson.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Thames Embankment and the Holborn Viaduct are lighted with the electric light.

The annual distribution of prizes of the King's College School was held on Tuesday, in presence of a large company.

Accounts from various parts of the country indicate no diminution in the prevailing distress. Movements for the relief of the existing distress are reported from many towns.

The new Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday, and was used for the first time by the main line suburban trains, for the accommodation of which it has been erected.

A claim of £300,000 has been made as the value of the Battersea and Albert Bridges, on those structures being taken over by the Metropolitan Board of Works. This sum is refused by that body, and the matter has been referred to arbitration.

Tuesday being "Doctors' Day" at the Merchant Taylors' School, the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, a crowd of visitors, and the boys, who number more than 500, assembled in the afternoon in the hall of the institution, in Charterhouse-square, to witness the annual delivery of speeches and presentation of prizes.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a letter from the Home Office was read which informed the Board that her Majesty's Government did not see their way to further the proposed scheme of the Board for the purchase of the water companies of the metropolis. It was resolved that no further steps should be taken with the contemplated bill.

An appeal, signed by Lord Shaftesbury, is being made for funds in aid of the Ragged School Union, which for nearly thirty-five years has been exercising a vast influence for good in the thickest, most wretched, and neglected portions of the metropolis, rescuing from infamy and crime multitudes of children, large numbers of whom are now occupying positions of respectability and usefulness.

A number of gentlemen, representing the British residents in California, attended last Saturday at the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street to present him with an address inclosed in a silver casket, as an expression of their high appreciation of his statesmanship during the late European crisis. Owing, however, to the death of Princess Alice, his Lordship was obliged to postpone the presentation to Thursday.

Mr. Cross and the Duke of Richmond on Monday received a deputation which urged that a general Act should be introduced by the Government with a view of preventing the damage committed by the overflowing of rivers in England. Mr. Cross, while unable then to make any definite statement, expressed his concurrence in the view that if anything was done in the matter it ought to be done by the Government.

The annual festival of the institution established by some members of the National Chamber of Trade for the relief of milk-dealers, who, by reason of misfortunes peculiar to their calling, may be reduced to distress, was held at St. James's Hall on the 13th inst., the company numbering about 400. Mr. J. T. Peacock presided, and in reply to his appeal more than £600 was subscribed. The chairman gave 100 guineas, Mr. E. C. Tisdall 50 guineas, and Mr. H. Nevill 20 guineas.

A meeting, which was numerously attended by representatives of all branches of the Inland Revenue Department, took place on the 12th inst. at the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, the object being the presentation to Lady Stephenson of a portrait of her husband, Sir William H. Stephenson, K.C.B., which had been painted by Mr. Richmond, R.A., at the request of members of the department who had served under Sir William from 1862 to 1877, when he was chairman of the board.

In consequence of the death of Princess Alice the Lady Mayoress's juvenile ball, which was fixed for Jan. 6, has been postponed until the Friday in Easter week (April 18). For the same reason, the presentation of the prizes of the Fanmakers' Company by the Lady Mayoress has been deferred; and the Salters' and Glass-Sellers' Companies have withdrawn their invitations to banquets which they had intended to give before Christmas. The banquet which was to have been given to the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Westminster Palace Hotel has been postponed.

For forty-four years the committee of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society have been labouring most strenuously by visitation, relief, and education, to ameliorate the condition of the blind who are, by reason of their heavy affliction, the most suffering of our poor. The committee deplore the necessity of suspending from relief a large number of most needy and deserving blind persons from want of funds. About 700 are still visited and relieved. A most urgent appeal is made to enable the committee to give coals during the winter and to provide the usual Christmas dinners. Last year £404 were distributed among 869 blind persons. Contributions will be most thankfully received by Mr. W. Colmer, 27, Red Lion-square. The bankers are Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane.

Sir Brandreth Gibbs presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, which was held on the 12th inst. The report of the council stated that the society then consisted of 6797 members, showing an increase of 157 during the current year. The funded property remained the same as at the last general meeting—viz., £26,511; the balance at the bank on the 1st inst. was £942, and there was £1000 on deposit. Particulars of the preparations for the next year's gathering of the Royal Agricultural Society were given in the report. The show, which will assume the form and proportions of an International Agricultural Exhibition, will begin on Monday, June 30, and close on Monday evening, July 7. It will be held at Kilburn.

There were 2397 births and 1698 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 77, and the deaths 89, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 47 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhœa. The deaths from smallpox rose to 17 last week, a higher number than in any week since the beginning of August last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 428, 441, and 460 in the three previous weeks, further rose to 501 last week, and exceeded by 15 the corrected weekly average: 350 resulted from bronchitis and 101 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2944 births and 2014 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 28·4 deg., being 12·5 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The mean was very considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Friday, when the mean was but 25·8 deg., showing a deficiency of 14·8 deg. The lowest night temperature was 20·5 deg. on Saturday. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 3·6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 54·9 hours.

CISSY, THE LITTLE PEACEMAKER.

BY PERCY FITZGERALD.

In the little village of Mytton, Lancashire, is one of the prettiest old churches, where the old Sherburnes sleep, side by side, on their venerable stone couches. Good Squire Leadbetter, the most regular attendant at church, often thought that these recumbent warriors and their noble dames, picturesque as their attitudes were, took up somewhat too much room, and would have exchanged some at least for a few extra pews. He was a vehement man, this Squire—smooth of aspect and courteous in manner, but with a boisterous soul, quick to resent. Some dated this irritability from the death of his wife, the charming, trusting, worshipping Eva Leadbetter, who believed him to be the noblest, cleverest being in the world—which he was not—and that envy, malice, hatred, and ill-will were exerted to prevent his being Prime Minister of England. There was left to him, however, a second Eva, a pretty little child, her mother's replica, a most engaging little prattler, with a sort of child's wisdom and good sense that was rather uncommon.

Cissy was her name; and Cissy Leadbetter used to advise gravely with her father on all the village difficulties and troubles; and sometimes caused him to turn and gaze on her with wonder as she indicated rather than suggested a solution of the difficulty. A very serious little personage, too. The fact was, "mamma's death" had overshadowed the mansion and hid all in it; and roomy as it was—with a fine old stair and some great rooms rambling away, dark, echoing—they lived below, on the ground floor, which was, indeed, ample enough for all concerned. Thus the regions above became associated in her mind with mystery—it seemed akin to the dark clouds on gloomy days, and was, in short, sacred to mamma. Mamma was gone, and the misty realms overhead were, as it were, gone from them too. She had never been up stairs "in my life," she would say, with an air of experience, as though she were forty or fifty years old.

There was another wise personage residing in that rather gloomy mansion—the dog, Neptune by name. A huge blood-hound—solemn and sapient—walking like a philosopher, and with a deep bay or growl that recalled the low pipe of the organ in Mytton church. He was Cissy's friend and companion; both were fast friends, walking out together, and communicating in a way that was sufficiently intelligible. They went out to walk together, and the pair were as well known as the Preston Coach—she tripping it very fast, and Neptune stalking along rather slowly, to accommodate his pace to hers.

But there was another shadow over that young existence. About a quarter of a mile off lived one Squire Hornby, the owner of Hornby Chase, their nearest neighbours and relations, too, whose inviting old house could be seen from the windows of Leadbetter Hall, and more especially that velvet lawn on to which the Hornbys used to troop out for bowls or other pastime—a gay, handsome family of merry girls and boys. Nay, even the ring of their cheerful voices would often be borne to the ears of Little Cissy, looking out wistfully from her own gloomy tenement. How she longed to be with them, she and Neptune, as she saw them fly round and round chasing each other, the bright colours glinting in the sun. But there was a barrier insurmountable. Between the two Squires raged a feud, which dated from the marriage of Mr. Leadbetter. His late wife being a mere girl, and many years younger than he was, was not acceptable to this family; or Squire Hornby had uttered some rough speeches, saying that his friend had been taken in by a little adventuress, a speech which the other had resented, and since his wife's death had turned into a cause for eternal hate. The offence became of a sudden rank, and cried for vengeance. It was an insult to the dead. Then had come a dispute about a bit of land or a path, which was fought with fury; indeed, they would have been glad to contend about a scrap of ribbon or paper—anything for an excuse. And one day the pair had met on the high road, and, dealing out hot words, it had all but come to a blow. After which they never interchanged a word. This was held by all around to be a disastrous thing for the parish; efforts were made to mend matters and set the fracture; and Parson Fenton, under whose guardianship the stone Sherburnes slept "in icy hoods and mails," venturing once to remonstrate with Squire Hornby, received so rude a reception that a third party became drawn into the quarrel, and it was noted by the rustics that "Parson and Squoire beant speakin', loike."

All this was miserable and very sad for the poor little mistress of the mansion; for that intimacy, trifling as the occasion might be, would have clearly changed the whole course and colour of her existence. It was hard on Neptune; for here was society for him and acquaintances he would have liked to make. There it was, however, and there it was to be: the little grave, solemn girl, and her dog, and the brooding father, she being brought up in this ascetic way, a perfect little nun. It was, indeed, a sore trial for her: these were such gay, brilliant children, their clothes so fine, their carriages and attendants so brilliant and numerous, and they seemed so happy. On their side the favoured children often took note of the little monastic child, and wondered what a dreary life she must be living. Sometimes they met her on the road, and mamma, an amiable, gentle lady, gave the little pariah a smile. But the papas had sternly forbidden all intercourse.

Now, there are some who may recall the Christmas of 183—, which was one of the "hardest"—expressive term!—that old people can remember. All things were snowed up, high roads and private paths; coaches stopped, gangs of men having to be employed to cut them out of drifts, working like soldiers in the trenches. The branches of old trees, burdened with a weight they were not accustomed to, gave way, and many, enjoying an honoured old age, lost brave old limbs, and were, as it were, ignobly crippled. It was a serious business for Mytton, which was not on the beaten track, and in danger of being altogether cut off from the outer world. Some visitors, too, had been asked for the first time since mamma's death—a period from which all things were dismally reckoned—so she would have company. But two days before Christmas the snow began; and the visitors—friendly cousins—they, too, may have been on the road, and, perhaps, were "snowed up" at some wretched country inn—made no sign. So, instead of its being the cheerful Christmas to which the little nun was looking, it was actually to be more dismal than usual, owing to disappointment.

It was unfortunate, too, that at Hornby Chase there was to be no lively Christmas. Squire Hornby's family had all set off a week before to a gay country house, and papa was to follow; but here was the pitiless snow, which had shut him up. An affectionate man, his situation, removed from children and wife, was pitiable enough.

It was late on Christmas Eve. The snow had ceased falling. Lights were twinkling among the trees, and Cissy was sitting in the window looking out, while her father was gazing vacantly into the glowing logs in the grate. Suddenly there was a sound of trampling in the hall and of cheerful voices, and the stout cook came running up in person to announce the joyful news,

"Please, Sir, here's a hamper's come!"

Down went father and daughter to welcome it, and there was a rough carrier, who had come across from Whalley.

"They got the coach through this morning," he said, "with fifty men working all night; and I thowt, as you'd sent over for the hamper, that this must be she."

"Why, it can't be for me;" said Mr. Leadbetter, "we expected no hamper. No one ever dreams of sending me anything."

"Well, you see, Sir, what with the snow and slush, there be no direction, or it be fallen off. But it be for you, in course."

There was no card or direction, but there was the moral certainty from the contents; the carter unpacking it himself, and drawing forth an enormous goose of Leadenhall, so stupendous that Cissy exclaimed, with conviction,

"There, Papa! That proves it—the goose!" There was wine below and there were Strasburg pies, and all sorts of good things.

He went away to his room, and the carrier departed. Cissy left, and carefully making investigation of the treasures of the hamper, began to grow grave, and yet graver. "No," she said; "I begin to think this cannot be for us." It was *too* splendid: and, when she came to a box containing a pretty little gold cross, with a pair of ear-rings, the most lovely piece of work in the world, for which she would have given her eyes, she shook her head sadly. On the top of this box was a little scrap of paper hastily written over:—"Dearest! I send the things, as you desired; with the ornament for little Ciss. We expect your dear self on Christmas Eve." So it *was* for them, after all! Oh, what ecstasy—what delight! And the little cross and ear-rings—they *were* for her! She put both on, as of course, and looked in the glass; then was about to rush up to papa, when the little face grew grave and sad.

"Oh, it can't—it *can't* be!" she said. "Papa will take nothing from the Hornbys; but he must, for my sake!"

It was quite clear. Welcome as the treasures were in themselves, they were doubly welcome as a peace-offering from the kind, generous, and magnanimous Hornbys.

She rushed to her father, who had retired to his gloomy cave.

"Look—look!" she cried. "It's for us. I found it out. And these trinkets they 're for *me*."

"I am glad," said he, kissing her, "that somebody has thought of you this Christmas and sent you a Christmas-box."

"But who do you think it is?" she said roguishly, and with her wise air.

"I am sure I could not guess," he said, wearily.

"No, I am sure you could not," she answered; "because it 's from a person you could never——. Oh," she added, impulsively, "isn't it *truly* generous to forget all the quarrel and make the first advance? For it *is* one, you know, and"——

She faltered; for there was gathering in his face looks of wonder, anger, and even rage.

"You dared—I mean, *they* dared! As if we were paupers, to whom they could send their alms at Christmas! Take their gimcracks off!—at once; without an instant's delay! My poor Cis! But it's not your fault."

And, turning from her, he seized his pen, and she knew he was writing a furious letter; for she heard him mutter, "This must come to an end at once—at once!"

Then he called to the servant, and bade him pack up all these things and carry them over to Hornby, "with that letter." "And don't exchange a word with their servants—not a word, mind—but throw it down in their Hall, at their door, and begone." Then he flung himself into his cave again. And the hamper was packed, the stupendous goose reintroduced to his straw, and little Cis sadly took off the cross and earrings, and put them where they were before. It was then carried away.

It began to grow dark, and in that little wise head was a plan being formed. She stole up stairs softly, and paused a moment at the door of her father's study. He was still at the fire, in his high-backed chair; but his face was turned to "Mamma's picture" over his chimney-piece. And she heard him say, "What a Christmas! Since she left me I am a poor desolate wretch." Then he muttered threats, and she heard the words distinctly, "He shall meet me. It has come to that, at last."

Now was Cissy, at the door of the house, tripping forth, having called her faithful Neptune to be her companion. It was a clear night, and the snow had become crisp and hardened under foot. There was nobody abroad on that whitened expanse, but the lights of Hornby Chase glowed through the warm crimson curtains as through old stained glass. For to Hornby Chase she was going—a bold step, indeed; but she was a wise, resolute little woman, who saw that the time was come when something must be done.

The door was wide open. She entered softly. With her, Neptune, stepping solemnly. She met no one. It was an old mansion, full of old oak and old galleries, with men in armour keeping sentinel in the hall and on the stairs. There were no servants about. There was a dance that night at the steward's house, and they had all set off. She ascended the stairs; Neptune, on whose full neck she rested her arm, putting his paws down solemnly and with caution. [*See Illustration.*] It was a mysterious ascent, up those little short lengths of stairs we meet in old houses—the little lady full of woe, her heart beating; but she pursued her course, making for the light that came from under a door at the end of the gallery, and which she guessed was the Squire's study.

She tapped softly. No one answered. She heard the rustling of papers; then tapped again.

"Come in!" and Cissy, still leaning on her protector, stood in the doorway. The Squire was standing up at a cabinet, going over papers. "What is it?" he said, without turning his head.

"Oh! Sir—Squire Hornby," began the little voice.

"Good gracious!" he said, giving a genuine start. Did he think it was a ghost? "Why, what on earth does this mean?" He was so astonished, he could hardly speak.

Cissy exclaimed, "Indeed—indeed, I came, Sir, because—and the ha—ha—mper"——and here, quite overcome with excitement and alarm, she dropped her head on Neptune's shaggy neck and burst into tears.

"My poor, poor little woman," said the Squire, drawing her over to him. "Tell me about it. What is it? What about the hamper?"

Then Cissy, feeling that a great responsibility was cast upon her, collected herself, and proceeded to relate the whole story, giving a graphic picture of the earrings, and even of the stupendous goose.

"You see," she said confidentially, "dear, good Squire Hornby—though we *are* enemies, I can't help calling you that—papa is in a nervous way from living alone, and he sees things gloomily. What *are* we to do? Poor dear papa is so wretched, and I don't know what to do; for it all comes on me. O *do*, Sir, advise me."

"I see," said the Squire, "he believes it comes from me"——

"No, no!" said she, eagerly. "I heard him as I came out bewail himself that there was nobody in the world to care for him."

"I am his friend, and always have been, if he would let me be so. And he is cast down, you tell me, little woman, and lonely this Christmas night?"

"Oh yes, yes!"

The Squire was getting his hat and putting a comforter round his neck.

"I beg your pardon," said Cissy humbly, turning to go; "I see I am taking up your time, but I thought it best to come and tell you about the hamper and prevent more mischief."

"Stay, stay!" said the Squire. "You are not going without me. A little lady like you must not be abroad of nights by yourself."

"Oh! I have Neptune. And are you coming with me?"

He took her hand. They set off across the snow—Cissy wondering and wondering. Here they were, at the door of her own house. She then turned to him expecting he would say "Good-bye." "Oh, thank you, so much." How her little heart fluttered. What was going to be? How would it end?

"What! You are coming in?" she exclaimed in delight.

"Yes," said he, smiling, "if you will help me. Go to your dear father and tell him I have come to see him."

She flew away, and in one moment came rushing back.

"Oh dear, Squire. Go up, go up; go to him! Do you know what he said?—'Thank God! I am not abandoned by all the world.'"

The Squire lifted up Cissy and kissed her; then patted Neptune's big head, and went up stairs slowly. He remained away a very, very long time. Then came her father's voice over the stairs.

"Cissy, my darling, come up."

And she fluttered up, that little peacemaker. Christmas Day was a happy one; for she, her father, and Neptune went over to Hornby Chase and spent an evening of peace and good will.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE POULTRY MARKET.

The commodious and rather handsome structure which has been erected by the City Corporation of London, close to the Metropolitan Meat Market, in Smithfield, for the sale of poultry, is a busy place on Saturday night, when wholesale dealers are accustomed to dispose of their remaining stock, in a prompt and summary manner, to a mixed crowd of retail purchasers, not a few of whom seek to provide their Sunday dinner in this way at a moderate cost, instead of going to the nearest poulterer's shop in their own street, and there paying a higher price for it. Here are thrifty housewives, mothers of families, landladies of suburban lodgings, bachelors of epicurean taste but of economical principles, who dine at home on the day of rest, and who are disposed to save a shilling by taking a little trouble, careful working-men who fancy they can teach their wives a lesson in household management, and small retailers whose business in their own neighbourhood will begin at a later hour, to go on briskly until the stroke of midnight. To these, and all other comers with money in their hands, eagerly intent upon the object of their quest, is freely offered the surplus supply of plump geese and turkeys, chickens and ducklings, wild-fowl, hares and rabbits, partridges, plovers, and other delicacies of animal food, mostly at a cost much below what one would be charged in the regular tradesmen's establishments; more especially if one's gentility above carrying the article home in basket or bag with one's own hand, and if the tradesman is expected to give a few weeks' or months' credit. There is a charm, as Dick Swiveller might observe, in this simple practice of purveying immediately for one's own wants and comforts, "to which the rich and powerful are strangers." It may be unfashionable, or even "low," but it is cheap and safe, and not unwise, for people who dwell within reach of such marketing facilities to buy the best they can get, at the most reasonable cost.

Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has been pleased to confer the Albert medal of the first class on Mark Addy, of Salford, in recognition of his repeated acts of heroism in saving life from drowning in the river Irwell.

The committee of management of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption have, says the *World*, decided that a ward shall be named after the late lamented Major Whyte-Melville, on account of his liberal contributions, amounting in the aggregate to £1600, and the great interest he always felt in its welfare.

The Christmas vacation at the Royal Military Academy began on Tuesday, when Sir John Adye, the Governor, announced the names of the thirty-seven gentlemen to whom commissions had been awarded, and distributed the prizes. In his report the Governor spoke favourably of the soldier-like bearing and conduct of the cadets, and said that during the past term the general state of discipline had been very satisfactory. The Pollock gold medal, for distinguished proficiency, was presented to Under-Officer Stuart Davidson, and the regulation sword for exemplary conduct was awarded to Senior Under-Officer Edward Armitage.

There was a perceptible decrease in the amount of American fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week when compared with the previous one, while the arrivals of live stock were characterised by the same feature. Four steamers reached the Mersey with fresh meat, consisting of 4033 quarters of beef, 852 carcases of mutton, and 596 dead pigs. There were also landed eight boxes of poultry from Canada. During last Christmas season a large number of turkeys and geese arrived from Canada, and were well received in the English market. The arrivals of live stock amounted to 187 cattle and 751 sheep. —The Allan mail-steamer Caspian, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday from Canada, had on board a valuable consignment of Canadian poultry for the Christmas market, comprising 203 barrels of turkeys and nine cases of geese and ducks, nearly 4000 head in all. The Dominion steamer Mississippi, which also reached the Mersey on Wednesday, brought about 1600 Canadian turkeys and geese. They are all in splendid condition, and were dispatched at once to the leading markets.

Dean Stanley, as president of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, gave an address in the Townhall there on Monday, his subject being an historic survey of American Institutions. The Dean observed that many of the independent States, having been formed on mediæval models, had already decayed, and were fast hastening in that direction. One of the most remarkable facts, he said, about modern America was the development of its institutions, among which the abundance of libraries for the people was the great glory, as it was the great reproach of the metropolis of our own country. Dean Stanley subsequently presented the prizes to the successful students. In concluding his address the Dean alluded in a touching manner to the death of Princess Alice.



"She ascended the stairs; Neptune, on whose full neck she rested her arm, putting his paws down solemnly and with caution."

ILLUSTRATION TO PERCY FITZGERALD'S TALE, "CISSY, THE LITTLE PEACEMAKER." DRAWN BY F. DADD.



A NEW SUIT FOR CHRISTMAS. BY H, WERNER.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Three score years have passed since England, in one universal outbreak of bitterest grief, mourned the loss of a beloved Princess. The very hopes of the nation's Future seemed to have died with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, consort of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Sorrow as general and as sincere has been awakened in every rank and grade of society by the untimely death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, Princess Alice of Great Britain. Everybody is heartily and unfeignedly sorry. Everybody deeply sympathises with the bereaved husband, with the poor little children at Darmstadt yonder, left motherless; and, moreover, is deep and reverent pity felt for that August Parent, whose bright and beneficent life journey has yet been marked by Three sad gravestones: those of the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Consort, and, now, of the Princess Alice.

It would be wholly inopportune and impertinent, I take it, to say more directly on this head at present. The country has unanimously mourned the dead. The minute guns have been fired; the muffled peals have tolled; and out of respect for the sorrowing kindred that survive it now becomes us, I should say, to be silent. No good purpose can be served by deluging the newspapers with column after column of lachrymose rhetoric, and more or less fulsome eulogy of a deceased Lady whom we know, on the authority of her Mother and her Brother, to have been good, and kind, and clever, but of whom otherwise the great mass of the public could have known but very little. Lord Beaconsfield marred his truly eloquent oration in the House of Lords by suggesting the "Kiss of Death" (with its inexpressibly shocking associations) as a subject for pictorial or plastic illustration. It were better to leave the Dead alone. Mr. Alfred Austin has written in the *Standard*, and in much better taste, some very pathetic and well-turned verses on the same subject; but all the dialectical and poetic threnodies of orators and poets will not equal the stern magnificence of Malesherbes' rendering of the Horatian lines—

> Le pauvre en sa cabane est sujet à ses lois,
> Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre
> N'en défend pas nos Rois.

Are we to have a very miserable Christmas? Things at present look sadly like it. Mr. Cross's smooth official words in the House of Commons to the contrary notwithstanding, it has been stated, on indisputably good authority, that there exists an appalling amount of misery and distress among the working people in the provinces, especially in the North. Lord Blantyre, in his letter to Mr. Gladstone, seems to think that the poor are, as a rule, very well off indeed; and that, looking at the care taken of our necessitous fellow-countrymen by the Poor Law "and other benevolent institutions," Parliament might well have agreed to a grant for the relief of the Rhodope refugees. The other day they were the "Rhodope insurgents;" but let that pass. In the parish in which I take the liberty of residing I pay a poor's rate of fourteen pence in the pound; but I have not yet been able to discover the beneficence of the Poor Law. Perhaps I shall find it out when I am broken, and am fain to seek the relieving officer and solicit indoor or outdoor relief. So far as things go at present, I am happy to believe that St. Pancras Workhouse is a very spacious and well-managed establishment; still, the thoroughfares of the parish appear to me to be swarming with beggars and with hungry and ragged folk; and, in fine, the experience of many years convinces me that the first thing done by the Poor Law in the presence of any great disaster, such as an epidemic, a famine, a flood, or an unusually hard frost, is to break down, utterly. What has become of my fourteen pence in the pound? I must make it up (if I can) to twenty pence by subscribing to the "other benevolent institutions" hinted at by the excellent Lord Blantyre. Mind, I see no harm in sending something to the Rhodope sufferers; but, at the same time, we should not forget the claims of the poor-box at Bow-street and the other police courts.

Mem: A lady asked me, the other day, which was the best Charity to which to send a Christmas donation. "Madam," I replied, "a celebrated *gourmet* was once asked which was the best sauce for fish. 'All sauces,' he made answer." All charities are good to subscribe to; only, before you draw your cheque or cut your five-pound notes in halves, just take the trouble to enrol yourself as a member of the Charity Organisation Society, and make sure, by careful inquiries, that the Charity which you have selected for support is not a swindle.

Juvenile balls put off; Royal visits abandoned; Westminster plays suspended; the shops in Regent-street and Oxford-street full of half mourning gear: assuredly these portents do not seem to foretell a very merry Christmas. Yet the deluge of Christmas-cards is more overwhelmingly abundant, more irresistibly brilliant, and more fascinatingly pretty this year than ever. It is true that these tasteful trifles are put in hand in early spring; and that last March we could not foresee the coming about of "Peace with Honour"—and an Afghan war; the collapse of trade, destitution in the manufacturing districts, and other troubles. I admire Christmas cards, and advocate the circulation thereof, from an artistic, a commercial, and a sentimental point of view: first, because the prodigious demand for them tends to keep alive the beautiful art of chromo-lithography; next, because the production of the cards gives remunerative employment to innumerable hands, including a large number of lady-artists; and, finally, because the interchange of these radiant missives stimulates kindly spirit and good-feeling among all classes. So I mean to scatter Marcus Ward's and Delarue's pretty cartoons broadcast.

I have experienced a sad—a dreadfully sad—sensation this week. From my early childhood I have suffered from defective vision. For awhile I was totally blind; and since my partial recovery, more than forty years since, I have had only one working eye, with the aid of which I have been mercifully permitted to do a good deal on paper, on steel, on copper, and on wood. But things ocular have now come to that pass that I can no longer read even my *Pall Mall Gazette*, much less write a letter by candlelight without glasses. So I went last Wednesday to a famous firm in Regent-street to be measured for a pair of spectacles. The obliging optician subjected me to a cross-examination, lasting full twenty minutes, as to what I had been doing all my life through in the reading and writing line, and as to what I could see, or could not see at present. Ultimately, with a view to the delivery of the spectacles, he politely asked me for my name and address, which I gave him, somewhat shamefacedly. One does not like to "own up" in the matter of the first pair of spectacles. "Ah!" he remarked, coolly, as he booked the necessary particulars, "*We've been waiting for you a long time.*" Horror! Fancy being "waited for" by an optician. Are the Economic Funeral Company and the marble masons in the Highgate-road waiting for me, I wonder?

Musical critics tell me with enthusiasm about a new lady pianiste, Miss Bessie Richards, who was the other day suddenly called upon to play at Madame Viard-Louis's concert, and achieved a brilliant success in Chopin's scherzo in B flat. Miss Bessie Richards seems to have gone through a somewhat crucial course of training. After studying in England, she went to Leipsic, and was informed by the musical magnates of the Conservatorium there that she had talent, but that her "method" was totally wrong. She studied sedulously for two whole years at the Conservatorium in question, and then, thinking herself tolerably proficient in her most difficult art, she went to Dresden. Said the most eminent professor of music in the Saxon capital to her, "The first thing you have to do, esteemed young lady, is to unlearn everything that you have learned at Leipsic." After this I should certainly have abandoned the pianoforte for the big drum; but Miss Bessie Richards was not to be discouraged. She studied for twelve months with the most eminent professor in Dresden, and now it is to be hoped she will be recognised as a Mistress of Arts.

I like very much the lithographed picture "At the Play" in the Christmas Number of the *World*, containing portraits of the celebrities of the day, who are supposed to be congregated in the boxes and stalls of the Lyceum on one of Mr. Henry Irving's "first nights." By-the-way, Mr. Irving's "first night," as manager as well as actor, is fixed for Monday, the 30th inst., and there will be, I should say, a rare gathering of celebrities in Wellington-street on the evening in question. The more striking portraits in "At the Play" are those of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Montagu Corry, Mr. George Lewis, Lord Alfred Paget, and especially Mr. Montague Williams. Some of the other portraits lack strength and directness.

"The English Colony at Wiesbaden" send me a post-card politely asking me whether that delightful little *prima donna* Piccolomini, who fascinated us all in the "Traviata" some twenty years ago, was a soprano, a mezzo-soprano, or a contralto. I am very much the Servant of the "English Colony at Wiesbaden," but I am not a musical critic, and am no judge of the voices of *cantatrices*. Thus much, however, I find at page 376 of the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley's "Reminiscences of the Opera":—Her (Piccolomini's) voice was a high and pure soprano, with all the attraction of youth and freshness; not wide in range; sweet rather than powerful, and not gifted with any perfection of fluency or flexibility. Her vocalisation was far from being distinguished by its correctness or excellence of school. Her acting was simple, natural, graceful, and apparently spontaneous and untutored. To musicians she appeared a clever amateur, but never a great artist." Elsewhere Mr. Lumley speaks of Piccolomini as "a great little cloud compeller" and "a darling pet."

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes has conferred on Mr. Blanchard Jerrold the highly-prized decoration of an officer of the Order of the Redeemer, in grateful acknowledgment of his distinguished services in the cause of Christianity and Greek freedom. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is probably an accomplished Romaic scholar; so he will permit me to say to him, *Kyrie Hippotes! Sas synchairo eilikrinestata kai ex oles kardias mou!*

G. A. S.

"A NEW SUIT FOR CHRISTMAS."

In this pleasant scene of homely German life, where the Christmas Tree has been duly prepared with its lanterns or tapers all ready to be lighted, and with its appointed gifts for the gratification of each member of the happy family, we behold the entrance of a bright young person, Master Fritz, or Karl, or whatever his name, who is attired in a new suit of clothes for the festive occasion. Such boys have we seen in England, not less elated in spirit by the consciousness of a similar improvement in their outward covering, more especially at that momentous stage of first wearing the breeches, the trousers, or the "knickerbockers," which comes to male mankind once in a lifetime, with the sensation of advanced dignity, as a foretaste of the masterly prerogatives of their sex. The mother or nurse, who has dressed this cheerful youngster in such a becoming fashion, seems little inclined to reprove his juvenile exhibition of personal vanity; and the kind old grandmother, as she looks up from the Bible to greet his approach, is delighted with the brave little man. We are not equally sure of the approval of his little sister, refraining as she does from a glance of admiring curiosity, and devoting her whole attention to the unconscious doll which is fondled in her lap. She may have her private opinion that "Brother" thinks too much of himself, and that men and boys, in general, are too apt to give themselves the air of Lords of Creation. As for the dog, we should like best of all to know his mind upon the subject, but the reader is quite as well able as we are to interpret the wondering wistfulness of his look, and the subdued agitation of his bushy tail. The father's old jacket, hanging beside the door, might be pointed to as a reminder that this urchin will not very often get a new suit of clothes, and that he must learn betimes to work for his own needs.

Mr. C. P. Gardner, B.A., of Cambridge, was on Tuesday selected, from more than 700 candidates, to fill the post of secretary to the Curates' Augmentation Fund.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons have issued a useful Professional Pocket-Book, being a Daily and Hourly Engagement Diary for 1879.

The ceremony of shutting the gates of Derry was carried out on Wednesday with perfect success in all the traditional details, including the burning of the effigy of Lundy.

In consequence of the bad times Lord Chesham has remitted 10 per cent of the rent paid by his tenants in Bucks for the year, and also allowed them half the sum they have paid since the last rent audit in respect of school board rates.

The total collections at Birmingham on Hospital Sunday, Oct. 27 last, for the benefit of the local Queen's Hospital, amounted to £6400, which was £600 more than in any previous years since the Hospital Sunday collection was started.

The steamer Byzantin, belonging to the Fraissinet Company, of Marseilles, and bound from that place to Constantinople, and the steamer Rinaldo, of Hull, from Hull to Constantinople, with a general cargo, are reported by Lloyd's Constantinople agent to have been in collision near Gallipoli. The French steamer sank with 150 persons who were on board, the English steamer sustaining only slight damage.

A large number of prize-distributions to metropolitan volunteer corps took place last week, chief amongst which were those of the 1st London and 1st Middlesex Engineers, the 3rd London, the 4th Middlesex, 26th Middlesex, 37th Middlesex, 40th Middlesex, 46th Middlesex, 1st Surrey, and 10th Tower Hamlets Rifles. In all cases, except that of the 4th Middlesex, the returns showed an improvement upon the past year; and in the case referred to the commanding officer, Lord Truro, ascribed the falling off to the fact that a large number of their men had joined the regular service since the previous year. The 46th made greater progress than any other corps in the metropolis during the past twelve months, having added 250 to its enrolled establishment, and returned about 98 per cent of efficients.

PARLIAMENT.

VOTES OF CONDOLENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

The general feeling of deep regret occasioned throughout the country by the sad intelligence of the death of Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, found apt expression in both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of the week.

Reassembling after a week's adjournment on Tuesday, their Lordships in the Upper Chamber confined themselves to passing the Vote of Condolence with her Majesty, eloquently proposed by the Earl of Beaconsfield, and as eloquently seconded by Earl Granville. With deep feeling, Lord Beaconsfield described the virtues of Princess Alice, and particularised the especial mark of motherly love which cost her Royal Highness her life. The Prime Minister said:—

> A Princess who loved us, though she left us, and who always revisited her fatherland with delight—one of those women the brightness of whose being adorned society and inspired the circle in which she lived—has been removed from this world, to the anguish of her family, her friends, and her subjects. Princess Alice—for I will venture to call her by that name, though she wore a crown—afforded one of the most striking contrasts that I can remember of richness of culture and rare intelligence combined with the most pure and refined domestic sentiments (Hear, hear). You, my Lords, who knew her life well, can recall those agonising hours when she attended the dying bed of her illustrious father, who had sketched out her studies and formed her tastes. You can recall, too, the moment at which she attended her Royal brother at a time when the hopes of England seemed to depend on his life (Hear, hear); and now you can remember too well how, when the whole of her own family were stricken by a malignant disease, she had been to them the angel of the house, till at last her own vital power was perhaps exhausted and she has fallen. My Lords, there is something wonderfully pitcous in the immediate cause of her death. The physicians who permitted her to watch over her suffering family enjoined her under no circumstances whatever to be tempted into an embrace. Her admirable self-restraint guarded her through the crisis of this terrible complaint in safety. She remembered and obeyed the injunctions of her physicians. But it became her lot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly attached. The boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated mother clasped him in her arms, and thus she received the kiss of death. My Lords, I hardly know an incident more pathetic. It is one by which poets might be inspired, and in which the professors of the fine arts, from the highest to the lowest branches, whether in painting, sculpture, or gems, might find a fitting subject of commemoration (Hear, hear). My Lords, it is impossible to depict at this moment the sufferings of the husband whom she has left behind and of the children who were so devoted to her; but our duty is to offer our condolence to one whose happiness and whose sorrows always excite and command the loyalty and affectionate respect of this House.

The eulogium pronounced by Earl Granville on the late Princess was of equal interest by reason of the noble Earl's reference to his own recollections of her Royal Highness, and also by reason of the touching passages which he read in conclusion from a letter addressed to him by the Prince of Wales. The Leader of the Opposition said:—

> The accidents of a political career gave me some opportunity of observing the domestic life of the Royal family during the course of eleven years. At the beginning of that period Princess Alice was a singularly attractive child of seven years old. I doubt whether her any childhood or youth was ever more joyous and bright, or ever gave a livelier promise of that which has been so amply fulfilled. At the end of that time I had the honour of proposing an address in this House on her Royal Highness's marriage—a marriage founded upon all the best securities for wedded happiness. The child had grown into womanhood with all those personal, moral, and mental qualities which the noble Earl has so well described. The principal characteristics of her married life appear to have been—first, absolute devotion to her husband and children; next, a course not merely of benevolence, but of unceasing thoughtful beneficence to all depending upon her; and, lastly, a remarkable talent for acquiring the sympathy and attracting the regard of some of the most gifted of the intellectual country which she had adopted, and to whose interests she was devoted without ever breaking a link in the chain of memories and associations which bound her to the country of her birth. The noble Earl has tactfully alluded to the singular coincidence of three dates which will never pass from the pages of English history. My Lords, I trust that neither the writer nor your Lordships will think it indiscreet if, instead of trusting to my own language to impress your feelings as to the loss which has befallen the Royal families of England on this last 14th of December and Darmstadt, I read to you a few words extracted from a letter written on the day of the sad tragedy by a brother passionately devoted to his sister, and who left England last night to pay the last sad tribute of affection and respect to her beloved memory:—
>
> "So good, so kind, so clever. We had gone through so much together—my father's illness, then my own; and she has succumbed to the pernicious malady which laid low her husband and children, whom she nursed and watched with unceasing care and attention. . . . The Queen bears up bravely, but her grief is deep beyond words."

Their Lordships, having fulfilled their mournful duty of agreeing to the Vote of Condolence with the Queen on the melancholy occasion, adjourned till Thursday, Feb. 13 next.

Language to the full as loyal and sympathetic as that which came from Lord Beaconsfield and Earl Granville introduced the Vote of Condolence to the Lower House on Monday—the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving, and the Marquis of Hartington seconding, the Address with characteristic directness. Sir Stafford Northcote, indeed, has rarely expressed himself more happily than he did in the few sentences wherein he summed up the exemplary character of the late Princess Alice, and elicited sympathetic cheers from both sides the House when he added:—

> Before such a sorrow it is almost impossible to speak; and yet we know that words of sympathy are most valuable, and that by no one is the power of sympathy more valued than by her Majesty; for we have her own example to show that no calamity falls upon any portion of her people but she is the first, by kindly words and kindly message, to manifest her own sympathy. I feel convinced the House will unanimously agree to an address which will testify at once our personal affection for the Sovereign, our deep sorrow for her loss, and our earnest prayer that God may support her in our affliction.

THE AFGHAN DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Briefly as the rest of the proceedings in the Lower Chamber may be summed up, a few salient points in the conclusion of last week's debate yet require mention. On Thursday week, for example, Mr. Grant Duff's able speech having been replied to by Mr. Bourke, Mr. A. E. Gathorne Hardy vigorously wielded the cudgels in defence of his father, Lord Cranbrook; but the liveliest speech of the night came from Mr. Goschen, who, besides attacking the Government with spirit, succeeded in demonstrating that the Opposition had no more intention of tolerating Russian intervention in Afghanistan than Ministers had. The following (Friday's) sitting saw Sir Stafford Northcote early on his legs to give notice of a motion for a grant in aid of the sufferers in the Rhodope district—an announcement which induced Mr. Anderson a little later to proclaim that, in view of the wide-spread distress prevailing in our own country, he proposed to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion by a direct negative. Then came the tug of war. Resuming the Afghan dispute, Earl Percy opined the House would approve the policy of the Ministry. But this declaration of confidence did not hinder Sir William Harcourt from attacking the Government tooth and nail for fostering a "blood-and-thunder policy." Epithets, indeed, abounded in Sir William Harcourt's rushing oration, to which the Attorney-General's plain, unvarnished advocacy formed a strong contrast. Among other notable speeches, that of Mr. Burt denouncing the Afghan War on behalf of the working classes whom he represented, and that of Sir A. Gordon explaining that because of his disagreement with the course adopted by Government he had been driven to seek the freer air of the Opposition side, attracted some attention. To those hon. members succeeded Mr. R. E. Plunkett, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Newdegate. The Marquis of Hartington displayed unusual energy in adducing reasons why he would support Mr. Whitbread's amendment. Nothing daunted, Sir Stafford Northcote gallantly defended

Lord Lytton and the Marquis of Salisbury from the aspersions cast upon them, and grew quite warm in his earnest and manly vindication of the Viceroy. With regard to the general question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that in entering into this war there had been no change from the old policy towards Afghanistan, but rather a development of it. One sentence from the right hon. gentleman's well-argued speech will illustrate this point. "So long (said Sir Stafford Northcote) as the Russians were only moving in Central Asia I think there was no cause for advancing beyond our frontier; but when you find a Russian Mission sent to Cabul, and sent avowedly because there was an unfriendly feeling between England and Russia, and because Russia thought that was the point we were most vulnerable on, I maintain that all the circumstances on which Lord Lawrence founded his policy were so completely revolutionised that the very argument which supported it in the case of one policy would, I think, warrant us in taking a totally different view of what was to be done." The British Mission having been refused a passage through the Khyber Pass, an affront had been offered, no apology had been made, and, for the sake of maintaining unsullied the credit of English rule in India, the Government had been impelled to declare war against the Ameer. The House then divided on Mr. Whitbread's amendment disapproving "the conduct of her Majesty's Government, which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." The majority for Ministers was 101—328 voting against the amendment, and 227 for it.

On Monday the Address of Condolence with her Majesty was agreed to, as already observed. It then became the by-no-means agreeable duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make plain to the House that the Government had retired from the benevolent position they had wished to take up with regard to the Mohammedan sufferers from the alleged outrages in the Rhodope districts of Turkey. In stating that he did not intend to proceed with the motion for a grant of money to these distressed people in the East, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that overtures on the subject had been made to certain Foreign Powers, but confessed that the coolness with which the House had received the proposition damped the philanthropic ardour of the Cabinet. This acknowledgment of fallibility did not escape hostile comment from the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Anderson, Sir George Campbell (who pertinently pointed out that the Turkish Government, while unable to receive these refugees, yet contrived to pay for the importation of plenty of arms and ammunition from America), Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Serjeant Simon, and Mr. Gladstone; but Sir Stafford Northcote was, peradventure, consoled by the protection condescendingly offered him by Sir Robert Peel, albeit the Leader of the House was finally compelled to eat the leek, and afford yet another exemplification of the truth of the Gallic adage, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*. Not without ability, certainly not without confidence, did Mr. E. Stanhope next introduce the subjoined resolution:—

That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon Indian revenues to be dispatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Mr. Fawcett exhibited his well-known mastery over Indian affairs in moving as an amendment:—

That this House is of opinion that it would be unjust that the revenues of India should be applied to defray the extraordinary expense of the military operations now being carried on against the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Waning space precludes our saying more than that among the other chief speakers on the first night for or against the resolution were Mr. Gladstone (times have changed indeed when the right hon. member for Greenwich is found seconding a motion by Mr. Fawcett!), the Attorney-General, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Laing, Mr. Smollett, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Sir George Campbell. On Tuesday (after a desultory conversation, in which Lord Elcho expressed his sympathy with the Rhodope sufferers) Dr. Playfair had the first word in the Indian debate, and was replied to by Lord George Hamilton. Sir Henry James was followed by the Solicitor-General; and the tedium of debate was relieved by a welcome speech from Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and a diatribe from Mr. Mundella. Mr. Childers's profound discourse was not followed in all its meanderings by Sir Stafford Northcote, who virtually contented himself with promising some more definite financial information a few months hence—a promise that satisfied neither the Marquis of Hartington nor Mr. Jacob Bright. Quite contented, however, were hon. members who form the majority, for they defeated Mr. Fawcett's amendment by 235 to 125 votes, and then carried the resolution. In the course of the debate, it should be mentioned, Lord Barrington, the Vice-Chamberlain, read at the table the Queen's gracious reply to the Address:—

Your loyal and dutiful address affords me much satisfaction. I feel assured I shall receive your cordial co-operation and support in all the measures which may be deemed necessary for upholding the honour of my Crown and for maintaining the great interests of my Empire.

It was getting on for one o'clock on Wednesday morning when the House adjourned to Feb. 13 next.

The prospectus for the eighth annual drawing of the Printers' National Art-Union has been issued, and bears favourable comparison with any of its predecessors.

"UNDER THE OLD FLAG."

The custom of preserving an old set of regimental colours by suspending them, as an historic trophy, in the aisle of some Cathedral Church or other dignified ecclesiastical building, may be connected with that ceremony of blessing the colours, when newly bestowed upon the regiment, in which prelates and influential clergymen have not unfrequently borne an officiating part. The Established Church of England, as its social and political traditions have always seemed to be intimately allied with the sentiments of national loyalty and patriotism, has not hesitated, in general, to lend a certain degree of moral support to the military and naval services of the Crown; and the British Army, in the frank and faithful performance of its duty, without respect to the merits of any particular war, has often been mentioned with respect in sermons from the English pulpit. There is, indeed, a distinct and express Article of this Church, among the well-known Thirty-nine, which affirms the lawfulness of soldiership, if not as an ordinary profession, at least in compliance with the bidding of the civil magistrate in case of need. Without alluding further to any scruples of conscience which good and religious men, such as the Quakers, have now and then entertained upon this subject, we may remark that there appears no incongruity in the sentiment with which a retired veteran, such as we see in Mr. Frank Dadd's interesting design, may be imagined to stand and meditate "under the flag," within the consecrated walls of a venerable Gothic church, and devoutly to muse upon the experiences of his past life, in gratitude for merciful preservation from many dangers in the field of battle, and with a sincere faith in the promises which are the foundation of Christian hope. The presence of his little daughter, or more probably grand-daughter, must give additional sweetness to this moment of serene contemplation; while there is a suggestion of antique and chivalric heroism in the stone effigy of a mailed Crusader, lying upon the mediæval tomb, above which these tattered remnants of "the old flag" were hoisted, as we suppose, not very long ago.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.

Several days of last week brought their crowds of people to Islington for the yearly Cattle Show, being the eighty-first of the Smithfield Club and the seventeenth held at the Agricultural Hall. The gross number of visitors to this year's show is about 113,000, or more than 8000 fewer than last year. The principal features of this year's show have been the general evenness of the live stock in point of excellence, and the fair prices realised by the sales, although at the close there were a good many still on hand and reserved for the Christmas market. We give Illustrations of two of the finest animals exhibited, a heifer and an ox, each of which won a first prize in its class, and the gold cup of honour, the heifer being deemed worthy of the championship.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK DOG SHOW.

The twelfth exhibition of sporting and other dogs, under the management of the "Kennel Club," was held at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill, from Thursday week to Monday last. This show was quite a success, there being 1058 entries, including most of the champion dogs of other shows. In the champion class for bloodhounds the prize for dogs was taken by Mr. Morrell's Rollo, and for bitches by Mr. R. Johnstone Auld's Mona, which has taken prizes at most of the principal shows in the kingdom. In the champion class for mastiffs (dogs only) the Shah, the celebrity of all the recent shows, belonging to Mr. Harris, was an easy first. The first prize in the ordinary classes for dogs was taken by Mr. Edgar Hanbury's Rajah; and for bitches by Mr. T. W. Allen's Creole. Among the St. Bernard's, the champion classes had only one representative, Mr. Gresham's Monk and the same exhibitor's Shah, both which, of course, took first prizes. The prize retriever (not black) was Mr. Lewis Mackenzie's Garnet, and the first black retriever was Mr. J. W. Morris's Monk. Mr. Maule's Tragedy and Miss Jaquet's Tum Tum gained the first and second prizes respectively for pugs. The attendance of visitors was fairly good, considering the weather.

The will and codicil of Mr. James Johnston, the proprietor of the *Standard*, who died on Oct. 21 last, has just been proved by Mr. Mudford and the two other trustees and executors, the personalty being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths the sum of £10,000 to his son by his first wife, and legacies of £3000 to each of his daughters by that marriage. An annuity of £2000 per annum is left to his widow, legacies of £300 each to two of his servants, and of £500 to each of his executors. There are one or two other trifling bequests. The testator directs that, with the exception of the above bequests, the whole of his real and personal property, including the goodwill and property of the *Standard* newspaper, shall be held in trust for the benefit of his five children by his second wife. By a codicil to the will the testator directs that Mr. Mudford is to remain as editor of the *Standard* for his lifetime, or until such time as he shall voluntarily resign the editorship; and further directs that the paper is to be carried on in every respect as it was being carried on at the time of his death.

ELECTION NEWS.

The election of a member of Parliament for Bristol to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson (Liberal) took place last Saturday. Mr. Lewis Fry, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 1547 votes over his Conservative opponent, Sir Ivor Guest, the numbers having been 9342, against 7795. The Liberals polled 454 more, and the Conservatives 727 fewer, than at the general election.

The polling for New Ross, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. John Dunbar, took place on Tuesday, when Colonel Tottenham, the Conservative candidate, polled 95 votes, and Mr. Delany, Home Ruler, 90. Mr. Redmond had retired.

The nomination for the county of Londonderry, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Smyth, took place on Monday. The candidates proposed were Sir Thomas McClure, Liberal, and Mr. Samuel Maxwell Alexander, Conservative. Thursday was appointed for the polling.

The requisition to Mr. Gladstone inviting him to come forward as a Liberal candidate for Manchester, and signed by 700 members of the executive of the Manchester Liberal Association, was forwarded to the right honourable gentleman on Tuesday.—At a meeting of the Liberals of Midlothian, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone agreeing to contest Midlothian (Edinburghshire) at the next general election should the Liberal committees be united in his favour.

Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., has announced his withdrawal from the Home-Rule League, on the ground that the course taken by the Home-Rule party in Parliament during the last three Sessions has been injurious to the movement.

The meeting of the shareholders in the West of England and South Wales District Bank was held in Bristol on Wednesday, to receive the report of the official liquidators.

At Bow-street on Thursday, Edward Byrne Madden, aged fifty-six, who is said by the reporter to be a peculiarly mild and inoffensive looking man, and who is described as an "interpreter of languages," was charged on remand before Sir James Ingham with having threatened to kill the Queen. The defendant was apprehended on a warrant issued by the chief magistrate, in consequence of certain language used by the prisoner in letters addressed to the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and to Lord Lyons. Translations of the letters were read by the chief clerk. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Christmas parties of this year may obtain a great deal of novel and ingenious entertainment from the "Guinea Pig" apparatus for optical and other scientific illusions of the senses which the London Stereoscopic Company has again provided. For the amusement of the youngest and the gayest Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., of Wilson-street, Finsbury, have prepared a variety of "surprise crackers," which are exceedingly pretty in their decorative wrappings, and doubtless contain many sweet morsels of sugar-candy, with sweeter flatteries in the versified mottoes. We hope these things will help to make the long evenings seem short.

The executive of the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Committee met yesterday week, the Lord Provost presiding. The total sum subscribed now amounts to £321,423, of which £168,634 is from Glasgow, and £158,789 from other parts. The meeting was of opinion that the case of any shareholders of the Caledonian Bank who might be placed in necessitous circumstances through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank should be favourably entertained.—Mr. Scott, one of the partners in Messrs. J. Innes Wright and Co., was examined in connection with his bankruptcy in Glasgow on Monday, and at the close of his examination was apprehended on a charge of embezzling £48,000, the proceeds of bills accepted by the City of Glasgow Bank. The trial of the directors is fixed to commence at Edinburgh on Jan. 20.

Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, the eminent pianoforte makers, of Wigmore-street, have manufactured a magnificent grand pianoforte for Mr. E. Ledger. The instrument comprises several most important improvements, whereby the touch and tone are brought to rare perfection. The mechanism applying to the key-board is simple and solid in structure, but nevertheless realises a touch that is most agreeable to the player, commanding all degrees of power and delicacy, and great readiness of repetition. The tone is of extreme beauty, and is unusually prolonged in vibration by the peculiar construction of the sounding-board, a specialty in which is that the thickness is greatest in the centre, diminishing towards the edges. The method of stringing, too, and additional bridges, are peculiar, and tend much to enhance the sonority and vibrating power. Another important feature in the instrument is the addition of a third pedal, which gives the performer the power of sustaining, almost indefinitely, some notes, while others may be played staccato. This is a particularly valuable quality. The metal framework used in the interior is of the most substantial kind, bracing the instrument together with a force that renders it independent of atmospheric changes. The workmanship is of the highest excellence in all the details, and the instrument is, altogether, an admirable specimen of English manufacture.

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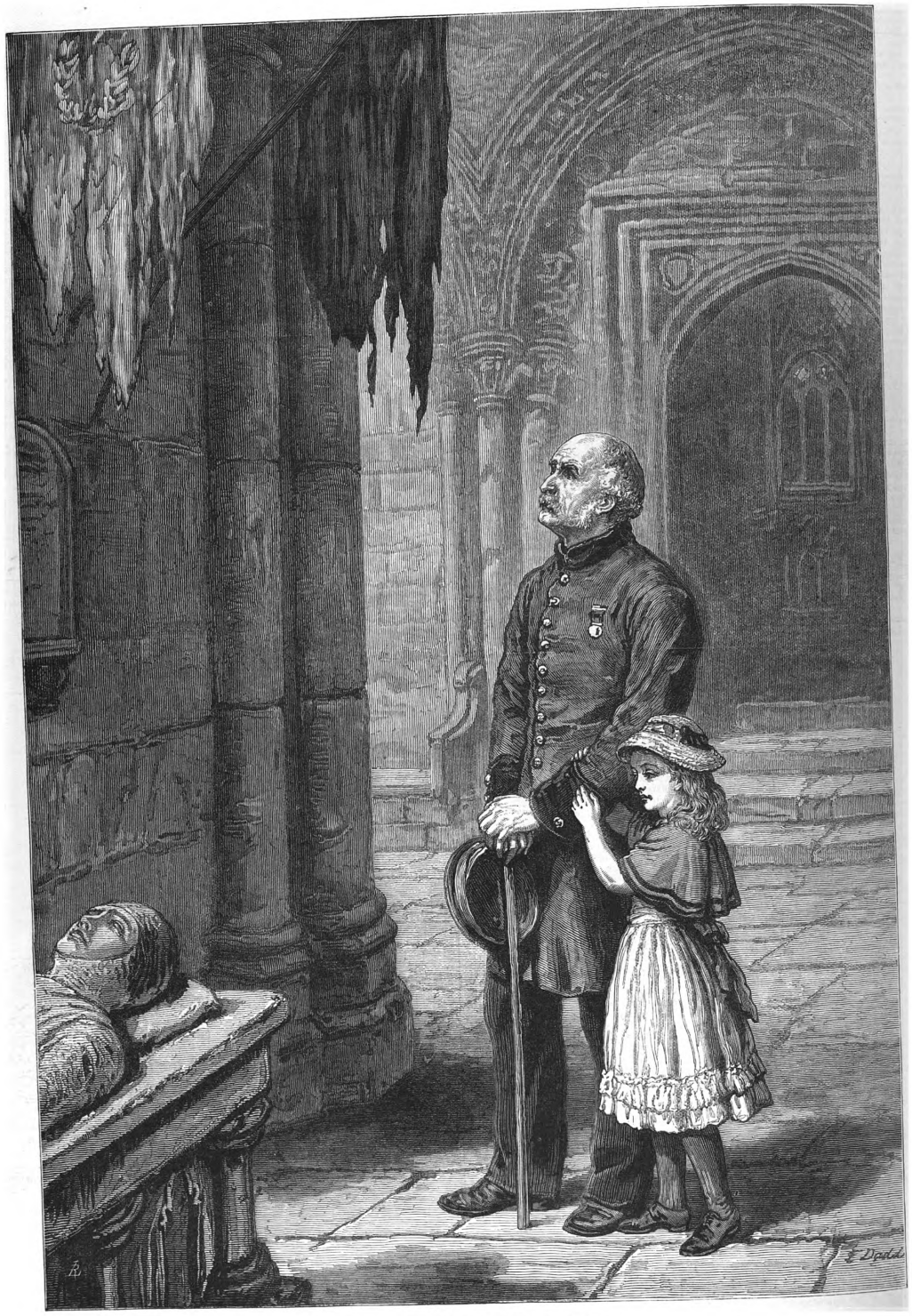
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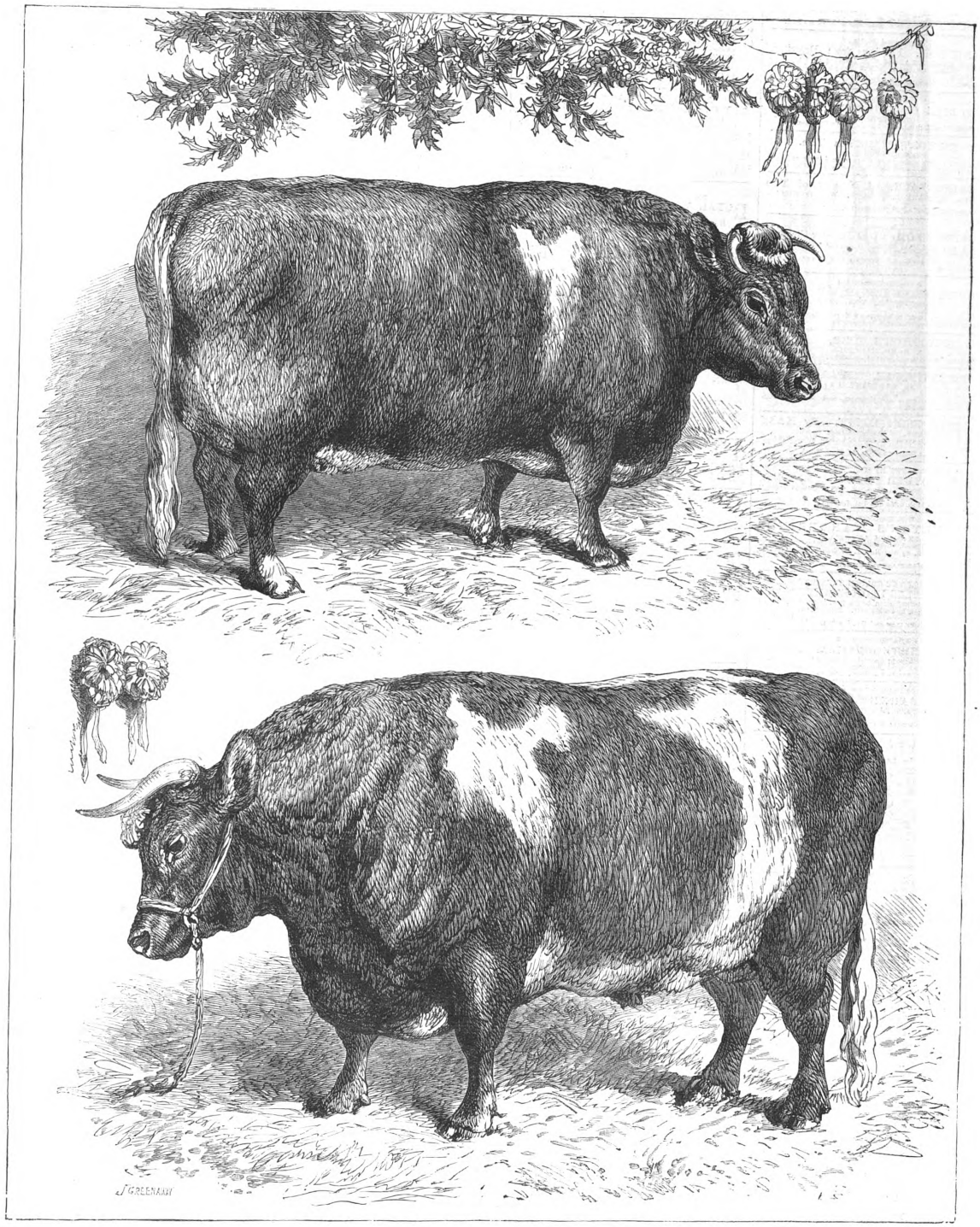
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EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the élite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent by any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, &c. Chilblains are prevented from breaking and their tormenting itching instantly removed by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. Guaranteed by an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Venders.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to decide which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
COLDS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan 12, 1866.
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge, Ireland.
"I have been in the habit of prescribing your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely these last three months. I have invariably found it useful, particularly in the latter stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
From F. J. Freeland, Esq., Surgeon, Chichester.
"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to Mr. Davenport, and requests another supply of Chlorodyne. It has been of marked service in a Case of Diseased Chest, in allaying the cough, and relieved very severe 'after-pains' in another person."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves those too often fatal diseases
CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
is the great specific for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.
Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
rapidly cuts short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, PALPITATION, SPASMS, HYSTERIA, COLIC.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
is the true palliative in
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE.
From Jno. E. Gouldstone, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steam-ship Great Eastern.
"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hydœria, Asthma, and Consumption with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."
From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Harrogate.
"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay all pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government Stamp the Name of the INVENTOR,
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

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Bracelets	from £6 to £300	Rings	from £2 to £500
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New Illustrated Price-List, full of Novelties, from 1s. to £5, post-free.
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Travelling Bags, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Flower Vases, Jardinières, and a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Useful and Elegant Novelties, from 5s. to £5.

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The Largest Stock in London.
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THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—This newly-discovered remedy completely removes superfluous hair. Quite harmless. 3s. 6d.; post 3s. 10d., of Inventor, J. Leon, 19, Portens-st., London, W., or Chemists. Sent abroad for 4s. 6d.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUF, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUF, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—3, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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The Lancet:—"It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose."
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Sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

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The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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CHAPPELL and CO. let the undermentioned PIANOFORTES on HIRE, and the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer at the expiration of the third year, provided each Quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid, on the following terms:—

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AN ELEGANT PIANINO, in best Walnut and Rosewood, with ornamental Fret, 6¾ Octaves, Check Action, and three strings—throughout the treble. Cash price, 27 guineas. Model B in the Catalogue.

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A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 35 guineas. No. 2 in Catalogue.

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THE FOREIGN MODEL OBLIQUE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Rosewood Case, 7 Octaves, Check Action, and three strings. Cash price, 50 guineas. Ditto, ditto, in elegant Walnut, £5 10s. per quarter. Cash price, 55 guineas.

The above Pianofortes are exchangeable during the first quarter.

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THE THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM IS APPLICABLE TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PIANOFORTE BY THE BEST MAKERS.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTE, Five Octaves, F to F, Check Action, Trichord Treble. Price FIFTEEN GUINEAS. Designed by Mr. John Hullah, expressly for the use of Students, and will be found invaluable where space or portability is an object. The compass is quite sufficient for classical music—the whole of Mozart's and contemporaneous works being written within the five octaves F to F, the piano of that date not exceeding that compass.

For practice in Schools or Colleges they will be equally welcome, as more economical than using larger and more expensive instruments.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 20 guineas to 115 guineas. Illustrated Lists on application. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut, Mahogany, also in Solid Oak or White Ash, Canadian Walnut, Mahogany, also in Solid Oak or White Ash, 22 guineas; and in elegant Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27 guineas. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PIANINO, with Folding Keyboard, 6¾ Octaves, Check Action, Trichord Treble, Solid Mahogany or Canadian Walnut Case, THIRTY GUINEAS; or in Rosewood or Walnut, THIRTY - FIVE GUINEAS. Maple, THIRTY - EIGHT GUINEAS. Constructed for Ships' Cabins. Superficial space required only 4 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 2 in. Will stand the damp of a sea voyage. The back is strengthened with iron bars and metallic plates.

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CHAPPELL'S CROSS-STRUNG IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE GRAND. Patent Check Action, Metal Standards, Trichord, Seven Octaves, Rosewood, 90 guineas; Walnut, 95 guineas; Solid Wood, extra screwed for extreme climates, 100 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COLONIAL MODEL PIANOFORTE. Trichord Check Action, Extra Strong Bracings, Iron Plates, Solid Panelled Front, &c. Rosewood, 42 guineas; Walnut, 50 guineas; Solid Ebonised Wood, Iron Plate, and extra screwed, for export to extreme climates, 50 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORIENTAL MODEL PIANOFORTE, Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case. FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany and Black Walnut Case, and SIXTY GUINEAS; or in Solid Rosewood, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY-EIGHT GUINEAS.

Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme climates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws. The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and silk frame are lined with perforated zinc to keep out damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China.

Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street.

The price includes—1, Packing-case in tin and wood; 2, A suitable tuning hammer or key; 3, A tuning fork; 4, Some additional strings; 5, A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instrument; 6, And the Carriage to the Docks.

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. CHAPPELL and CO. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent manufactory. A large variety on view from 25 to 160 guineas. Price-lists on application to 50, New Bond-street.

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THE CENTENNIAL GRAND ORGAN, comprising Pipes with Reeds, 5 Octaves of Keys, 22 Octaves of Vibrators, 10 Stops, 2 Rise Levers. Ornamental Case of Solid Walnut, elegantly carved and inlaid with Berlin. As exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S ORGANS were awarded the Diploma of Honour and Medal of the Highest Merit, making them superior to all others in quality of tone, facilities of mechanical arrangement, elegance of design and ornamentation, and simplicity of construction.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUM, by Alexandre, 7 Stops, 1½ Row of Vibrators, in handsomely-carved Gothic Oak Case. Price 20 guineas; polished, 16 guineas; or 6 guineas per year for three years.

PIPE ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOMS or CHURCHES, from 50 guineas to 500 guineas, for SALE or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System. Specifications for Organs or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System. Specifications for Organs suitable for any building or climate sent on application to CHAPPELL and CO.

THE DIGITORIUM; or, Miniature Dumb Piano (Patent). Recommended by all the leading Professors of Music. This Instrument materially assists any person to play on the Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium, Violin, &c.; strengthening the fingers, giving elasticity to the touch, and greatly assisting any student anxious to gain proficiency. Price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s. (including the Exercises for practice), sent to any part of the country, carriage-free, on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Digitorium is an invention for strengthening and equalising the power of the fingers. It consists of a dumb key-board of five keys only, which are sprung lightly, heavily, or to a medium strength, as may be required by those using the instrument. At the bottom of the instrument a slide is made to draw out, which supports a small block of wood, intended as a rest for the wrist, and to relieve the muscles of the arm, which are not required to be brought into action. This slide may be drawn out to suit the length of the arm, so as to accommodate the direction of the touch. Small blocks of wood, in half circles, are fastened upon the sides of the instrument, which are used to produce great tension of the fingers.

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS. In these cases the instrument must be hired for three years certain, and, provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer at the expiration of the third year.

No.	At £5 5s. per annum. At £2 per annum.	Per Quarter.
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	At £16 per annum. At £26 per annum.	
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THE HARPE ZOLIENNE. Modèle de Salon. Nine Seven Stops. Percussion action. Double expression 15 0 0

The "Three-Years' System" is applicable to all other kinds of Harmonium.

Residents abroad can be supplied with Harmoniums on this system, the hire being paid annually instead of quarterly, in advance.

Illustrated Catalogues, with a Drawing and Dimensions of each Instrument, sent post-free on application to Chappell and Co.

THE ALEXANDRE NEW SEVEN-GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM. Broad Reeds. Solid Oak Case, Five Octaves, and Two Footboards.

The new Broad Reeds have an improved quality of tone, and cannot be put out of tune by forcing the bellows. The system is now applied to all Harmoniums.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN HARMONIUMS. A NUMBER of these Instruments returned from hire to be SOLD for Cash, or on the Three-Years' System, at greatly reduced prices.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, returned from hire, to be SOLD at greatly reduced Prices for Cash—BRIADWOOD, ERARD, COLLARD, LIPP, CHAPPELL, ROSENKRANZ.

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Mr. Cotsford Dick's new Compositions are perfect gems, and will add not a little to the high reputation he has already attained as a composer; there is a freshness and originality about his works which is truly fascinating."—Court Journal.

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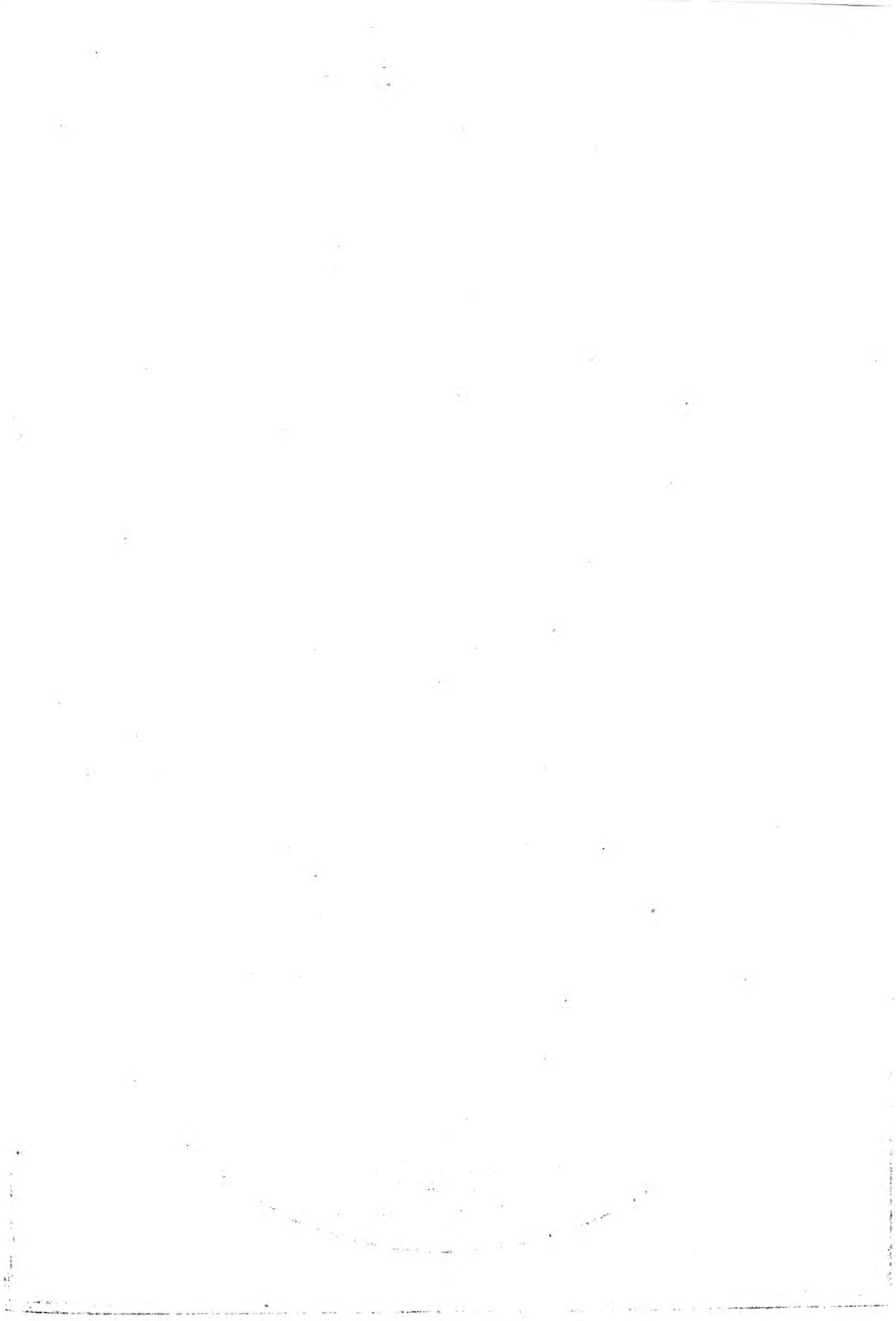
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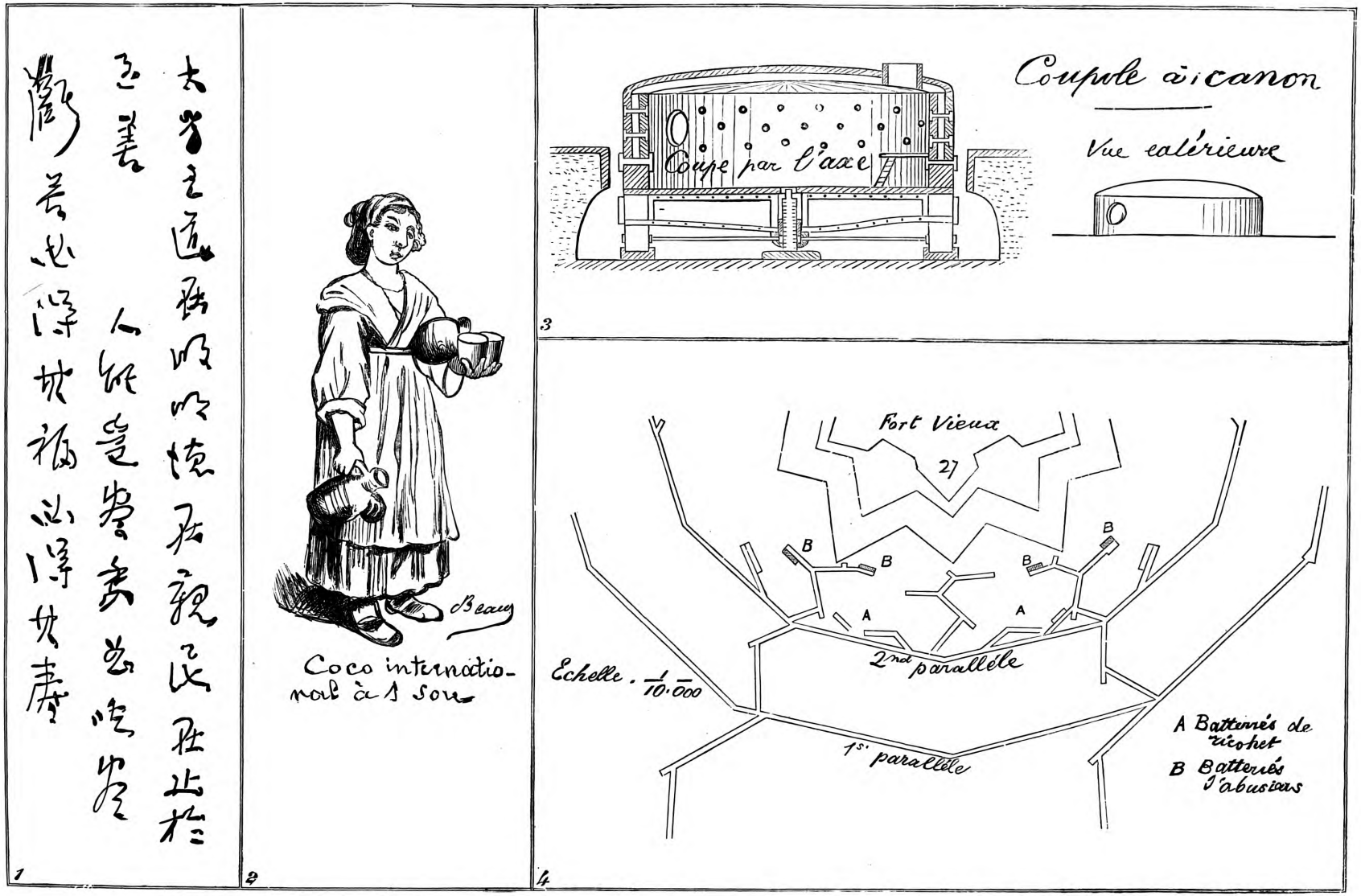
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1. Chinese handwriting, by a member of the Chinese Legation.
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THE AUTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPH: SKETCHES AND AUTOGRAPH WRITINGS, SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

The eminent landscape artist, Mr. Birket Foster, publishes at his residence, The Hill, Witley, Surrey, a handsome volume entitled *Brittany: A Series of Thirty-five Sketches*, which is, as might be expected from his hand, a production of sterling excellence. The drawings, which he made on prepared paper, were transferred to stone by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, using a peculiar and delicate process, so that the lithographic impressions render Mr. Birket Foster's work precisely as he did it. He was accompanied, in a ramble through Brittany, by Captain C. G. Nelson, R.N., and Mr. Robert Dudley, to whom this publication is dedicated. Most of the subjects consist of quaint buildings and groups of figures, in their characteristic attire, such as may be seen in the picturesque old towns of that country. Morlaix, Quimper, Vitre, Dinan, and St. Malo contribute many of these interesting pieces of provincial costume and street scenery, or bits of antiquity like our well-known "Leaves from a Sketch-Book." The masterly drawing will be appreciated by all competent judges. The finest thick paper has been used for this volume, and the lithographs have all the effect of fine pencil or chalk drawings. Each of these is accompanied by a few lines of description on the opposite page.

One of the most important works of illustrated travel and topography is *Switzerland: Its Mountains and Valleys*, a superb volume, which is published by Messrs. Bickers and Son, of Leicester-square. The engravings on wood, designed by a dozen or twenty of the best German artists, and engraved by Mr. A. Closs, number above four hundred, and are of remarkably fine quality. The descriptive text is written by Herr Woldemar Raden, in a graphic, vigorous, animated style, the force of which has not been lost in this English translation. The volume is beautifully got up in printing, paper, and binding; and it forms an admirable memorial of the sublime Alpine scenery and attractive by-ways, the mountains, glaciers, rivers, and lakes, the historic old towns and romantic Swiss villages or hamlets, with their rustic population in their most engaging aspects of home life. Switzerland, indeed, is a joy for ever to the nations whose lot is cast in tamer regions of the European world.

But Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in the new volume of their great work entitled *Picturesque Europe*, after treating in their first of the landscape beauties of the British Isles, present a most inviting variety of scenes from the favourite Continental haunts of our tourists. These are found in Normandy and Brittany, the Rhine, the Alps, the Cornice, the North Italian Lakes, Venice, Rome, and the Pyrenees, with the North of Spain and Castile. The descriptive chapters are written by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, Mr. R. J. King, Mr. Oscar Browning, Mr. Godfrey Turner, Mr. T. W. Hinchliff, and Mr. A. Griffiths. The artists employed to design the steel engravings, which are very finely executed, are Messrs. Birket Foster, Harry Fenn, Louis Haghe, T. L. Rowbotham, S. H. Hodson, L. J. Wood, and Kilburne, besides which there is an immense number of fine wood engravings, drawn by Messrs. Fenn and Rowbotham, Macquoid, R. P. Leitch, P. Skelton, Boot, and others. Upon the whole, it may be said that this volume is superior to any of its class that has yet been produced in England. Mr. Birket Foster's views of Orta, and Mr. H. Fenn's of San Giulio, on the Lake of Orta, the former engraved on steel by Mr. J. J. Crew, the latter on wood, are excellent specimens of their respective kinds. Mr. Boot's grand old oaks in the forest of Fontainebleau, and that other sylvan nook, half filled with luxuriant fern, which he has drawn for a headpiece to the chapter, are wonderfully true to nature. They might be studied with advantage as examples of real vegetable growth. We would refer also to the "Hospenthal," among the steel engravings, and to the "Hospice of St. Bernard," which are most effectively and truthfully delineated. The views of Rome are comparatively insignificant, but there is an ample feast of first-rate landscape and architectural illustration to please the educated eye, and sufficient good reading for the delightful instruction of an intelligent mind.

The powerful imaginative genius of Gustave Doré was never exerted more agreeably than in designing his illustrations to Alfred Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." This noble series of drawings has long been familiar to lovers of poetry and art. *The Doré Gift-Book*, this year published by Messrs. E. Moxon, Son, and Co., Salisbury-square, contains them all, thirty-five in number, with a special frontispiece in which the portrait of Tennyson is surrounded by figures of the persons whose adventures find place in his romantic narratives. The engravings on steel are beautifully executed by Messrs. J. Saddler, C. H. Jeens, W. Holl, T. O. Barlow, E. P. Brandard, J. Godfrey, A. Willmore, G. C. Finden, W. Ridgway, J. H. Baker, H. Robinson, W. H. Mote, J. Stephenson, and Greatbach, at a cost of nearly £6000, the publishers tell us; and this work is a fitting pictorial shrine for the Poet Laureate's most graceful and dignified conceptions, in which the charming old fables of British chivalry are reproduced with the more refined sentiment of modern domestic life. The introductory essay is well worth reading.

A tenth yearly volume of the droll, but generally truthful, portraits of distinguished men of the day, weekly issued in the paper called *Vanity Fair*, has now made its appearance It comprises fifty or sixty personages of greater or less note, the most important being the Prince of Wales, Lord Beaconsfield, Pope Leo XIII., and King Humbert of Italy. Their likenesses, drawn by "Ape" and "Spy," with three exceptions, will be recognised by those who are accustomed to see the men walking in Pall-mall or lounging at the clubs; but some of them are made cruelly ugly, and are dressed in such costumes as have not been worn in this generation. The short biographical notices, by "John Junior," have an affected air of knowing smartness, which proves that *Vanity Fair* is not, like Thackeray's *Pall Mall Gazette*, "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." This writer is often grossly impertinent; but his malicious insults are rather less offensive than his patronising commendations.

It was in 1786, under the title of "Gulliver Revived: or, the Vice of Lying Exposed," that an English version of *The Adventures of Baron Munchausen* was first published. The original of these fantastically boastful stories is stated by German scholars to be the old "Travels of the Finken-Ritter," composed in the sixteenth century; but a learned refugee from that country, Rudolf Raspe of Cassel, was the compiler of the narrative in its present form. The well-known German poet Bürger, in 1787, produced an edition with considerable improvements. These have been followed, to some extent, in the very complete and acceptable edition, with eight coloured illustrations, designed by A. Bichard, and rendered by the chromolithographic process, which Messrs. F. Warne and Co. have provided for the Christmas entertainment of juvenile readers. Boys of a lively temperament and quick fancy will be delighted with the narrative and the pictures, as the boys of our boyhood's time were pleased with the narrative by itself there being no such pictures then.

A charming Christmas gift for a little girl is the pretty box containing ten light volumes of *Grimm's Fairy Library*, published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons. Each volume has a coloured frontispiece and a good many small woodcuts, by E. H. Wehnert. The merits of this popular collection of German fairy tales, for which children are indebted to the Brothers Grimm, have been well appreciated by two past generations. Their spell is not yet broken; and this square case of amusing little books will keep many a young reader happy for hours together, and do no harm to the mind.

The art of the wood-engraver has been agreeably employed in *Nature Pictures*, consisting of thirty original illustrations of English rural scenery, drawn by Mr. J. H. Dell, and engraved by Mr. R. Paterson (publisher, F. Warne and Co.). Each picture is accompanied by two or three appropriate extracts from some of our favourite poets. It is a volume that will suit the taste of those quiet-loving minds to whom we referred last week, in noticing the illustrated edition of "Our Village."

Mr. Alfred Rimmer, whose volume entitled "Ancient Streets and Homesteads" gave us so much pleasure a year or two ago, has again used his skilful pen and pencil, in the same manner, to illustrate the topographical interest of a limited region. *Pleasant Spots Around Oxford* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) will gratify all those who care for what is truly English, such being the genuine characteristics of the midland country watered by the Isis, the Cherwell, and the Thame, which many of the University men, and perhaps many others, have frequently traversed in leisurely riverside rambles. The town and colleges of Oxford, except St. John's and Magdalen, New College and Merton, do not here occupy Mr. Rimmel's attention; but he leads us out, by Iffley Lock and Sandford Mill, to Abingdon, to Nuneham and Stanton Harcourt, to Dorchester and Radley; or up the river to Godstow and Woodstock, Blenheim Palace, and those "pleasant, old-fashioned" country towns, Bicester and Witney, of which we seldom get news in these days. These localities present quite enough that deserves notice to fulfil the promise of his titlepage.

A new edition of *Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare* illustrated by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., is a publication the qualities of which are not now in need of being set forth by any particular commendation. Nor is it requisite to say much in favour of the *Poetical Works of Robert Burns*, edited, with an introductory biography and notes, by Mr. Charles Kent, and furnished with illustrations: this volume is neatly got up, and published by Routledge. The reprints of sterling works of our national literature will long continue to form part of the business that comes to hand at this season. Messrs. Routledge also supply an edition of St. Pierre's well-known sentimental romance, *Paul and Virginia*, which has quite as many English as French readers, and which is here illustrated by a large number of engravings. Their *Picture Natural History*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, is a work of the most instructive character, and the author's capacity has been abundantly proved. The same enterprising firm also present us with a set of beautiful illustrations of Longfellow's mystic ballad, *Excelsior!* They represent the successive incidents of the aspiring hero's Alpine ascent, with the Convent of Mount St. Bernard; the designs are by several American artists, and engraved by Mr. A. V. S. Anthony. Uniform with the "Excelsior" is a sweet little poem called *Baby May*, by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, with its touching little pictures and bursts of song, which should be a comfort to all who have loved and lost, or who fear they may yet lose, such another nursery darling.

Our clever and amusing family conjuror, Professor Hoffmann, has again been at work, for Messrs. Routledge and their multitude of customers, and has artfully concocted a new book of *Drawing-Room Amusements*, or what may be called *Evening Party Entertainments*, of which he is the greatest literary expositor and tutor. Feats of seeming magic, card and coin tricks, here find their proper place; but the volume is chiefly devoted to instructions for playing a great variety of sociable games; those which he calls "games of action," such as blind-man's buff, hide-and-seek, or hunt the slipper; games of mental exertion, like "cross questions and crooked answers," or "what is my thought like?" forfeits, tableaux vivants, acted charades, riddles, and other contrivances for making harmless fun. It is a most useful book for young people who are now looking forward to the Christmas parties which we hope they will heartily enjoy.

The Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., late an Under-Secretary of State, is an indefatigable author of fresh stories for the diversion of boys and girls, and has not failed again to make his annual appearance in the juvenile book market, under the auspices of Routledge and Son. *Uncle Joe's Stories*, with six illustrations by Ernest Griset, comprise Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's latest inventions in the interesting region of marvellous adventure; and Uncle Joe himself is a man of wonderful experiences among North American Indians, able to do more than hold a candle to Captain Mayne Reid. "Zac's Bride" is a fascinating little romance; and so is "Ophelia;" while "The Crones of Mersham" is a regular stiff old-fashioned English witch story, the scene being laid in Kent, near the right hon. gentleman's country seat at Smeeth, not far from Ashford. His rustic neighbours had better look out.

The sixth and concluding volume of *Old and New London*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, should ere this have obtained from us the due acknowledgment, but that time and space have been much encroached upon by recent pressing affairs. It will be remembered that this important work of metropolitan topography and local history was commenced under the editorship of the late Mr. G. W. Thornbury, whose task has been completed by Mr. Edward Walford. The last-named gentleman, an equally competent editor, took it up with the third volume, which was devoted, and the fourth as well, to "the western suburbs," including Westminster. The fifth volume shifted its ground to the northern suburbs of London; and now we have the southern—namely, the Borough of Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe, with Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham, Charlton, and Eltham, in one direction; Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich in another; Kennington and Stockwell, Brixton and Clapham, Sydenham, Norwood, and Streatham along their respective lines of road; again, nearer the centre, St. George's-fields, Blackfriars-road, Bethlehem, Lambeth, and Vauxhall; and, farther to the south-west, Wandsworth and Putney, returning by Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chiswick, thus presenting a wide panoramic view of the notable sites and buildings, with their diverse associations of persons and events in successive ages, all round the south portion of this vast metropolis. We hope to find leisure for an attentive examination of the work; and we expect occasionally to seek the information which it seems well calculated to afford, as a book of reference, freely testifying our obligations to the researches of its able editor. The illustrations, of which there is a great abundance, both invite and assist the reading of its text.

This is a suitable occasion for noticing the yearly volumes of several valuable publications by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. *Science for All* is edited by Dr. Robert Brown, who has also edited, for that firm, an interesting geographical miscellany, *Countries of the World*, with a variety of illustrative engravings. The popular scientific essays, composing the first-named publication, are original contributions from men of high special attainments, such as Professors Alleyne Nicholson, P. Martin Duncan, and A. Leith Adams, Mr. R. A. Proctor, Dr. R. J. Mann, and Dr. Andrew Wilson. They treat of physics, astronomy, geology, chemistry, vegetable and animal physiology, and other branches of the knowledge of nature, in a style which presents not much difficulty to an ordinary thoughtful reader. *Cassell's Natural History*, edited by Professor P. Martin Duncan, with the assistance of Dr. J. Muire and Mr. W. S. Dallas, likewise appears from an inspection of its first volume to be a work of substantial merit, as an introduction to the study of zoology. The newly-completed volume of Professor Henry Morley's *Library of English Literature*, compiled for the same publishers, consists of a series of critical and historical notices, with extracted passages of *English Plays*, from the oldest "mystery plays" of the Middle Ages, down to Mr. Tennyson's "Harold" and "Queen Mary." Even though we had never a Shakspeare, this is a splendid array of the poetical and dramatic creations of genius in our national literature, and it is well to have them so brought under review. *The Magazine of Art*, mainly occupied with instructive commentary upon works of true excellence in painting, sculpture, and the most important decorative arts, will be acceptable to many who desire guidance upon these subjects of discriminating taste. It is adorned with a sufficient number of serviceable illustrations.

A treatise on *Art-Embroidery*, by M. S. Lockwood and F. Glaister, is published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. M. de Laborde claims for the ancient art of embroidery the supremacy over painting itself in the first centuries of our era; and recognises the serious rivalry maintained by it to the close of the fifteenth century. "I know of no greater service," he adds, "that could be rendered to the arts than to write a history of embroidery; it would be not so much a complement as the introduction to, and the necessary accompaniment of, a genuine history of painting." But there is little to indicate any such importance in the subject in the book before us. And to turn from M. Jacquemart's chapter on "Embroidery" to these pages is a descent indeed. It is true that this nicely got-up quarto claims only to be a "Treatise on the Revived Practice of Decorative Needlework;" yet with a Royal School of Art-Needlework recently established the public might reasonably have expected something more important. Nor, when we reflect upon what the famous English church embroidery, "Opus Anglicum," must have been, or upon what church embroidery and lace were in later centuries in Italy and elsewhere, are we prepared to find these most important branches of art-needlework slurred over and dismissed with a reference to "more exhaustive treatises." However, taken simply for what it is—to wit, scarcely a "treatise," but an introduction to the mysteries of crewel, tent, satin, chain, herring-bone, and other stitches or points; appliqué, French-knot, and so forth, with hints on materials, methods, design, and colour—the book will be useful to beginners; and it is, furthermore, written with clearness and taste. Nevertheless, there are some points to which we should take exception. For example, the statement — which, however, is afterwards qualified—that the colours chosen must not be in contrast, but in harmony, is contradicted by much of the practice of the great schools of decoration. The principle that *all* colours should be either brighter or darker than the ground would sacrifice the charm of mystery, and violate the principle in painting of "finding and losing." "Colours from vegetable dyes" should not be preferred on account of their durability; on the contrary, they are nearly all fugitive; it is the colours or pigments from natural earths that are durable. The illustrative designs, by Mr. Thomas Crane, printed in colours, have only the merit of unpretentiousness.

The Holbein Society's last publication (in continuation of its series of facsimile reprints) consists of a portion of the first edition of Caxton's *Golden Legend*, reproduced from an incomplete copy in the Manchester Free Library; together with facsimiles of several pages of the edition of the Dutch version, or "Passionael," printed at Antwerp by Heinrick Eckert van Homberch in 1505. The woodcut illustrations to Caxton's edition are interesting as probably by an English hand, though bearing, as will be seen, a close resemblance to contemporary Dutch illustrations. The woodcut of the Assembly of the Saints, which serves as frontispiece to the work, is the largest that Caxton is known to have used. Generally, the cuts are superior to those of the "Parvus Chato" and "The Mirrour of the World;" those, however, as Caxton's first attempts at book-illustration by means of wood-engraving, must ever be regarded with more peculiar interest. The reprints edited and accompanied by a very useful introduction from the pen of the Society's editor, Mr. Alfred Aspland. The whole history of the "Legenda Aurea" is given, from its compilation by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, late in the thirteenth century, down to the time of Caxton. There is also a narration of the commencement, two centuries subsequently, by Bollandus, the Belgian Jesuit, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," of a systematic Hagiology, or history of the twenty thousand acknowledged saints in their order in the calendar—a scheme which has been advanced from time to time, and which is said to be still prosecuted by the Belgian Jesuits. Sixty volumes have been required to reach the date of Oct. 28; and it is computed that it will require at least a century longer to reach the last day of December. Caxton's introduction into the Golden Legend of a large portion of the Bible (including the whole of the Pentateuch and a great part of the Gospels), although unavowed by him, on account of his fear of the Inquisition, and although accompanied by much priestly gloss, is thought by Mr. Henry Stevens to have materially aided in preparing the way for the Reformation, by creating a demand among the people for the Scriptures in a purer form.

Mr. W. H. Lascelles, of Bunhill-row, has issued a series of twenty-eight *Sketches for Cottages and Other Buildings*, from sketches and notes by Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., which may be warmly recommended to country builders. The sketches are designed to be carried out in Mr. Lascelles' "Patent Cement Slab System," which offers several advantages besides its cheapness. The sketches comprise a "But and Ben," or two-roomed Scotch cottage, various other cottages with increased accommodation, an entrance lodge, a shooting-box or bungalow, villa and seaside residences, a small mission-church and school-chapel, workmen's village hall and club, billiard and smoking room, boat-house, stable, cottage hospital, almshouses, and shops for village street. The architect's sense of the picturesque, and his affection for olden precedents, are conspicuous in these designs. We can only complain that his predilections occasionally (as in the low-browed rooms of some of these sketches) lead him to forget the modern requirements of comfort and hygiene.

There has been very severe weather in Scotland, the snow in some parts having been three feet in depth, and railway traffic having been much impeded.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season is to close this (Saturday) evening. "Oberon" was given on Thursday week for the second time since its revival (on the previous Saturday), and was announced again for Wednesday morning and for the closing night. During the past week Signor Bonetti appeared as Giorgio Germont, in "La Traviata," and was well received. Last Wednesday evening was devoted to the benefit of Mdlle. Marimon; Thursday to that of Madame Trebelli; and Friday (yesterday) to that of Madame Pappenheim.

The series of performances has been very successful, the public having largely appreciated the advantages of lower prices, earlier hours, and freedom from the usual restrictions as to evening dress. The reproduction of Bizet's "Carmen," with Madame Trebelli's first assumption of the principal character; the revival of Weber's "Oberon," after an interval of eight years; and the successful début of Mdlle. Ambre, have given a special interest to Mr. Mapleson's winter season. A word is due to Signor Li Calsi for his unwearied fulfilment of the duties of conductor, an onerous office, with nightly performances and occasional matinées in addition.

MADAME VIARD-LOUIS'S CONCERTS.

The second of the new series of these excellent concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Tuesday evening, when the selection began with a fine performance of Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," which was followed by one of the novelties of the evening, a characteristic and effective "Rondo Scherzoso" for orchestra, entitled "The Brooklet," composed by F. Conder (Mendelssohn's scholar).

A prominent feature in the programme was the late Herman Goetz's orchestral symphony in F major This is the production of the composer of the opera "The Taming of the Shrew," recently brought out at Drury-Lane Theatre, and noticed by us. The symphony consists of four divisions—"Allegro Moderato," "Intermezzo" (allegretto), "Adagio ma non troppo lento," and Finale ("Allegro con fuoco"). The symphony is intended to be illustrative of a motto from Schiller—"In des Herzens heilig stille Raume musst du fliehen aus des Lebens Drang!" There is much ingenious writing in each of the movements, the instrumentation being throughout very skilful. The portions that pleased most were the "Intermezzo" and the "Adagio," particularly the latter, which is full of beauty. We shall probably have an opportunity of speaking further of the work on a future hearing.

The remainder of the orchestral selection at Tuesday's concert consisted of Boccherini's "Minuet," for strings (encored), the charming ballet music from Cherubini's last opera, "Ali Baba," and the imposing March from Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

Madame Viard-Louis played Mozart's concerto in D minor (with elaborate new Cadenza, composed by Dr. G. A. Macfarren), and was much applauded after her performance. In consequence of a recent accident, the lady was unable to play a second time, as announced, and was replaced by Miss Bessie Richards, who gave Chopin's "Scherzo" in B flat minor with fine style and execution.

Another apology and substitution were made, on account of the illness of Madame Pappenheim, instead of whom Miss Merivale appeared, and sang, with much effect, Gounod's aria "Jerusalem," and "Vado ben spesso," by Salvator Rosa, both of which were well accompanied by Mr. H. Leipold.

The orchestral playing in each piece was of the same special excellence as heretofore; Mr. H. Weist-Hill having again conducted with rare ability.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert (the last evening performance of the year) Mdlle. Janotha was again the pianist, as on the preceding Monday, the quartet part having also been as before. The vocalist in the former instance was Miss de Fonblanque; on the latter occasion, Miss Clara Merivale; Mr. Zerbini having then replaced Sir J. Benedict as conductor. The last afternoon concert of the year takes place this day (Saturday). The evening concerts will be resumed on Jan. 6; the afternoon performances on the following Saturday.

The last concert of the Crystal Palace for the present year took place on Saturday last, when the programme derived special importance from having included Beethoven's ninth and last (the "Choral") symphony—that gigantic work which includes, as its final portion, a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The three great orchestral divisions preceding this were finely played on Saturday, and the vocal portion was generally well rendered, considering its extreme difficulty. Miss Emma Thursby, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley having been the solo vocalists, the choral part having been sung by the Crystal Palace choir. The symphony was preceded by Sir J. Benedict's effective overture to Heinrich von Kleist's drama, "Das Kathchen von Heilbronn;" the dance of nymphs and reapers from Mr. A. Sullivan's "Tempest" music; and vocal solos contributed by Miss Thursby, Mdlle. Redeker, and Mr. Santley. Handel's Dead March in "Saul" was played before the concert in respect to the memory of the late Princess Alice. The Saturday afternoon performances will be resumed on Feb. 8.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," an English adaptation of his Biblical opera, "Mosé in Egitto," was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, for the second time. Of the genius and beauty of the music (bright and melodious rather than religious in style) we spoke in reference to its first production in oratorio form by the Society in May last, when six of the principal solo vocalists were the same as in last week's performance; these being Madame L Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mdlle. Enequist, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Bridson; Mr. B. Lane having replaced Mr. W. Wells in some of the concerted music. A special feature on this occasion was the fine singing of Mr. Santley, for the first time, in the music belonging to the character of Moses; another specialty having been Mr. Lloyd's excellent delivery—as on the previous occasion—of the music of Amenophis. As before, many of the pieces, concerted and solo, produced a marked impression: and the performance proved so attractive that it is proposed to repeat it on some morning in January.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-seventh annual performance of "The Messiah" took place at Exeter Hall, the solo singers named having been Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.—The same oratorio is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next.

Madame Sainton Dolby gave a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, at which the vocal music was performed by pupils studying in her Vocal Academy.

The last of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts for the present year took place on Wednesday, when attractions of the usual popular and varied nature were provided.

Mr. W. Carter's concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening consisted of a selection of airs and choruses from oratorios and other sacred pieces; Mesdames Edith Wynne and Antoinette Sterling and Mr. Vernon Rigby having been among the solo singers announced.

THEATRES.

In preparation for the new season the Strand management have provided for their patrons a new musical extravaganza. On Saturday this was produced, under the title of "The Desperate Adventures of the Baby; or, A Wandering Heir," by Messrs. C. H. Ross and A. G. Freer. It was preceded, however, by the farce "On and Off," and the late Bayle Bernard's comic drama, "His Last Legs." It is needless to say that these two pieces were in all respects satisfactorily performed. In the latter the cast was strengthened by the fact that Mr. W. H. Vernon sustained the eccentric part of O'Callaghan, the man of genius on his last legs; and that Mr. H. J. Turner impersonated Mr. Rivers. The new extravaganza is from the French, and no attempt is made to alter the manners or locality of the action. Indeed, one chief attraction of the adaptation consists of the Parisian sketches of scenery taken on the spot by Mr. H. P. Hall, and the Parisian costumes supplied by M. Faustin and M. and Madame Alias. The spirit of the composition is farcical, and the fun evolved simply extravagant; but it is well enough adapted to the season and the company. It is in five scenes. The first consists of the Dentist's Emporium in the Boulevard Sebastopol, where the loss of the Baby, owing to the flirtations of the nurse, throws a christening party into a terrible consternation. We are next treated with a panoramic view of the Seine, from Notre Dame to the Exhibition. Subsequent scenes represent the Champs Elysées, with the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe; the Trocadéro during the Exhibition, and several Moorish café and panoramic views. Through these various scenes the pursuit for the recovery of the baby, and some lost love-letters written by a young Viscount to a romantic widow, is continued, until both the baby and the correspondence are found and restored to their owners. Of the performers, the prominent rôle is assigned to M. Marius, who, as the Rajar Real Jam, represents an exaggerated Othello; and he is ably supported by Miss Violet Cameron, as the Comtesse de la Houppe, both as an actress and a vocalist—showing herself, in fact, a refined artist in both. The delinquent nurse, Dodlinette, is effectively sustained by Miss Lottie Venne. Throughout, the prevailing drollery is promoted by the best efforts of the actors, and will doubtless be appreciated by the public.

A trifling vaudeville by Frank Desprez and Alfred Cellier, called "After All," has been produced at the Opéra Comique. The theatre will be closed after the 24th inst. for repairs, and not reopened until Feb. 1, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment has received an addition fitted for the Christmas season. Mr. Alfred Law is the author of a new play entitled "Enchantment," which is likely to find acceptance with holiday seekers. It is qualified as a musical fairy tale, and is well suited for a drawing-room entertainment. The fable of Circe is here in spirit utilised and modernised for the gratification of juvenile fancy; and there can be no doubt that at this season the little drama of "Enchantment" will meet with popular support.

PANTOMIMES.

Mr. E. L. Blanchard will supply the pantomime for DRURY LANE, under the title of "Cinderella; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Slipper." There will, as usual, be a double harlequinade, supported by the Lauri family and others. COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Messrs. Gatti, takes for its subject "Jack and the Bean-stalk." The harlequinade will be supported by Messrs. Payne, Vokes, and others. At the GAIETY the Princess's pantomime of 1859, rewritten by Mr. H. J. Byron, will be produced, called "Jack the Giant-Killer." A novel ballet, with peculiar effects, will be introduced, in which Miss Ænea will sustain the leading rôle. At the GLOBE morning performances of a juvenile opera and a series of pantomimic ballets will be given, supported by eight prime ballerine and six mimi—ages ranging from eight to fifteen. At the STANDARD the pantomime of "Robin Hood and his Merry Men" will be performed, including the spectacles of the Trysting Tree, Sherwood Forest, a ballet of foresters and their maidens, a representation of the Isle of Cyprus, a pageant, illustrating the conquest of Cyprus by Richard Cœur de Lion, in 1195; and the marriage of Richard and Queen Berengaria. The piece at the ALHAMBRA represents "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," and is produced to-day. At the AQUARIUM the pantomime is entitled "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," written by the Brothers Grinn. At the SURREY Mr. Mackay has provided "The House that Jack Built;" at SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE Mr. H. Spry supplies the familiar story of "Cinder Ella;" and at the VICTORIA Mr. Frank Hall presents us with "Tom Tiddler; or, Harlequin Jack in the Box who Deals Nasty Knocks, and Doubleheady Daddy the Demon." The GRECIAN produces the twenty-second joint production of Messrs. George Conquest and H. Spry, called "Harlequin Hokee-Pokee, the Fiend of the Fungus Forest; or, The Six Links of the Demon's Chain." Mr. Conquest's impersonation of a Chinese is expected to be especially good. Mr. F. Marchant supplies the BRITANNIA with "The Magic Mule; or, The Ass's Skin, the Princess to Win." The PARK theatre, now under the management of the Messrs. Douglass, will open on Boxing Night with "The Forty Thieves." "Little Red Riding Hood" will be produced at the PAVILION; and "Sindbad the Sailor" at the ALBION, Poplar. The ELEPHANT AND CASTLE theatre opens on Boxing Night with "The Babes in the Wood." At the HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE Mr. Hamilton's "Excursion Across the Continent" will be continued. The equestrian novelty at HENGLER'S CIRQUE is entitled "Bonnie Prince Charley;" and at the MARYLEBONE we have "Jack the Giant-Killer; or, Harlequin Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary."

The pantomime at the ALEXANDRA PALACE, written by G. R. O'Halloran, is "Dick Whittington," the parts of the hero and his sweetheart being played by Miss Lilian Cavalier and Miss Susie Vaughan. Madame San Martino-Campobello and Mr. Edmund Rosenthal (both eminent on the opera stage) take leading parts in the opening scenes. The famous Girards, Pongo redivivus, and the Rowella troupe are specially engaged. The scenery is painted by W. Emden. After the transformation-scene, entitled "A Christmas Card," the next scene in importance is of a shipwreck, which is so constructed that the vessel with all hands will sink bodily beneath the waves. The ballets are arranged by Mr. John Lauri; the principal danseuse is Mdlle. Lana. Besides the pantomime there will be each day the "Little Folks'" Doll Show, Holden's Marionettes, Wieland's Circus, Zæo, the wonderful Girl Gymnast, military band, organ, &c. At the CRYSTAL PALACE "Robinson Crusoe" will be the attraction. At the AGRICULTURAL HALL the Mohawks will return, and open with a new programme. The MUSIC-HALLS promise new ballets and new programmes.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Chappell's Musical Magazine" (Chappell and Co., New Bond-street). The Christmas number of this cheap serial contains nine pieces of dance music for the pianoforte in the several forms of quadrille, waltz, galop, and polka. That these are suitable to the intended purposes was a matter of course in a publication that has so long maintained a special character in this respect (the present number being the 119th). The names of the composers who have contributed to it are Charles D'Albert, E. Waldteufel, F. Godfrey, A. G. Crowe, and H. Louis.

The Contralto Album (Boosey and Co.). This volume is one of the extensive series of "Royal Editions" published by the eminent house in Regent-street. It contains fifty choice songs for a mezzo-soprano or contralto voice (in the original keys), selected mostly from celebrated operas, each song having Italian and English words. Some of the pieces are taken from works that have long been ignored in stage performance, but yet contain airs that are worthy of preservation. Accordingly, we find in this interesting collection some charming solos from shelved operas by Handel, Bononcini, Gluck, Pacini, Winter, Mercadante, Vaccaj, and Donizetti. The volume is well edited by Mr. Josiah Pittman, and forms an interesting and valuable répertoire for vocalists of the class specified. The book is well adapted for a Christmas or New-Year's gift.

Christmas Carols, New and Old (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), is the third series of a cheap collection of pieces appropriate to the present season. The words have been selected from various sources, some traditional, others taken from poets of the past and present periods. This portion of the work has been edited by the Rev. H. R. Bramley, Dr. J. Stainer being the editor of the music, which consists of ancient melodies and some supplied by living composers. This third division of the work contains twenty-six carols.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have also issued—among their cheap octavo editions—the fine "Stabat Mater" of Astorga, a celebrated Sicilian composer of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century. "The Stabat Mater" is one of his finest works, and has been pronounced by Hauptmann (a high authority) to be superior to Pergolesi's. The same firm has also published an effective pianoforte arrangement of M. Gounod's "Marche Solennelle," a fine orchestral piece, in which the stately solemnity of the march is charmingly contrasted by the grace of the trio.

"A Second Set of Sixty Voluntaries, arranged for the Harmonium by J. W. Elliott" (Novello, Ewer, and Co), will be found serviceable to amateurs of that instrument.

Ashdown and Parry's fourth "Album of Dance Music." This is a publication (from the well-known firm in Hanover-square) similar in size, price, and purpose to that noticed above. The contents consists of two waltzes, three sets of quadrilles, a galop, a polka, a schottische, a polka mazurka, and a country dance. The contributors are Messrs. G. Coote, jun., Marriott, W. C. Levey, C. Godfrey, and E. M. Lott.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

St. George and St. Michael. Second Edition. By George MacDonald. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Her World Against a Lie. By Florence Marryat. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley.)
Little Wide Awake. A Story-Book for Little Children. By Mrs. Sale Barker. Nearly 400 Illustrations. (Routledge and Sons.)
Chatterbox (for 1878). Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. (W. W. Gardner.)
The Prize for Girls and Boys, 1878. (W. W. Gardner.)
Decisive Events in History. By T. Archer. Illustrated. (Cassell and Co.)
The Green Hand. A Sea Story for Boys. By George Cupples. (Routledge.)
British Almanac and Companion for 1879. (Stationers' Hall.)
Only a Cat. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Routledge and Sons.)
The Magic Lantern Manual. By W. J. Chadwick. One Hundred Illustrations. (Warne and Co.)
"Grandmother, Dear." A Book for Boys and Girls. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Macmillan and Co.)
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.)
Paul and Virginia. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.)
Drawing-Room Amusements. By Professor Hoffmann. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.)
Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Edited, with Introductory Biography and Notes, by Charles Kent. With Illustrations. (Routledge and Sons.)
The Working Hour. Illustrated Magazine. (The Book Society.)
At Anchor. A Narrative of Experiences Afloat and Ashore, during the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, 1872 to 1876. By John James Wild, Ph.D. Illustrated. (Marcus Ward.)
Beauties of Shakespeare. By the Rev. Wm. Dodd, LL.D. (Routledge.)
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Sunday Reading for the Young. For 1878. (W. W. Gardner.)
Miss Toosey's Mission. By the Author of "Laddie." (Moxley and Smith.)
Happy-Day Stories for the Young. By H. W. Dulcken. (Routledge.)
St. Nicholas, Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys. Vol. 5. (Sampson Low.)
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Life Mosaic: The Ministry of Song and Under the Surface. By Frances Ridley Havergal. Twelve Coloured Illustrations. (Nisbet and Co.)
The History of the Administration of the Right Hon. Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General of Canada. By W. Leggo. (Lovell Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.)
The Vanity Fair Album. By John Junior. Vol. 10. ("Vanity Fair" Office.)
The Lord's Gift-Book of Illustrations to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." (E. Moxon, Son, and Co.)
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Drury's Comical French Grammar. (George Rivers.)
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Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1878-9. Winter Edition. ("Sportsman" Office.)
Ripples and Rockers. By Mrs G. Linnæus Banks. (Kegan Paul.)
Legends of the Morrow. By T. Gordon Hake. (Chatto and Windus.)
The Byron Birthday Book. Compiled by James Burrows. (Samuel Tinsley.)
The Little Ones' Library of Good Stories. (Evelyns, 54, Regent-street.)

From Routledge and Sons.

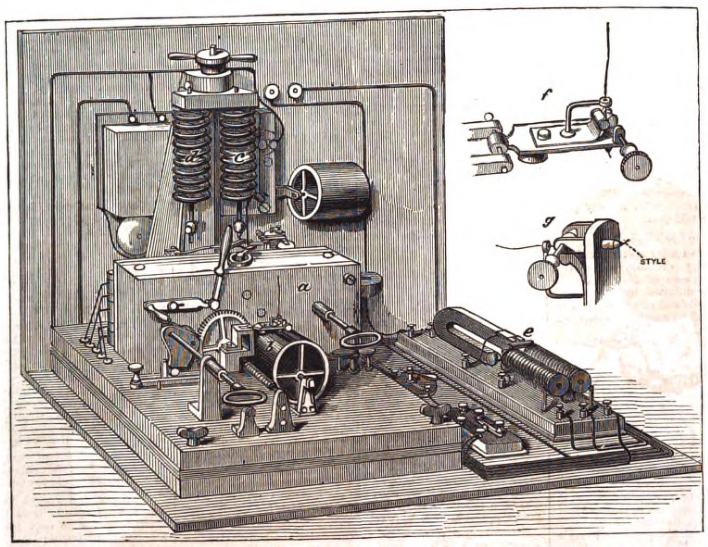
The Longfellow Birthday Book. Arranged by Cecilia Dixon.
The Grimm Fairy Library. Ten Volumes in a small Cabinet.
The Electric Light. By T. C. Hepworth. 35 Illustrations.
Baby Bell. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. With Illustrations.
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Mare Dolis. By "Auntie Bee."
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Golden Light. Scripture Lesson for the Young. By Dr. Dulcken. Illustrated.
Farm Ballads. By Will Carleton. Illustrated.
Children's Theatricals. Adapted Popular Fairy Tales. By J. Keith Angus.
Schmick Schmack: Trifles for the Little Ones.
Aunt Effie's Rhymes for Little Children. Set to Music by T. Crampton.
The Seven Champions of Christendom. By W. H. G. Kingston.
English Epigrams: Selected and Arranged by W. Davenport Adams.
Longfellow's Poetical Works. Author's Copyright Edition.

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The Black Crusoe. From the French of Alfred Seguin. Illustrations.
Esther: A Story for Children. By Geraldine Butt. Illustrated.
The White Lily of the Great Sahara. By C. H. Eden.
What an Old Myth May Teach. By Leslie Keith.

AUTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPHY.

Autographic telegraphy, or the process of transmitting messages in the actual handwriting of the sender, has occasionally during the past thirty years constituted the special study of scientific minds. So long since as 1850 Mr. F. C. Bakewell invented a copying telegraph by means of which autographic telegraphy was effected, and this was probably the first time it was effectually accomplished. In this instance the message was written by the sender with a gummy ink or varnish on metallic paper or tinfoil, and this writing was by the aid of mechanism used to actuate electric currents in such a way as to produce a record at the distant station by the chemical decomposition of a solution with which the receiving paper was damped. Both the written message and the paper were fixed around cylinders of similar form and dimensions, one being placed in the transmitting and the other in the recording instrument, and the cylinders were caused to revolve with corresponding velocities. Each time the gummy and, consequently, raised lines of the writing were crossed by a pointer under which the metallic paper was traversed in the transmitter, a mark corresponding in position was made on the prepared paper at the receiving end. It therefore followed that the sum of all the marks reproduced the writing itself. Mr. Bakewell successfully reproduced the writing in white on a blue ground, but the process failed to become one of public utility owing to the extreme slowness with which the apparatus worked and the difficulty that was experienced in maintaining uniform and synchronous motion in the instruments. In 1856 the Abbé Caselli, in Italy, endeavoured to solve the problem of autographic telegraphy in a similar manner. His apparatus was exhibited in England, and it was used practically between Paris and Marseilles and Paris and Lyons. Plans, drawings, and autograph sketches were faithfully reproduced at distant places, but it was found that the apparatus had not only the defects of Bakewell's, but it was very costly and complicated. Two other subsequent workers in this direction were M. Meyer and M. Lenoir, who tried to accomplish the same results with ordinary ink. They, however, pursued their investigations quite independently of and unknown to each other. We have recently been afforded the opportunity of examining the latest example of this class of apparatus at the General Post Office, where it has been submitted to the authorities for trial. This is the invention of M. d'Arlincourt, of Paris, and its general principles are similar to those which govern Bakewell's system. The distinguishing feature in d'Arlincourt's apparatus, however, is the introduction



a is a box containing wheelwork, driven by two mainsprings, which give motion to the metallic roller *b*. The train of wheelwork is governed by the vibrating spring *c*, in the same manner as the type-printing instrument of Professor Hughes. In addition to this vibrating spring, a similar one, *d*, is fixed next to it, in the same standard, but is not in direct communication with the wheelwork. It receives its motion from the spring *c*, simply by the vibrations communicated by the latter, through the standard on which the springs are fixed. These springs are so adjusted, at each end of the wire, that their speeds are tolerably alike. The tinfoil paper for transmitting, or the prepared chemical paper for receiving, is fixed on the roller *b*. The metallic steel style in each case moves longitudinally and slowly along the cylinder by means of a screw, to which the standard holding the style is fixed. The roller *b*, at the sending station, stops automatically at each revolution, and is restarted by the roller at the receiving station at the proper time. By this means absolute synchronism is obtained, and there can be no accumulation of error. *e* consists of permanent and electro magnets; it forms a rapid relay by the line current, and it relays a current of sufficient intensity to discolour the chemically prepared paper. *f* shows the mechanical arrangement for the adjustment of the style in the proper place on the roller. *g*, end of same, showing its under side.

THE AUTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPH: M. D'ARLINCOURT'S APPARATUS.

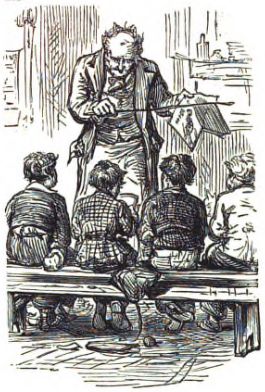
No. I.



FIRST PART.



SECOND PART.



THIRD PART.



THE WHOLE.

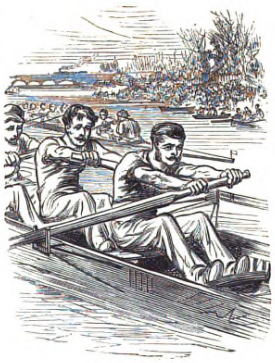
No. II.



FIRST PART.



SECOND PART.



THIRD PART.



THE WHOLE.

PICTORIAL CHARADES FOR CHRISTMAS.



1. Pointer, "Faust," 3 yrs. 6m. old, Mr. G. Pilkington. 2. Pug-dog, "Tragedy," 4 yrs., Mr. H. Maule. 3. Bloodhound, "Judge," 1 yr. 8 m., Mr. W. Herbert Singer. 4. Retriever, "Fred," Mr. F. Redmond.
5. Fox-terrier, "Buffet," Mr. W. J. Hyde, prize and cup. 6. St. Bernard, Mentor," 6 yrs. 6m., Dr. J. Russell, M.D. 7. Spaniel, "Flora," Mr. Bold Robinson.

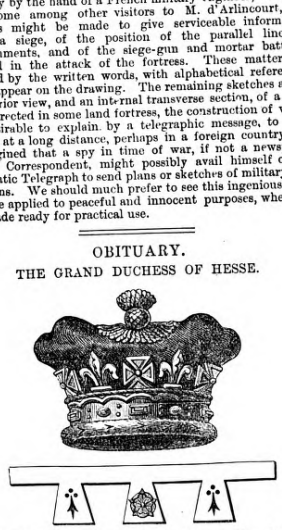
PRIZE DOGS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE SHOW.

of an extremely ingenious synchronous movement, by means of which the speed of travel of the cylinders is rendered uniform, both in the transmitting and the recording machine. The message to be sent, which may be either in the ordinary hand or shorthand, is written with a thick gummy ink upon a strip of metallic-faced paper about 12 inches long and 2½ in deep, which is wrapped around the cylinder of the transmitting instrument. A strip of white paper chemically prepared and of similar dimensions is placed on the cylinder of the recording apparatus, and the instruments are placed in electrical connection and started. The raised writing, actuating the electric current, causes a reproduction of the original message in facsimile on the paper in the recording instrument, which may be hundreds of miles away from the other. Upon the occasion of our visit the two instruments, although in the same room, were practically placed 200 miles apart. The writing can be reproduced in either blue, brown, red, or black, according to the chemical preparation of the paper, but always on a white ground, and a number of copies can be taken from one original. In the same way, sketches, plans, or drawings may be faithfully transmitted; some sketches were, in fact, accurately reproduced on the occasion of our visit. Although the apparatus is perfect in its action, it still has one drawback, which was common to its predecessors—that of slowness of reproduction. The time occupied in revolving the cylinder a sufficient number of times to allow the pointer to traverse the whole surface of the paper in seven minutes, and this rate of speed is far below that required and attained in practice for commercial purposes. The Post Office authorities, to whom we are indebted for our inspection, do not, therefore, see their way to utilise M. d'Arlincourt's ingenious invention at present. It is however, being worked in France in fortresses and for similar military purposes, for which, in some special cases, it is exceedingly well adapted.

We present an Illustration of the apparatus constructed by M. d'Arlincourt, which may easily be understood by reference to the foot-notes and to the above general description. The Engravings on another page represent several writings and drawings which were actually transmitted, through the apparatus, from one instrument to the other, and which could, as we are told, have been transmitted, by the same means, a distance of two hundred miles. One of these supposed messages was supplied by a member of the Chinese Legation in Paris, who visited the exhibition of M. d'Arlincourt's invention. It consists of three perpendicular lines of Chinese handwriting. The second article consigned to the Autograph Telegraph is a little sketch of a girl selling cups of cocoa at the Paris International Exhibition The other drawings, probably by the hand of a French military engineer, who may have come among other visitors to M. d'Arlincourt, are such as might be made to give serviceable information during a siege, of the position of the parallel lines of intrenchments, and of the siege-gun and mortar batteries engaged in the attack of the fortress. These matters are signified by the written words, with alphabetical references, which appear on the drawing. The remaining sketches afford an exterior view, and an internal transverse section, of a gun-turret erected in some land fortress, the construction of which it is desirable to explain by a telegraphic message, to some persons at a long distance, perhaps in a foreign country. It is imagined that a spy in time of war, if not a newspaper Special Correspondent, might possibly avail himself of the Automatic Telegraph to send plans or sketches of military preparations. We should much prefer to see this ingenious contrivance applied to peaceful and innocent purposes, whenever it is made ready for practical use.

OBITUARY.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.



Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, died at Darmstadt on the 14th inst., deeply deplored. In the appropriate words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in proposing an address of condolence to her Majesty, "Apart from her Royal birth and exalted station, the Princess Alice had qualities which would command our admiration. Whether as the daughter, ministering by the death-bed of her father, as the sister exerting herself as the skilful nurse of her brother, or as the tender mother, who might be said to have sacrificed her life in the affectionate care of her children, or whether we recall the time when she came forward to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in her adopted country, we recognise in her that combination of warmth of heart, soundness of judgment, and practical energy, which go to make up the perfection of womanhood." The Grand Duchess, in former times our own "Princess Alice," was born April 25, 1843, the third child of her Majesty, was married at Osborne, July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse, K.G., now Grand Duke, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, and grandson of Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and had issue two sons, Ernest Louis Charles Albert, Hereditary Grand Duke, born Nov. 25, 1868, and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Auguste Victor Leopold Ludwig, born Oct. 7, 1870, accidentally killed, May 29, 1873; and five daughters, the Princesses Victoria Alberta Elizabeth, Elizabeth Alexandrina Louise Alice, Irene Marie Louise Anna, Victoria Alice Helena Louise Beatrice, and Maria Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, the youngest, who was born May 24, 1874, was the Princess who succumbed to diphtheria on the 16th of last month.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, Rector of Swindon, near Cheltenham, on the 7th inst.

Charles Robson, Esq., of 60, Cornwall-gardens, late of Luxden Law, Kelso, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-seven.

Lady Hardinge (Emily Bradford), widow of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., of Boundes Park, Tunbridge Wells, and second daughter of Kenneth Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, in the county of Stirling, on the 8th inst.

Colonel James Ramsay, youngest son of the late Hon. Andrew Ramsay, on the 7th inst., in his sixty-fifth year.

John Birt Davies, Esq., J.P., F.R.C.P., late Coroner for Birmingham, on the 11th inst., in his eightieth year.

The Rev. John Byron, M.A., third son of the late Rear-Admiral Richard Byron, C.B., on the 6th inst., at The Vicarage, Elmstone Hardwick, Gloucestershire, aged seventy-four.

Francis Whichcote, Esq., third son of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, fifth Bart., of Aswarby, Lincolnshire, on the 7th inst., at 35, Montpelier-square, Brompton, aged eighty-five.

Major Edward Pellew Hammet Ussher, R.M.L.I., third son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, K.C.B., K.H., on the 6th inst., at Radipole, near Weymouth.

Sir William Yardley, of Hadlow Park, Tunbridge Wells, who was Puisne Judge at Bombay from 1847 to 1852 and Chief Justice from 1852 to 1858, on the 15th inst., aged sixty-eight.

Mary, Lady Watson, widow of Sir William Henry Watson, Baron of the Exchequer, who died 1860, and daughter of Anthony Hollist, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, on the 12th inst., at Medhurst, Sussex, in her seventy-third year.

Colonel Maximilian James Western, formerly 64th Foot, on the 12th inst, at Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, aged seventy. He was younger brother of Sir Thomas Burch Western, first Baronet, of Rivenhall, Essex.

Thomas Richard Pryce Wagner, J.P. and D.L. for Cardiganshire, on the 9th inst., at Manoreifed, in that county, aged eighty-three. He was only son of the late John Wagner, Esq., of Penallteifort, by Martha, his wife, daughter of F. Martin, Esq., of Cranley, Surrey.

Charles Lane, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 9th inst., at Badgemore, Oxfordshire, aged eighty-five. Mr. Lane was a descendant of a well-known branch of the Northamptonshire family of Lane. He married, in 1824, Emily Maria, daughter of John Thornhill, Esq., and by her, who died in 1877, leaves issue, his eldest son being the present Major-General Charles Powlett Lane, of Badgemore.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G R (Buda-Pesth).—We note the contents of your letter, and shall always be glad to hear from you.

R T K (Bournemouth).—You can obtain, for perusal, any modern work upon chess upon payment of a small subscription, from Mr. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. The works named are costly and difficult to procure.

EAST MARDEN.—Thanks for your courteous letter. The problem shall have early examination.

E F Y (Cheltenham).—The notice referred to the first edition of Mr. Gossip's work We have not heard that a second is in contemplation.

H DE K (Alexandria).—There is only one English edition of Ponziani, and that, by a blunder of the adapter, purports to be a translation of del Rio's work. It is called "The Incomparable Game of Chess," &c., by J. S. Bingham. London, 1820.

S H (Nottingham).—Both are very acceptable, and shall appear when the demands upon our space become less pressing.

M K (Reading).—"The titles, publishers, and prices of books of chess problems" would occupy more space than we have to spare for such a purpose.

J M (Wenchow).—We have not space in this column for replies to your queries, but have sent a communication to the agents named in your letter.

G R F (Exeter).—Only the pieces required for the author's solution and the prevention of others should be employed in the construction of problems. The positions received from you are not problematical.

J O B (Govan).—Incorrect in both cases. Send the problems by all means.

T G (Smethwick).—A dual mate in a problem is a defect *per se*; but a standard of theoretical perfection is impracticable in ordinary work. No 2 is good, and, if found correct, shall soon appear.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—No. 1 is marked for insertion; in No. 2 there is no mate if Black play 1. Q to K 4th, planning the Kt's pawn; Nos. 3 and 5 are to o trivial; and No. 4 requires further examination.

W McA (Chichester).—In No. 1, after 1. B to Kt 8th, P to K 4th, White may play 2. R to Kt 5th, or 2. Kt to B 7th. No. 2 can be solved by 1. Q to K Kt 2nd, &c.

H M (Leeds).—We propose to publish the game in good time.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, games received from Delta, E Thorold, S Hamel, G C Haywood, and J S Thorne.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1813 received from W Groux, Tonks, W J Wilson (Clay-cross), Thorpe, Dabbshill, and T Bumstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1814 received from J S Hardy, and E W Hamilton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1815 received from J S H and E W H, J G Finch, Luin, W Lewon, Emile Frau, Thorpe, H H Bulley, T Exeter, J W S (Dawlish), G R P, W S B, E Clarkson, Florence F Shubrook, Carioca, Newerth,

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1815 and 1816 received from P le Page, Jane Neyven (Utrecht); David Millar, W F Payne, Dr F St. Onno, D Ardley, Frances Rayment, An Old Hand, Ldr, G L Mayne, D Templeton, L S D, N Warne, J P Gilliard, M Meredith, W Alston, A Trenayne, W Warren, B L Pyke, Helen Lee, R Burrell, E Elsbury, S Farrant, J F Parkinson, H Harrington, N Cator, R Jessop, D W Kell, Americaine, J Watkins, W Newton, H Langford, F R Jeffrey, W Gowan, J de Honeyen, Capt. F V P. Colquhoun, T Guest, Ex 1 Marden, E P Vallieny, R H Brooks, G R P, R T Kinz, G Fosh coke, M Meyrick, Leonora and Lyon, Mechanic, A Scot, E Worsley, L Sharswood, H Brewster, M O Halloran, and East Marden.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1816 received from Bosworth, F Bulley, E Verner, S Western, R Turner, H Benthall, Julia Short, A L S, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Alpha, and Fairholme.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1815.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to R sq	P to B 8th (a Kt) *
2. R to R sq	Kt moves
3. Kt takes P (at K 3rd). Mate.	

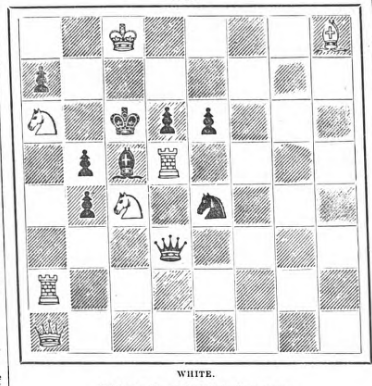
* If Black play 1. P to B 8th (a Queen), White's answer is 2. R to Q Kt 5th, &c.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved, as many correspondents have supposed, by either 1. R to Q Kt 5th or 1. R to Q R 5th, because Black's rejoinder is promoting the Pawn to a Kt, and playing that piece to Q 7th on the next move.

PROBLEM No. 1818.

By CHARLES A. GILBERG

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

(Owing to the demands upon our space the games are unavoidably deferred.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1877) of Mr. Richard Thornton West, of Streatham Hall, near Exeter, who died on Nov. 29 last, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Sarah West, and his brothers-in-law, Richard John Bowerman, of 4, Gray's-inn-square, and Thomas Palmer Eames, of Cotley, near Chard, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his plate, furniture, horses, carriages, wines, pictures, &c., absolutely, with a present legacy of £4000; for her life his estate called "Streatham Hall," with all the lands belonging thereto, and £10,000 per annum, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again, and also the additional yearly sum of £3000 for the maintenance and education of each of his children. After the decease or second marriage of his widow, the testator devises the Streatham Hall estate to his son Richard Bowerman West absolutely. To his nephew, Robert Thornton, he bequeaths a legacy of £3000; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Eames, and her children, £3000; to his two executors, Richard John Bowerman and Thomas Palmer Eames, legacies of £3000 each, unless they refuse to act; to each of his god-children (eight in number) he leaves £1000; to his friends, John Browne and John S. Neall, Richard M. Jones, and Francis W. Arkcoll, £500 each; to all his domestic servants, gardeners and labourers employed on the estate, sums varying from £10 to £200. He bequeaths to the following charitable institutions—viz., the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum at Snaresbrook, the Seamen's Hospital on board the Dreadnought, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the Exeter Dispensary, the West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the West of England Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, the sum of £500 each. The testator leaves the residue of his landed and personal estate in trust for his child or children, as to three fourths thereof in trust to pay to him or them from and after his or their marriage the income thereof for life, and after their decease in trust for their children; and as to the remaining one fourth thereof in trust for his child or children absolutely on attaining twenty-five; but if none of his children or their issue attain twenty-five or marry the testator gives over the whole of his residuary estate to his nephews and nieces living at his wife's decease or second marriage.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Brooks, late of Montague Villa, No. 67, Finchley-road, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Jane Brooks, the widow, William Henry Cole, and Alfred Clayton Cole, the grandsons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence, with the furniture, plate, household effects, and £1000; and legacies to his grandchildren, his late book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, and cellarmen, domestic servants, and others. As to the residue of his property, he gives one sixth to his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Cole; one sixth upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Augusta White, and her children; and the remaining four sixths upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death one half thereof upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Cole, and her children, and the other half upon trust for his said daughter, Mrs. White, and her children.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1875) of the late Mr. Henry S. King, of 65, Cornhill, London, and The Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, was proved on the 14th inst., the personalty being sworn under £160,000 by the executors, the widow, Mr. H. Seymour King, and Mr. Philip Edward Sewell, of Norwich. With the exception of legacies to his sisters and brother, amounting to £3000, the testator bequeaths the whole of his real and personal estates between his widow and children.

The will (dated April 10, 1877) of Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, late of No. 122, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Jane Reid, the widow, Claudius James Erskine, and Lawrence James Mercer, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths the testimonial, consisting of a centrepiece of silver plate with four silver side dishes, presented to him on his leaving Bombay, to his wife for life, and at her death the centrepiece to his son Lestock, and the side dishes to his son George Boileau. He also leaves to his wife £200 and all his household furniture and effects, and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property is left upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children by his present marriage, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Aug. 17, 1877) of Mr. Francis Chippindale, late of No. 27, Broadwater Down, Tonbridge-wells, barrister-at-law, who died on Sept. 30 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Miss Alice Chippindale, the sister, and Charles Chippindale, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after giving some legacies, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his brother William and his two sisters, Jane Eliza and Alice, equally.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1876) of Mr. James Swainson Cowper-Essex, late of Yewfield, Hawkshead, Lancashire, who died on Oct 23 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas Christopher Cowper and James Canham Cowper, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator devises his property called Yewfield to the use of his son, the said Thomas Christopher, for life, with remainder to his son, Harry Swainson Cowper. The residue of his property he gives to his said two sons and his two daughters, Sarah and Margaret.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1878) of the Rev. Jervis Trigge Giffard, formerly Rector of Long Ditton, Surrey, and late of Leatherhead, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Matthew Weston Moggridge and Miss Mary Giffard, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. With the exception of an annuity to an old servant, the only persons interested under the will are testator's daughters, Mary and Edith.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1856) with four codicils (dated Dec. 13, 1867, Sept. 4, 1872, Jan. 18, 1875, and Feb. 11, 1878) of Mr. George Lowrey, J.P., late of High-street, Rochester, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Thomas Hubbard, Joseph Creasey, and Henry Ringe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Dean of Rochester, upon trust, for the use and benefit of the Ophthalmic Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Rochester.

By the will of the late Mr. Frederick Gye, the Royal Italian Opera-House, amongst other property, has been left entirely to his family; and they have decided to carry on the Royal Italian Opera as usual. Mr. Ernest Gye, who has for some years been associated with his father in the Opera, will, with Mr Herbert Gye, undertake the management. The season of 1879 will commence in April, and Madame Patti, Madame Albani, and all the great artists of the establishment are engaged and will appear.

The Marquis of Bath has abated from 10 to 15 per cent from the rent of tenants on his estates, in consequence of the "hardness of the times."

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
MR. STREETER desires to inform Intending Purchasers that he has now on VIEW a Choice Selection of Novelties in JEWELLERY, ARTICLES of VERTU, CLOCKS, &c., recently purchased by him at the Paris Exhibition.
Mr. Streeter, Goldsmith and Jeweller,
18, New Bond-street, W.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex. By GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2063.—VOL. LXXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: A PARTY OF THE GUIDE CORPS RECONNOITRING.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Emmaville, Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of J. A. Duntze, Esq., 1st West India Regiment, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Dalzell, Lady Emily Hamilton, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at 20, South-street, Park-lane, the Lady Elinor Denison, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at 55, Onslow-square, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, of a son,

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th ult., at All Saints' Church, Point de Galle, Ceylon, by the Rev. J. Bainforth, M.A., James Wainhouse Simpson, to Lucy, eldest daughter of C. Williamson, Esq., of Tasmania.

On the 11th inst., at Kingston-on-Thames, by the Rev. J. Ainsworth, Michael Carroll, of Buenos Ayres, to Alicia Emma, second daughter of the late Dr. Gallagher, of Lima, Peru.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Erith, after a short illness, Augusta, younger daughter of the late Thomas Miller, and granddaughter of the late Richard Miller, both of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 48.

On the 24th inst., at No. 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Francis Dudley, the second and only surviving child of Griffiths and Mary Jane Smith, aged 5¾ months.

On the 23rd inst., suddenly, at Belle Vue, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, Charles Rawlinson, Esq., aged 73.

On the 11th inst., at High Warden, Hexham, John Errington, Esq., J.P., D.L., aged 71. R.I.P.

On the 23rd inst., at Mount Melville, Fifeshire, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Whyte-Melville, wife of John Whyte-Melville, Esq., of Bonnevgy and Strathkinness, and youngest daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, in her 81st year.

On the 21st inst., at Brighton, Lady Lawley, relict of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1879.

SUNDAY, Dec. 29.

First Sunday after Christmas.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxxv.; Rev. xix. 1-11. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxxviii. or xl.; Rev. xix. 11.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Dr. C. A. Wilson, Vicar of Nocton, Lincolnshire.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Andrew Johnson, Head Master of St. Olave's School, Southwark; 7 p.m., Rev. Prof H. W. Watkins, Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Accession of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, 1874.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor W. F. Barrett on the Phonograph, Tasimeter, Carbon Telephone, and other Inventions of Mr. Edison).

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

Moon's first quarter, 1.57 p.m.
Royal Institution, Christmas lecture, 3 (Prof. Dewar on a Soap Bubble).
Aberdeen Dog Show.
Swindon Poultry, Pigeon, Bird, and Cat Show (two days).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Circumcision.
Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Bank Holiday in Scotland.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Gore on Art in all Ages).
Races: Manchester Steeplechase, Dublin meeting.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

Accession of William I., King of Prussia, 1861.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Lewar on a Soap Bubble.)
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the English stage).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Shrewsbury Poultry and Pigeon Show.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Society of Arts, 7 p.m., Juvenile Lectures (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston on the Mythology of Fairy Tales).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on a Soap Bubble).
St. James's Hall, Morning Ballad Concert.
British Museum Lectures: Westminster Hospital, 11 a.m. (Dr. Carter Blake).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1879.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 29	5 46	6 8	6 18	6 39	7 0	7 17	7 37	7 45	8 10	8 38	9 0	9 56	10 21	11 0

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In consequence of the great demand for copies of last year's FATHER CHRISTMAS, it has been reprinted, and a few copies are now on sale.

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INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirteenth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 5, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including Forty Sketches and Studies from Nature, by B. W. Leader, is NOW OPEN. Admission 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—DE NEUVILLE'S Grand Work, LE BOURGET, Oct. 30, 1870, at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists.—See "Times," Nov. 5.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern), ON VIEW and for SALE, at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Dusk. Admission with Catalogue, 1s.

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WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY will OPEN on MONDAY, DEC. 30, with an EXHIBITION of 10 PAINTINGS by the OLD MASTERS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Artists of the British School. Admission, One Shilling. SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

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The Number contains

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

Author of "George Geith," &c., entitled

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"

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CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a course of SIX LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on A SOAP BUBBLE, Commencing on SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 31, 1878, and Jan. 2, 4, 7, 9, 1879. Subscription to the Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £200. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. The successful Holiday Programme will be repeated at each representation. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and PANSTEREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, with superb Scenes of Cyprus and the Khyber Pass. Patriotic and Character Songs, Champion Skaters, &c. The most varied and refined Entertainment in London. EVERY EVENING, at Eight; during the Holidays, at Three and Eight. Admission, 6d. to 3s. Bonnets allowed in Stalls and Boxes. No fee for booking seats. Carriages at 10.30.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge-road.—This world-famed Establishment is NOW OPEN. The only one of its kind in the United Kingdom where the Drama, Burlesque, and Circus performances in their most unique form are represented. The Establishment has been newly decorated. The illuminations comprise 10,000 jets of gas in crystal devices. The Stage on which the Hippodramatic and Pantomimic portion of the Entertainment is given is the largest in the world; and the Circle for the Circus performances is larger than any in London or on the Continent. This Christmas Entertainment will embrace novelties that cannot be equalled in any other Establishment. The Grand Pantomime has been organised regardless of expense.
The performances will commence each Afternoon and Evening at Two and Seven (doors open one hour previous), with a celebrated Continental Staff of Riders, Rope Dancers, Gymnasts, and Clowns, including Pietro and the Original Little Sandy. To be followed by a grand spectacular portion of
RICHARD III.,
the fifth act, the Battle of Bosworth Field and Death of White Surrey.
To be followed by the grand Christmas Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN CINDERELLA AND THE GLASS SLIPPER;
or, The Little Maid that was Made a Princess,
written by H. Spry, Esq., which is destined to make a hit in the Christmas annals, a being the best pantomime produced of the year 18 8-9. The latter portion will bear upon the incidents of the time, namely:—
THE AFGHANISTAN WAR AND THE FREEING OF THE KHYBER PASS.
The above-named Entertainments will be given at each performance, Morning and Evening, embracing a staff of 100 persons, 180 Horses, 40 Ponies, 8 Camels and Dromedaries, Zebras, the Horned Horse, Polar Bears, 4 Giraffes, and 12 ponderous performing Elephants, the eighteen splendid performing Lions that have been playing at the Forte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, during the Exhibition, and those that have been travelling with Mr. George Sanger's Company in Belgium and Germany, and the monster Lion, the son of Nero, which is the largest in England, has been christened
LORD BEACONSFIELD,
in honour to the noble Lord on his reception at Versiers.
The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. Wardrobe by Mrs. Bovey and assistants. Properties by Mr. John Rogers. Gas Arrangements by Mr. W. Pepper. The Electric Light by Messrs. Wells and Co. Music arranged and composed by Mr. J. George. Machinery by Mr. R. Gilbert.
The cast is an especially strong one, including the Misses Kate Allwood, Annie Beresford, Bella Richmond, Lilian Adair, Marie Maritt, &c.; Messrs. F. E. Appleby, A. Glover, H. Lonsdall, R. Dale, F. Fannin, G. Bradfield, R. H. Lingham, &c.
Box-Office open Ten till Four.
Stage Manager, Mr. R. H. Lingham. General Managers, Messrs. Charles E. Stuart and Sidney Cooper. Sole Proprietors, Messrs. John and George Sanger.

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DO, PAPA, take me and see TRAFALGAR, at the CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. All the papers say it is the best spectacle ever produced; and I long to see the little boys in their manœuvres, and the great Naval Battle.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. New Christmas Fairy Sketch, written by Frank Green, Esq., entitled A VISIT TO VENUS, in which Miss Nelly Power, supported by Millie, Ada, Phillis Broughton, and Florence Powell, will appear. The Brothers Dare, Little Louie (the Marvel of Second Sight), Fred. Albert, Edgar Wilson, Leyton, Russel Grover, in BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE, and Wainratta (upon the invisible wire). TRAFALGAR Every Evening, at 9.45.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY; A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ENCHANTMENT, a Musical Fairy Tale. MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written expressly for this Theatre by Frank W. Green. New and magnificent Scenery, by Julius Hicks, Son, and assistants. Preceded by, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Free Morning Performance To-Day, Saturday, Dec. 28; second Monday, Dec. 30; and Wednesday, Wednesday, and Saturday until further notice, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorised Box-office open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Grand Pantomime, ROBIN HOOD; or, HARLEQUIN THE MERRIE MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST, EVERY EVENING at seven. Superb spectacle to Conquest of Cyprus by Richard I. Morning Performances every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday at One. Children under Ten half price. No fees for booking.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY FESTIVAL PROGRAMME again crowned with Unqualified Success, it will therefore be repeated EVERY AFTERNOON at THREE, and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, until Jan. 13, after which date the Performances will be resumed in their regular order. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony in the Great Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Balcony. No fees. No charge for booking seats. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places may be secured for any day or night at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Daily, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

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THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MODE of passing these cold and dreary afternoons is afforded at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, where all is bright, genial, and pleasant (Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Salon is one of the most elegant and luxurious in London). Their Entertainment is universally admitted to be the most charming and refined that can be found amidst the entire round of metropolitan amusements. At the MOORE AND BURGESS MATINÉES every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday) the most eminent members of the literary and artistic world may be found enjoying the perfect part-singing and solo-singing of this well-famed Company.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MOSES IN EGYPT—An Extra Performance of Rossini's Work, "Mosè in Egitto" will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, at 2.30 precisely. Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. M. Enequist, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.—EXETER HALL.
NOTE.—THE PERFORMANCE NOT BEING A SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, A LARGER NUMBER than usual of 3s. and 5s. TICKETS and STALLS, in best central positions, are ON SALE.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—Handel's SAMSON, FRIDAY, JAN. 3. Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Tickets now ready.

ANSWERS TO THE PICTORIAL CHARADES IN THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER:

Catastrophe. Petulance. Penitence. Patriarch.

ANSWERS TO THE REBUSES AND ENIGMAS:

Eve. Trill. Kiss. Glass.

ANSWERS TO PICTORIAL CHARADES, DEC. 21:

Misinform. Wheelbarrow.

*** We crave pardon of our numerous correspondents for not giving (as we would have given, had space permitted) the long list of Answers received—many of which, however, as the writers will see by the Solutions here given, fail in some particulars.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Several Illustrations of the Taking of Ali Musjid have been received from our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, and will appear next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

Another Christmas Day gone! Another year close upon its decease. Rigorous winter around us; distress everywhere prevailing; commercial depression, such as we have seldom seen in this country, and to the end of which we cannot yet see, making itself felt amongst a large section of the trading classes; manufacturing industry, to a fearful extent, paralysed; labour unemployed; destitution rapidly on the increase; all the springs of prosperity so low as to threaten exhaustion;—such is the gloomy position upon which we take our stand to glance back at the general character of the year which in a few days will have completed its course. It has been a year marked by a succession of surprises, of anxieties, of unrest. But a year which there is some reasonable ground for believing has carried us forward to a somewhat brighter region of hope.

The meteorology of 1878 has not deviated so far from traditional precedents as to awaken surprise. Its spring time was mild and genial, closing, however, with a long season of wet. Its Summer was chequered, but predominantly fine. Its Autumn was, for the most part, cheery and crisp. Its Winter is such as we see. In the North very severe; in the South (apart from dense fogs) "frosty but kindly." We had a magnificent hay harvest. We matured and gathered into the garner a fair average crop of wheat. Bread has been cheap. In the metropolis meat has been dear. But, taking the year through, the run of its weather has been favourable rather than otherwise.

So much, we apprehend, cannot be said of the business of 1878. At the commencement of the year the coal and iron trades in South Wales were already involved in gloom and were menaced by darker prospects. These were gradually realised, and were naturally cast upon the same trades in other parts of the kingdom, and, by refraction, upon other trades, a constantly deepening shade. Bank failures, at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Rochdale, have aggravated the severity of the advancing commercial crisis. Things look a little more quiet just at present—a panic, perhaps, may by prudence be staved off; but it is impossible not to feel that, as far as regards commercial

affairs, we are passing through a dangerous period, and, like Alpine tourists, must observe the utmost caution lest we bring down an avalanche upon our heads.

The political character of the year has been unusually exciting, not to say stormy. There have been no great measures affecting, either prejudicially or otherwise, home politics. Parliament, which met for "the despatch of business" three weeks before the usual time, and sat till the middle of August, or thereabouts, gave us a Cattle Plague Bill, an Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill, and a Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill, but not much else to speak of. It was absorbed in Foreign Policy. Its energies as well as its sympathies were fully preoccupied by the turn of affairs in South-Eastern Europe, by the Berlin Conference and its results, and by the unexpected outbreak of an Afghan War. The fall of Plevna, somewhat before the termination of last year; the remarkable winter campaign which followed it; the crossing of the Balkans by the Russians; the destruction and dispersion of the Turkish armies South of that range of mountains; the rapid advance of Muscovite troops first to Adrianople, afterwards to within a few miles of Constantinople and Gallipoli, alarmed the English people and roused in them a bellicose spirit which the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey did not help to soothe. A Vote of Credit for six millions sterling gave her Majesty's Government something like a *carte-blanche* to act as their discretion might warrant. The dispatch of the Mediterranean Fleet though the Dardanelles to the vicinity of Constantinople, the calling out of the Army Reserves and of those of the Militia for permanent service, the ordering of 8000 Native Indian Troops to Malta, and the tone generally held by the friends of the Government, as against Russia, while they postponed from week to week the assembling of a Congress at Berlin, supplied fertile topics of heated discussion in both Houses of Parliament. At length, however, Russia and England having agreed upon the concessions they were disposed to make to one another, the Congress met. We all know the result. The peace of Europe was thereby preserved. Several things occurred during the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries to challenge criticism—some, to provoke condemnation. But the people of the United Kingdom rejoiced so sincerely in the assurance given by the Berlin Treaty that it secured them from the peril of a general European War, as to dispose them to condone any minor defects or even palpable faults. It was not quite so with the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the existence and stipulations of which were brought to light a few days before the Berlin Treaty was signed. Still, it did not disturb, even though it might not serve to strengthen, immediate prospects of tranquillity in Europe. Parliament broke up with a full impression that little was to be apprehended as to the future relations of the Great Powers one to another. Unhappily, the political disease which had been general broke out locally, and was transferred from Europe to Asia, from Turkey to the North-west Frontier of India. We are now at war with the Ruler of Afghanistan. The country, through Parliament, has given its assent to the policy which precipitated it. We have also a war in South Africa, which will, no doubt, involve us both in increased trouble and expense. The political proceedings during the year, of which we give this most cursory *résumé*, can only be fairly judged of some time hence. They may be the commencement of a more settled period, or, on the other hand, they may be fraught with dangers peculiar to themselves. Perhaps it lies beyond the range of human wisdom to determine how far 1878 has contributed to the peace of the world, or how far it may have helped to stir up the war spirit which may hereafter overwhelm all human interests.

The Obituary of the year comprises the names of so many persons eminent in Science, Art, Literature, and Ecclesiastical position that we dare not venture upon a selection which would necessarily exclude a large number richly deserving respectful remembrance, and which, therefore, would assume an appearance of invidiousness. Our glance will be limited to what we may term the summit of social and political life. Foremost amongst Royal personages during the year Death has claimed for his own Princess Alice, the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the beloved daughter of our Queen. She will not soon be forgotten by the English people. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, Pope Pius IX., and the young Queen of Spain, but a few months after her marriage, have gone to their account. Two attempts have been made upon the life of the Emperor of Germany, the second of which inflicted months of suffering upon the venerated Monarch. Assassination, indeed, appears to have been one of the malignant tendencies of 1878. Alfonso of Spain narrowly escaped, and Humbert of Italy was murderously assaulted, and saved, perhaps, only by the loyalty and presence of mind of his Prime Minister, who received a serious wound in defence of his Sovereign. Of the casualties of the year we need hardly speak, but the appalling loss of life resulting from the collision of the Bywell Castle and the Princess Alice steam-ships off Woolwich, and from the explosion of the Abercarne coal-mine (with some others that might be recalled to recollection), render it unfitting to conclude even this scanty summary of events without a word of recognition. The anxieties, privations, miseries, and bereavements of the expiring twelvemonth, as well as its hopes, achievements, and triumphs, are now mostly over. The record of them will come to an end within two or three days, in anticipation of which we heartily wish our readers "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Osborne House yesterday week from Windsor Castle. The Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their four children, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left the castle the previous day. The Duke of Connaught left after the departure of the Queen, and the Earl of Beaconsfield, who had had an audience of her Majesty, left with Mr. Montague Corry the same morning for London. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne on Saturday last. The Marquis of Hertford also arrived, having returned from Darmstadt, where he represented her Majesty at the funeral of the lamented Grand Duchess of Hesse. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, was present at Divine service in the house on Sunday, when the Rev. Canon Prothero officiated. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were present at the service at Whippingham church in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales left Osborne on Monday for Marlborough House. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold accompanied his Royal Highness as far as Portsmouth, and returned at once to Osborne. The Marquis of Hertford also left. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Christmas Day, performed in the house by the Rev. Canon Prothero. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

At the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra of Denmark at Copenhagen on Saturday last the Queen was represented by Sir Lennox Wyke, the British Minister; the Prince of Wales, by Lord Colville; the Princess of Wales, by Colonel Teesdale; and the Duke of Cambridge, by Captain Mildmay.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs, and to others in certain country districts, was distributed at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, on the 20th, 21st, and 23rd inst., to as many poor persons as practicable. The ages of the recipients varied from sixty to ninety-five years; one woman had reached her hundredth year. The candidates were selected by the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Canon E. R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales left Marlborough House yesterday week for Sandringham. The Prince of Wales arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Christmas Day at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey officiated. The usual distribution of beef to the labourers on the Royal estate was made on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their children left Clarence House, St. James's, for Eastwell Park, Kent, on Saturday last.

Prince Leopold has appointed Captain Stanier Waller, R.E., to be Equerry in Ordinary to his Royal Highness.

Prince Ibrahim of Egypt is visiting the Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE IN CANADA.

The sad event which has plunged the Court into mourning this Christmas has naturally caused some of the ceremonies incident to the arrival of the new Viceroy and Princess Louise in Canada to be postponed for some weeks. But we have at hand abundant proof of the heartiness with which the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have been welcomed by all classes to their new home. Continuing the series of Sketches from our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, we this week illustrate the popular progress of her Royal Highness and the noble Marquis from Halifax to Montreal, and show how the firing of *feux de joie* gave variety to the customary formula of presenting addresses of welcome at the various stages of their journey. The particulars of each sketch being printed underneath the cluster of Illustrations on page 608, the Engravings call for no further remark, save that it ever affords us pleasure to testify to the cordial loyalty and attachment felt in the Dominion—indeed, throughout the Empire—towards the Queen and the Royal family.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

Sermons special to the occasion were preached on Christmas Day in all the London churches, which, notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather, were largely attended.

Christmas fare on a very liberal scale was supplied to the inmates of the metropolitan workhouses, infirmaries, and asylums, those institutions being seasonably decorated.

In various parts of London, in accordance with the annual custom, Christmas dinners were provided for large numbers of poor children, who were supplied with substantial food and plum pudding. These treats are principally given in the poorer districts of the Central and Eastern divisions of London. At the Golden-lane Mission the children were, as usual, clothed in addition to being fed. Short services, or simple encouraging addresses formed in most of the places a part of the proceedings, the whole of which the little people seemed to enjoy very much.

The Lord Mayor, at his own expense, provided a Christmas dinner for the inmates—about 400 in all—of her Majesty's prisons of Newgate and Holloway.

At the Asylum for the Houseless Poor, which is situated in Banner-street, St. Luke's, and gives nightly shelter and bread during the winter months to the houseless poor, nearly 200 needy persons were entertained to a substantial Christmas repast, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

It occurred to her Majesty's printers to do a very graceful act, which gave pleasure on the morning of Christmas Day to many suffering children in the London hospitals. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode ascertained from the authorities the names of the little ones who were prisoners in their wards on that day, and, having addressed to each of them a Christmas card, sent it direct through the post. We may be well assured that many a wan little face weary with suffering brightened with a gleam of pleasure when these unexpected but welcome letters arrived.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Back, John, to be Vicar of Horsell.
Beamish, Samuel Henry; Vicar of Lamorbey.
Beauchamp, Sydney Charles; Rector of Little Laver.
Bradby, Edward Henry; Honorary Canon of St. Albans.
Bush, Paul; Vicar of Herodsfoot.
Cameron, Francis Martin; Vicar of Bilsington.
Davies, David Jones; Rector of North Benfleet.
Dutton, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, West Hyde.
Gallop, Edward J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Hemel Hempstead.
Hadow, J. L. G.; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Aldershott.
Hobson, John Philip; Vicar of Stanstead Abbots.
Jelf, George Edward; Honorary Canon of St. Albans.
Matthews, W. P. P.; Rector of St. Breoke.
Moore, Thomas; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone; Surrogate.
Pensonby, M. J. G.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Chichester.
Proctor, John Mathias; Rector of Lamdon with Basildon.
Puxley, H. B. L.; Rector of Catton.
Quilter, Frederic William; Rector of North Piddle.
Saulez, E. C. P.; Vicar of Tadley.
Savage, Ernest Bickersteth; Vicar of Kirk Michael.
Tilbury, Robert; Incumbent of Hutton Magna.
Trimmer, William; Vicar of Broomfield.
Walker, Charles James; Rector of Cheddington, Dorset.
Wildig, G. L. B.; Vicar of St. John's, Bradford.
Williams, John Bunce; Vicar of Sheldon.
Woodard, Lambert; Vicar of Triplowe.
Wright, H. H.; Vicar of St. Silas, Sheffield.—*Guardian.*

The Corporation of Trinity House has given £20 to the funds of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission.

A window has been placed in the south transept of Hereford Cathedral to the memory of the Rev. John Goss, M.A.

The Mercers' Company has given a hundred guineas to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

Yesterday week the peal of ten bells which formerly belonged to the demolished church of St. Dionis, Fenchurch-street, and which have been removed to All Hallows, Lombard-street, were rededicated, and rung for the first time in their new tower.

A special sermon, having reference to the death of the Princess Alice, was preached last Sunday morning by Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey before a numerous congregation. The preacher pointed out the universality and identity of human suffering and affection, and how the creation and growth of high offices brought before the world common things and feelings in a concentrated personal and yet public form.

The Governors of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation met on Saturday last at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, in order to distribute Christmas benefactions to Curates and other clergymen, their widows and families. Eighty-three clergymen received grants amounting in the aggregate to £1392, and the Governors also gave away £500 among fifty-three clergy widows, aged single daughters, and children.

St. George's Church, near Bristol, was destroyed early on Sunday morning by fire, which was caused by the over-heating of gas-stoves. Only the registers and the communion plate were saved. The peal of bells was destroyed, and the vicarage was slightly damaged. The church had recently been restored, and the loss is estimated at £6000. A wedding took place in the ruined porch in the morning.

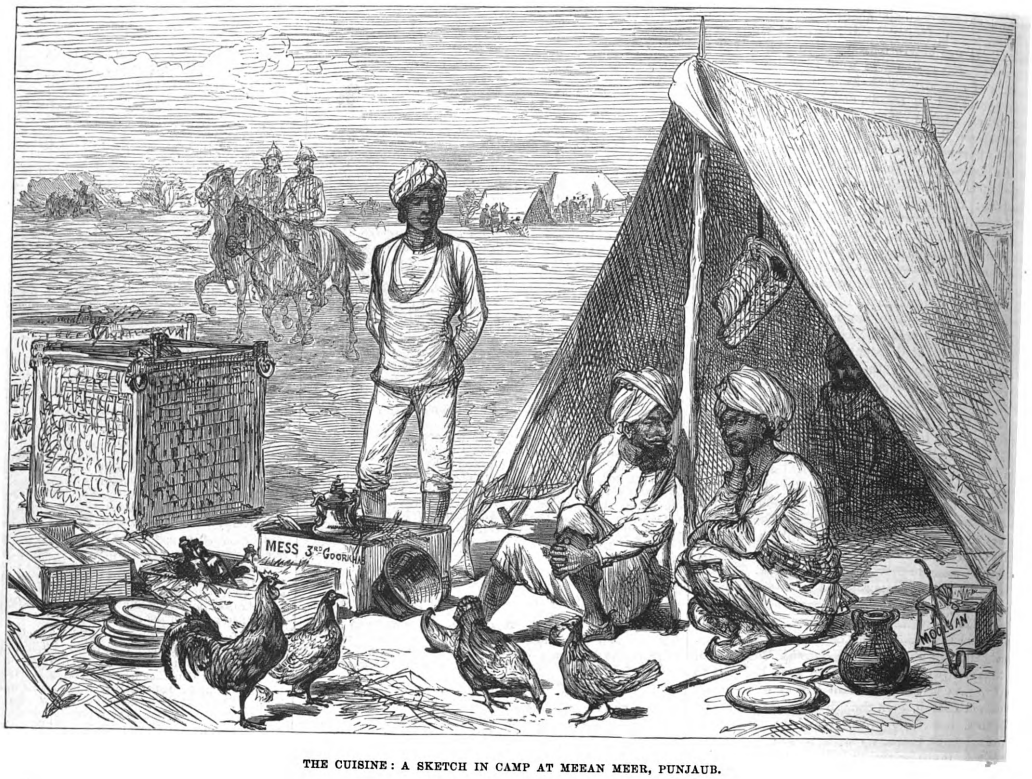
The Incorporated Church Building Society held its usual monthly meeting on the 19th inst., at 7, Whitehall. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Hammersmith, St. Simon, Middlesex; Stillington, near Stockton-on-Tees, and Stockton-on-Tees, St. Peter; rebuilding on a new site the church at Wribbenhall, near Bewdley, Worcester; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Bosley, St. Mary, near Congleton; Cannock, Stafford; Crasswall, near Abergavenny; New Hampton, St. James's, Middlesex; Houghton Regis, near Dunstable; West Putford, North Devon; and Silksworth, near Sunderland. Grants were also made from the Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Brimington-common, near Chesterfield; Cremorne-gardens, in the parish of St. John's, Chelsea, Middlesex; Highfield, near Keighley, and New Somerby, near Grantham. During the past year grants amounting to £14,820 have been made towards the erection of thirty-six new churches (thirty-one of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of twenty-three, and the enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in ninety-nine existing churches. The carrying out of the above works called forth from the promoters of them the sum of £425,336. The committee have also granted the sum of £742 towards building twenty-nine school or mission churches.

The New River Company is sinking a deep well at Turnford, near Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in search of the water of the lower greensand, and has reached a depth of 900 ft. The drill is of steel, in the form of a ring or shallow cylinder, 23 in. in diameter and 9 in. deep. On its edge are forty-eight opaque diamonds set in holders.

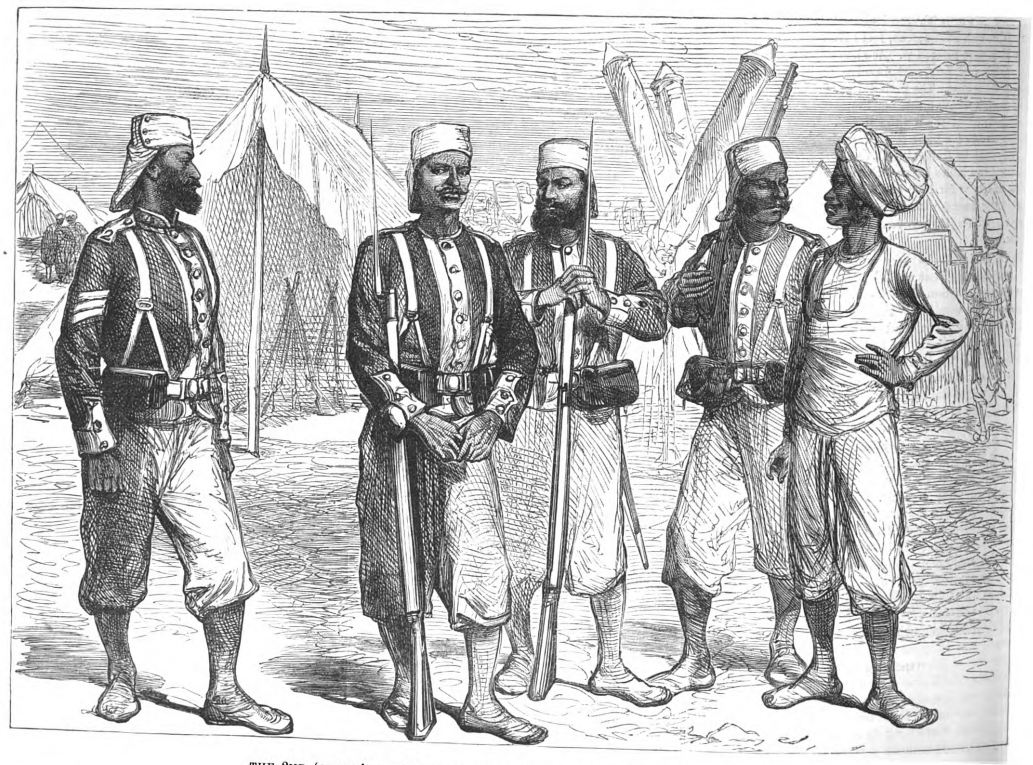
We have been requested to publish appeals for assistance to missions, schools, and numerous other charities; but have not space at disposal for a tenth of the appeals sent—they fill columns in the daily papers. We can only request our readers to make inquiries in their own neighbourhoods—not overlooking modest poverty, that shrinks from obtruding itself on public notice—and they are sure to find ample scope for their benevolence.—There is at this time great distress throughout the country. In sending a donation of £200 from the Queen to the Bishop of London, as president of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, General Ponsonby writes:—"The Queen, notwithstanding the deep sorrow which has fallen upon her, has noticed your appeal on behalf of the suffering poor of London, and has commanded me to send the inclosed cheque as her Majesty's contribution for alleviating distress in the metropolis." The Duchess of Edinburgh has sent £5 to the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen and Refuge. Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., has presented £500 in aid of the relief of the distress in the Bowling Ward at Bradford, Bowling being the township with which he is intimately connected by trade and property. At Chester and many other towns Poor Relief Committees are sitting constantly for the relief of the starving poor.—The Chesterfield board of guardians have been informed by one of their parish surgeons that many outdoor paupers are the owners of dogs, which "are fed from the tables, whilst the members of the family are actually being deprived of food." The board resolved to give no relief to any person who kept a dog. A correspondent of the *Times* sends the following recipe for a hundred gallons of soup:—"Take bullocks' heads or legs (heads cheapest), 1 cwt., stew well in separate boiler if you can; onions, half a bushel, carrots, turnips, &c.; three quarters of a bushel of split lentils or peas; a pailful of rice, ditto of flour, to thicken. This will make a substantial soup.—M. Hippolyte P. Delanoy, an artist in Paris, has sent to the Lord Mayor a painting, with a request that it may be sold and the proceeds given to some object of benevolence in London, at his discretion. The picture is to be seen at the Mansion House.

THE CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, ADJUTANT OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE CUISINE: A SKETCH IN CAMP AT MEEAN MEER, PUNJAUB.



THE 2ND (QUEEN'S OWN) BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY ENCAMPED AT MEEAN MEER.



"Mr. Stainton pursued as fast as he could follow. Up the easy steps he ran at the top of his speed; but, fast as he went, the child went faster."

ILLUSTRATION TO MRS. RIDDELL'S GHOST STORY, "WALNUT-TREE HOUSE."

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE ATTACK ON ALI MUSJID.

Simultaneously with the good news that the Ameer Shere Ali had fled from Cabul, that Yakoob Khan, his son, had been liberated from prison, and that General Sir Samuel Browne had marched into Jellalabad, we received from our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, his first sketches of actual warfare in the present campaign. With these sketches of the attack on Ali Musjid Mr. Simpson sent the following hurriedly-pencilled note, which will give some idea of the risks run and hardships endured by the Special representatives of the Press in the fulfilment of their duty:—

Ali Musjid, Nov. 22, 1878.

I write this to be ready with the first chance of going into Peshawur. I here send you the sketches cut out of my book. I have been all yesterday out in the thick of it, and my tent is not yet up. I have had to work on the ground with the wind blowing in strong gusts; so it is all very rough. Inclosed are large sketches of the 81st Regiment, who fired the first shot. I came into this to-day with the General, and two of the sketches inclosed were made while reconnoitring the place to see if it was evacuated. Slept last night *à la belle étoile*, but have got one of the enemy's tents for the night. Do not know when my own will come up.

Yours faithfully, WM. SIMPSON.

A sketch-map sent by Mr. Simpson to elucidate the plan of attack on Ali Musjid is engraved on page 619; and this plan, with the Illustration forming our Special Supplement, will afford our readers a pretty clear notion of General Sir Samuel Browne's rapid success, if we add a few extracts from the vigorous description of the advance given in Mr. Archibald Forbes's letter in the *Daily News* of Monday last. Premising that the General had on the evening of Nov. 20, and in the small hours of the following morning, dispatched the 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Tytler, and the 1st Brigade, under General Herbert Macpherson, away to the north-west, to Lashora, with orders to march thence and bring a flanking fire to bear on the defences of Ali Musjid, we follow the main advance of the 3rd and 4th Brigades from Jumrood in the early morning of Thursday, Nov. 21. Mr. Forbes tells us that "the march began when the broad daylight had illuminated the mouth of the Pass and the intervening region. There is a little clear space among the boulders flanking the road from Jumrood Fort and the mouth of the Pass. Immediately in our front was the village of Jum, and its adjacent shrine overhung with acacia-trees, and between the village and the shrine passed the narrow roadway. The General, with his Staff, sat here on horseback to watch the march-past of the advance guard. As the wing of the 14th Sikhs that led the advance strode past with a long, swinging stride, the sunlight broke out and lit up with a golden glory the brown gully and grey crags of Saikai and Rhotas. Behind the Sikhs marched a wing of the 81st Queen's; then came two companies of native sappers, with their mules laden with tools; and then followed them Manderson's fine troop of horse artillery (I.C.). This completed the advance guard, which was under the personal command of Colonel Appleyard, the soldierly Brigadier of the 3rd Brigade.

"At length (continues Mr. Forbes) the door of the Shadi Bhugiar Pass was reached and penetrated, the General leading the way. He pushed his pony up the steep isolated knoll that stands in its throat and, from beside the old tower on its summit scanned the scene in front. All that was seen of interest was the red-coated picquet on the peak in advance, quietly watching us. Upon the top of Rhotas, on our right, had been visible all along another picquet, whose camp fire had during the night glowed up against the dark sky. Behind there was a nasty grip, leading down into the level bed of the nullah. In view of the possibility of getting as soon as possible a long shot at the Afghan picquet, two of Manderson's horse artillery guns had been ordered forward under Captain Walsh. These were handsomely stayed down the grip with guy-ropes, and came along the bottom at a hard gallop in the true horse artillery style. Just where Mackeson's road leaves the bed of the hollow we had a nearer view of the enemy's picquet up on the peak of Koti Givat in our front, but it was still out of range of the guns. . . . . The skirmishers crowned a low ridge, from the top of which the Afghan picquet was visible, distant, perhaps, a thousand paces. It had deployed, and the men had sent their horses to the rear, behind cover. At ten o'clock our Sikhs and the 81st detachment opened fire against the straggling party of the Afghans. There was some response—nothing to speak of; and the Afghan people quickly fell back, when the bugles sounded 'Cease firing,' and the skirmishing advance was continued.

"At the top of this ridge the view of Ali Musjid first opened up to us. It stands on a precipitous isolated crag, everywhere naturally more or less scarped. Its summit either is level by nature or has been levelled by art, and on this summit is built the fort, covering entirely the flat surface. Roughly it is a square, with circular bastions at each corner, and one large one in the centre of its front looking down the Pass, and there is a prolongation of the curtain down to a detached square tower on the slope of the crag opposite the Khyber glacis. It is built of rough stones, uncemented, and partly faced with mud, and as a fortification has no pretensions, although its natural strength is very great. The Afghan engineer, whoever he was, had a very fair notion of constructing a defensive system with the means at his disposal. A great hill rises immediately behind Ali Musjid fort, its face almost precipitous. In its front rise three isolated peaks; one—being the one to the proper left—is that on which the fort is built. . . ."

Our skirmishers had little difficulty in dislodging the Afghans from the Shagai Ridge; but the cool daring of one Afghan horseman, who rode slowly in front of a ruined tower amid a perfect shower of bullets, excited the admiration of our troops. Swarming down into the valley, and crossing the stream, our skirmishers next occupied the deserted village of Lala Chena. Then "Walsh's two guns came up; and, while we waited here for the 40-pounders, they were ordered to open fire on the fort, the range being about 2500 yards. Their practice did not at first sight seem very successful. Their shells for the most part failed to reach the fort, striking and exploding downward on the steep scarp in front of it. Their fire was, however, only *pour passer le temps*, till the 40-pounders should come up, and a messenger sent to the rear brought back word that they could scarcely be in position till an hour should have elapsed. It was at twelve o'clock that, according to the General's expectation, Macpherson's co-operation might be anticipated from the top of the precipice of Rhotas to our right of Ali Musjid, and the big guns would thus arrive just in time effectively to accentuate the combination. Meanwhile a wing of the 14th Sikhs was sent forward to our right front, to feel their way over the successive ridges projecting from about the base of Rhotas and constituting its lower features. In reply to the first shot fired by Walsh, a shell was fired from Ali Musjid that burst high in the air; but the second shot fired from the fort passed close over the heads of the Staff on the bluff, and fell among some Sikhs a hundred yards behind. It was a blind shell; had it exploded it would have done some damage. As it was, it was exhumed and became the property of Colonel Waterfield, the Commissioner of Peshawur. Henceforth, in Walsh's fire, the shooting from the guns of Ali Musjid was admirable: the range had evidently been correctly ascertained beforehand, and every shot fell close to us as we lay behind the knolls of the bluff. At twelve the first 40-pounder came into action a little way in our rear, and Magennis's 9-pounders also threw in an occasional shell. Our fire was directed at all three of the enemy's main positions, but chiefly at Ali Musjid, and the dilapidated condition of that fort when we occupied it next morning proved that the fire had been much more efficient than we had imagined."

There being no sign of Macpherson as the afternoon of the 21st wore on, it was resolved to attack with the 3rd and 4th Brigades. "Appleyard took his 3rd Brigade on to the heights on the left of the Khyber Valley, with intent to press forward and assail the right flank of the enemy's position by a turning movement. The 4th Brigade, with which General Browne remained, moved forward over the rocky ridges, direct in our front, confronting Ali Musjid, and having the potentiality of working round upon its left." But, as it was thought a direct infantry assault on Ali Musjid would lead to an unnecessary sacrifice of life, it was resolved to abandon the attack for the day. "Lord William Beresford, one of Sir Sam's aides, was intrusted with the arduous and dangerous duty of descending from our height on the right bank, crossing the valley swept by the artillery and infantry fire of the Afghans, and ascending to the eminence on the left bank, to inform Appleyard of the resolution to desist from further action. Lord William successfully carried out the duty and Appleyard halted. But a portion of his brigade was far in advance. Detachments of the 14th Sikhs and 27th Native Infantry had pressed on, and in the grey of the twilight were fighting their way up the steep grassy slope on the peak above, which was the enemy's right flank position. In vain did the bugle sound the recall; its strains were borne unavailingly down the wind. The Afghans, behind their breastworks of stone, fought every step of the ascent, while the artillery of their left enfiladed the advance of our men as they struggled onwards and upwards. The end was disaster relieved by devoted bravery. A young officer of the 27th, by name Maclean, had rushed on with a handful into a spot where he found himself in deadly trouble. He called back for assistance with urgent vehemence to his support, commanded by Major Birch, in command of the 27th. That officer would not hear in vain the entreaty of his subordinate. He rushed forward, only to fall, shot dead in the effort. Those to whose succour he advanced fell back, and the gallant Major's body remained abandoned out to the front. One of his young officers—a Lieutenant, of whom everyone speaks well, Fitzgerald by name—would not have it that his chief's body should be left there to the mercy of barbarians. He called on the men of his own command to follow him to its rescue, but they hung back. In angry despair, he called for fifteen volunteers from an adjacent detachment of the 14th Sikhs, and the appeal was nobly responded to. Fitzgerald and his Sikhs sallied out. He was twice wounded ere he reached Birch's body, but he raised it, and was aiding in its removal when a third shot killed him. Most of the gallant Sikhs fell around him. They had to be left where they fell; the Afghan fire was no more to be faced. But the bodies were found yesterday morning unharmed, and at sundown yesterday Birch and his gallant subaltern found a soldier's grave under a tree close by the head-quarter camp at the foot of Ali Musjid, the whole head-quarter staff paying by their presence fitting honour to valiant comrades who had fallen gloriously with their faces to the foe."

Among our other Engravings illustrating the Afghan campaign will be found a two-page drawing showing that they are no mole-hills which the artillery have to surmount in those mountainous regions. The Guides, who figure on our front page, were of good service to General Sir Sam. Browne in his advance through the Khyber Pass. Colonel Jenkins commands them. The sympathetic pen of Mr. Forbes does justice to their prowess in these words:—"The services of this Punjaub frontier force, of which the Guides may be called the *corps d'élite*, are scarcely known at all to the mass of stay-at-home Britons. I wonder no soldier of the force who could use a pen as well as a sword has ever undertaken the task of writing the chronicles of the Guides. The number of their hill campaigns has been legion—and no bloodless campaigns either. Deeds of valour have been done by them, officers and men, that under circumstances of greater publicity would have earned not a few Victoria Crosses. But wounds are more abundant trophies of hard fighting among the Guides than are decorations or brevets. . . . It was an unexpected pleasure to find out here among the officers of the Guides, under the shadow of the mountains of the Khyber, an old comrade of the Franco-German war, in Captain Wigram Battye, one of five brothers whose names are throughout the Indian service a synonym for bravery, modesty, and lovableness of character."

We are indebted to the courtesy of two officers for the remainder of our sketches. Lieutenant Charles Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, who had previously obliged us with a series of characteristic drawings, furnished us with the sketches from the Meean Meer Camp reproduced on page 600; and Lieutenant Martin, R.E., sent us the quaint sketch of General Roberts leaving Kohat for the front. Lieutenant Martin writes in explanation of his sketch that, "General Roberts, who has remained till the last to make final arrangements, left Kohat this morning to drive the sixty miles into Thull in what is known in these parts as a Murree cart. A kind of low dog-cart, this is, with a pair, or sometimes three, sorry tats, or ponies, abreast; sometimes these have some blood in them, and, when once they have stopped jibbing from the first rubs of the breast harness on their galled shoulders and withers, they will settle down into a good gallop and keep it up over the villainous tracks they have to cross for the whole of their five miles' stage. The driver is a picturesque-looking Sikh generally, with flowing turban, black beard, leather thonged whip, gaiters, and battered bugle, with which he warns the carts and camels off the road."

The reported flight of the Ameer Shere Ali from Cabul was confirmed by two telegrams received on Monday from the Viceroy. Yakoob Khan has been released from prison, and left at Cabul. Shere Ali is said to have lost nearly all authority at Cabul, and his soldiers were deserting. A *Daily News'* telegram states that Shere Ali is said to be journeying towards Balkh with the retiring Russian Mission.

Jellalabad, the Afghan stronghold rendered remarkable by General Sir Robert Sale's prolonged defence of the place against Akbar Khan, was entered without opposition by General Sir Samuel Browne on Friday, Dec. 20. The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs that General Browne passed through Jellalabad at the head of a column of troops, with bands playing. He then encamped on the south side of the place. The correspondent adds that Major Cavaguari received on the same day an important communication from the Ameer, the contents of which had not been made public. According to Russian news received at Berlin, the Ameer, mistrusting his sons and courtiers, fled to Balkh for the purpose of raising an army among the Turcoman tribes, and the members of the Russian Legation return directly to Turkestan. But it is announced from St. Petersburg that no official confirmation has been received there of the departure for Balkh of the Ameer with the Russian Mission.

Captain Powell, of the 5th Goorkhas, who was wounded in the recent skirmish with the Mangals, has died of his wounds. The *Standard* correspondent with General Roberts's force telegraphs that it has been decided that nothing can be done against the Mangals this season. The hill tribes about Kuram are giving a good deal of trouble, and the telegraph wires are frequently cut. A *Times'* telegram states that Wali Mahomed has arrived at Khushi, sixteen miles to the south-west of the Shutargardan Pass, with eleven regiments of infantry and four of cavalry, which are supposed to come from Balkh. It is not supposed, however, that Wali Mahomed will venture to cross Shutargardan at this season.

Yet another telegram from the *Daily News'* Special Correspondent at Dakka states that the expedition against the Zukkur Khels met with a good deal of firing from the hill-men, and that our loss was one man killed and three wounded. The columns of Colonel Doran and Colonel Tytler advanced along opposite sides of the valley, burning the villages and blowing up the towers, and then returned to Dakka and Ali Musjid.

The Special of the *Daily Telegraph* at Quetta sent home word on the 23rd inst. that:—

"Replying to the orders of Shere Ali, his father-in-law, Mir Afzul, who commands at Candahar, has plainly told him that, without foreign aid, any opposition to the British forces would be futile, and that he could not even defend the Khojeck Pass.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the loyal and willing assistance rendered throughout by the Khan of Khelat. His heir, with a small body of men, may possibly accompany General Stewart. The advance of the British troops continues unopposed, and they are in excellent health."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Last Saturday the Chambers adjourned until Jan. 14. They had previously settled the Budget dispute, the Senate withdrawing its demand for the immediate augmentation of the pay of the lower clergy, and the Chamber agreeing to give up the stamp on cheques.

M. Gambetta took the chair on Monday at a lecture in Paris on behalf of some district free and lay schools, and made two speeches, in one of which he spoke of the political prospects of the coming year. At the Grand Hôtel on Tuesday a dinner was given to him by the Commercial Travellers. More than 500 persons sat down to dinner. M. Gambetta, in replying to the toast of his health, made a speech. Ambitious designs were imputed to him, but he desired no better recompense than the esteem of his countrymen. He predicted that the Republicans would have a majority of twenty-five votes in the Senate after the elections of Jan. 5.

The manifesto of the United Branches of the Left of the Senate has been issued.

The lottery drawings are to begin on Jan. 15. The 150,000f. prize will be first drawn; then about 2000 prizes, each exceeding 200f. in value, which at 250 a day will last eight days; next the smaller prizes, which at 3000 a day will occupy about twelve days; and, lastly, two prizes of 50,000f. and 100,000f.

The Shah has presented to the city of Paris the Persian building which attracted so much curiosity at the Exhibition.

M. Damour, the mineralogist, distinguished for the analysis of crystalline rocks, has been elected by the Academy of Sciences to the seat vacant by the death of M. Belgrand.

ITALY.

Yesterday week Signor Depretis presented the members of the new Cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies. He declared that the Ministry would maintain public order with the aid of the existing laws without displaying weakness or having recourse to arbitrary measures. He also stated that the Government would proceed with the bills of the late Ministry, with regard to the Electoral Law, the Grist Tax, and the construction of railways. In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday a letter from Signor Farini, the President of the House, was read, resigning his office. The Chamber, however, unanimously refused to accept his resignation. A bill presented by the Minister of Finance sanctioning the provisional exercise of the Budget for two months was approved. The Senate voted two twelfths of the Budget as a provisional measure, and adjourned till Jan. 14.

General Mazé de la Roche, the new Minister of War, has been made a senator.

Cardinal Asquini died on the 22nd inst., aged seventy-seven.

SPAIN.

Both Houses of the Cortes have definitively approved the bill relating to the copyright of literary works and telegraphic despatches, and the new law will shortly be promulgated.

RUSSIA.

One hundred students of the Institute of Engineers at St. Petersburg assembled on the 19th inst. before the house of the Russian Minister of Public Works for the purpose of presenting a petition. Three of them were summoned to the presence of the Minister, who explained to them the illegality of the step they were taking, whereupon the students immediately dispersed, without making any disturbance.

The *Gotos* of Saturday last contained a letter dated Cabul, Oct. 13, describing the reception of the Russian Mission and the progress of the negotiations with the Ameer, terminating in the conclusion of a convention between Russia and Afghanistan.

GERMANY.

Official denial has been given to a statement circulated in the German newspapers that the Emperor William, on the occasion of his resuming the duties of Government, had received and replied to a congratulatory letter from the Pope.

The German Emperor has conferred orders and decorations upon the principal officers of the late Exhibition at Paris.

Prince Bismarck has written a long letter to the Federal Council, in which he sets forth his views upon financial reform. He advocates a return to the Prussian Custom House system, and contends that it is necessary to tax all imports, except such raw materials as Germany does not produce, in order to develop commercial prosperity at home.

The German Tobacco Inquiry Commission has rejected the proposal of a monopoly by eight votes against three.

The Prussian Diet has adjourned until Jan. 8.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, the United States Minister to Germany, died at Berlin, somewhat suddenly, on the 19th inst. Mr. Taylor was in his fifty-fourth year, and for the greater part of his life was well known as an author and a member of the staff of the *New York Tribune*. He entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1862 as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1863 became Chargé-d'Affaires at the same capital. In 1864 he returned to America and resumed his literary pursuits, and was appointed Minister to Germany not very long

ago. Mr. Taylor was a great traveller, and as late as 1874 paid a visit to Iceland on the occasion of its centennial anniversary. His funeral took place at Berlin on Sunday afternoon. All the foreign Ambassadors, various members of the Government, and many persons connected with art, literature, and science, attended the service. The Emperor and the Crown Prince both sent their Aides-de-Camp to represent them. Herr Berthold Auerbach gave an address, and the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, chaplain to the American Legation. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the German Government has addressed a letter of condolence to the United States Legation expressing profound regret at the loss of Mr. Bayard Taylor.

DENMARK.

The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Princess Thyra was celebrated last Saturday evening with great pomp in the chapel of the Royal Castle of Christiansborg. A reception was afterwards held, followed by a banquet. At half-past eleven the newly-married couple drove through the town to the railway station, and proceeded to the summer residence of the King of Denmark.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is stated that the Emperor will return to Vienna on Jan. 2, and the sittings of the Reichsrath are to be resumed in a fortnight from that date.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 19th inst. adopted by 179 votes to 125 the Government bill to issue forty million florins of Gold Rentes for the purpose of redeeming Treasury Bonds. After Herr Tisza had made a speech in support of the proposal, the House further passed, by a very large majority, the bill relative to the levying of recruits in 1879.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted last Saturday the motion for prolonging the present army law, as well as a proposal that a new bill on the subject should be introduced next session, and a resolution recommending the Government to take steps for facilitating a future reduction in the military expenditure. The bill fixing the number of recruits to be levied in 1879, the commercial treaty with Germany, and a bill making preparatory arrangements for a treaty of commerce with Italy were also adopted.

The Economical Committee of the Reichsrath has accepted, almost with unanimity, the treaty of commerce with Germany.

ROUMANIA.

After a prolonged discussion, both Chambers of the Legislature on the 19th inst. voted the respective Addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the Senate the majority in favour of the Government was 37 votes against 10, and in the Chamber of Deputies the Address was passed with only two dissentients.

AMERICA.

A Message has been sent by President Hayes to the United States Senate, in which, replying to an inquiry, he says that it is most important that the rapidly increasing export trade should not be allowed to suffer for want of the means of communication with foreign countries. He at the same time incloses a memorandum from Mr. Evarts urging the necessity of increased postal facilities with Central and South America.

Congress has adjourned for the Christmas recess, re-assembling on Jan. 7, the Senate having previously ratified the treaty of commerce with Japan.

The Russian cruisers Europe and Asia sailed from Philadelphia last Saturday, having cleared for Sitka, Alaska. They were commanded by American captains, but were to be handed over to the Russian officers as soon as they were outside American waters.

CANADA.

The elections in Manitoba have resulted in favour of the Government.

The Government has determined to complete the Canada Pacific Railway between Lake Superior and the city of Winnipeg with the utmost speed, so as to prevent the permanent diversion of the north-west traffic through the American lines.

Official correspondence, it is stated, will begin in January between the Governments of Newfoundland and Canada with reference to the admission of the former province into the Dominion.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram of Cape news to the 3rd inst. has been received. Cetewayo has not yet replied to the message sent to him by Sir Bartle Frere. The military preparations on the part of the British authorities continue. The chief, Gassibone, and his two sons have been captured, and the two latter will be tried for the murder of Mr. Francis Thompson at Kurrumann.

It is believed that the new elections to the Legislative Council have resulted in the return of the majority for the Government.

AUSTRALIA.

In consequence of the vote of want of confidence passed in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly the Ministry resigned, and a coalition Ministry has been formed with Sir Henry Parkes as Premier and Colonial Secretary; Sir John Robertson as Vice-President of the Executive Council, with a seat in the Legislative Council; Mr. James Watson as Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Francis Bathurst Sutton as Justice and Public Instruction; Mr. William Charles Windeyer as Attorney-General; Mr. James Hoskyns as Secretary for Lands; Mr. John Lackey as Secretary for Public Works; Mr. Saul Samuel as Postmaster-General; and Mr. Ezekiel Alexander Baker as Secretary for Mines.

A telegram from Hobart Town, dated the 23rd inst., states that the Tasmanian Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed by Mr. Reibey.

The Viceroy has arrived, according to a Reuter's telegram, at Calcutta.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Hong-Kong, Dec. 21, states that the total export of tea to date has been 156,000,000 lbs.

The death is announced, in his sixty-fifth year, of Bishop J. P. B. Wilmot, the Bishop of Louisiana, one of the bishops who was present at the Pan-Anglican Synod.

Mr. F. W. Rowsell, of the Middle Temple, Director of Navy Contracts, has accepted the post of British Commissioner of the ceded Daira lands in Egypt.

The first stone of the statue to be erected at Cannes, in memory of Lord Brougham, was laid last week in the presence of a large number of English residents.

German newspapers report that Princess Mathilde of Saxony, the eldest daughter of Prince George, the King's only brother, is about to be betrothed to a Bavarian Prince. The Princess is not quite sixteen.

The ship Clyde, 1140 tons, Captain Teasdel, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, on the 20th inst., with 418 emigrants. The Agent-General for Queensland has been advised of the safe arrival at Townsville of the ship Scottish Prince, which sailed from Gravesend on Sept. 6 with 328 emigrants on board.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Saddlers has given £10 in aid of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

It was announced at the final meeting of the year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute that 141 members had joined during the year, of whom forty-one reside in the colonies.

The electric light was experimentally used at the London-Bridge terminus of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway last Saturday afternoon and evening for lighting the open space between the main line and Crystal Palace line booking-offices and the platform barriers.

The anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was held on the 19th inst. at the Freemasons' Tavern, with Mr. Colman, M.P., in the chair. It was stated that more than a thousand children had been educated in these schools, which have three hundred scholars at present. Upwards of £2000 was contributed in the room.

Mr. Baron Pollock having reserved judgment in the action brought by Sir Rowland Hill and others against the Metropolitan Asylums District Board, whose smallpox hospital at Hampstead the jury declared to be a nuisance, the arguments in the case were heard last Saturday, and judgment was postponed to the January sittings.

In the Chancery Division yesterday week a compulsory order was made by Vice-Chancellor Malins to wind up the West of England Bank. The investigation into the affairs of the Bank showed the debts to be £3,300,000; and the assets being sufficient within £304,000 to meet the liabilities other than legal expenses, the creditors, his Lordship said, would no doubt be paid in full, an adequate number of shareholders being sufficiently solvent to meet all the claims that might be made against them.

The wardmotes for the election of Common Councilmen for the City of London were held last Saturday. For the most part the retiring members were re-elected; but in seven wards polls have become necessary by the nomination of one or two more than the number of vacancies. Resolutions of condolence with the Queen were passed at several of the meetings; in two wards objection was made to the use of asphalte pavements in the City; the construction of a new bridge was approved by one ward; and the completion of the Inner Circle Railway was also the subject of some discussion.

The trial of the action for libel brought by Mr. Wybrow Robertson against Mr. H. Labouchere for an alleged libel in *Truth* was brought to a close yesterday week. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said the question the jury had to decide was whether the defendant had or had not failed to justify his publication of the statement that the plaintiff had been dismissed for dishonesty. The jury found for the defendant; and said, in answer to the Judge, that they considered that the charge of dishonesty against Mr. Robertson was proved. On the application of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the Lord Chief Justice consented to stay execution, in order to allow a point of law to be argued.

Estimates were submitted at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week showing that the expenditure for the ensuing year will amount to £1,053,283. This is a considerable increase upon the present year, and will require a rate of a small fraction under sixpence in the pound, which is an increase of one penny upon the present rate. It was stated that since the Board had come into existence the population of the metropolis had increased by 1,300,000, that the number of houses had increased by 150,000, that 600 miles of streets had been constructed, that the assessment had more than doubled itself, and that upwards of twenty millions sterling had been expended in improvements, six millions of which had been repaid.

We have received the Christmas Numbers of the St. James's Magazine, the Charing-Cross Magazine, the Masonic Magazine, and the Gardener's Magazine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, late of the 57th Regiment, has been elected Chief-Constable of the Ipswich borough police, vacant by the resignation of Superintendent Mason.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode have published a Bible to which are appended references in the New Testament to passages in the Old Testament, a chronological table of the Gospel history, and an index to the persons, places, and subjects mentioned in the Scriptures.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank were engaged last Monday in receiving payment of the first instalment of the call which has been made upon the shareholders—viz., of £250 per £100 stock. A few had already sent in their amounts, but the great majority of the proprietors only paid on Monday. Some time will elapse before it is known how much this first payment has yielded.

Private theatricals, without costly scenes or costumes, and with a proper selection of the subject performed, are not an unprofitable diversion at this festive season. A book of "Plays for Young People," including songs and choruses, has been composed by the Rev. J. Barnby, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. These seem to be modelled on the popular Fairy Extravaganzas of Mr. J. R. Planché, and they are not unworthy of that class of dramatic literature. The music is adapted and arranged by Mr. T. Rogers, of New College, Oxford, Precentor of Durham. Messrs. S. Tinsley and Co. are the publishers of this acceptable volume.

The quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was again very large. Four steamers arrived in the Mersey having on board 5777 quarters of beef, 1352 carcases of mutton, and 449 dead pigs. The steamers conveying live stock were five in number, their consignment amounting to 576 head of oxen, 748 sheep, and 42 pigs. A very large quantity of poultry arrived from Canada during the week, intended for the Christmas markets. The Caspian of the Allan line brought about 4000 turkeys, geese, and ducks, and the Dominion Line steamer Mississippi, 1600 turkeys and geese.

The principal events in the Volunteer world last week consisted of prize distributions. On Saturday the annual winter inspection and presentation of prizes to the 3rd Middlesex Artillery took place at Westminster Hall; the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) had their prizes presented to them, in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel, by Mrs. Kennard, the wife of the commanding officer; and those of the 29th Middlesex were given by Lord Enfield, their honorary Colonel, in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall. There was a very large gathering at the Townhall, Stratford, on Wednesday week, to witness the distribution of prizes to the members of the 3rd Essex Artillery. Alderman Sir Thomas White presided, and Lady White distributed the prizes. The annual prize distribution of the 1st Sussex took place on Monday night, in the Corn Exchange, Brighton—Lieutenant-General Shute, M.P., the honorary Colonel of the corps, presiding.

COUNTRY CAROL SELLERS AND SINGERS.

For a month or so before Christmas one of the signs of the approaching season is seen, in sequestered villages and hamlets, in the shape of a vender of carols, rudely printed and still more rudely illustrated on flimsy-looking broad sheets. To a rural population, this peripatetic carol-seller is the harbinger of Christmas, just as much as the carolling lark heralds the Spring and the swallow the Summer. And this wandering Autolycus is not only a carol-seller, but he is also a carol-singer; and, therefore, he is doubly welcome, especially to rustic hearers, like Mopsa, who dearly "love a ballad in print," even if it be sung "to a very doleful tune," which, in the majority of instances, is usually the case with the wandering carol-singer's collection.

In our modern Arcadia the shepherd's pipe is no longer the oaten reed; nor is it the "one short pipe" that Beattie put into the mouth of that Edwin who "was no vulgar boy," such as was the urchin of Margate, who lives for us in the Ingoldsby legend; nor does the modern rustic Strephon address his Chloe in alternate verse, and with "rudest minstrelsy." It is only on rare occasions that he betrays himself into song, unless when fuddled with the nauseous mixture, slandering the name of beer, with which the village public-house drugs him. As a curly-headed ploughboy Hodge may whistle as he follows his team over the upturned tilth; but ordinarily he is no singer. Christmas, however, is one of those exceptional seasons when he bursts into song. He is a very Robin Redbreast in this particular, that his song sounds all the more inspiriting from its being so cheerily piped in the cold and wintry weather.

But, if Hodge bursts into unaccustomed song at Christmas, his vocal efforts are not made solely with a reference to his own pleasure, nor does he carol from mere exuberance of feeling and from harmony with the season. Hodge is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to be a severely practical man, and to care more for bread and bacon than for Shakspeare and the musical glasses. The one will feed himself and family more or less fully and satisfactorily; the other would only set his poor wits a wool-gathering. And so Hodge becomes, for the brief Christmas season, a professional performer, and sings for money, not, like the Christmas Robin, "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art," but, by dint of careful study, much painstaking, and private practice. For, anything that he can earn at Christmas will be an extra indeed, and doubly welcome as helping to provide for his family something in the shape of Christmas cheer—although that comforting phrase, so suggestive of turkey, roast beef, and plum-pudding, may mean to him nothing more than a scrag end of mutton, a lump of boiled pork, a pot of beer from the public, and a big suet dumpling in which a few raisins are playing at hide-and-seek. But it is with the brilliant prospect of this family festivity before him, and with the fond hope of gleaning one or two shillings'-worth of coppers out of the bounteous monetary harvest of Christmas, that Hodge is induced to look out for the appearance of the country carol-seller, as keenly and expectantly as the opera-frequenter anticipates the début of some new Swedish nightingale or Terra-del-Fuego cantatrice.

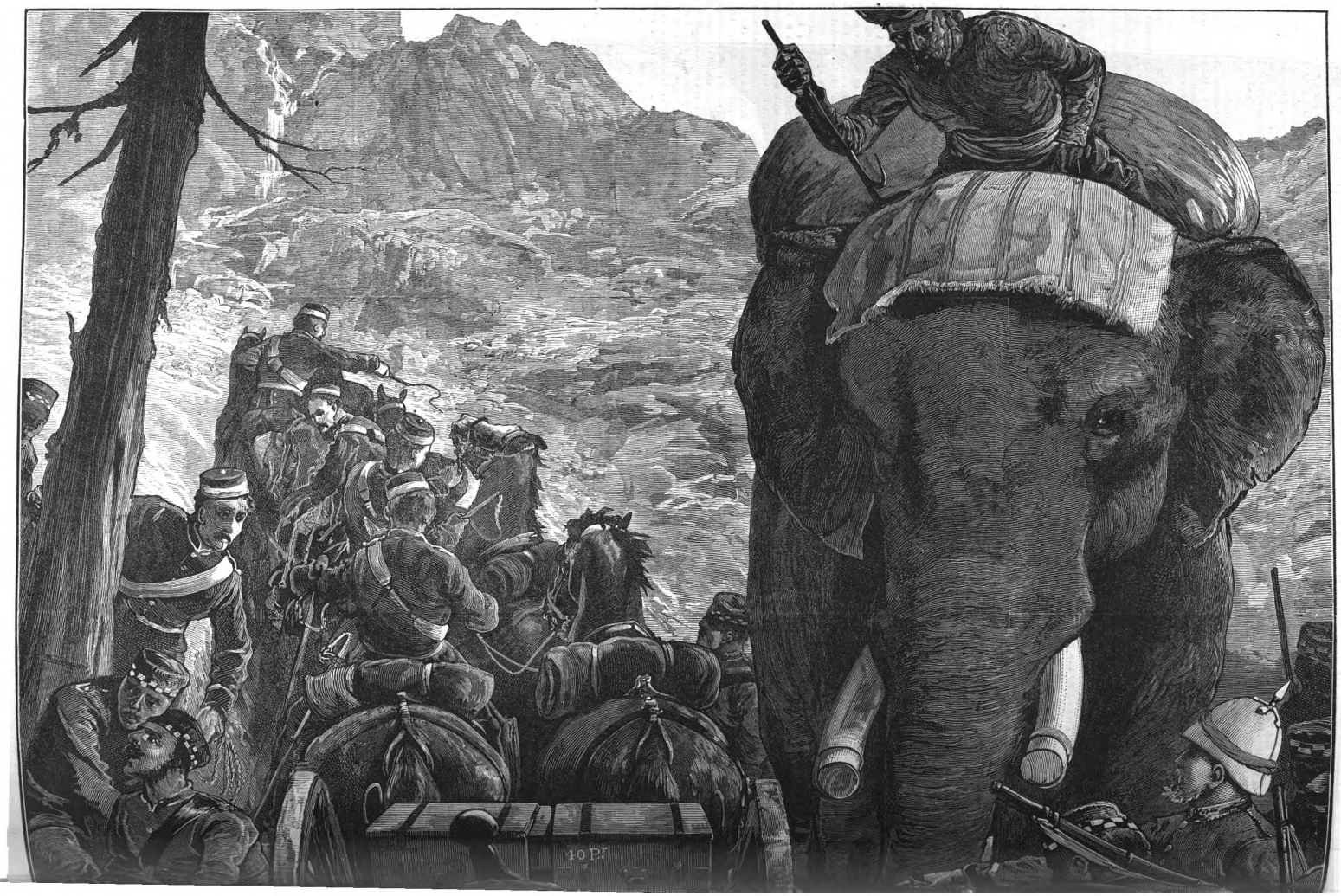
He comes at last—the last minstrel for the year—an unwashed individual, with a battered hat and muddy garments, and with a general appearance of sleeping under hay-stacks and living on gin-and-water—or, perhaps, gin without the water. But he has his bundle of carols with him, and he can sing them to certain tunes, although with a husky voice and indifferent intonation. There they are, however, printed on fly-sheets after the old fashion, on wretched paper and with miserable type, from the presses of Pitt, or Batchelor, of Moorfields, or the redoubtable Jemmy Catnach, of Monmouth-court, Dudley-street; and they seem to bring with them a flavour of St. Giles's and the Seven Dials, which will be improved by ventilation in the pure country air. Each carol-sheet is headed by a bleared woodcut, which is presumed to have some reference to the verses underneath, but of those style of art it is so pre-Catnachian that the subject is as obscure as a buried treasure, or a mephitic "nocturno." But the vender knows the tastes of his hearers, and is well aware that if he offered them a spick-and-span new carol, tastefully printed and illustrated on a clean white sheet, they would turn away from it, and reject it as not being the genuine article. And so he brings them the easily-recognised coarse and flimsy broadsheets, and they welcome them as old friends and Christmas acquaintances. After all, there is much virtue in early associations, more especially at Christmas; and Hodge may be credited with the desire to stand in the old paths.

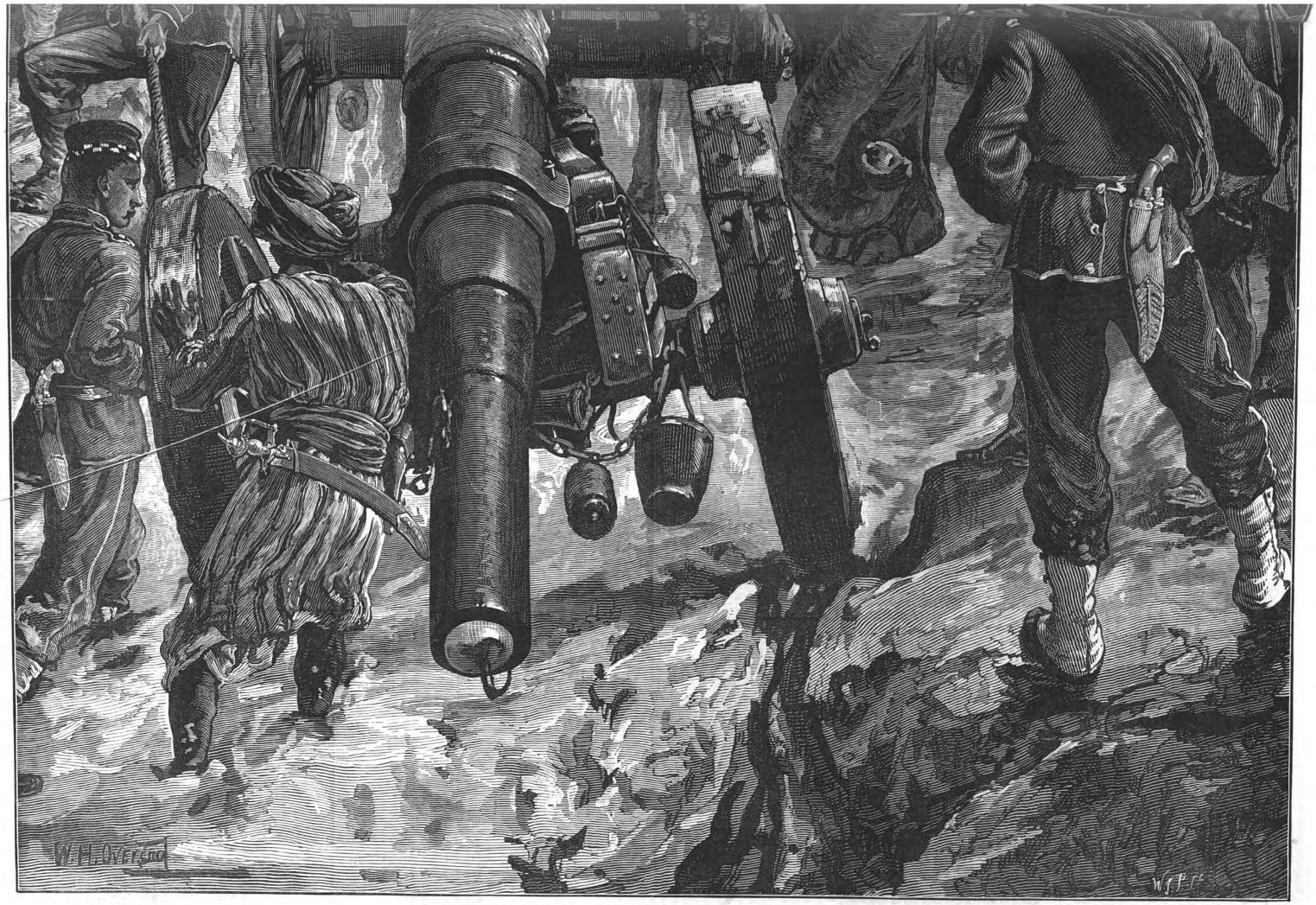
Great is the choice that is offered to him. He can have "God rest you, merry gentlemen, Let nothing you dismay;" or, "I saw three ships come sailing by;" or, "When Christ was born of Mary free;" or, "Behold the grace appears;" or, "As I sat on a sunny bank;" or, "The first good joy our Mary had;" or, "Christians, awake! salute the happy morn." Or he can pick and choose among these—"Come, all you faithful Christians;" "Lullaby, my baby, what meanest thou to cry?" "When Joseph was an old man, an old man was he;" "As it fell upon a day, when Dives made a feast;" "A Virgin most pure, as the prophets did tell;" "A glorious star from heaven appeared;" "While shepherds watched their flocks by night;" "Ye faithful triumphant, enter into Bethlehem;" "It is the day, the holy day, on which our Lord was born;" "Come Christians all, behold the Lamb;" "High let us swell our tuneful notes;" "On Christmas night all Christians sing;" "Now, thrice welcome Christmas, that brings us good cheer;" or the always popular "Hark! the herald angels sing." The choice of tunes is as great as the choice of carols; and any quaintness of words or roughness of metre is smoothed and mellowed to the hearers by time and long familiar usage. Anything new-fangled in the way of tunes is avoided, and "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and "Moody and Sankey" are but sparingly laid hands upon to supply the melodies for these country-sung carols.

Hodge gives a copper for the broadsheet; listens attentively to its tune as it is hoarsely bawled in gin-inspired strains; and—perhaps greatly assisted thereto by a sharp little child blessed with a good ear—catches something near enough to the melody to pass muster when sung out in the cold, in the village street or before the farmer's door, on a Christmas night. Up to the time of its public performance his spare moments are industriously given to mastering the words of the song and in *da capo* repetitions of its tune. In cowsheds and stables, with his team, or among those "beasts of the stall" to which the theme of the carol is not inappropriate, he hums it over and over to himself, and works it out more elaborately in his own cottage, with the help of his little Lizzie and Johnny, before the mother puts them to bed, there to dream of the coming joys of that season when the herald angels sang Peace on earth.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

There was a considerable fall of snow in London on Sunday. In Scotland several railway lines have been blocked by the drifted snow. Ice accidents are reported from Warwickshire and Enniskillen, causing the loss of six lives.


10 Pr



ON THE ROAD TO ALI MUSJID.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am not going to join in the general chorus of doleful complaint concerning the inclemency of the weather; nor, on the other hand, do I partake to any marked extent in the enthusiasm of the optimists who talk about "A regular old-fashioned Christmas, Sir! Fine bracing, invigorating weather!" The enjoyment of Christmas when there is a hard frost, when the snow lies thick on the roads, and the temperature is bitterly cold, depends very much upon our material circumstances. With twenty thousand a year and nothing to do for it, a gentleman need not feel the cold to any appreciable extent. With nothing a year but what he earns by day labour, and that labour not in demand; with the victuals out and the brokers in, and the teapot full of nothing but pawnbrokers' duplicates, Christmas and bitterly cold weather somehow fail to come in agreeable association.

Meanwhile the streets are either in a perilously slippery or a disgracefully sloppy condition. In the city of St. Peterburg, the capital of that "semi-barbaric" country, Russia, where the winter begins in mid-November, and does not always end with March, you may walk or drive about the streets without difficulty and without discomfort. You should wear a fur *schoub* if you be rich enough; or, should you be poor, a *touloupe* or sheepskin coat, with the leathern side out and the woolly side in, will serve your turn as effectually as a similar material served Mr. Bryan O'Lynn in the ballad. That gentleman found a sheepskin "mighty convanient." In St. Peterburg the foot-pavement on the streets is carefully scraped and sanded twice a day throughout the winter. The cab-horses do not fall down, because the horses are properly shod. In London there is a little perfunctory scraping of doorsteps on a frosty morning; but the *trottoir* not immediately in front of private dwelling-houses is left to take care of itself; and the icy waste is speedily taken possession of by gangs of roughs and street boys, who make long slides and "keep the pot boiling" thereupon, to the peril of the lives and limbs of elderly and infirm foot-passengers. If one of the sliding roughs be remonstrated with, he launches a torrent of foul abuse at the remonstrant, or if there be a heap of snow lying handy, constructs a snowball (possibly with a stone in the middle) and hurls it at the stranger's head.

Mem.: Snowballing in a picture is a very pretty pastime indeed. In one of Wilhelm von Kaulbach's noble illustrations to Goethe there is an admirable representation of a skating-scene, in which a pretty girl is playfully pelting one of the male skaters, a pensive youth of aristocratic mien, with snowballs. Now, I am not young, nor is my mien aristocratic; but I am pensive; I am purblind, and I am "shaky on my pins," or unsteady on my legs. I do not care about being snowballed in the public streets either by pretty girls or by ugly roughs. Yet, I suppose that we have all thrown snowballs, more or less, in our time. I remember well that when I first went as a small boy to school in France I availed myself of the first snowy morning in the playground to fashion the biggest snowball my hands could mould and to "heave it" at a passing playmate. I saw no harm in the act. He did. Snowballing was not among the recognised diversions of that particular school, and I found that I had gotten myself into a terrible scrape. It was a "Star Chamber matter," almost. I was haled before the supreme authority of the school. I was accused of "*conduite singe*" and "*conduite désordonnée*." I was charged with having been guilty, *sciemment et notoirement*, of certain *voies de fait envers un camarade;* and M. le Proviseur was for sending me to the *cachot*, or black hole, for three days, on a bread-and-water diet, when the worthy mathematical professor, who had happened to have lived long in England, good-naturedly explained to the Chief that English boys were accustomed to throw snowballs almost so soon as they could throw anything. So I got off with fifty "*mauvais points*" and a hundred lines of Virgil to learn by heart. But it was a fearfully narrow escape. Is snowballing accounted a crime in English schools at the present day, I wonder?

Touching the cab horses. I asked a civil and intelligent cabby, the other day, why he did not get his horse's shoes roughed? "Why, Sir," he made answer, "it costs a shilling to get 'em roughed; and then to-morrow, p'raps, it 'll thaw; and then, bang goes another shilling to get 'em unroughed; and, more than that, there ain't enough farriers in London to rough all the horses, if the frost 's a heavy one." It seems to me that, after all, roughening the shoe is but a clumsy way of making horses sure-footed. A correspondent of the *Times* has pointed out that in Germany horseshoes are punctured with a hole at either end, into which, when the roads are slippery, a small iron spike is screwed. When the horse comes home to its stable the groom unscrews the spikes and screws in a couple of buttons or studs to prevent dirt getting into the orifices.

Amplifying this seasonable hint, Mr. Colam, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, informs the public that there is an English horseshoe analogous to the German—one called the "Fleming" shoe, which can be made by any farrier, seeing that Mr. Fleming has generously waived all claims to patent rights or royalties in the invention. But we ought to have had such a safeguard against slipperiness long ago. Why, Cribb and Belcher, Tom Spring and Jem Ward, never fought in the old days of the Ring without "sparrow-bill" shoes, the soles of which were spiked or studded to prevent their wearers slipping down on the smooth sward.

Yet one more seasonable item. We have, it is pitiably obvious, a vast amount of utter destitution in our midst, destitution which we are all doing our best, according to our several means to alleviate. In particular, many kind-hearted people are busied with the pleasant task of regaling the poor, ragged, hungry children of the Great City with good hot, nourishing dinners. That truly benevolent clergyman and accomplished ornithologist, the Rev. F. O. Morris, has, however, pointed out that we have around us vast multitudes of destitute and hungry little creatures that, through the severity of the weather, are perishing from starvation. They are not, fortunately, ragged, since Providence has endowed them with beautiful suits of clothes made entirely of feathers; and they live in homes which they make for themselves, without hands, and for which they pay no rent; but just now they have nothing to eat. No worms. No berries. Who will compassionate the small birds? It is the easiest and most inexpensive thing possible to administer to the immediate needs of these tiny feathered folk. You may keep your money in your pocket and your cheque-book in your drawer. To relieve the misery of the birds you have only to bid the parlour-maid to be careful to scatter the crumbs from the tablecloth after each meal over the back garden. If you have no back garden, crumb your window-sill well; and when you go skating in the parks take a bag of crumbs with you and throw them into the frozen bushes of the plantations. Did you ever see the pigeons fed in St. Mark's Place, Venice? Did you ever stroll into the courtyard of the "Pigeon Mosque"—it is the Mosque of Bayazid, I think—at Stamboul while the birds are at dinner? Pious endowments have been founded to give the birds bread all the year round for ever.

Touching our feathered friends, here is a puzzle for the French Editor of the *World;* but, lest that Sage should not be an adept at guessing conundrums, I will append the solution. What, *M. le Rédacteur Français*, is the cheapest way of catching small birds? The recipe must be given in French. "Vous ouvrez votre fenêtre et vous jetez sur le seuil de la mie de pain. Les petits oiseaux viennent et le mangent. Le second jour vous ouvrez votre fenêtre, et vous jetez du froment. Les petits oiseaux viennent et le mangent. Le troisième jour vous ne jetez rien du tout. Les petits oiseaux viennent; *et ils sont attrapés*." But it would be both cruel and cowardly thus to "catch" little birds. Let us therefore follow the counsel of the Rev. F. O. Morris, and feed them with our waste crumbs.

Mem.: What is a "snaire?" I find this (to me) astonishing word used in the third line of an enigmatical copy of verses in French in the last number of the *World*. Has "snaire" anything to do with "the Hunting of the Snark;" or is it a misprint for "suaire," a winding-sheet? G. A. S.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICA.

Whosoever reads history, the newspapers, and the periodicals, especially those portions of them which relate to politics, must necessarily be familiar with the greater part of what is contained in the two volumes entitled *The Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.*, by Francis Hitchman (Chapman and Hall); but it is not everybody, even in these latter days, who can manage such a course of reading. To those who cannot, as well as to those who can, the two volumes may be recommended, to each group for a different reason; to the former as a new and interesting study, to the latter as a means of collation, so as to compare notes, to reconsider hastily formed conclusions, to correct downright mistakes. Those mistakes are for the most part, probably, connected with what can only by a stretch of meaning be included in the range of his "public life;" mistakes, in fact, concerning his school-days, if he ever had any, concerning the pecuniary circumstances of his early life, concerning the extent to which he was tarred with the attorney's brush, and so on—affairs which are generally considered to belong to the private side of a man's life, unless, indeed, the life of a boy at a public school is to be taken as public in the sense in which the term is applied to the soldier's, the sailor's, the politician's, and many other careers. The author announces, with an air of satisfaction not likely to be shared by his readers, that the "illustrious subject" of his book "has been in no way consulted or concerned in its preparation," and that his "personal relations with him have been confined to a formal presentation some six years ago." This announcement is, of course, sufficient to remove any apprehensions of collusion; but, after all, a gentleman, even a nobleman, is himself the best authority on many points connected with his own life, and it is an advantage for his biographer to have consulted him as to matters of fact relating to his birth, parentage, education, and the rest of it. However, the author, by diligent research, has been led to conclude that the present Lord Beaconsfield is, what nobody has ever denied, "by descent a Jew," of the stock of the Sephardim; that he was born, as is not so generally admitted, on Dec. 21, 1804; that he was baptised, though the date has often been disputed, on July 31, 1817, in the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn; that "no public school can boast of numbering him amongst her sons," and "no University can claim the honour of being his Alma Mater;" that, "if he were ever at school, the name of his schoolmaster has been forgotten," and that "he seems to have been brought up in his father's library, and to have been in a great measure left to educate himself;" that he was never "a copying clerk in a lawyer's office," and that he was never even articled, though he made a brief trial of existence at an attorney's in Old Jewry, where, however, he did not write, for all the statements to the contrary, his first novel; that certainly he "has risen from the ranks," though he was never "a poor man in any sense of the term;" that he was never a journalist, to the extent, at any rate, of being "a constant contributor to the daily and weekly press;" that his "Vivian Grey," which may be regarded as his first serious bid for fame, "made its appearance in two instalments—the first, of three slim volumes, being published in 1826, the second, of two volumes, in 1827," that he "took the town by storm" thereby, and that, being at that time a "lion" in London society, he "seems to have been guilty of some little foppery in dress and manner;" that, "as is evident" from his book, he had already travelled when, in 1829, he set out to explore "the mystic East;" that, after his return from his travels, in 1832, he was a contributor for several years to Lady Blessington's "Annuals;" and that from that date he commenced his course of active politics by standing for High Wycombe and suffering his first defeat. Henceforth the biography is for the most part a compilation, a careful and laborious compilation, from all manner of published documents, equally open to anybody else, but unlikely to tempt anybody else to undertake a similar operation for the satisfaction of personal interest. To the compiler, therefore, many thanks are due for the trouble he has taken in weaving together into a connected narrative scattered pieces of information and all that tends to throw light upon the various phases of a great career, with the addition, be it gratefully observed, of an index, even if he appear now and then to spin out his work with unnecessary detail, tedious analysis, unprofitable criticism of newspapers' criticism. The spirit of the biography is that of hero-worship, of an unbounded admiration which political opponents are pretty sure to describe as almost fulsome adulation. That Lord Beaconsfield has suffered from abuse and detraction is not to be denied; but "hard words break no bones," and we ought all of us by this time to have learnt the lesson taught by the eminent Frenchman, who said of a political foe, "he calls me scoundrel, miscreant, a wretch unworthy to live; what he means is that we hold different opinions." Perhaps, when we have thoroughly learnt and digested that lesson, our public speakers and writers may exhibit more moderation in their language, if only because they are aware that no importance whatever will be attached to their "wild and hurling words," and that they will fall under suspicion of untrustworthiness for the very reason that they "protest too much." Between a "master of invective" and a "master of Billingsgate" the shade of difference is often almost imperceptible.

Memory recalls in a hazy way the achievements of a wonderful man, as soon as the eye is cast upon the two volumes entitled *William Cobbett: A Biography*, by Edward Smith (Sampson Low and Co.), a man who, though of very humble origin, came to be a power in the State, and to wield a personal influence, through the press, such as in any country but England might have cost him not only his liberty but his head. His biography carries us back a long way. He was born at Farnham, Surrey, on March 9, 1762, and he died on June 18, 1835. His grandfather was a day labourer on a farm, his father, having improved his condition, was a small farmer, and he himself, the third of four sons, arrived, when old enough, "at the honour of joining the reapers in harvest, driving the team, and holding the plough." But he was destined to shine in another field, for which at the outset he seemed to be as little qualified as any human creature could be. When, at about eleven or twelve years of age, he took French leave of his home and set off one fine morning for Kew Gardens in search of gardener's work, he could just read well enough to be enchanted with that "Tale of a Tub" on which he spent his last threepence, at the expense of his grumbling stomach, and which, no doubt, sowed the first seeds of intellectual culture within him. When, at the age of twenty or twenty-one, having been previously "spoiled for a farmer" by a glimpse of the sea and the thoughts awakened thereby at Portsmouth, he fairly ran away from home for good, emphatically and literally for good, and became quill-driver to an attorney in London, he "could write a good plain hand," but he was still all abroad as to grammar and orthography. And this was his condition of education when, after a short spell of quill-driving, he "took the King's shilling" and "went for a soldier" to Nova Scotia. The state of the British private, as described by Cobbett, was at that time simply awful; but it was in all probability the making of Cobbett, though it would have been, and undoubtedly was, the ruin of many a man not so well constituted physically, mentally, and morally, and, let it be borne in mind, so thoroughly instructed in sound and honourable principles by his humble but excellent father. The very misery and starvation, and the want of occupation which drove his comrades to seek a solace in drink, when they could get it, and in all manner of dissolute and frivolous pastime, impelled him, with his sober, healthy, active habits, for activity is of the mind as well as of the body, to take refuge from hunger and idleness in hard, sustained uncompromising study. And so, when he left the army, after seven or eight years' service, having reached the grade of sergeant-major, he had a very considerable knowledge, not only of grammar, but of logic, rhetoric, and arithmetic; he could write something more than "a good plain hand," and he had made the acquaintance of French and fortification. And all this he had taught himself; the some time ploughboy had transformed himself into a comparatively learned man. After this, in 1792, feeling the influence of the Republican spirit which was abroad, he must needs go and see things for himself, first in France, with an oblique intention of improving himself in the French language, and then in the United States. It is not long, then, before the ex-ploughboy is actually teaching "the English language to French people in Philadelphia," and composing a grammar which was so successful as to be, after a while, "in general use all over Europe." He had not been long in the United States before his indignation was greatly kindled by attacks upon his country; and his indignation did not, like Juvenal's, "make verse," but it made prose flow from his pen, such prose as nobody who differed from him had any difficulty in understanding. And so he became a political writer. He also became, by force of circumstances in the first instance, his own publisher and bookseller. He was not without experience of the publishing business, therefore, when he returned to England, full of hatred for Republicanism, in 1800; and he was already favourably, or, at any rate, honourably known in his own country under his celebrated pseudonym of "Peter Porcupine." The ex-ploughboy was soon in the thick of newspaper writing and newspaper publishing, was hand and glove with Tories of the highest standing, had the ear of a vast audience, and in 1802 started the famous "Political Register." In 1803 he projected, it appears, the publication which has become identified with the name of Hansard. He had begun his course of political writing in England by lauding Mr. Pitt to the skies; he soon finds reason to change his tone, and to denounce the "heaven-born Minister." He showed himself strong in language, strong in measures, strong in the arm; he would probably have called himself a law-abiding man, but he inflicted prompt personal chastisement on occasion, when libellous charges seemed to render it excusable. He was in truth what is called a "masterful" creature, with such bodily health and thews and sinews as a bully would desire above all things, but with such mental force and capacity as a bully seldom or never possesses. In December, 1832, he was returned as member of Parliament for Oldham; and thus was fulfilled a desire which the ex-ploughboy had not cherished until late in life. His Parliamentary career was short and scarcely brilliant. When "the House assembled on the evening of June 19," 1835, "a whisper circulated upon the benches to the effect that the member for Oldham was dead." To class Cobbett as a politician is what few people would attempt to do; perhaps he should be put in a class by himself, and labelled nameless. As a man he was wonderful certainly, if he be not altogether admirable; and among his personal characteristics must be included enormous egotism and sublime self-assertion. The story of his life is well worth the trouble, if it be a trouble, of reading; but what, if any, reason there may be for telling, or retelling, it just now is not to be discovered from any statement in the two volumes devoted to the purpose, which two volumes, it must be thankfully recorded, have an index, as well as an appendix containing a "bibliographical list of William Cobbett's publications."

Popularity, in the widest sense of the term, can hardly be predicted for the *Memoir of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D.*, by his son, the Rev. James T. Hodgson, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), but it may safely be affirmed that the two volumes will be read with extraordinary interest and delight among a comparatively, but by no means positively or superlatively, small circle. The author, for lack of "personal recollections or original letters," has "endeavoured to make the letters of friends, as far as possible, illustrative of the life and character of their correspondent," and to bring out certain phases of the period, social, political, or literary, "by indicating mutual opinions on matters of contemporary interest." He calls this "a novel mode of procedure," and considers it "liable to much adverse criticism:" but only an unreasonable being would object to a method which, to say nothing of dire necessity, results in an oblation of letters written by Lord Byron, by members of Lord Byron's family, and by all kinds of celebrities, especially of the scholarly order. That scholars should predominate is but natural, inasmuch as the subject of the memoir is that Rev. Mr. Hodgson, who was elected to the erroneously called Dr. Hodgson, who was elected to the Provostship of Eton, on May 5, 1840, and whose "best memorial of his work at Eton is to be found in the numerous improvements which by his resolute energy, his conciliatory kindness, and his consummate tact, he successfully inaugurated—improvements which gave an impetus to similar efforts, and formed a fitting conclusion to a life devoted from the first to the best interests of religion and literature." That life began on Nov. 16, 1781, at Croydon, where the father of Francis Hodgson was master of Archbishop Whitgift's school, and terminated at Eton just two days before the end of the year

1852. Provost Hodgson will go down to Etonian posterity with acclamation or execration, as the stern abolisher of "montem." To Eton he had gone as a boy in 1794; and in 1799 "he was elected to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, being excluded," we are told, "from public classical competition by the prejudicial restrictions then imposed upon Kingsmen." In 1808 we find him residing at Cambridge, as fellow and tutor of King's; in 1814 he married the first of his two wives, Miss Tayler, "a young lady of great beauty and refinement," who died in 1833; and in the interval between 1808 and 1814 he had cemented with Lord Byron that intimate friendship which, with its accessories, will be considered by the general reader, to whom, probably, Eton and Cambridge and scholars and scholarship will be matters of indifference, to invest the memoir with a singular charm. The cement of the friendship was undoubtedly Lord Byron's open-handed generosity at a pinch which it is not necessary to particularly specify here. Suffice it to say that Lord Byron laid his friend under so heavy a pecuniary obligation that the "reverence" of the latter could not well help being more tolerant than would otherwise have been expected towards the irreverence of the former. It is quite refreshing to read of such a transaction nowadays, when the good old fashion of opening one's purse to a friend, without any subsequent and consequent coolness on either side, is regarded very generally as incompatible with prevailing social conditions; and it is still more refreshing when we reflect that the friend who needed and obtained a helping hand lost neither self-respect nor the respect of others, as narrow-minded preachers of a sordid creed would have us believe such a man must do, but arrived at great honour and dignity in society, in the Church, and especially in the sphere of duties connected with the education of youth. In May, 1838, Mr. Hodgson married his second wife, daughter of Lord Denman, then Chief Justice of England; and in 1840, as has been already stated, he was elected Provost of Eton, where he left his mark in the shape of many notable reforms. He had some poetical pretensions, and he fulfilled Byron's prediction, "You will go on rhyming to the end of the chapter;" but whether he ever did more than "rhyme" is a question which it were bootless to discuss, and which, with the name and presence of Byron continually at hand to overshadow him, it would be almost impossible to discuss dispassionately. It might give some idea, however, of Mr. Hodgson's place in the poetical scale to state the following approximate proportion: as the better sort of Cambridge prize-poem is to "Childe Harold," so is Hodgson to Byron. And it must be remembered that the names of Tennyson, Macaulay, and other bright luminaries are among those of the heroes who have won prize poems. But all this is apart from the main interest of the two volumes, which will be read principally for the numerous, various, valuable letters. The writers of those letters may be discerned at once by a glance at the useful index.

A ROMANTIC WALK.

Illustrated, but, unfortunately, not provided with an index, *On Foot in Spain:* by J. S. Campion (Chapman and Hall), contains in one large volume a very pleasant, chatty, interesting, instructive account of a romantic walk undertaken by the author from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. An "unhackneyed route," and the experiences of a traveller "journeying in a different manner from any preceding him," are certainly attractions to which no reader ought to be insensible. It was close upon winter in 1876 when the author cast about for a country whither he might run from the English climate and customs, and, having read that "as a pedestrian tour for pleasure is a thing utterly unknown in Spain, walking is not to be thought of for a moment," was at once inspired by the demon of opposition with the happy thought and firm determination of actually doing what he was forbidden even to think of. He would fain have found a congenial friend; but, such an one not being discoverable, he went forth alone to seek his fortune. And though he met with nothing very astounding, he had adventures, and adventures of which it is very pleasant and amusing to read his account. He is a sportsman, and thereby hangs his first tale of adventure. For no sooner had he left Bayonne and San Sebastian, the limit of his travelling by rail, behind him, than he found some difficulty in recovering his trusty gun, of which he had been not unreasonably deprived at the frontier, and in obtaining a license to carry arms. He also discovered that he was in "the land of to-morrow," where an applicant for anything and everything—at any rate, if the application be made to an official—is always, apparently, put off with the courteous admonition, "Wait till to-morrow and go with God." So agreeable, however, did he, as his readers also will, find San Sebastian, that he stayed there much longer than he had intended; so long, indeed, from the 14th to the 30th of November, that he began to fear for his chances of reaching the Mediterranean. But at last he was off, with his dog Juan for sole companion, on foot and, in respect of human beings, alone, notwithstanding the ghastly warning he received from a Frenchman, who exhibited the scars of two ugly wounds as evidence of the treatment in store for the lonely traveller. The first place of importance which lay before him was Pamplona, and there he arrived early in December, having in the interval had some strange but, on the whole, by no means unpleasant experience. At Pamplona he made the acquaintance of an eccentric Lieutenant in the Spanish army, who conducted himself in an extraordinary manner described with much vivacity; and, soon after leaving Pamplona, where he remained a few days, he is vindicating the claims of Englishmen to consider themselves superior to all other men in athletics by "dancing down" his partner, the loveliest and lithest of her sex, in an improvised "jota" at the chief hotel of Tafalla. Anon we find ourselves in the author's company at Tudela, and not nearly so much disappointed with his description of it as he appears to have been with the place itself. He chooses this occasion for giving a pretty full account of the aforesaid "jota," or "national dance," which seems to be a sort of first cousin to the "cancan," and therefore not likely to make much way in circles frequented by Mrs. Grundy, or, indeed, in any circles where the proprieties are very carefully studied, however exhilarating it may be to a wild pedestrian traveller who has qualified for the roughest pastimes in the regions of Arizona. Having spent with the author a somewhat embarrassing time among the pretty girls of Tudela, whose beauty, free manners, and freer language are calculated to shock a particularly well-regulated mind, we are once more off on the tramp with him; and in due time, leaving the boundary of Navarra behind us, are informed that we are in Aragon. We now have rather a bad time of it, what with two score of labouring men whose outward resemblance to one's ideal of the "forty thieves" probably does them injustice, what with an ill-tempered mistress of a café, what with inability to obtain bed and board, and what with the importunate friendliness of a generous but drunken and vermiuiferous "cabalero," until we arrive at Alagon. Here again we watch the author as he dances a "jota," the Aragonese "jota," which differs from that of Navarra, both in other respects and in a total absence of "flagrant improprieties." It is just possible, however, that the author's experience of the "jota" as danced in Navarra was obtained under exceptional circumstances. Zaragoza next claims our attention; and we are as pleased as the author declares himself to have been with the greater part of what he saw there. Early on the morning of Jan. 26, 1877, our author "walked forth from Zaragoza, bound for Lerida across *Los Monegros*, a tract of country which" he "had been solemnly warned against attempting to traverse on foot or alone." But a wilful man must have his way; and in this case the wilfulness resulted in nothing much worse than imminent peril of drowning in the Ebro, savage people, penetrating alkaline dust, roads hard as iron, bad quarters, scanty fare, hot sun, and long marches. At last he reaches Lerida, and is once more in clover. We obtain just a glimpse of the way in which the Carnival is kept at Lerida; we are taken to a masked ball, we are entertained with much delightful gossip about the old place and its inhabitants and its neighbourhood, and then we are marched off to Mollrusa, whence, after a night's rest, we move forward to Tarrage and to Cervera. It is not long before we sight Montserrat, as we pursue our way; and after a while we put up at "the considerable town of Igualada." Hereabouts, we learn, on the authority of a certain priest, that Queen Victoria "has for some time been reconciled to Mother Church," but that the fact is not generally known, because "there are reasons of state for great discretions." We next follow the author into a monastic institution, that of Montserrat to wit, where he was admitted as an inmate to remain for three days; and with him we ascend the mountain and share his feelings as he gazes forth and sees the glimmer of the Mediterranean, the limit of his wanderings. On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1877, the author delivered into the proper hands his votive offering to "The Pearl of Catalunia," "Jewel of the Mountain," and "Queen of Montserrat," &c., slung his gun and haversack, and, going "at a rattling pace," had struck before noon "the high road from Igualada to Barcelona." At Barcelona the author detains us, but very agreeably, for an unusually long time, introduces us to different persons, places, and things, and shows us what sort of a reception is accorded to King Alfonso. At Barcelona, too, the author changes his travel-stained costume and puts on the appearance of a civilised being who desires to exhibit himself clothed and in his right mind: at Barcelona he bids adieu to the dog which had been his faithful comrade; at Barcelona he takes the "through ticket to Perpignan, viâ rail and diligence;" and at Perpignan, after five months', or nearly five months', romantic rambling, he arrived in due course. There we may take leave of him, with many thanks for his book, with a murmur of regret at the absence of both map and index, with the distinct assertion that the tale of his experience will upset many an accepted idea about Spain and the Spanish, with the remark that his want of complete grammatical command over a certain English verb and a certain English relative scarcely interferes at all with the favourable impression made by his narrative, any more than the occasional tone of fastness and flippancy interferes with the general enjoyment of his sprightly, genial, straightforward style, and with such a hope of meeting him again before long as may be aptly expressed in the words with which his trip has made him especially familiar: "Go with God, and return to-morrow."

IN TYROL.

Anything more grotesquely and ludicrously profane, as many good Christians count profanity, than the earliest portions of *Goddings with a Primitive People*, by W. A. Baillie Grohman (Remington and Co.), it would be difficult to conceive; but the author of the two volumes would, no doubt, repudiate with indignation any intention of irreverence, and would plead that he simply states facts which came under his notice, and which he deeply regrets to be obliged to record; at the same time that he would be among the first to improve off the face of the earth, and especially off the face of Tyrol, the ignorance, the superstition, the miscalled religion, to which such regrettable occurrences are, as he and others may think, to be attributed. But, of course, when an author undertakes to describe a dramatic entertainment in which Divine personages, too awful, almost, to be mentioned by name, are introduced upon the stage and subjected to much such treatment as the clown in a pantomime bestows with a red-hot poker upon pantaloon or another, the most fearful profanity is an inevitable consequence. So much it was necessary to say to prepare the reverent class of readers against the shock to be encountered in the description, with which the first of the two volumes opens, of "The Paradise Play," akin to that "Ober Ammergau Passion Play," of which everybody has probably heard too much, though its performance at the Westminster Aquarium was not permitted to advance beyond the phase of a mere proposition. Having dealt with the "Paradise Play" and its curious if not very edifying associations, the author proceeds to sketch, for the information and amusement as well as instruction of his readers, certain "Alpine characters," such as "the village priest" and "the village schoolmaster," to say nothing of "the antiquarian in Tyrol" and of "the mountain belle." Mention of the "belle" naturally suggests weddings; and, accordingly, we have quite a noticeable number of chapters devoted to the subject of "weddings here and there in the Alps." We are then treated to a chapter concerning "a Tyrolese 'kirchtag' and rifle-match," the "kirchtag" being "the grand fete day of the year in the secluded valleys in Tyrol." After this there is a chapter in which we pay "a visit to a Tyrolese peasant watering-place;" and then comes the concluding chapter, in which we are taken for "an Alpine walk." The author is, or should be, well known already as one who writes with knowledge, as well as in a bright, forcible, picturesque style, and with the sympathies of the sportsmen added to the qualifications of a generally keen and observant spectator, about Tyrol and the Tyrolese, for he has before now given the public a taste of his quality in a very charming and readable book. He assures us that it is a mistake to consider all Alpine subjects written out; that whoever uses such language can only justify it by confining it to mere "surface matter;" and that not one, but many volumes, were still to be written when he began his present work, if full justice were to be done to his favourite mountain-land. His two volumes will unquestionably go a long way to establish the truth of his statement, for he has collected together, and has presented in a very attractive manner, a quantity of material which he has woven into the form of a pleasant and interesting narrative, conspicuous for novelty and freshness. And long residence in the land about which he has written invests him with a character of unusual trustworthiness; there is little or no hearsay, little but knowledge obtained at first hand, to be met with in his account. However, in the "chapter on watering-places in Tyrol" there is a romantic tale which, though it has "found its way into several books," may not be generally familiar. It is a tale about the "man of blood and iron," the redoubtable Prince von Bismarck. There is in the Ulten valley in South Tyrol a small peasant's watering-place, called Mitterbad. Thither, as the story goes, young Bismarck, "then in the first prime of youthful manhood," went for the first time in 1841, and fell a victim to the charms of Josepha Holzner, daughter of the man who then owned the bathing establishment. The visit to Mitterbad was renewed from year to year, and the flirtation was continued. At last the "man of blood and iron" actually proposed to the lovely "washerwoman," as a "junker" might have called her, and—was refused, not by Josepha, it appears, but by her uncompromising father, who, as "a stanch Catholic peasant" was amazed beyond description at the thought of uniting his daughter with a heretic, stormed and swore, and once for all declined the honour." The "man of blood and iron" might well have adopted strong measures, but we are told that he simply "left Mitterbad the next morning," and Josepha, several years afterwards, married the mysterious personage known to sentimental song-writers and novelists under the general name of Another. We need not proceed to consider the questions suggested by the author as likely to arise from a perusal of "this simple little love story;" we may rest content with referring the reader to the author's own pages.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Wish of His Life. A Novel. From the French of Victor Cherbuliez. 2 vols. (Bentley and Son.)

Tally ho. Sketches of Hunting, Coaching, &c. By Fred Field Whitehurst. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The Students' Reminder and Pupils' Help. By Thomas Marsh. (Stevens and Haynes.)

The "Baker Pester" Portfolio of Gems. (Raphael Tuck.)

Winifred: An English Maiden of the Seventeenth Century. By L. E. G. (John F. Shaw and Co.)

Lady Betty's Governess. By Lucy E. Guernsey. (Shaw.)

The Gardener's Year-Book, 1879. By R. Hogg, LL.D. (171, Fleet-street.)

Counter Seats for Women. The Standing Evil. By Dr. A. Edis. (Ridgway.)

Knowing and Doing. Eight Stories founded on Bible Precepts. By Mrs. Paull. (Hodder.)

The Gaulator 2nd Edition. (C. Kegan Paul.)

John Heywood's British Empire Atlas. (Heywood.)

Within Sound of the Sea. 2 vols. 2nd Edition. By the Author of "Vera." (C. Kegan Paul.)

Border Tales: Around the Camp Fire, Rocky Mountains. By Captain Tuttle. (Low.)

Nesbit's Adventures: The Tale of a Goat. By N. D'Anvers. (Kegan Paul.)

The Lutheran Book of German Literature. By J. W. L. (Lauric.)

The Railway Library and Official Directory for 1879. (W. H. Smith and Son)

Fairy Tales: their Origin and Meaning. By J. T. Bunce. (Macmillan.)

A Memoir of Matthew Davenport Hill. By his Daughters. (Macmillan.)

The Life and Letters of Sydney Dobell. Edited by E. J. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

The Irish Bar: comprising Anecdotes, Bon-mots, and Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Ireland. By J. R. O'Flanaghan. (Sampson Low.)

Forty Years in New Zealand; including A Personal Narrative, An Account of Maoridom, and The Christianisation and Colonisation of the Country. By the Rev. James Buller. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

The English Army: Its Past History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects. By Major Griffiths, 63rd Regiment. (Cassell, Petter, and Co.)

Pillars of the Empire: Sketches of Living Indian and Colonial Statesmen, Celebrities, and Officials. Edited, with an Introduction, by T. H. S. Escott. (Chapman and Hall.)

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF 1878.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Solar Eclipse of July 29, 1878, was observed by an array of instrumental appliances, and under conditions such as had been seen at no previous eclipse. It was regarded as the return of that of July 18, 1860, when the Moon's shadow crossed the northerly parts of the American continent, and, sweeping over the Atlantic Ocean, passed across Spain and Africa.

At La Junta, shortly after two o'clock on July 29, 1878, as the Moon cut into the solar disc, the light rapidly waned, and a peculiar yellow colour, gradually changing to a dark neutral tint, overspread the landscape. The cloudless sky became of a leaden hue, and a few minutes before totality Venus and Mercury were plainly visible; immediately afterwards a streak of yellow light seemed to open out along the northern horizon, and the dark shadow travelled across the plain. A few seconds before the Moon's disc completely covered over the Sun, the corona shone out distinctly at 5h. 35m. 20s. (10h. 30m. 27s. Greenwich mean time). From the commencement to the end of the totality not a trace of *Leverrier's* long-looked-for planet was detected; but for several seconds after totality the corona stood out clear and distinct, and slowly faded away. The duration of the totality was 168 seconds, three seconds shorter than the computed time. A fine series of photographs were obtained, in each of which was shown an amount of detail and structure of the corona far beyond anything previously seen. In two of the prominences there was a well-defined "filamentous" development, and it was noticed that, with the increased exposure of plates, an extension of the corona took place, as noticed by Schuster in the Siam eclipse. The outlying portions of the prominences were found to extend between three and four diameters away from the Sun. The western extension exhibiting more of the "filamentous structure." The rose-coloured prominences, usually the most striking objects in a total eclipse, were not seen by any of the La Junta observers. With a Nichol's prism and a thick quartz plate radial polarisation was distinctly observed, the polarisation near the limb of the Moon was about 10 per cent, decreasing outwards. Photographic evidence of polarisation was obtained by exposing gelatine-bromide prepared plates in a Ross symmetrical lens camera of five-inch focus and 0·5 effective aperture, at the back of which was a double-image prism. The plate was exposed about eighty seconds.

At West Las Animas (latitude 38° 04′ and longitude 9h. 02m. 48 sec., west Greenwich) spectroscopic observations of the eclipse were made, and the well-known green line 1474 of Kirchoff's scale was seen in the continuous spectrum. Line and spectrum, however, disappeared at all points at a height of about eight minutes of arc from the Sun's limb. The violet parts of the spectrum were remarkably vivid, and it was possible to see far into the ultra violet much further than with ordinary sunlight. Spectroscopic examination of the corona showed a strong continuous spectrum, reaching nearly to the calcium line H, and up to a height of 0·3 of the Sun's diameter no weakening of the spectrum was visible. On examining the green part of the spectrum indications of two lines were observed, but no measurements could be made.

A large number of general observations were made, such as the wonderful transparency of the Colorado atmosphere, the effect produced on animals, on the colours of objects, their visibility, &c., whilst the darkness was far from being so great as was anticipated, although the decrease of temperature, as indicated by Edison's tasimeter, was considerable.

The *Leeds Mercury* says:—We are able to contradict on the best authority the report that Mr. Gladstone has actually decided to become a candidate for Midlothian at the next general election. He has been requested to contest the constituency, but has given no final answer.

There has been found in a house at Larkfield, near Maidstone, lately occupied by a woman known as "Becky Wise," an old stocking which contained about 500 sovereigns and twenty-three spade guineas, together with the deeds of some freehold house property at Brompton, and a quantity of small silver. No will disposing of the property has been found.

The usual Conference of Head Masters of Public Schools was held at Harrow on Friday and Saturday last week, under the presidency of Dr. Butler. They passed a vote of thanks to the Universities for their efforts to carry out the wishes of the conference in providing means for testing and certifying the efficiency of teachers. There was also a discussion on whether Greek might be made an optional subject for a degree at the Universities, about which there was a great difference of opinion.—Lord Houghton yesterday week distributed the prizes to the students at Goole Grammar School, and in his address referred with satisfaction to the establishment of board schools throughout the country, and expressed the hope that parents who could afford other means would send their children to middle-class or grammar schools.—On the same day Mr. W. S. Stanhope, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Doncaster Grammar School.—Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, distributed the prizes to the boys attending the practising school attached to the Diocesan Training College, Exeter, on Monday; and on the same day Mr. Sheriff Bevan (in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor) presided at the annual presentation of exhibitions and prizes to the pupils of the Haberdashers' (Hoxton) Schools. These schools were founded by Robert Aske, a member of the Haberdashers' Company, early in the seventeenth century, and at the present moment provide accommodation for 300 boys and 300 girls.

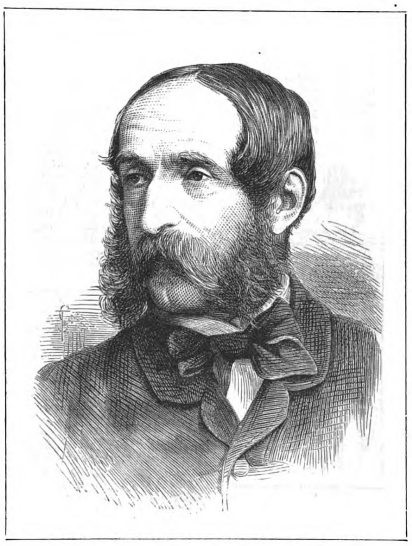


1. Leaving railway station at Halifax.
2. View of railway station.
3. Feu de joie at Amhurst.
4. Character heads at St. Flavie station.
5. Reading address at Moncton.
6. The Marquis of Lorne writing answers to the addresses in railway carriage.
7. Scene at Amhurst station.
8. Reading address at Truro.
9. Reading address at St. Hilaire.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE IN CANADA: SKETCHES ON THE JOURNEY FROM HALIFAX TO MONTREAL, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE.

It is sadly noticeable how frequently distinguished horsemen meet their death from the most trivial accidents. George Ede, the most accomplished gentleman rider that ever weighed out, was killed at a fence that a schoolboy could have negotiated on his pony; Harry Grimshaw and George Stevens, who had "carried their lives in their hands" scores and scores of times, died from injuries received by being thrown out of gigs; and now Major Whyte-Melville, one of the most finished cross-country riders of the day, has been killed when galloping across a piece of ploughed land. His horse, probably distressed by the heavy state of the ground, came down, and the Major, falling heavily, dislocated his neck and died instantaneously. Major John George Whyte-Melville was born in 1821, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1839. He became Captain in 1846, but retired from the Army about three years later. On the outbreak of the war with Russia, however, he joined the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent, and remained in that service until the declaration of peace in 1856. As a hunting man he was most catholic in his tastes, equally at home in the shires, with the wild deer on Exmoor, with Lord Wolverton's bloodhounds, or with the Baron's in the Vale of Aylesbury; and though by no means remarkable for expensive mounts, it was rarely indeed that he failed to hold his own in any country. But it is as a novel-writer that Whyte-Melville will be best remembered by thousands of his countrymen. "Digby Grand," which was, we believe, his earliest work, at once made him a reputation, and "Kate Coventry," "Market Harborough," "Satanella," "Katerfelto," and many other works, well sustained it. Few writers could boast of more versatility, for "The Gladiators," "Sarchedon," and others, which were written in a widely different style from those which we have previously mentioned, have also obtained great popularity. As the poet laureate of the hunting-field he stands quite alone, and his songs will not be forgotten nor unsung as long as there is a pack of hounds in England.



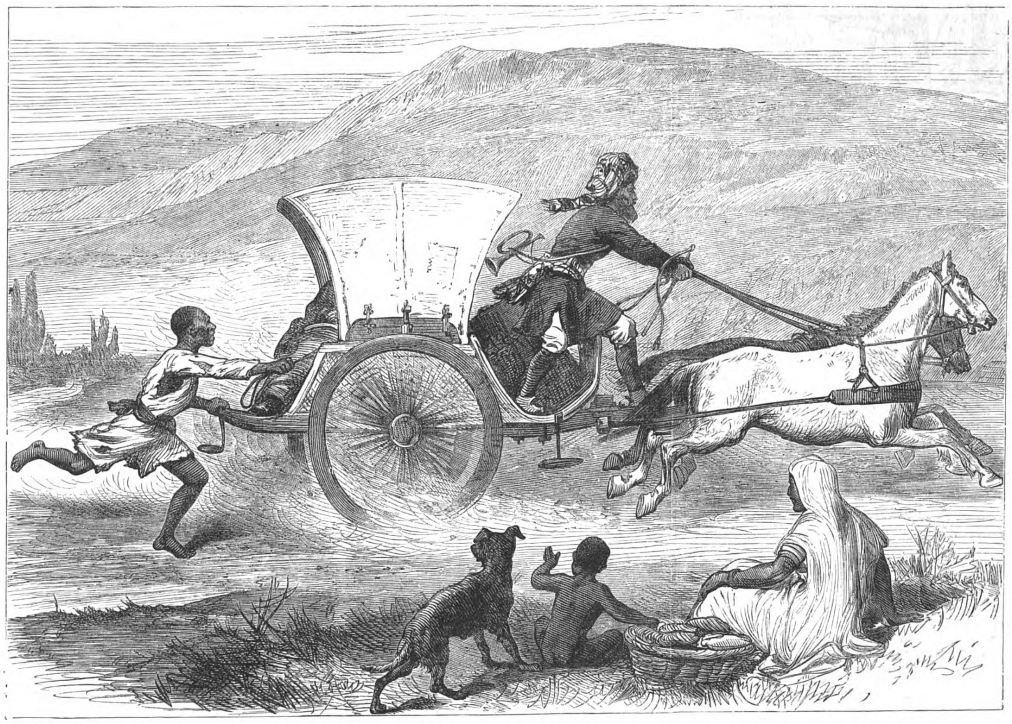
THE LATE MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE.

HENRY DAWSON.

This eminent landscape-painter died on Friday, the 13th inst. He was born at Hull, in 1811, but was taken to Nottingham when a year old, and, having resided there for thirty years, he always regarded himself and was regarded by the people of the town as a Nottingham man; hence the organisation of the remarkable exhibition of his works in the Art-Museum of Nottingham Castle last summer. He began life as a "twist hand" in a lace factory; but, the love of art manifesting itself, he devoted his spare time to painting, and adopted art as his profession in 1835. In 1844 he went to Liverpool, and in 1849 removed to Croydon, where he painted some of his finest works, including "The Wooden Walls of Old England," "The Rainbow," "The Rainbow at Sea," "The Pool from London Bridge," and "London at Sunrise." From Croydon Mr. Dawson went to Thorpe, where he painted the noble picture of "The Houses of Parliament." The last years of his life were spent at The Cedars, Chiswick, where he died, after a long and painful illness. Throughout his career, till a very few years back, the artist struggled on the borders of poverty through the lowness of the prices at which he was obliged to sell his pictures. At the Academy his works were either rejected, "skied," or "floored." That he was to some extent a follower of Turner, though not a servile one, was doubtless prejudicial to him with an institution that was not only unjust to Turner himself, but has scarcely recognised the great branch of art in which many Continental artists and critics think our school has (since the time of Reynolds) won its highest distinction. The closing of the Old British Institution, where Mr. Dawson's pictures were always well placed, was a serious blow to him; and so was the failure of a movement (through the death probably of his friend, John Philip) to redress the injustice of his exclusion from the Academic ranks. At length, in 1872 and '73, when the artist was past sixty, his pictures were for the first time placed on the line at the Academy; and almost concurrently the market prices of his works increased in a proportion which has had few parallels, except in the case of David Cox and Turner. He now received more to sign his early pictures than he had originally sold them for. As a single example of the rise in price, we may mention that "The Wooden Walls," which in 1852 was bought of the artist for £75, sold at Christie's in 1876 for £1400. Mr. Dawson will, we believe, rank in the history of our school but little, if at all, after Crome, Müller, Cox, and other of our long inadequately appreciated masters. He has left two sons who follow closely, perhaps too closely, the father's style.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, 1879.

There is scarcely any annual publication which strikes us as more suitable or more acceptable for a Christmas present than a copy of this valuable work. A drawing-room is inadequately furnished without it, and the student's library cannot be considered complete unless the book is on the shelf. To official and legal men, and, indeed, to the public at large the information it contains is indispensable. As each year passes, we are enabled, on the receipt of Burke's Peerage, to make our annual retrospect of peerage and baronetical events. During the past twelve months we find that only two new creations have been made, Cranbrook and Norton, the former conferred on Lord Beaconsfield's stanch colleague, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the latter on Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, an ex-Minister who, in his time, has done the state good service. There has also been one promotion, and one justly deserved—that of the Lord Chancellor to the Earldom of Cairns. Historically, the Peerage is enriched by the restoration of the Scottish Earldom of Lindsay, and by the termination of the abeyance of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave in favour of Lord Stourton, the senior cohelr. During the same interval fourteen Peers have died, and two Peeresses in their own right—viz., the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earls Bathurst, Ravensworth, Leitrim, Russell, Ashburnham, Lauderdale, and Dysart; Viscount Southwell; Lords Middleton, Kinnaird, Dynevor, and Chelmsford; the Countess of Newburgh, and Baroness Gray. It is a strange coincidence that the number of deceased Peers in the year 1878 is precisely the same as in the previous year, 1877. Among these deaths occur those of Lords Russell and Chelmsford, and also that of the King of Hanover, an event which raises a curious point as to the precedence and position of his son, the present Duke of Cumberland. Sir Bernard, in his Preface, argues, and we think conclusively, that the title retains pre-eminence over all dukedoms not Royal. Whilst only sixteen Peers and two Peeresses in their own right have died, there have been no less than thirty-one deaths of Baronets. The more remarkable among these were the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, the distinguished soldier and writer; Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Keir and Pollok, still more eminent in literature; the Right Hon. Sir William Gibson Craig, Lord Clerk Registrar of Scotland; and Sir F. R. Goldsmid. One Baronetcy, that of East, has become extinct, and one new Baronetcy made, that of Buchanan. We find an interesting addition made this year for the first time—viz., an official list of the ladies decorated with the Royal order of Victoria and Albert, and with the Imperial order of the Crown of India.



THE AFGHAN WAR: WITH THE KHOORUM VALLEY FIELD FORCE.—GENERAL ROBERTS LEAVING KOHAT FOR THE FRONT.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

From the list we have already given of the Pantomimes we may observe that they are as numerous as ever; whether as entertaining, the public have had to decide. In the brief space of time that we have had to attempt an extended account of their contents, we can do little more than indicate their general character and such few details as can be collected of their specific subjects and treatment.

DRURY LANE.—The "Annual," as Mr. E. L. Blanchard delights to call his pantomime, at the national theatre, is entitled, as we have already informed our readers, "Cinderella; or Harlequin and the Fairy Slipper." The subject is old and frequently repeated, yet seems never to wear out. Mr. Blanchard adheres, as he always does, to the familiar story in all its leading incidents. It has pleased him on this occasion, however, to lay the scene on the borders of France and Germany. The action commences with a mountain pass and woody glen in the Black Forest by sunset, wherein the Princess Pumpernickel (Mr. Frederick Vokes) and the Prince Amabel (Miss Jessie Vokes) are amusing themselves with hunting the wild boar. The Fairy Iris, spirit of the rainbow, presents in a vision the face of Cinderella to the Prince, whom he resolves, as Sheridan Knowles would have said, "to win and wear." The famous slippers are the first objects of attention, as essential to the very motive of the drama, and these are especially made in the Glass Factory of the Basaltic Valley for the occasion. Next, Cinderella herself comes, as the modern Spiritualist would say, into manifestation, and we are induced to witness and sympathise with the sufferings which she receives from the cruelty of her elder sisters. These circumstances, and others relating to the famous invitation to the hall, and the various incidents recorded in the old fairy chronicles with which every child is acquainted, are all set forth in the action of the well-appointed scenes that compose the introduction to the usual harlequinade. The transformation scene is especially brilliant. It is called "The Assemblage of the Hours." The scenery by Mr. W. Beverley, is on an extensive scale, and comprises some singularly novel effects. Nor are the costumes neglected, which are, indeed, very elaborate, and designed, with the accessories, by the ingenious and fanciful artist M. Wilhelm; the dresses themselves are by Mrs. May. The properties and machinery are provided by Messrs. Hone and Tucker, and have the advantage of their extensive experience. The overture and music are composed and selected by Karl Meyder, a highly skilled and clever musician. Mr. John Cormack is, as usual, responsible for the ballets and general action. The performance is sustained and elevated by the splendid acting of Mr. Frederick Vokes and Miss Jessie Vokes, already mentioned; and these are greatly assisted by Fawden Vokes and by Miss Victoria Vokes, in the parts of the Baron's servant, Kobold, and Cinder-Ella. The wicked sisters, Pavonia and Vixena, are forcibly represented by Miss Julia Warden and Miss Hudspeth. Mr. Fred Evans and Mr. Charles Lauri are the clowns.

COVENT-GARDEN.—"Jack and the Beanstalk; or, Harlequin and the Seven Champions as We've Christened 'Em," has been written expressly for this theatre by Frank W. Green, with new and magnificent scenery by Julian Hicks, dresses designed by Alfred Thompson and executed by Auguste and Co. The ballets are arranged by M. Dewinne. The music is composed and arranged by M. Marlois. The pantomime is invented and produced by Charles Harris. The Model Dairy Farm of the Widow Simpson, Jack's mother (Mr. Herbert Campbell), who is suffering from impecuniosity, from which strait her son Jack (Miss Fannie Leslie) and her page, Thomas (Mr. G. H. Macdermott), are unable to suggest any outlet, opens the story; and they accordingly resolve to sell the cow, which the foolish boys unthinkingly exchange for a hatful of beans, which, thrown away by the dame, and taking root, grow to the skies. Jack climbs the beanstalk, and is followed by the dame, the page, and the dog Punch (Master Lauri). Jack next passes through Fairyland, where he receives a magic sword from the Fairy Queen (Miss Kate Paradise), and where we are treated to a ballet, with Mesdames Limido and Sidonie as principal dancers. Jack rescues the fair Princess Pansie (Miss Clara Jecks) from the Giant's castle, and, after a series of astounding adventures, is directed by Quicksilver to the Grand Palace of King Pippin (Mr. E. J. George), where a fête is held in honour of Jack. "On the road to the beanstalk" we are introduced to the "Seven Champions as We've Christened 'Em," all of whom aspire to the hand of the Princess, promised to him who shall slay the giant. Quicksilver presents Jack with a magic axe, with which to cut the beanstalk. The fall of the beanstalk shows the giant lying dead, having in his descent crushed the houses of the villagers. Here a general rejoicing takes place, the soldiers take possession of the body, and the hero Jack is congratulated by them and the populace upon his achievement. The Throne-Room of King Pippin then shows us the union of Jack and the Princess, and Thomas is united to the blushing Dame. We next pass to the grand Transformation of the Fairy Beanstalk, painted by Mr. Julian Hicks, which is on a scale of unusual splendour. The harlequinade gives us our old favourite Harry Payne as Clown, Misses Phillips and King as Columbine and Harlequina, Messrs. George Vokes and Tully Louis as Harlequin and Pantaloon. Messrs A. and S. Gatti in this, their first dramatic production at Covent-Garden Theatre, have spared neither trouble nor expense. The excellence of Mr. Hicks's scenery, the dresses of Auguste and Co., and the properties of Messrs. Labhart and Burdett need no comment.

GAIETY.—The pantomime at this house anticipated the customary night by being produced on Saturday, the 21st, and proves to be a revival of Mr. H. J. Byron's "Jack the Giant-killer," originally produced at the Princess's in 1859. It is needless to say that it has been entirely rewritten and immensely improved. The scenic accessories have been supplied by Mr. Banks, and are of remarkable excellence. Some of them are marvels of perspective—such as a corridor of columns and windows of wonderful depth, the illusion of which is perfect: and a mechanical set of the Glowworm's Dell in the Haunted Forest, introducing a transformation scene of dazzling beauty and endless developments, implying an expenditure not easily to be calculated. The ballet scenes are equally remarkable, particularly one in which Mdlle. Ænea performs a "flying dance," together with many other startling and graceful things, and must command admiration and patronage. Miss Jenny Hill, a little girl, sustains the part of Jack with exquisite vivacity, singing and dancing with admirable efficiency. At length "the Golden Gates of Progress" let in the harlequinade troupe, Mr. W. Warde as Harlequin, Miss C. Gilchrist and Miss L. Wilson as Columbines, Mr. W. Orkins as Clown, and Mr. Bishop and Mr. Hector as Pantaloon and Policeman. The merits of this Christmas drama and its performance must ensure it an extended and prolonged popularity.

ALHAMBRA.—Here we have a version of "La Poule aux Œufs d'Or," as translated from the French of MM. Dennery and Clairville, and of which, except the last act, a grand dress rehearsal has been already presented to a select public. The rising of the curtain reveals a picturesque view of a chalet and the ruins of a once handsome edifice, now converted into a fowl-house. This châlet, with its surroundings, has long been in the possession of Anselme, an old farmer. A village fête is taking place in the valley to celebrate the diamond wedding of Anselme and his wife, Marceline. While his sons, Polycarpe, Barnaby, Babolein, Urbain, and his adopted child, Florine, are enjoying themselves, Baylas, another son, takes it into his whimsical head to inspect the fowl-house which is so carefully watched over by his father, and ere long discovers a very, very old hen that has just laid a golden egg. He manages to secure the golden egg. His father learns that his secret has been discovered, and tells the history of the old hen, which is an enchanted one, having swallowed an evil geni, and is compelled to lay golden eggs in the hope that they may cause misery throughout the world. It is ordained that any person breaking one of these eggs may have any wish granted. King Gros Minet, with his daughter, Princess Fanfieluche, and suite, returning from hunting, the Princess's horse, taking fright, throws its Royal mistress, who is in a very great rage, and vows vengeance upon the villagers. Florine steps forward and confesses herself the unintentional delinquent, and is sent to prison. Urbain endeavours to rescue her from the retainers, and obtains a promise from Anselme to restore her through the agency of the Magic Eggs. Anselme is compelled to wander forth through the world, until by some means the spell is broken under which he suffers. One of the five baskets of eggs is a black one, which is filled with eggs that have been laid on a Friday. The five brothers come into the hen-house, and each takes a basket of eggs, Babolein choosing the black one. Polycarpe breaks one of the eggs, and wishes to become a mighty Emperor, in the hope of obtaining the hand of Princess Fanfieluche. Barnaby breaks another egg, and wishes to become a Grand Turk and make Fanfieluche his Sultana and head of his seraglio; and Babylas breaks one of his eggs, and wishes to be a second Alexander the Great; Babolein breaks an egg, and wishes to become King Perfume, but does not reign over the perfume he intended; whilst Urbain breaks one of his, and wishes that Florine were set at liberty. Such is the elaborate basis of this extravaganza plot. The working out of it would require more space than we can afford. There are two grand ballets and a scene in Hades—a procession and "Danse Infernal," in which the Girards appear. Anselme in the end reads his son a wholesome lesson, breaks the last egg, and wishes they may all return to their former mode of life, and at the same time determines as soon as he reaches his châlet that he will destroy the old hen and have no more golden eggs.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The new pantomime, by the Brothers Grinn, called "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp; or, the Flying Palace and Big Ben of Westminster," is, indeed, altogether a splendid affair. Mr. Fawn, as an old widow, delights his audience with a catchword, owing its effect entirely to repetition, and Miss Kate Phillips, as an Eastern schoolboy, misbehaves herself to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Collette, as a masked demon, and a wicked magician, indulges in stage imitations as entertaining as they are exact; while Mr. Paul Martinetti as the dumb slave of Abanazar, delights us with some genuine pantomime action. The female element is remarkably strong in the cast of the action, and much fine scenery, by Mr. W. Perkins, illustrates the various incidents in a manner truly picturesque and brilliant.

SURREY.—"The House that Jack Built; or, Harlequin Dame Trot and the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe" (written by Joseph Mackay), is the subject of the pantomime. We pass at once from the Haunt of the Hags and the Homestead of Jack's Parents to a Forest Glade, where Robin (Mdlle. Rosa Garibaldi) and Mopsa (Miss Madge Johnstone), having come out for a quiet stroll, are overtaken by an ominous storm, and the awful voice of the Giant Roarandbluster is heard. The Giant is killed. The Building of Jack's House, of course, forms a main incident of the action. This is seen going on busily until it is completed, and the hero is in a position to regard himself in the light of a man of substance, carrying out the old nursery legend about the malt, &c., faithfully. Prosperity reigns supreme, and the Prince's revels are conducted in good old English style, introducing mummers, St. George and the Seven Champions, morris-dancers, choral singers, and a new grand Ballet of Nations, terminating with a princely magnificent tableau, and a transformation scene representing A Dream of Love in Fairyland, designed and painted by Mr. Charles Brooke. In the harlequinade we have as Clown Wattie Hildyard, as Harlequin Mr. George Canning, as Pantaloon Mr. Albert De Voy, as Columbine Miss Kate Hamilton, and as Policeman X X X X Z Mr. F. Hinde.

NATIONAL STANDARD.—"Robin Hood; or, Harlequin the Merrie Men of Sherwood Forest" is the title of the Christmas pantomime by Mr. John Douglass. The story is thus told:—At the shop of Eustace de Smith, High Sheriff and butcher of Nottingham, we learn that Robin, the head man at the butcher's (Miss Milly Howes), has conceived an affection for his master's daughter. The master butcher has already promised her hand to the Knight Templar, the celebrated Sir Guy of Gisbourne (Mr. Frank Percival), who is very deaf. The knight arrives to dispute the claim of the butcher's apprentice, offers large bribes, and, of course, interests the papa on his behalf. The Sheriff proposes that day six months for a grand archery match, the Allcomers' prize to be his daughter's hand. Sir Guy is satisfied his own talent will succeed; Robin is crestfallen, but the Fairy assistance determines to invest Robin with superlative skill as a marksman, and casts a spell on Sir Guy, that everything he aims at shall be continually on the move. Robin leaves the house and flies to the forest. The Sheriff's fête-day arrives, with the procession for the shooting-match. But an uneasy feeling prevails, the fame of the great Robin Hood being now established. Robin wins the match. The Sheriff refuses the prize to Robin, who thereupon seizes Marian and bears her off with the assistance of his bold outlaws. The Sheriff, visiting the forest for a picnic with his friends, is robbed and maltreated; and a grand ballet of Merrie Men and Maid Marians takes place. King Richard now determines to proceed with the Crusades. A grand spectacular display follows, illustrating an event of peculiar significance at the present time—viz., the Conquest of Cyprus by Richard Cœur de Lion. The scene represents a dioramic view of Famugusta Bay from the heights overlooking the sea. The Crusaders, in gorgeous costumes and brilliant accoutrements, are supposed to have landed on the other side of the island, visiting Larnaca, and are seen descending the rocks by a rough circuitous passage, driving the wild inhabitants before them. Then follows a series of magnificent tableaux, pending the arrival of the King, and the elaborate and costly pageant terminates with an entirely original and unparallelled combination of colour and effect, representing the marriage of Richard I. and Queen Berengaria, with attendant festivities, as having historically taken place about 1192 in the island of Cyprus, now forming part of the British Empire. The whole of the magnificent scenery and the transformation-scene, representing the Hanging Bowers of Fairyland, are painted by Mr. Richard Douglass, assisted by Mr. John Neville.

ROYAL PARK.—The pantomime is founded on the popular Arabian Nights' story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, which it literally follows. The Transformation Scene represents the Home of the Lilies and Mystic Geni of the Cave. The pantomimists are composed of the Artelli Troupe.

PAVILION.—The pantomime, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood and the Gob(b)lin' Wolf; or, Harlequin Jack in the Box," is founded on Mr. Frank W. Green's Christmas story of "Jack in the Box." The Grand Transformation Scene is designed and executed by R. M. Hyde, and the harlequinade is supported by the popular Alexander Family.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—We have already given a summary of the pantomime of "Dick Whittington" in our last, and need not repeat it in extenso. In this version Dick Whittington is sent to the Court of Cabul, whose chief is at war with this country. A good scene is made of the deck of the Adventure and a section of its cabins. A squall arises, and the sailors ascribe its cause to the presence on board of the cat, and they attempt to throw him overboard. The storm rapidly increases, and the ship (by an ingenious mechanical arrangement) sinks bodily, with all hands, the last glimpse we get showing Dick and the cat clinging to a mast in the open sea. We reach at last the Court of the King of Cabul. Dick is brought before the King, and eventually earns his Majesty's gratitude and rewards by disposing of the hitherto uncontrollable rats by means of his cat. Dick returns to his native land rich with presents from Cabul and raised to high honours. Mr. Henry Emden's transformation scene is entitled "A Christmas Card."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The pantomime is entitled "Robinson Crusoe," and written by Mr. Augustus Harris. We are at once introduced to Dame Perkins's Home, and to a dance of peasants. Robinson being advised to seek fortune abroad, and then return and claim Polly as his bride; Atkins, his rival, conspires with the captain of the ship to make away with Crusoe. Crusoe accordingly is interrupted in his loving farewell, and hurried away by the pirate crew. The next scene shows the ship in rough weather (all rocking and rolling). After a ballet on deck and a hornpipe, Crusoe is ill-treated by the Captain, and is in danger of his life. The waters rise over the ship, and the wicked Captain is gobbled up by the Octopus. Under the sea, the fishes visit the wreck and indulge in a grand ballet. We have next the usual scenes in Crusoe's Island. Then succeeds a Grand Indian Ballet. Ultimately, the King of Savages abdicates in favour of Atkins, and returns to the old country with Robinson. The ship, sailing up the Thames, arrives at the Tower Steps. The Presentation of the Freedom of the City by the Lord Mayor to Robinson and Friday leads to the Transformation (by W. Telbin), the subject of which is the Adoration of Venus. The general scenery is painted by Mr. F. Fenton.

SANGER'S.—The Christmas annual at this establishment is an old friend with a new face, the title being "Harlequin Cinder Ella and the Little Glass Slipper; or, The Kitchenmaid that was made a Princess," rewritten by the prolific pen of Mr. H. Spry, which opens with the Abode of Father Christmas (Mr. G. Bradfield), who, with the attendance of his accompanying friend Jollity (Mr. Hayes), deplores the present state of affairs and domestic bereavements, but endeavours to dispel depression by summoning the condiments of Christmas cheer in the forms of Sir Gander the Goose, Sir Gobble the Turkey, Sir Sirloin of Beef, Old Tom, and Pine-apple Rum; but, lo! the Christmas pudding is forgotten. In the progress of the plot Cinder Ella (Miss Beresford), bewailing her well-known trials and sufferings, seeks consolation in "forty winks," during which the Fairy Godmother (Miss Marlitt) appears to her in her dreams and reveals a vision of her future. Here a most charming effect is produced by a Lilliputian equipage approaching through the fireplace by the magic aid of Generosa. The prince and Cinder Ella are converted into Harlequin (Mr. Laurene) and Columbine (Miss Nellie Flora). The wicked baron is converted into Clown (the great Little Sandy), while Beauteous is transformed to Pantaloon (M. Pietro), when the fun of Harlequin and Clown commences. The pantomime terminates with a military display of the war in Afghanistan and passage of troops through the Khyber Pass.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.—The holiday amusements of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, inaugurated on the 26th, present as usual a great variety of performances, which are designed to continue, morning and evening, until Jan. 13. We may mention that the hall has just been magnificently decorated and illuminated, and that an entirely new and beautiful proscenium and scenery have been painted by Mr. Richard Douglass. The holiday programme is of surpassing merit, and has been selected with great care and judgment.

HAMILTON'S.—The excellent pictorial and musical entertainment given by Mr. Harry H. Hamilton, who has become the lessee of the spacious edifice formerly known as the Holborn Amphitheatre, will be sure to secure that prominent place in the list of holiday amusements to which it is so deservedly entitled. It may be noted that, in what is called "A Panstereorama of Passing Events," the landing of the troops in Cyprus will be followed by Views of the Khyber Pass in Afghanistan, accompanied by appropriate dramatic and musical illustrations. Morning performances are given on Mondays and Saturdays.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A change of lectures was inaugurated on Monday, the programme consisting of a musical promenade; a discourse by Mr. J. L. King on the Electric Light: its Production and Use; the clever illusion of the Zoocephalic troupe: Afghanistan, by Mr. T. C. Hepworth; and Notes on Noses, by Mr. J. W. Benn. To which may be added the customary diving-bell, and Mr. Oscar Hartwell's entertainment of "Raleigh's Queer Dream," entirely rewritten by Tikins Thudd, Esq. Other lectures and entertainments are also on the card.

THEATRES.

At the PRINCESS'S, owing to the failure of the mechanical drama lately produced, the management have judiciously revived Mr. Charles Reade's popular drama, entitled "Never Too Late to Mend," which, after thirteen years, will, doubtless, still be found effective. The cast is a powerful one, and embraces the strength of the company.

The manager of the GAIETY has addressed the public on the success of the reforms introduced by him on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Gaiety on Dec. 21, 1868. He has kept, he says, the theatre open for ten years, without closing it for more than ten weeks at night. Within the same period, he had also given 379 matinées, watch he had established on a new principle, that of presenting a different performance in the afternoon. He likewise congratulates himself, and deservedly so, on having abolished all ices, at the cost of £10,000.

We perceive that Mr. Irving at the LYCEUM is about to adopt the same policy, and to distribute gratuitously programmes and books. We have no doubt that the result will also prove to be profitable, and reward his liberality.

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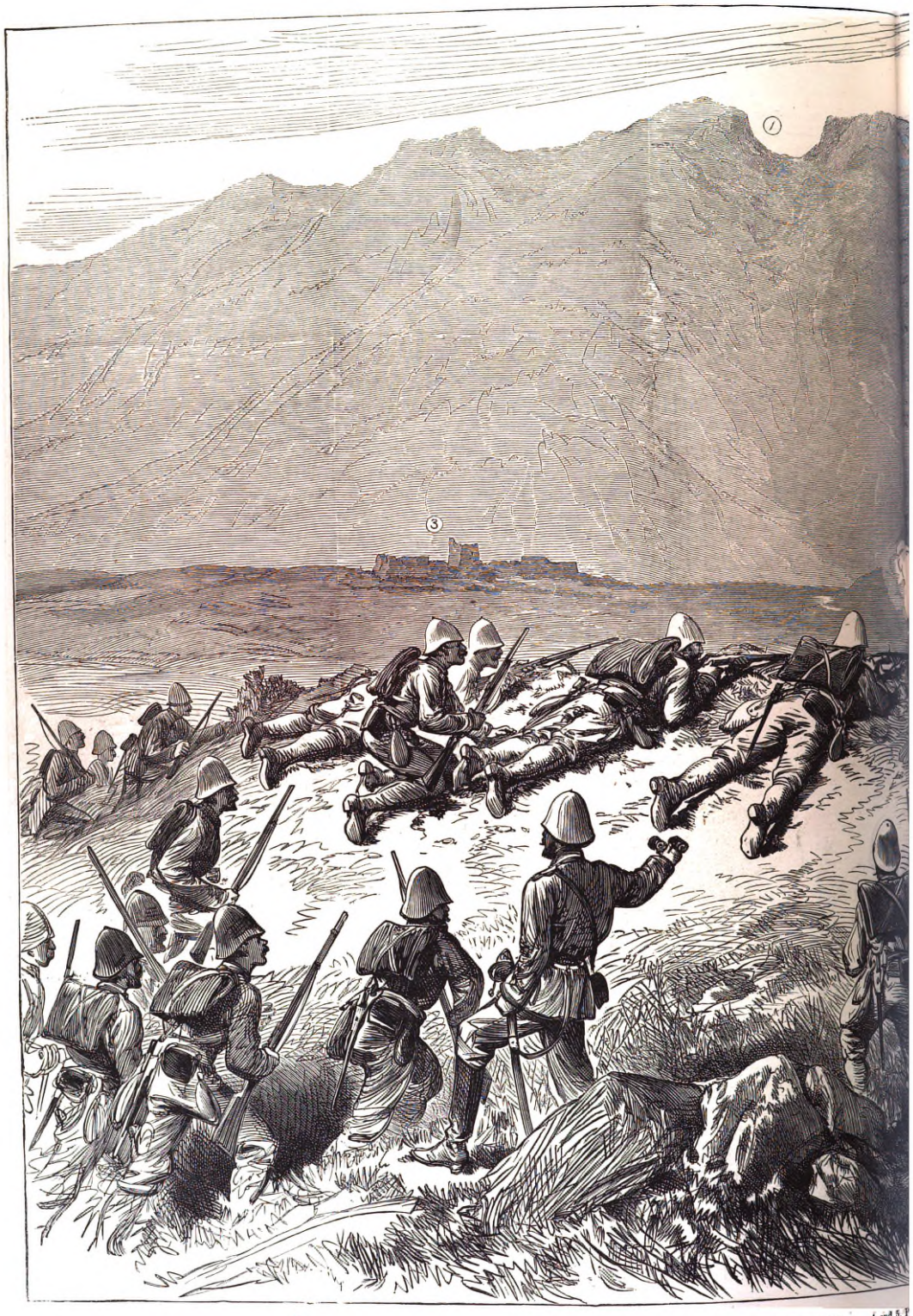
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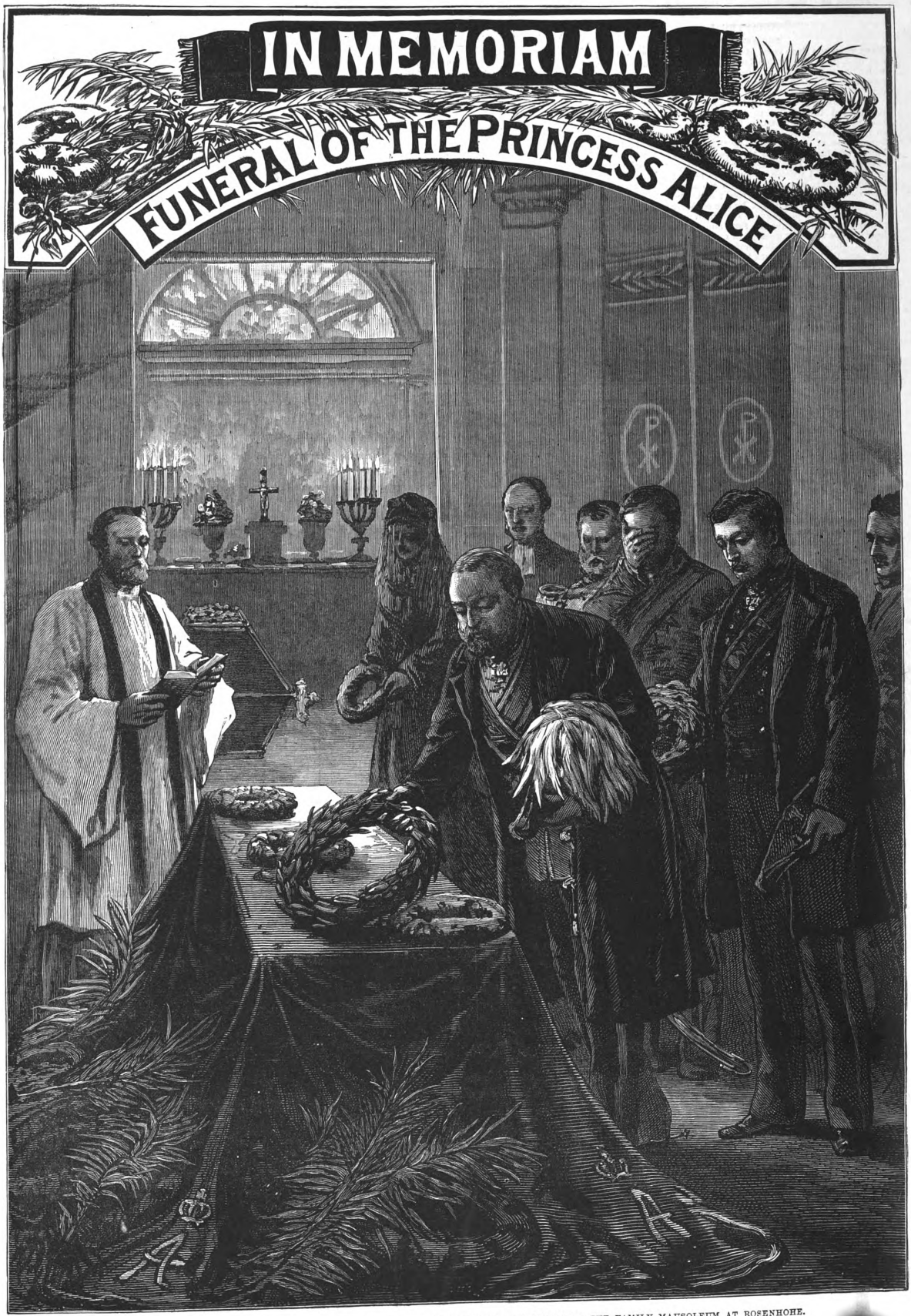
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BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

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CHAPTER I.

THE NEW OWNER.

Many years ago there stood at the corner of a street leading out of Upper Kennington-lane a great red brick mansion, which one very wet evening, in an autumn the leaves of which have been long dead and gone, looked more than ordinarily desolate and deserted.

There was not a sign of life about it. For seven years no one had been found to live in it; for seven years it had remained empty, while its owner wore out existence in fits of moody dejection or of wild frenzy in the mad-house close at hand; and now that owner was dead and buried and forgotten, and the new owner was returning to take possession. This new owner had written to his lawyers, or rather he had written to the lawyers of his late relative, begging them to request the person in charge of the house to have rooms prepared for his arrival; and, when the train drew into the station, he was met by one of Messrs. Timpson and Co.'s clerks, who, picking out Mr. Stainton, delivered to that gentleman a letter from the firm, and said he would wait to hear if there were any message in reply.

Mr. Stainton read the letter—looked at the blank fly-leaf—and then, turning back to the first words, read what his solicitors had to say all through once again.

"Humph," said the new owner, after he had finished. "I'll go and take a look at the place, anyhow. Is it far from here, do you know?" he asked, turning to the young man from Timpson's.

"No, Sir; not very far."

"Can you spare time to go over there with me?" inquired Mr. Stainton.

The young man believed that he could, adding, "If you want to go into the house we had better call for the key. It is at an estate agent's in the Westminster Bridge-road."

"I cannot say I have any great passion for hotels," remarked the new owner, as he took his seat in the cab.

"Indeed, Sir."

"No; either they don't suit me, or I don't suit them. I have led a wild sort of life; not much civilisation in the bush, or at the gold-fields, I can tell you. Then, I have not been well, and I can't stand noise and the trampling of feet. I had enough of that on board ship; and I used to lie awake at nights and think how pleasant it would be to have a big house all to myself, to do as I liked in."

"Yes, Sir," agreed the clerk.

"You see, I have been accustomed to roughing it, and I can get along very well for a night without servants."

"No doubt, Sir."

"I suppose the house is in substantial repair—roof tight, and all that sort of thing?"

"I can't say, I am sure, Sir."

"Well, if there is a dry corner where I can spread a rug, I shall sleep there to-night."

The clerk coughed. He looked out of the window, and then he looked at Messrs. Timpson's client.

"I do not think"—— he began apologetically, and then stopped.

"You don't think what?" asked the other.

"You'll excuse me, Sir, but I don't think—I really do not think, if I were you, I'd stay in that house to-night."

"Why not?"

"Well, it has not been slept in for nearly seven years, and it must be blue mouldy with damp; and if you have been ill, that is all the more reason you should not run such a risk. And, besides"——

"Besides"—— suggested Mr. Stainton; "Out with it! No doubt, that 'besides' holds the marrow of the argument."

"The house has stood empty for years, Sir, because—there is no use in making any secret of it—the place has a bad name."

"What sort of a bad name—unhealthy?"

"Oh, no!"

"Haunted?"

The clerk inclined his head. "You have hit it, Sir," he said.

"And that is the reason no one has lived there?"

"We have been quite unable to let the house on that account."

"The sooner it gets unhaunted, then, the better," retorted Mr. Stainton. "I shall certainly stop there to-night. You are not disposed to stay and keep me company, I suppose?"

With a little gesture of dismay the clerk drew back. Certainly, this was one of the most unconventional of clients. The young man from Timpson's did not at all know what to make of him.

"A rough sort of fellow," he said afterwards, when describing the new owner; "boorish; never mixed with good society, that sort of thing."

He did not in the least understand this rich man, who treated him as an equal, who objected to hotels, who did not mind taking up his abode in a house where not even a drunken charwoman could be induced to stop, and who calmly asked a stranger on whom he had never set eyes before—a clerk in the respectable office of Timpson and Co., a young fellow anxious to rise in the world, careful as to his associates, particular about the whiteness of his shirts and the set of his collar and the cut of his coats—to "rough" things with him in that dreadful old dungeon, where perhaps he might even be expected to light a fire.

Still, he did not wish to offend the new owner. Messrs. Timpson anticipated he would be a profitable client; and to that impartial firm the money of a boor would, he knew, seem as good as the money of a Count.

"I am very sorry," he stammered; "should only have felt too much honoured; but the fact is—previous engagement"——

Mr. Stainton laughed.

"I understand," he said. "Adventures are quite as much out of your line as ghosts. And now tell me about this apparition. Does the 'old man' walk?"

"Not that I ever heard of," answered the other.

"Is it, then, the miserable beggar who tried to do for himself?"

"It is not the late Mr. Stainton, I believe," said the young man, in a tone which mildly suggested that reference to a client of Timpson's as a "miserable beggar" might be considered bad taste.

"Then who on earth is it?" persisted Mr. Stainton.

"If you must know, Sir, it is a child—a child who has driven every tenant in succession out of the house."

The new owner burst into a hearty laugh—a laugh which gave serious offence to Timpson's clerk.

"That is too good a joke," said Mr. Stainton. "I do not know when I heard anything so delicious."

"It is a fact, whether it be delicious or not," retorted the young man, driven out of all his former propriety of voice and demeanour by the contemptuous ridicule this "digger" thought fit to cast on his story; "and I, for one, would not, after all I have heard about your house, pass a night in it—no, not if anybody offered me fifty pounds down."

"Make your mind easy, my friend," said the new owner, quietly. "I am not going to bid for your company. The child and I can manage, I'll be bound, to get on very comfortably by ourselves."

CHAPTER II.

THE CHILD.

It was later on in the same evening; Mr. Stainton had an hour previously taken possession of Walnut-Tree House, bidden Timpson's clerk good-evening, and, having ordered in wood and coals from the nearest greengrocer, he now stood by the front gate waiting the coming of the goods purchased.

As he waited, he looked up at the house, which in the uncertain light of the street lamps appeared gloomier and darker than had been the case even in the gathering twilight.

"It has an 'uncanny' look, certainly," he considered; but once I can get a good fire up I shall be all right. Now, I wonder when those coals are coming!"

As he turned once again towards the road, he beheld on its way the sack of fuel with which the nearest greengrocer said he thought he could—indeed, said he would—"oblige" him. A ton—half a ton—quarter of a ton, the greengrocer affirmed would be impossible until the next day; but a sack—yes—he would promise that. Bill should bring it round; and Bill was told to put his burden on the truck, and twelve bundles of wood, "and we'll make up the rest to-morrow," added Bill's master, with the air of one who has conferred a favour.

In the distance Mr. Stainton descried a very grimy Bill, and a very small boy, coming along with the truck leisurely, as though the load had been Herculean.

Through the rain he watched the pair advancing, and greeted Bill with a glad voice of welcome.

"So you've come at last; that's right. Better late than never. Bring them this way, I'll have this small lot shot in the kitchen for the night."

"Begging your pardon, Sir," answered Bill, "I don't think you will—that is to say, not by me. As I told our governor, I'll take 'em to the house as you've sold 'em to the house, but I won't set a foot inside it."

"Do you mean to say you are going to leave them out on the pavement," asked Mr. Stainton.

"Well, Sir, I don't mind taking them to the front door if it'll be a convenience."

"That will do. You are a brave lot of people in these parts I must say."

"As for that," retorted Bill, with sack on back and head bent forward, "I dare say we're as brave about here as where you come from."

"It is not impossible," retorted Mr. Stainton; "there are plenty of cowards over there too."

After he had shot his coals on the margin of the steps, Bill retreated from the door, which stood partly open, and when the boy who brought up the wood was again out with the truck, said, putting his knuckles to his eyebrows—

"Beg pardon, Sir, but I suppose you wouldn't give me a drop of beer. Very wet night, Sir."

"No, I would not," answered Mr. Stainton, very decidedly. "I shall have to shovel these coals into the house myself; and as for the night, it is as wet for me as it is for you."

Nevertheless, as Bill shuffled along the short drive—shuffling wearily—like a man who, having nearly finished one day's hard work, was looking forward to beginning another hard day in the morning, the new owner relented.

"Here," he said, picking out a sixpence to give him, "it isn't your fault, I suppose, that you believe in old women's tales."

"Thank you kindly, Sir," Bill answered; "I am sure I am extremely obliged; but if I was in your shoes I wouldn't stop in that house—you'll excuse me, Sir, meaning no offence—but I wouldn't; indeed I wouldn't."

"It seems to have got a good name, at any rate," thought Mr. Stainton, while retracing his steps to the banned tenement. "Let us see what effect a fire will have in routing the shadows."

He entered the house, and, striking a match, lighted some candles he had brought in with him from a neighbouring oil-shop.

After an inspection of the ground-floor rooms he decided to take up his quarters for the night in one which had evidently served as a library.

In the centre of the apartment there was the table covered with leather. Around the walls were bookcases. In one corner stood a bureau, where the man who for so many years had been dead even while living kept his letters and papers.

He ate his frugal supper, and then, pushing aside the table on which the remains of his repast were spread, began walking slowly up and down the room, thinking over the past and forming plans for the future. Buried in reflection, the fire began to die down without his noticing the fact; but a feeling of chilliness at length causing him instinctively to look towards the hearth, he threw wood into the grate, and, while the flames went blazing up the wide chimney, piled on coals as though he desired to set the house alight.

While he was so engaged there came a knock at the door of the room—a feeble, hesitating knock, which was repeated more than once before it attracted Mr. Stainton's attention.

When it did, being still busy with the fire, and forgetting he was alone in the house, he called out, "Come in."

Along the panels there stole a rustling sort of touch, as if someone were feeling uncertainly for the handle—a curious noise, as of a weak hand fumbling about the door in the dark; then, in similar manner, the person seeking admittance tried to turn the lock.

"Come in, can't you?" repeated Mr. Stainton; but even as he spoke he remembered he was, or ought to be, the sole occupant of the mansion. He was not alarmed, he was too much accustomed to solitude and danger for that; but he rose from his stooping position and instinctively seized his revolver, which he had chanced, while unpacking some of his effects, to place on the top of the bureau.

"Come in, whoever you are," he cried; but seeing the door still remained closed, though the intruder was evidently making futile efforts to open it, he strode half way across the room, and then stopped amazed.

For suddenly the door opened, and there entered shyly and timidly a little child—a child with the saddest face mortal ever beheld; a child with wistful eyes and long, ill-kept hair; a child poorly dressed, wasted and worn, and with the mournfullest expression on its countenance that face of child ever wore.

"What a hungry-looking little beggar," thought Mr. Stainton. "Well, young one, and what do you want here?" he added aloud.

The boy never answered, never took the slightest notice of his questioner, but simply walked slowly round the room, peering into all the corners, as if looking for something. Searching the embrasures of the windows, examining the recesses beside the fire-place, pausing on the hearth to glance under the library table, and finally, when the doorway was reached once more, turning round to survey the contents of the apartment with an eager and yet hopeless scrutiny.

"What *is* it you want, my boy?" asked Mr. Stainton, glancing as he spoke at the child's poor thin legs, and short, shabby frock, and shoes wellnigh worn out, and arms bare and lean and unbeautiful. "Is it anything I can get for you?"

Not a word—not a whisper: only for reply a glance of the wistful brown eyes.

"Where do you come from, and whom do you belong to?" persisted Mr. Stainton.

The child turned slowly away.

"Come, you shall not get off so easily as you seem to imagine," persisted the new owner, advancing towards his visitor. "You have no business to be here at all; and before you go you must tell me how you chance to be in this house, and what you expected to find in this room."

He was close to the doorway by this time, and the child stood on the threshold, with its back towards him. Mr. Stainton could see every detail of the boy's attire—his little plaid frock, the hooks which fastened it; the pinafore, soiled and crumpled, tied behind with strings broken and knotted; in one place the skirt had given from the bodice, and a piece of thin poor flannel showed that the child's under habiliments matched in shabbiness his exterior garments.

"Poor little chap," thought Mr. Stainton. "I wonder if he would like something to eat. Are you hungry, my lad?"

The child turned and looked at him earnestly, but answered never a word.

"I wonder if he is dumb," marvelled Mr. Stainton; and, seeing he was moving away, put out a hand to detain him. But the child eluded his touch, and flitted into the hall and up the wide staircase with swift noiseless feet.

Only waiting to snatch a candle from one of the sconces, Mr. Stainton pursued as fast as he could follow. Up the easy steps he ran at the top of his speed; but, fast as he went, the child went faster. (*See Illustration.*) Higher and higher he beheld the tiny creature mounting, then, still keeping the same distance between them, it turned when it reached the top story and trotted along a narrow corridor with rooms opening off to right and left. At the extreme end of this passage a door stood ajar. Through this the child passed, Mr. Stainton still following.

"I have run you to earth at last," he said, entering and closing the door. "Why, where has the boy gone?" he added, holding the candle above his head and gazing round the dingy garret in which he found himself.

The room was quite empty. He examined it closely, but could find no possible outlet save the door, and a skylight which had evidently not been opened for years. There was no furniture in the apartment, except a truckle bedstead, a rush-bottomed chair, and a rickety washstand. No wardrobe, or box, or press, where even a kitten might have lain concealed.

"It is very strange," muttered Mr. Stainton, as he turned away baffled. "Very strange!" he repeated, while he walked along the corridor. "I don't understand it at all," he decided, proceeding slowly down the topmost flight of stairs; but there all at once he stopped.

"IT IS THE CHILD!" he exclaimed aloud, and the sound of his own voice woke strange echoes through the silence of that desolate house. "IT IS THE CHILD!" and he descended the principal staircase very slowly, with bowed head, and his grave, worn face graver and more thoughtful than ever.

CHAPTER III.

SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION.

It was enough to make any man look grave; and as time went on the new owner of Walnut-Tree House found himself pondering continually as to what the mystery could be which attached to the child he had found in possession of his property, and who had already driven tenant after tenant out of the premises. Inclined at first to regard the clerk's story as a joke, and his own experience on the night of his arrival a delusion, it was impossible for him to continue incredulous when he found, even in broad daylight, that terrible child stealing down the staircase and entering the rooms, looking, looking—for something it never found.

At bed and at board he had company, or the expectation of it. No apartment in the building was secure from intrusion. It did not matter where he lay, it did not matter where he ate; between sleeping and waking, between breakfast and dinner, whenever the notion seized it, the child came gliding in, looking, looking, looking, and never finding; not lingering longer than was necessary to be certain the object of its search was absent, but wandering hither and thither, from garret to kitchen, from parlour to bed-chamber, in that quest which still seemed fresh as when first begun.

Mr. Stainton went to his solicitors as the most likely persons from whom to obtain information on the subject, and plunged at once into the matter.

"Who is the child supposed to be, Mr. Timpson?" he asked, making no secret that he had seen it.

"Well, that is really very difficult to say," answered Mr. Timpson.

"There *was* a child once, I suppose?—a real child—flesh and blood?"

Mr. Timpson took off his spectacles and wiped them.

"There were two; yes, certainly, in the time of Mr. Felix Stainton—a boy and a girl."

"In that house?"

"In that house. They survived him."

"And what became of them?"

"The girl was adopted by a relation of her father's, and the—boy—died."

"Oh! the boy died, did he? Do you happen to know what he died of?"

"No; I really do not. There was nothing wrong about the affair, however, if that is what you are thinking of. There never was a hint of that sort."

Mr. Stainton sat silent for a minute; then he said,

"Mr. Timpson, I cannot shake off the idea that somehow there has been foul play with regard to those children. Who were they?"

"Felix Stainton's grandchildren. His daughter made a low marriage, and he cast her adrift. After her death the two children were received at Walnut-Tree House on sufferance—fed and clothed, I believe, that was all; and when the old man died the heir-at-law permitted them to remain."

"Alfred Stainton?"

"Yes; the unhappy man who became insane. His uncle died intestate, and he consequently succeeded to everything but the personalty, which was very small, and of which these children had a share."

"There never was any suspicion, you say, of foul play on the part of the late owner?"

"Dear, dear! no; quite the contrary."

"Then you cannot throw the least light on the mystery?"

"Not the least; I wish I could."

For all that, Mr. Stainton carried away an impression Mr. Timpson knew more of the matter than he cared to tell.

"There is a mystery behind it all," he considered. "I must learn more about these children. Perhaps some of the local tradespeople may recollect them."

But the local tradespeople for the most part were new comers—or else had not supplied "the house."

"There is only one person I can think of, Sir," said one "family" butcher, "likely to be able to give you any information about the matter."

"And that is"——

"Mr. Hennings, at the Pedlar's Arms. He had some acquaintance with the old lady as was housekeeper both to Mr. Felix Stainton and the gentleman that went out of his mind." Following which advice, the new owner repaired to the Pedlar's Arms.

"Do I know Walnut-Tree House, Sir?" said Mr. Hennings, repeating his visitor's question. "Well, yes, rather. Why, you might as well ask me, do I know the Pedlar's Arms. As boy and man I can remember the old house for close on five-and-fifty years. I remember Mr. George Stainton; he used to wear a skull-cap and knee-breeches. There was an orchard then where Stainton-street is now, and his whole day was taken up in keeping the boys out of it. Many a time I have run from him."

"Did you ever see anything of the boy and girl who were there, after Mr. Alfred succeeded to the property—Felix Stainton's grandchildren, I mean?" asked the new owner, when a pause in Mr. Hennings' reminiscences enabled him to take his part in the conversation.

"Well, Sir, I may have seen the girl, but I can't bring it to my recollection: the boy I do remember, however. He came over here two or three times with Mrs. Toplis, who kept house for both Mr. Staintons, and I took notice of him, both because he looked so peaky and old-fashioned, and also on account of the talk about him."

"There was talk about him, then."

"Bless you, yes, Sir; as much talk while he was living as since he died. Everybody thought he ought to have been the heir. But if you want to hear all about him, Sir, Mrs. Toplis is the one to tell you. If you have a mind to give a shilling to a poor old lady who always did try to keep herself respectable, and who, I will say, paid her way honourable as long as she had a sixpence to pay it honourable with—you cannot do better than go and see Mrs. Toplis, who will talk to you for hours about the time she lived at Walnut-Tree House."

And, with this delicate hint that his minutes were more valuable than the days of Mrs. Toplis, Mr. Hennings would have closed the interview, but that his visitor asked where he should be able to find the housekeeper.

"A thousand pardons!" answered the publican, with an air; "forgetting the very cream and marrow of it, wasn't I? Mrs. Toplis, Sir, is to be found in Lambeth workhouse—and a pity, too."

Edgar Stainton turned away, heart-sick. Was this all wealth had done for his people and those connected with them?

CHAPTER IV.

BROTHER AND SISTER.

Mr Stainton had expected to find Mrs. Toplis a decrepid crone, bowed with age and racked with rheumatism, and it was therefore like a gleam of sunshine streaming across his path to behold a woman, elderly, certainly, but carrying her years with ease, ruddy cheeked, clear eyed, upright as a dart, who welcomed him with respectful enthusiasm.

"And so you are Mr. Edgar, the son of the dear old Captain," she said, after the first greetings and explanations were over, after she had wiped her eyes and uttered many ejaculations of astonishment and expressions of delight. "Eh! I remember him coming to the house just after he was married, and telling me about the dear lady his wife. I never heard a gentleman speak so proud; he never seemed tired of saying the words, 'My wife.'"

"She was a dear lady," answered the new owner.

"And so the house has come to you, Sir? Well, I wish you joy. I hope you may have peace, and health, and happiness, and prosperity in it. And I don't see why you should not—no, indeed, Sir."

Edgar Stainton sat silent for a minute, thinking how he should best approach his subject.

"Mrs. Toplis," at last he began, plunging into the very middle of the difficulty, "I want you to tell me all about it. I have come here on purpose to ask you what it all means."

The old woman covered her face with her hands, and he could see that she trembled violently.

"You need not be afraid to speak openly to me," he went on. "I am quite satisfied there was some great wrong done in the house, and I want to put it right, if it lies in my power to do so. I am a rich man. I was rich when the news of this inheritance reached me, and I would gladly give up the property to-morrow if I could only undo whatever may have been done amiss."

Mrs. Toplis shook her head.

"Ah! Sir; you can't do that," she said. "Money can't bring back the dead to life; and, if it could, I doubt if even you would prove as good a friend to the poor child sleeping in the churchyard yonder as his Maker did when He took him out of this troublesome world. It was just soul-rending to see the boy the last few months of his life. I can't bear to think of it, Sir! Often at night I wake in a fright, fancying I still hear the patter, patter of his poor little feet upon the stair."

"Do you know, it is a curious thing, but he doesn't frighten me," said Mr. Stainton; "that is, when I am in the house; although when I am away from it the recollection seems to dog every step I take."

"What?" cried Mrs. Toplis: "*have you then seen him, too?* There! what am I talking about? I hope, Sir, you will forgive my foolishness."

"I see him constantly," was the calm reply.

"I wonder what it means!—I wonder what it can mean!" exclaimed the housekeeper, wringing her hands in dire perplexity and dismay.

"I do not know," answered the new owner, philosophically; "but I want you to help me to find out. I suppose you remember the children coming there at first?"

"Well, Sir, well—They were poor Miss Mary's son and daughter. She ran away, you know, with a Mr. Fenton—made a very bad match; but I believe he was kind to her. When they were brought to us, a shivering little pair, my master was for sending them here. Ay, and he would have done it, too, if somebody had not said he could be made to pay for their keep. You never saw brother and sister so fond of one another—never. They were twins. But, Lor! he was more like a father to the little girl than aught else. He'd have kept an apple a month, rather than eat it unless she had half; and the same with all else. I think it was seeing that—watching the love they had, he for her and she for him, coming upon them unsuspected, with their little arms round one another's necks, made the old gentleman alter his mind about leaving the place to Mr. Alfred; for he said to me, one day, thoughtful like, pointing to them, 'Wonderful fond, Toplis!' and I answered, 'Yes, Sir; for all the world like the Babes in the Wood;' not thinking of how lonely that meant——

"Shortly afterwards he took to his bed; and while he was lying there, no doubt, better thoughts came to him, for he used to talk about his wife and Miss Mary, and the Captain, your father, Sir, and ask if the children were gone to bed, and such like—things he never used to mention before.

"So when he made the will Mr. Quinance drew out I was not surprised—no, not a bit. Though before that time he always spoke of Mr. Alfred as his heir, and treated him as such."

"That will never was found," suggested Mr. Stainton, anxious to get at another portion of the narrative.

"Never, Sir. We hunted for it high and low. Perhaps I wronged him, but I always thought Mr. Alfred knew what became of it. After the old gentleman's death the children were treated shameful—shameful. I don't mean beaten, or such like; but half-starved and neglected. He would not buy them proper clothes, and he would not suffer them to wear decent things if anybody else bought them. It was just the same with their food. I durstn't give them even a bit of bread-and-butter unless it was on the sly; and, indeed, there was not much to give in that house. He turned regular miser. Hoarding came into the family with Mrs. Lancelot Stainton, Mr. Alfred's great grandmother, and they went on from bad to worse, each one closer and nearer than the last, begging your pardon for saying so, Sir; but it is the truth."

"I fear so, Mrs. Toplis," agreed the man, who certainly was neither close nor near.

"Well, Sir, at last, when the little girl was about six years old, she fell sick, and we didn't think she would get over the illness. While she was about at her worst Mrs. May, her father's sister, chanced to be stopping up in London, and, as Mr. Alfred refused to let a doctor inside his doors, she made no more ado but wrapped the child up in blankets, sent for a cab, and carried her off to her own lodgings. Mr. Alfred made no objection to that. All he said as she went through the hall was,

"'If you take her now, remember, you must keep her.'

"'Very well,' she replied, 'I will keep her.'"

"And the boy? the boy?" cried Mr. Stainton, in an agony of impatience.

"I am coming to him, Sir, if you please. He just dwined away after his sister and he were parted, and died in December as she was taken in the July."

"What did he die of?"

"A broken heart, Sir. It seems a queer thing to say about a child; but if ever a heart was broken his was. At first he was always going about the house looking for her, but towards the end he used to go up to his room and stay there all by himself. At last I wrote to Mrs. May, but she was ill when the letter got to her, and when she did come up he was dead. My word, she talked to Mr. Alfred! I never heard any one person say so much to another. She declared he had first cheated the boy of his inheritance, and then starved him to death; but that was not true, the child broke his heart fretting after his sister."

"Yes; and when he was dead."

"Sir, I don't like to speak of it, but as true as I am sitting here, the night he was put in his coffin he came pattering down just as usual, looking, looking for his sister. I went straight up stairs, and, if I had not seen the little wasted body lying there still and quiet, I must have thought he had come back to life. We were never without him afterwards, never; that, and nothing else, drove Mr. Alfred mad. He used to think he was fighting the child and killing it. When the worst fits were on him he tried to trample it under foot or crush it up in a corner, and then he would sob and cry, and pray for *it* to be taken away. I have heard he recovered a little before he died, and said his uncle told him there was a will leaving all to the boy, but he never saw such a paper. Perhaps it was only talk, though, or that he was still raving."

CHAPTER V.

THE NEXT AFTERNOON.

Mr. Stainton was trying to work off some portion of his perplexities by pruning the grimy evergreens in front of Walnut-Tree House, and chopping away at the undergrowth of weeds and couch grass which had in the course of years matted together beneath the shrubs, when his attention was attracted to two ladies who stood outside the great iron gate looking up at the house.

"It seems to be occupied now," remarked the elder, turning to her companion. "I suppose the new owner is going to live here. It appears just as dingy as ever; but you do not remember it, Mary."

"I think I do," was the answer. "As I look the place grows familiar to me. I do recollect some of the rooms, I am sure, just like a dream, as I remember Georgie. What I would give to have a peep inside."

At this juncture the new owner emerged from amongst the bushes, and, opening the gate, asked if the ladies would like to look over the place.

The elder hesitated; whilst the younger whispered, "Oh, aunt, pray do!"

"Thank you," said Mrs. May to the stranger, whom she believed to be a gardener; "but perhaps Mr. Stainton might object."

"No. He wouldn't, I know," declared the new owner. "You can go through the house if you wish. There is no one in it. Noboby lives there except myself."

"Taking charge, I suppose?" suggested Mrs. May, blandly.

"Something of that sort," he answered.

"I do not think he is a caretaker," said the girl, as she and her relative passed into the old house together.

"What do you suppose he is, then?" asked her aunt.

"Mr. Stainton himself."

"Nonsense, child!" exclaimed Mrs. May, turning, nevertheless, to one of the windows, and casting a curious glance towards the new owner, who was now, his hands thrust deep in his pockets, walking idly up and down the drive.

After they had been all over the place, from hall to garret, with a peep into this room and a glance into that, Mrs. May found the man who puzzled her leaning against one of the pillars of the porch, waiting, apparently, for their reappearance.

"I am sure we are very much obliged to you," she began, with a certain hesitation in her manner.

"Pray do not mention it," he said.

"This young lady has sad associations connected with the house," Mrs. May proceeded, still doubtfully feeling her way.

He turned his eyes towards the girl for a moment, and, though her veil was down, saw she had been weeping.

"I surmised as much," he replied. "She is Miss Fenton, is she not?"

"Yes, certainly," was the answer; "and you are"——

"Edgar Stainton," said the new owner, holding out his hand.

"I am all alone here," he explained, after the first explanations were over. "But I can manage to give you a cup of tea. Pray do come in, and let me feel I am not entirely alone in England."

Only too well pleased, Mrs. May complied, and ten minutes later the three were sitting round a fire the blaze of which leapt and flickered upon the walls and over the ceiling, casting bright lights on the dingy mirrors and the dark oak shelves.

"It is all coming back to me now," said the girl softly, addressing her aunt. "Many an hour Georgie and I have sat on that hearth seeing pictures in the fire."

But she did not see something which was even then standing close beside her, and which the new owner had witnessed approach with a feeling of terror that precluded speech.

It was the child! The child searching about no longer for something it failed to find, but standing at the girl's side still and motionless, with its eyes fixed upon her face, and its poor, wasted figure nestling amongst the folds of her dress.

"Thank Heaven, she does not see it!" he thought, and drew his breath, relieved.

No; she did not see it—though its wan cheek touched her shoulder, though its thin hand rested on her arm, though through the long conversation which followed, it never moved from her side, nor turned its wistful eyes from her face.

When she went away—when she took her fresh young beauty out of the house her presence seemed to gladden and light up—the child followed her to the threshold; and then in an instant it vanished, and Mr. Stainton watched for its flitting up the staircase all in vain.

But later on in the evening, when he was sitting alone beside the fire, with his eyes bent on the glowing coals, and perhaps seeing pictures there, as Mary said she and her brother had done in their lonely childhood, he felt conscious, even without looking round, that the boy was there once again.

And when he fell to thinking of the long, long years during which the dead child had kept faithful and weary watch for his sister, searching through the empty rooms for one who never came, and then bethought him of the sister to whom her dead brother had become but the vaguest of memories, of the summers and winters during the course of which she had probably forgotten him altogether, he sighed deeply—he heard his sigh echoed behind him in the merest faintest whisper.

More, when he, thinking deeply about his newly found relative and trying to recall each feature in her face, each tone of her voice, found it impossible to dissociate the girl grown to womanhood from the child he had pictured to himself as wandering about the old house in company with her twin-brother, their arms twined together, their thoughts one, their sorrows one, their poor pleasures one—he felt a touch on his hand, and knew the boy was beside him, looking with wistful eyes into the firelight, too.

But when he turned he saw that sadness clouded those eyes no longer. She was found; the lost had come again to meet a living friend on the once desolate hearth, and up and down the wide desolate staircase those weary little feet pattered no more.

The quest was over, the search ended; into the darksome corners of that dreary house the child's glance peered no longer.

She was come! Through years he had kept faithful watch for her, but the waiting was ended now.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MISSING WILL.

Ere long there were changes in the old house. Once again Mrs. Toplis reigned there, but this time with servants under her—with maids she could scold and lads she could harass.

The larder was well plenished, the cellars sufficiently stocked; windows formerly closely shuttered now stood open to admit the air; and on the drive grass grew no longer—too many footsteps passed that way for weeds to flourish.

It was Christmas-time. The joints in the butchers' shops were gay with ribbons; the grocers' windows were tricked out to delight the eyes of the children, young and old, who passed along. In Mr. May's house up the Clapham-road all was excitement, for the whole of the family—father, mother, grown-up sons and daughters—girls still in short frocks and boys in round jackets—were going to spend Christmas Eve with their newly-found cousin, whom they had adopted as a relation with a unanimity as rare as charming.

Cousin Mary also was going—Cousin Mary had got a new dress for the occasion, and was having her hair done up in a specially effective manner by Crissie May, when the toilette proceedings were interrupted by half a dozen young voices announcing—

"A gentleman in the parlour wants to see you, Mary. Pa says you are to make haste and come down immediately."

Obediently Mary made haste as bidden and descended to the parlour, to find there the clerk from Timpson's, who met Mr. Stainton on his arrival in London.

His business was simple, but important. Once again he was the bearer of a letter from Timpson and Co., this time announcing to Miss Fenton that the will of Mr. Felix Stainton had been found, and that under it she was entitled to the interest of ten thousand pounds, secured upon the houses in Stainton-street.

"Oh! aunt, oh! uncle, how rich we shall be." cried the girl, running off to tell her cousins; but the uncle and aunt looked grave. They were wondering how this will might affect Edgar Stainton.

While they were still talking it over—after Timpson's young man had taken his departure, Mr. Edgar Stainton himself arrived.

"That is all right!" he said, in answer to their questions. "I found the will in the room where Felix Stainton died. Walnut-Tree House and all the freeholds were left to the poor little chap who died, chargeable with Mary's ten thousand pounds, five hundred to Mrs. Toplis, and a few other legacies. Failing George, the property was to come to me. I have been to Quinance's successor, and found out that the old man and Alfred had a grievous quarrel, and that in consequence he determined to cut him off altogether. Where is Mary? I want to wish her joy."

Mary was in the little conservatory, searching for a rose to put in her pretty brown hair.

He went straight to her, and said,

"Mary, dear, you have had one Christmas gift to-night, and I want you to take another with it."

"What is it, Cousin Edgar?" she asked; but when she looked in his face she must have guessed his meaning, for she drooped her head, and began pulling her sweet rose to pieces.

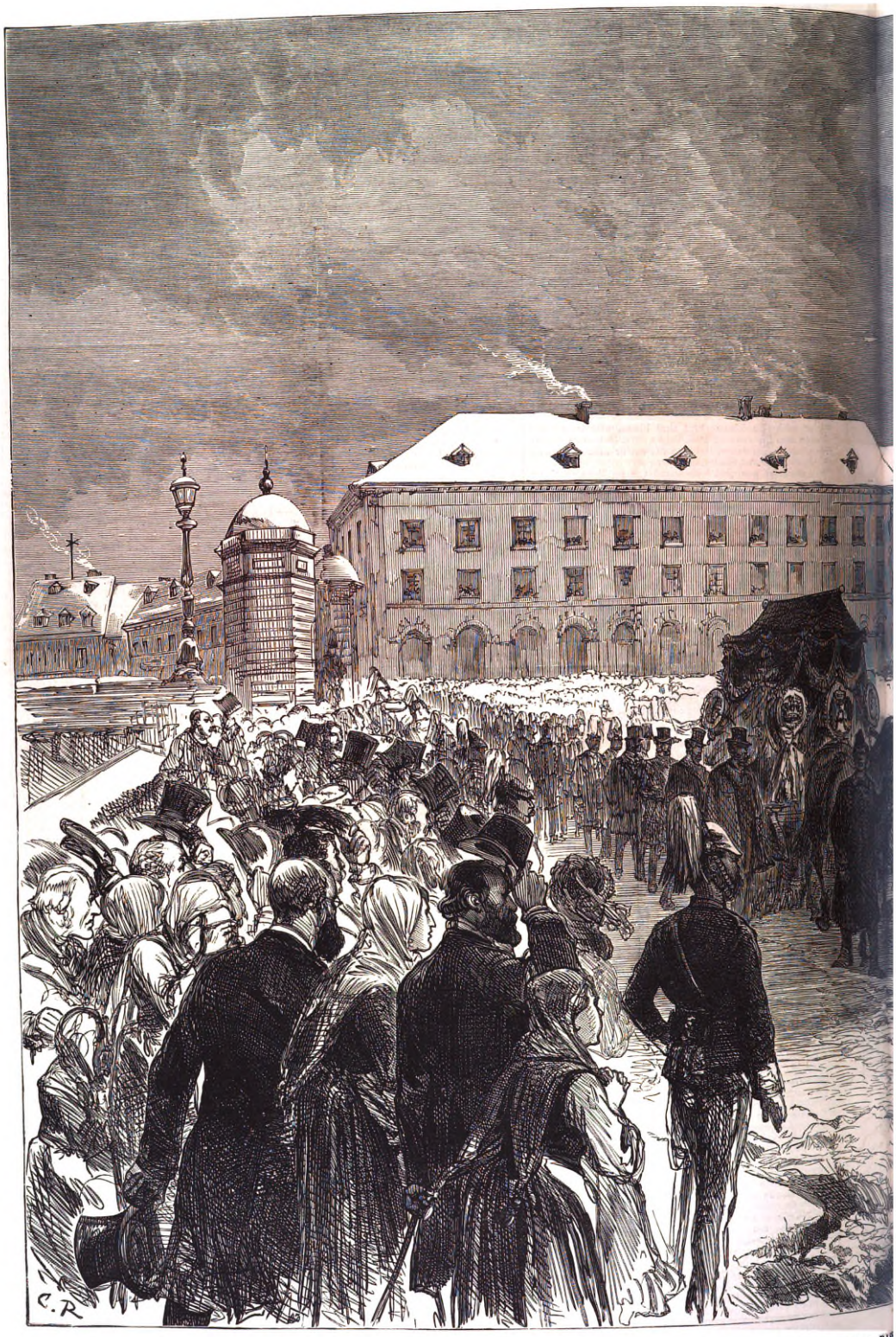
He took the flower, and with it her fingers.

"Will you have me, dear?" he asked. "I am but a rough fellow; but I am true, and I love you dearly."

Somehow, she answered him as he wished, and they all spent a very happy evening in the old house.

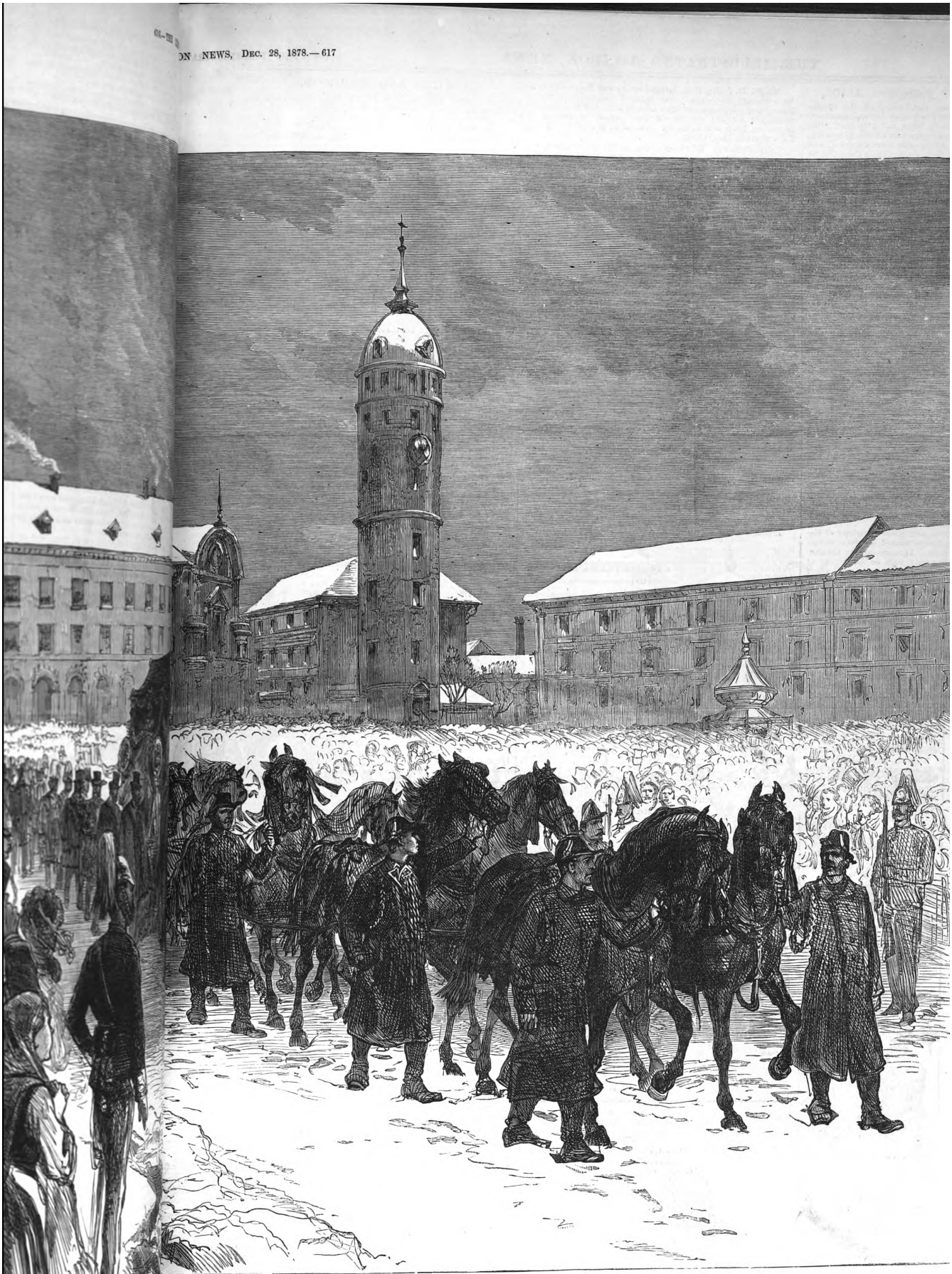
Once, when he was standing close beside her in the familiar room, hand clasped in hand, Edgar Stainton saw the child looking at them.

There was no sorrow or yearning in his eyes as he gazed—only a great peace, a calm which seemed to fill and light them up with an exquisite beauty.



FUNERAL OF PRINCESS ALICE: THE PROCESSION PAS

FROM A SKETCH



ING THROUGH THE ERNEST LUDWIG PLATZ, DARMSTADT.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

AL OF PRINCESS ALICE: THE PRO

THE FUNERAL OF PRINCESS ALICE.

As recorded in our last issue, the funeral of the much-lamented Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt) took place at Darmstadt on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Our present Number contains two Illustrations of the Ceremony, from sketches by our Special Artist—one showing the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold placing wreaths on the coffin in the family mausoleum at Rosenhohe; the other the Funeral Procession passing through the Ernest Ludwig Platz. The chapel to which the body had been removed on the previous evening was thrown open in the morning to the public, and large numbers of persons visited the chapel and laid flowers around the catafalque. Between one and two o'clock those who were invited to the funeral service assembled in the chapel. Among these were the members of the diplomatic body in Darmstadt, the Ministers of the Grand Duke, and the members of the Diet. When these had assembled, some members of the Grand Ducal family, the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Baden, and others, arrived at the church, and were conducted to the seats allotted to them. The service, which was performed according to the rites of the German Evangelical Communion, was read by the Grand Ducal Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Silliloe, the resident English Chaplain in Darmstadt. At the close of the service a procession was formed, which accompanied the hearse to the family mausoleum at Rosenhohe. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined with spectators, who preserved a respectful silence as it moved by. On the arrival of the cortége at the Mausoleum the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian, with the Marquis of Hertford, representing the Queen of England, were found to be awaiting it; and, whilst the bands performed sacred music, the coffin was removed into the little chapel, where a prayer was offered up by Court Chaplain Bender. The Prince of Wales accepted the expressions of sympathy and condolement offered by those by whom he was surrounded, simply acknowledging them by shaking hands. The niche in which the coffin was placed was covered with floral offerings. The ceremony concluded, the Grand Duke drove back direct to the Schloss, while the Prince of Wales and his party returned to the railway station.

A funeral service was held at Berlin at the exact time appointed for the burial ceremony at Darmstadt. The Crown Prince and Princess, several members of the Royal family, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, and the Staff of the British Embassy, with their wives, were present.

At the same time the Queen and those members of the Royal family who were in England attended a special service in the private chapel at Windsor. Throughout the country there were various signs of mourning, such as the ringing of muffled peals of bells, the firing of minute guns, and other observances.

All places of business in Ottawa, Canada, were closed on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th inst., as a mark of respect on the occasion of Princess Alice's funeral; and prayers were said last Sunday in all the churches in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto.

It has been arranged by the British Societies of New York to call a meeting for Jan. 9 next, for the purpose of passing resolutions on the occasion of the death of Princess Alice.

Sunday last was to be observed as a day of mourning for the late Princess Alice throughout the Australian colonies.

In Alexandria the British residents held a public meeting, and adopted messages of condolence to the Queen and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN ORDE, BART.

Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart., of Kilmory, and of North Uist, Inverness-shire, died on the 13th inst. at Kilmory, Lock Gilphead. He was born June 9, 1803, the only son of Sir John Orde, first Baronet, Post Captain R.N., and Governor of Dominica, by his second wife, Jane, eldest daughter of John Frere, Esq., of Roydon, in the county of Norfolk, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, 1824. The Baronet whose decease we record was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, and from 1830 to 1860 was Captain Argyll and Bute Militia. He married first, June 15, 1826, Eliza, eldest daughter and coheir of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Kilmory, by whom, who died 1829, he had two daughter s and one son, now Sir John William Powlett Orde, third Baronet, Captain late 42nd Highlanders. Sir John married secondly, June 14, 1832, Beatrice, youngest daughter of James Edwards, Esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and by her had two sons, who both died young, and one daughter.



COLONEL TOTTENHAM.

Charles John Tottenham, Esq., of Woodstock, in the county of Wicklow, and Plâs Berwyn, Denbighshire, Hon. Colonel Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Royal Merioneth Militia, died suddenly, at the Kildare-street Club, Dublin, on the 17th inst. He was born June 27, 1808, the eldest son of the Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, by the Hon. Alicia Maude, his wife, third daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden, and was grandson of Charles, first Marquis of Ely. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was formerly a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Merioneth, and Denbigh, and served as High Sheriff of the last-named county in 1855; of Wicklow in 1859; of Denbighshire in 1861; and of Wexford in 1871. He married, Sept. 11, 1839, the Hon. Isabella Anne, daughter of Cornwallis, third Viscount Hawarden, and leaves three daughters and one son, Major Charles Robert Worsley Tottenham, now of Woodstock. Colonel Tottenham succeeded to the Tottenham-green estate, in the county of Wexford, and possessed seats in two of the most favoured spots of the United Kingdom—one in the Vale of Llangollen and the other in the beautiful county of Wicklow.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mr. John Howard, for many years Mayor of Bedford, on the 23rd inst., at the age of eighty-eight.

Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., of Ardross and Dundonnell, F.R.C.S., on the 12th inst., at Dundonnell House, Ullapool, N.B., aged seventy-two.

The Rev. Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S., late of St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 17th inst., suddenly, at 140, Harley-street, in his seventy-eighth year.

Vere Dawson de Vere Hunt, Esq., formerly of Cappaghwaite, in the county of Tipperary, on the 9th inst., in London, aged forty-nine.

John Errington, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 11th inst., at High Warden, Hexham, aged seventy-one. He was called to the Bar in 1832, and was High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1865. Mr. Errington was three times married.

Mr. W. D. Jeans, C.B., late Secretary and Paymaster R.N. As secretary to Admiral Sir Michael Seymour he served throughout the China war from 1856 to 1859, and was specially mentioned for his services at the capture of Canton in December, 1857, and again for services at the taking of the Taku Forts in May, 1858.

Lady Catherine Whyte-Melville, at Mount Melville, St. Andrew's, on the 23rd inst., in her eighty-sixth year. Her Ladyship had been in delicate health for some years, and the death of her son, the late Major Whyte-Melville, affected her very deeply. She was a daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, and married Mr. J. Whyte-Melville, the Convener of Fifeshire, on June 1, 1819.

Mrs. Brown, for very many years the intimate friend and companion of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at Lady Burdett-Coutts's residence, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, on the 21st inst., at a very advanced age. Mrs. Brown's accomplishments, intelligence, and amiability won for her the respect and affection of a large circle of acquaintance, including the most eminent persons of the time.

The Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, one of the Conservative members for Cambridgeshire, on the 21st inst., at Netley Castle, near Southampton, after a few days' illness, at the age of thirty-five. Mr. Yorke, who was a son of the late Earl of Hardwicke, and had represented Cambridgeshire for five years, married, in 1873, Annie, second daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild.

Mr. Joseph Nash, the water-colour painter, at the age of seventy-one. He began exhibiting at the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1835, showing drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities. In 1838 was published "Architecture of the Middle Ages," with illustrations from his pencil; and between 1839-49 appeared "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series. Mr. Nash's interiors, &c., being lithographed. Among Mr. Nash's pictures were "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition of 1851," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," shown at the Water-Colour Society's exhibition in 1865; and "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," shown at the same place in 1876.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N B (Freckenham).—It is surprising to find you tripping in two cases. Neither No. 1816 nor 1817 admit of any solution but the author's.

W H T (Yokohama).—Your Problem, unfortunately, admits of a solution by 1. Kt to B 3rd (ch), K to B 4th; 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), K to Kt 5th; 3. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), &c. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

J G F (Ramsgate).—We shall be glad to receive the problems referred to in your letter. There are objections to all of those in hand.

A K G (Boulogne).—There is no English translation of the German "Handbuch." The original can be procured on application to Messrs. Veit and Co., Leipsic.

H M (Brompton).—We really have not space for an analysis of two-move problems. The key-move of No. 1796 is 1. B to Kt 6th.

W T P (Brighton).—We shall be glad to receive the slips of the *Herald* regularly.

J W (Paris).—Address the player named at Simpson's Divan, 101, Strand.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1815 received from Nortonsea, H T K, Barracala, H Barrett, and A R G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1816 received from Emile Frau, J G K, Thorpe J G Kidd, Barracala, H Barrett, and A R G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1817 received from J de Honstern, Leonora and Leon, W Alton, F W (Liverpool), J Wontome, W Scott, Americaine, Coquapino, J G K, Mechanic, Alpha, Liz, F V P, A Tremaine, L S D, G Foxbrooke, East Marden, N Warner, An Old Hand, S Western, R Turner, S Farrant, C Elmore, A L S, M G Halloran, D W Kell, R Roughead, Luin, Helen Lee, H Barrett, Capt. H Langford, N Cator, R Jessop, L Sharswood, F R Jeffrey, Elsie V, Kitten, B Arnold, E Elsbury, Jane Neprea (Utrecht), B L Dyke, P Hampton, T Edgar, Onno G L Mayne, St J E, J H Skelton, F R Y, J F Parkinson, D Templeton, J W W, W C Dutton, R Ingersoll, J F Gillard, C S Cole, L H R, T Greenshank, W Warren, T W Hope, M Whiteley, R T King, Painter, W S B, and Thorpe.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1816.

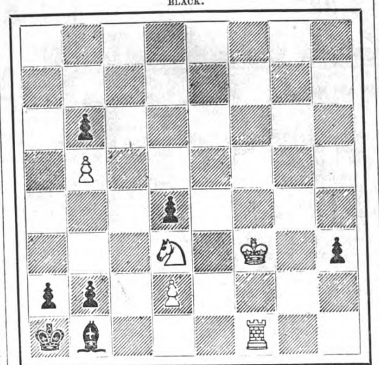
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 5th	B to Q 3rd*
2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to B 6th. Mate.	

*If Black play 1. B to R 3rd (ch), White's answer is 2. K takes B, and 3. B or P mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1819.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The North British Railway Company have announced that from Jan. 1 they will abolish all third-class fares which at present exceed the Parliamentary rate of 1d. per mile, and charge no more than 1d. per mile for third-class tickets to or from any station on their system.

A few weeks ago we had to commend a series of Christmas and New-Year Cards, designed and printed by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. This, we believe, was their first venture in this way. They forestalled all their competitors, and equalled the best of them in gracefulness and variety of design. Now we have to congratulate this firm on the production of something more important than these elegant trifles—"The Empress of India Album," which has been successfully printed from designs by Mr. Albert H. Warren. Too frequently portrait albums of an expensive kind are lavishly overlaid with ornament, giving them a gaudy, gilt-gingerbread appearance. But here all is simply elegant, and the style of the binding, morocco embossed, is in harmony with the interior, and worthy of commendation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1878) of Mr. Francis Crawshay, late of Bradbourn Hall, Sevenoaks, and of The Forest, Glamorgan, who died on the 6th ult., at No. 14, Eccleston-square Pimlico, was proved on the 12th inst. by Francis Richard Crawshay and Tudor Crawshay, the sons, and Mrs. Laura Crawshay, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, all the cash at his banker's, certain jewellery, horses and carriages, various wines and spirits, including some particular white rum, absolutely, and £1500 per annum for life; he also leaves her his house in Eccleston-square and the Bradbourn estate, with the furniture and farming stock, for life or widowhood. There are several bequests to his children and grandchildren of wines, spirits, and ales. Among the gifts to his children, who are already handsomely provided for by their grandfather's will, may be mentioned the Bradbourn estate to his son Francis Richard on the death or marriage again of Mrs. Crawshay; a certain part of the Forest estate is entailed on his son Tudor, conditionally on his setting up on the Tump in the ring of firtrees in the park, round the family stone, the Master Druid stones lying about in the said park; if there is any failure to carry into effect this condition, the estate is to go away from his said son and his family. There are also special gifts to his sons William and De Barri. The residue of all his property is to be divided between his three sons, Francis Richard, Tudor, and De Barri.

The will (dated June 5, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 9, 1878) of Mr. John Jesse Bulkeley, late of Linden-hill, Wargrave, Berks, who died on Oct. 16 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Francis Beaumaris Bulkeley, the son, John William Rhodes and the Rev. Adam Henderson Fairbairn, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Mary Bulkeley, £500 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his executors £30 each; and the residue of the personalty upon trust for his four children, Francis Beaumaris, Arthur Hugh, Constance Sarah Mary, and Cecilia Emilia, and his grandson, Charles Henry Bulkeley. His mansion house and estate at Linden-hill the testator devises to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to the use of his eldest son, Francis Beaumaris, for life, with remainder to his son, Henry Charles.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1833) of Miss Mary Henderson, late of No. 10, Kensington Gardens-terrace, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by William Henderson, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix gives all her property to her said brother; the previous life interest given to her mother having lapsed by her death in the testatrix's lifetime.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1870) with four codicils (dated Feb. 2, 1875, and June 9 and Nov. 14, 1877) of Mrs. Charlotte Anne Hodgson, formerly of No. 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, and late of Oakside, Surbiton, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Charles Welland Edmonstone, the brother, and George Harris Hodgson, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 to the Church Missionary Society, and £100 to the Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, of which her late husband was secretary.

The will (dated July 30, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 22, 1877) of General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., Colonel of the 10th Foot, late of No. 81, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Lydia Emma Blanche Garvock, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated May 12, 1860) of Sir Edward Shepherd Creasey, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon and late of Moira House, Hampton-wick, and of No. 15, Cecil-street, Strand, who died on Jan. 27 last, was proved on the 28th ult., under a nominal sum, by George Tamplin, the sole executor.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS.

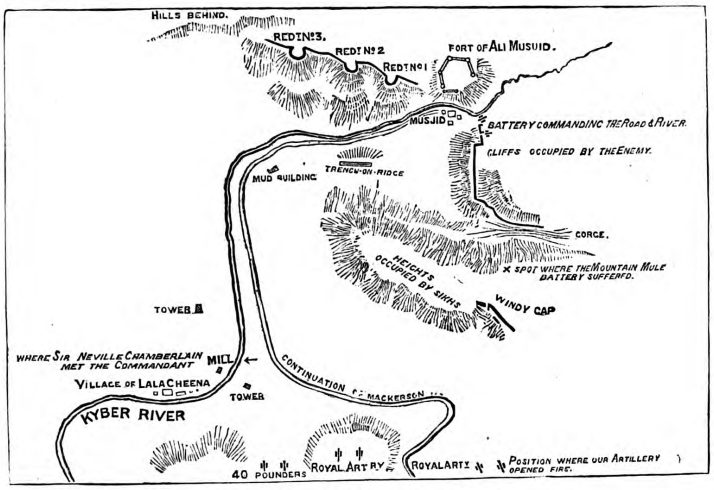
The marked revival of the art of etching within the last thirty years, which was initiated in France by several able artists, and has been led in Germany by Unger and others, reached this country at a more recent period. The most efficient pioneer of the art in England was Mr. Seymour Haden, and it has been subsequently advanced by the publication of Mr. Hamerton's comprehensive volume on "Etchers and Etching," and the art-periodical of which that genial writer is editor, called "The Portfolio." To further promote the movement Mr. Haden has lent a selection from his fine collection of etchings by the old masters to the Fine-Art Society, and they are now on view at the gallery in Bond-street. The selection comprises choice proofs and, sometimes, rare "states" by Rembrandt, Ostade, Vandyke, Claude, J. Both, K. Dujardin, Hollar, and other representative etchers, together with some examples of the "painter-engravers," Marc Antonio, A. Dürer, and B. Behnm, and the line-engravers, Agostino Caracci and Goltzius. The exhibition also includes eighty etchings by Mr. Seymour Haden himself. Most of these have already been reviewed in our columns, we therefore need only remark that we cannot make acquaintance with the whole again without being filled with renewed astonishment at finding that a surgeon in active practice should have found time to produce so extensive a series of pure etchings—in which there is no trace of inexperience except in the drawing of figures and hands, no resort to the expedients for representation more legitimately employed in engraving, but, on the contrary, a power of interpreting into black and white the most salient characteristics of a given scene with lifelike spirit and pregnant suggestiveness, yet—or, rather, because—with the smallest possible expenditure of means, which usually only comes with long professional practice. Mr. Haden has further written a pamphlet, entitled "About Etching," to illustrate the examples he has lent by the old masters, and in which he sets forth his own views of art and reasons for etching, and gives some tersely expressed significant hints touching the relations of etching to engraving, the inducements which led the old masters to adopt etching, the "states" of a plate, signature, dates, and printing.

Mr. Haden has, however, in his devotion to his favourite art, advanced in this pamphlet, as we think, a very exaggerated estimate of the value of etching, which estimate, as embodying many prevalent misconceptions, it is important to controvert. In his comparison of etching with engraving he is also at once self-contradictory and cruelly unjust to the whole body of engravers. It may safely be asserted—though it is saying much—that on no recent art-topic has so much fanciful nonsense been said and written by amateurs and amateur critics as on that of etching. What would be of authority for the public would be not the dicta of those whose experience is limited to one of the most elementary modes of artistic expression—which we hold etching to be—but the opinion of those who, as well as being familiar with that mode, have mastered the most advanced and complete methods

of artistic realisation. Few painters would agree with Mr. Haden that etching is "the most difficult of the Arts." It is far easier to draw any line of etching than to hit many a subtle hue and tint. Of course, the etchings of a genius like Rembrandt are fascinating, and so would be a drawing in ink, sepia, chalk, or with the silver point from the same hands. It is a significant fact that artists who have failed in other branches of art have made very good etchers. Mr. Haden would have it appear that painting is inferior to etching because the painter can correct as he goes on, but not so the etcher. By so much, then, we say is etching inferior to painting: the very defects of the method are constantly lauded by its devotees as its greatest merits. Our author says again that etching "does not imply the loose treatment which belongs to the sketch." And in another place he resents the notion that an etcher should be supposed to be "merely sketching" when "he has learnt to select essentials and reject non-essentials, and to do this before nature." But, if this is not a correct definition of the very essence of sketching, we should like to know what is. The pamphlet contains many oracular texts which present one side of an art-truth in a plausible but delusive aspect, and are generally calculated to damage the unfortunate engravers. Thus, in making his confession of art-faith in French to M. Philippe Burty, Mr. Haden says, "Le premier jet émane de l'artiste, l'élaboration est la part de l'ouvrier." To which it may be replied that it often requires more tension of the artistic faculties, frequently more invention, and certainly more mature knowledge, to add the finishing touches to a work of art, than to conceive it in the first instance. "The man of feeling," we are told, "is one, the man of rules another." Yet Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer, and even Michael Angelo were both. Again, the line of the etching point is "personal as the handwriting," but the line of the burin has "no identity"—meaning, we presume, no characteristic "individuality," or "identifiableness." But we fancy that the works of the great engravers might be (if unsigned) almost as easily discriminated as those of the etchers. Mr. Haden, no doubt, means that etching is a distinctly autographic art; which is true; but all art is more or less so. He will have it that engraving is a mere mechanical effort, whilst etching is brain impulsion; yet even the wood engraver, who, as Mr. Haden would say, is a copyist at second or third hand, often gives life and meaning to the intermediate drawing on the wood, and impresses his own personality on his work. Mr. Haden admits the merits of Dürer and Beham's, and to a certain extent of Marc Antonio's, work with the burin, but he seems to think that that instrument was no longer capable of yielding expression or any other original art quality after a demand arose for the most perfect reproductions possible at a reasonable rate of costly and no longer attainable masterpieces.

Artists adopted etching primarily and mainly because it enabled them to execute a design, which could be reproduced in many impressions, at a comparatively very small expenditure of time. But this important element of time is not sufficiently taken into account by many writers on etching; and the material advantages, and even the limitations of the art, are supposed by them to facilitate the record of art-impressions that are valuable in proportion to their indefiniteness. When, too, a tyro finds the etching point gliding so pleasantly through the wax coating of the etching plate, he is delighted with his own cleverness, forsooth; and when his scribbling is printed he is as much amazed as was the Bourgeois Gentilhomme when he learnt for the first time that he had been actually talking "prose." This excessive facility with which the etching point slides over the plate renders it almost impossible to draw a perfectly accurate line; and, as errors cannot be rectified, Mr. Ruskin is justified in calling etching "a blundering art." The line is here a little within and there a little without the true medial line, and although this may produce a charming suggestiveness, it is incapable of affording sculpturesque severity of outline, and is therefore ill adapted for drawing the nude figure. Nor can legitimate etching do more than render conventional indications of flat breadths of gradation—or delicate modelling—it cannot perfectly realise them like line engraving. It is the last method of drawing a student should attempt; and we think the recent introduction of its teaching into the school at South Kensington is ill-advised.

The mind of the architectural world has been much exercised lately by the question whether the present and comparatively modern low-pitched roof of St. Albans Cathedral should be retained and restored or whether a new high-pitched roof should be added. The restoration committee, after hearing a paper by Mr. J. O. Scott on Mr. Street's report to the Society of Antiquaries, have at length finally resolved to replace the present ruinous low roof by a new roof on the visible Early English lines, for which a considerable length of parapet has been rebuilt already. The committee were convinced that Mr. Street was wrong in saying there had been no parapet in Early English and Decorated and Perpendicular times, and had overlooked several indications of the levels both of walls and roof having been altered when the Norman roof with eaves was replaced by the Early English one with parapets, which were almost universal in great church roofs of all periods after the Norman. A further question as to the material for the roof has been raised. Several writers have recommended copper, on account of, among other merits, its lightness, and the agreeable greenish hue which it acquires with the "patina" of age—an effect which may also be obtained by the use of greenish slates. The buildings with copper roofs which have been cited in illustration are, however, generally those which are seen in combination with other buildings, or in countries where there is little foliage, at least of the fresher green kinds. The greenish hue of copper is obviously less desirable where the buildings group with masses of English foliage (which to some extent is the case at St. Albans); and the greater the mass presented by the pitch of the roof the less is it desirable.



SKETCH PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON ALI MUSJID.

Mr. Henry Stacy Marks has been elected from the grade of Associate to that of full Member of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Seymour Haden will deliver a series of lectures on etching at the Royal Institution, on Saturdays, from March 22 to April 5 next.

Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, was on Monday elected an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Professor Turner honorary professor of anatomy.

Mr. Krabbe, of Brussels, has bought the picture, by Meissonier, "Une Halte de Cuirassiers," which was in the recent Great Exhibition, for 375,000f. A countryman of his, M. Vanvenheym, has purchased a landscape by Théodore Rousseau, "La Hutte du Charbonnier," for 100,000f.

An engraved bust vignette portrait of Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, has been published by Messrs. Hogarth, of Mount-street. The likeness, which is good, is from a drawing by Miss Lilian Dickinson; and the engraving, in stipple, by Mr. F. Holl, is very careful and elaborate.

A subscription is on foot to purchase a marble bust of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, the property of Mrs. Wright, executed by Mr. Joseph Durham, R.A., and to place it in some public hall or library. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Dillon Croker, F.S.A., treasurer, 9, Pelham-place, Brompton; or Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Temple Place, Strood.

We have received the first part of a republication by Messrs. Trübner and Co., with English text, of a series of sixty-eight "fadeless phototypes" from standard engravings after the *chefs-d'œuvre* by the Early Italian and Renaissance Masters. The series is entitled "The Classics of Painting," and will form a most valuable gallery of reproductions of the greatest works of art of modern times at a comparatively small cost.

An "Exhibition of Japanese and Chinese Art" has been opened at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club—admission by introduction of a member. The collection is not, of course, so extensive as that recently brought together in Paris at the Trocadéro; yet it is, perhaps, not less instructive, owing to the variety and judicious selection of the objects exhibited. The weakest portion of the collection is that of ceramics; but to adequately illustrate Chinese and Japanese porcelain and pottery would require an exhibition—and a much larger one—to itself. Enough, and more than enough, is shown to fill the mind with new and increased wonder at the skill of those great colourists, draughtsmen, and artificers of the Far East.

The National Provincial Bank directors have decided to take over the business of the West of England Bank at Plymouth, under its late manager, Mr. H. Cross.

The fixtures of the Royal London Yacht Club for the season of 1879 have been made as follows:—Opening cruise, May 17; first match (large cutters), May 30; second (schooners and yawls), June 17; third (tall cutters), July 1.

The polling for the election of a member for Londonderry county took place on Thursday week, and the result was made known on the following evening as follows:—Sir Thomas M'Clure (Liberal), 2479; Mr. Alexander (Conservative), 1878. There is no change in the political representation of the county.

MUSIC.

The close of the winter opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday (with a repetition of "Oberon") and the usual suspension of the serial concerts during the Christmas recess, although temporarily diminishing the number of musical performances, still leave something for present record.

The concert given at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, under the title of "Gems from the Oratorios," included various familiar solo and choral pieces by eminent composers. Among the most effective of the latter were the choruses from "The Messiah," "And the glory of the Lord" and "Hallelujah," and the concluding "Christmas Hymn," finely sung by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, Mr. Leslie having conducted the performances, which included some excellent solo singing by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Annie Butterworth, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Miss Bessie Richards gave two pianoforte solos with great success, and Mr. Howard Reynolds was encored in a solo on the cornet. Between the parts of the concert Handel's Dead March in "Saul" was well played on the organ by Mr. J. C. Ward.

The usual Christmas performances of "The Messiah" have taken place, that of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, having been the forty-seventh annual occasion by that institution. The soloists were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Enrique, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Before the oratorio the Dead March in "Saul" was played, in memory of the late Princess Alice. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing was the organist.

On Thursday evening last the same oratorio was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, the solo singers announced having been Mesdames Lemmens Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Shakspeare, and Thurley Beale.

The sacred music of last week likewise included an effective selection of airs and choruses from oratorios and other works, given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, whose excellent choir contributed to the programme, as did Mesdames Edith Wynne, Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Hollins, Signor Brocolini, and other solo vocalists.

An extra Saturday afternoon concert took place at the Crystal Palace last week, when Miss Helen Hopekirk made her first appearance there. As previously mentioned by us, Miss Hopekirk is from Edinburgh, and has studied in Germany, where she has lately played with great success. Her chief performance on Saturday was in Grieg's pianoforte concerto, the difficulties of which were executed by her with admirable style and mechanism. Her touch is elastic, powerful, and sure, and her phrasing is that of a thoughtful and cultivated musician. The lady also gave, with great effect, two unaccompanied solos by Chopin and Schumann, in which she also produced so marked an impression that she will doubtless soon again be heard in public. The programme of Saturday's concert was of a miscellaneous nature, and included the successful first appearances at the Crystal Palace of two vocalists, Madame Louisa Mills (soprano) and Mr. Charles White (tenor). Orchestral pieces were also given, and the performances were ably conducted by Mr. Manns.

A National Holiday Festival Concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall, in the afternoon of Boxing Day, the programme having consisted chiefly of old songs and ballads rendered by some of our most eminent singers. Of the performances of the juvenile Italian opera troupe—announced to appear at the Criterion Theatre on the same day—we must speak next week.

The earliest performance of the new year will be that of "The Messiah," under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday next. This will be followed by a special "London Ballad Concert" at St. James's Hall on Jan. 4. The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Jan. 6; on Jan. 11 an extra (morning) performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall; and general musical activity will follow soon afterwards—among the important approaching events being the commencement of Mr. Carl Rosa's new season of performances of operas in English, on Jan. 25, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Readers will be glad to learn that the operation recently performed on Sir Julius Benedict for cataract has been successful.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sonata for Piano and Violoncello. M. W. Balfe. (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) Not long since we noticed a very effective and well-written pianoforte trio by the late Mr. Balfe, and we have here another posthumous instrumental work by the same composer. The sonata consists of three movements—"Allegro," "Adagio," and "Allegro vivace"—each containing some very clever writing, with melodious and brilliant passages, in which the two instruments are alternately contrasted and combined in a way to exhibit each to advantage. The "Adagio" has the peculiarity of being in five-four time, thus deriving a marked peculiarity of rhythmical phrasing. The work is altogether very pleasing, and serves—with the trio just referred to—to prove that Balfe might have succeeded as much in instrumental as in vocal composition had he cultivated the former as much as he did the latter branch of his art.

Messrs. Lucas, Weber, and Co. have also published a set of eight songs for three female voices, by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, with the original German words and an English version by Julia Goddard. This work of the veteran composer is classed as op. 178, and is one of the many proofs he has given that age has not dimmed his powers of imagination. Each piece has a distinctive character, and the effect of the three voices in combination, and occasional contrast, is extremely good.

The same firm has likewise issued a pleasing setting, by Carl Hause, of Longfellow's lines, "It is not always May," in the form of a duet, in which the voices are blended and alternated very effectively. Another graceful vocal piece is Herr Henschel's "Lullaby," a setting of Scott's "O hush thee my babie." By the same composer (the eminent singer) is the vocal duet, "Kein Feuer, keine Kohle," in which the voice parts are written in canon form with much facility. An English version is given in addition to the German text.

"Five Pictures on a Journey" are characteristic pianoforte pieces by Francis Davenport (from the same publishers), are extremely well written movements, well contrasted in style, and evidencing both the composer's thorough knowledge of the instrument and his sound musical training.

"Ballade," and "Marche Hongroise," by Sydney Smith (Ashdown and Parry), are effective pianoforte pieces; the first including a graceful melody surrounded with florid passages (chiefly for the left hand)—the second a characteristic and brilliant imitation of the national style indicated by the title. "Tannhäuser" and the "Flying Dutchman" are well-written fantasias, based on themes from Wagner's operas, the first for pianoforte solo, the other a pianoforte duet. These are also published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, as is "Le Bivouac," another telling piece by Mr. Sydney Smith—in the military style, for two performers on the pianoforte.

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